

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man

October 30, 1918

\$1.00 per Year



A PERFECT UNDERSTANDING

Circulation over 51,000 weekly

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JOSEPH OPPENHEIM  
Inventor of  
New Idea and Nisco Spreader

Founder of the New Idea Spreader Company  
About 18 years ago when the mails brought to Joseph Oppenheim the patent papers covering his wide-spreading distributor, he sat for a while in deep thought. When asked what was on his mind, he said:

"I am sorry that a patent is good for only 17 years. It will take at least 15 years to educate the people to the wide-spreading machine, and within two years after these patents expire, competition will be imitating and copying."

What a truly remarkable insight into the future! How thoroughly his words have come true! At that time we were building less than 100 spreaders a year and everybody ridiculed the invention, calling it "Oppenheim's wind mill," and other choice names. But he was not discouraged and went forward with a strong faith, and today, in spite of the fact that competition did what he foresaw, our business has grown until we are the largest exclusive spreader manufacturers in the world.

The New Idea Spreader Company is a partnership owned entirely by Joseph Oppenheim's six children, who pride themselves on putting into every machine they make, the quality and the service which was their father's ideal.



**NEW IDEA ONE MAN STRAW Spreader Attachment**

Here's another New Idea improvement which will mean much to the farmer. It enables you to use your grain straw, which has a fertilizing value of about 18 per ton, for improving your land and crops instead of selling it "for a song" or burning it in the fields.

Easily and quickly attached to New Idea or Nisco Spreaders, giving you two machines in one for very little additional cost.

Write us direct for illustrated circular.

# NISCO

## The Original Wide Spreading Spreader

Have you read the little story in the panel at the left? It conveys a real message to you and every progressive farmer who uses or should use a mechanical spreader. When you invest your hard-earned money to the amount that a good spreader must cost in these days, you cannot afford to be satisfied with a device which simply dumps the manure nor even one that throws it some distance, here in chunks and there so thin you can't see it. It is real service that you want in spreading the manure evenly and widely and thoroughly shredded; a machine that you can load easily and which your horses can pull without undue strain. Is there any better way to get all these desirable quantities than by going to the original source? There is more truth than poetry in the saying that

**"An imitation---be it ever so good--- is still an imitation."**

The growth of our business testifies that the majority of farmers realize this and prefer the original. They want the machine that Joseph Oppenheim invented, and which his family is building at present in immense quantities.

The Nisco Spreader gives you not only all the advantages enumerated above, but it has another very strong feature in its favor, and that is, the machine is built to last. It takes years to wear one out, and we guarantee it for a year against breakage from any cause. Tens of thousands of "Niscos" have been sold all over the country. Some of them sold years ago are still rendering faithful service, while many an imitation has gone to the scrap heap of forgotten things.

Let us send you our catalog which will give you full details. Better still, go to the nearest Nisco dealer and let him show you the machine. If you don't know who he is, or there is none close by, write to us or the nearest branch listed below, and we will see that you get full information promptly.

At the same time, we will be glad to see that you get a copy of our book entitled, "Helping Mother Nature," which has a wealth of information about manure not usually published. It won't cost you a cent.

### New Idea Spreader Company

Spreader Specialists

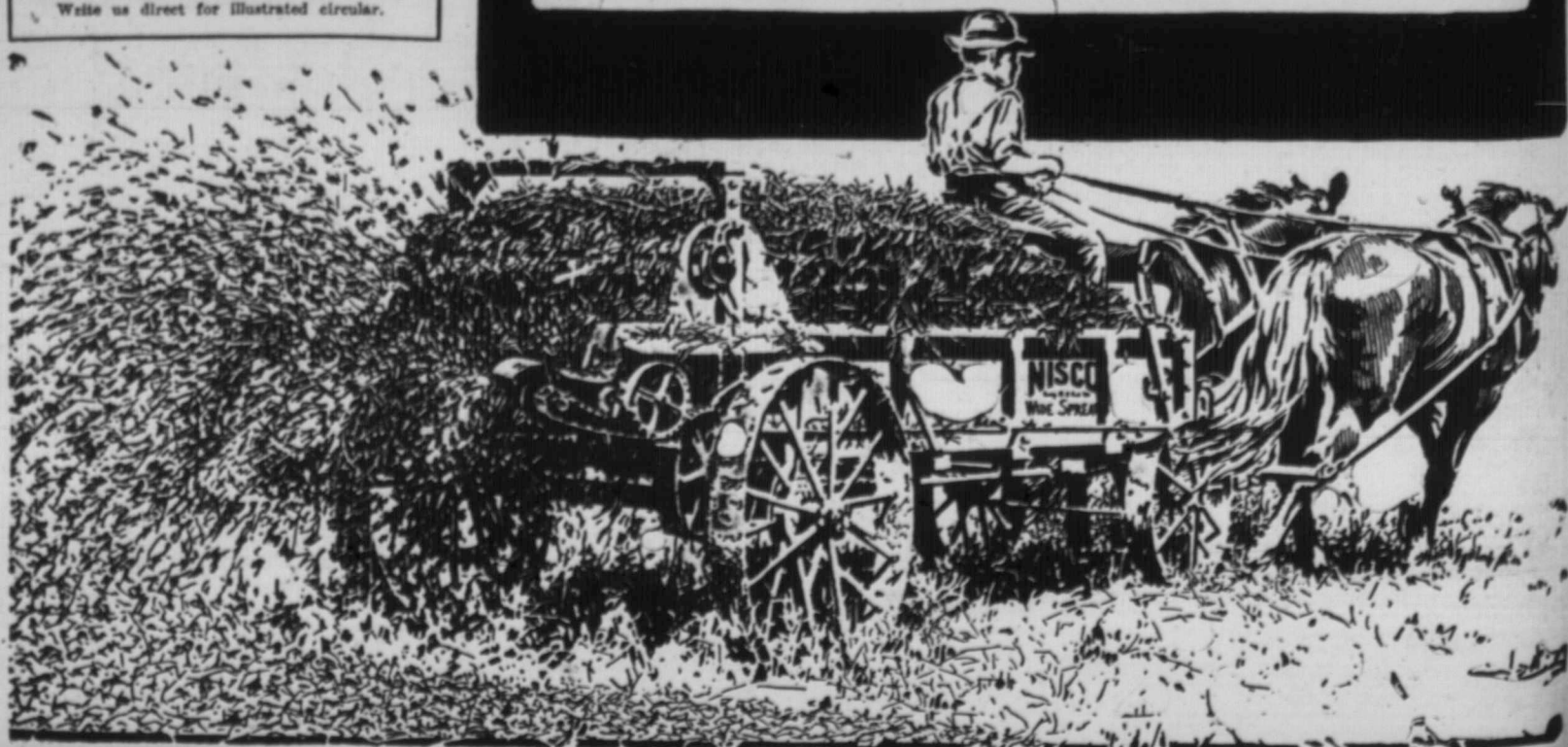
Coldwater, Ohio

OFFICES AT

Harrisburg, Pa. Jackson, Mich. Minneapolis, Minn. Omaha, Neb. St. Louis, Mo.  
Columbus, Ohio Indianapolis, Ind. Chicago, Ill. Kansas City, Mo. Guelph, Ont.

PACIFIC COAST DISTRIBUTORS

Polson Imp. Co., Seattle, Wash. Wallace Corcoran Co., Portland, Ore.  
Pacific Imp. Co., San Francisco, Cal. (3)



**A WORD**  
The editors of the Guide. This year's improvements in our service. During the year we have received from our subscribers a great deal of correspondence. We will determine the best way to handle the same--as to the dotted with the try styled by portion of the been created. posted--The Guide in every farm. Back numbers. applied. Send in avoid missing. The yellow add to what date other receipt. Remittance should be made either by postal bank or

**LIVE P**  
Our demand for to grow. Consequ our shippers the price. We exp would urge our they have and be we are now offer Prompt remittance. Spring Chickens. per lb. Spring Chickens. 3 lbs. up, per lb. Old Hens, 5 lbs. condition, per lb. Old Hens, any size per lb. Turkeys, in good Roosters, per lb. Geese, any size, per lb. Ducks, any age, per lb. Eggs, per dozen The Prices quoted Marketable. F.O.B. We are Preparing Manitoba. We are handling Poultry up to Market Price. Canada Food Siskind-Fann 465 Pritchard

**LIVE P**  
W / 3000 B We have a large and require 3,000 the demands of handle this qu until Christmas shipped to us it a trial. You w and the prices days from date NOTE--We pre Manitoba and 8 sd. each week Hens, 5 lbs. or Old Roosters, an Ducks, per lb. Chickens, from No. 1 condition Chickens, in g tion, per lb. Turkeys, 7 lbs. Geese, per lb. Prices Quare Prices quoted prices are for condition. Canada Food Royal Pro 97 AIKENS ST

**MORE FOR**  
SILBERMAN'S No Broker's Silberman the trapper. prices--every divide your in Silberman's fees" by get with a mill; get these ext; Send name an and full details. S. SILBERMAN Dept 1125F Waa

**A WORD TO THE WISE**

The editors hope you enjoy reading The Guide. This year will see many important improvements made. We can promise our old subscribers many new, unusual and interesting features, a constant bettering of our service.

During the next few years Canada must solve the trying problems that will have resulted from the great war. The equitable solution of the reconstruction difficulties will determine the status of western agriculture—as to whether our prairies will be dotted with prosperous farms or the industry stifled by piling upon it an unequal portion of the vast burden of debt that has been created. Every farmer should keep posted—The Guide should be a weekly visitor in every farm home during this period.

Back numbers of The Guide cannot be supplied. Send in your renewal promptly to avoid missing a single issue.

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

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

**THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE**

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

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



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

**GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager.**  
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**ADVERTISING RATES**  
Commercial Display: 25c. and 50c. per square line. Livestock Display: 15c. per square line. Classified: 5c. per word per issue. No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to insure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

**LIVE POULTRY**

Our demand for Live Poultry continues to grow. Consequently we are able to pay our shippers the very highest market prices. We especially need Hens and would urge our shippers to send us all we can and benefit by the high prices we are now offering for early shipment. Prompt remittances guaranteed.

Spring Chickens, in No. 1 condition per lb. 27c  
Spring Chickens, in good condition, 2 lbs. up, per lb. 22c-25c  
Old Hens, 5 lbs. and up, in No. 1 condition, per lb. 22c  
Old Hens, any size, in good condition, per lb. 18c-20c  
Turkeys, in good condition, per lb. 24c  
Roosters, per lb. 18c  
Geese, any size, in good condition, per lb. 20c-22c  
Ducks, any age, in good condition, per lb. 22c  
Eggs, per dozen 50c

The Prices quoted are for Poultry in good Marketable Condition and are F.O.B. Winnipeg. We are Preparing Crates to any part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. We are handling all kinds of Dressed Poultry up to Christmas at Highest Market Price. Canada Food Board License No. 7-397. **Siskind-Fannenbaum Grocery Co.** 465 Pritchard Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.



Vegetables Grown Near Winnipeg.

**WEEKLY WAR SUMMARY**

**T**HE war news shows a steadily successful furthering, on all fronts, of the whole great strategic plan of the unified command of the Allied armies, which from the first has been designed to apply on all the fronts; it has continued to develop itself with unrelenting energy and constant success ever since the putting of it into action began in the middle of July.

On the diplomatic side, the developments have been only what was to have been expected. A reply to the Allies' ultimatum to Berlin, conveyed by President Wilson, after consultation between Washington and the capitals of the other Allied nations, was sent from Berlin last Sunday, signed by the latest puppet and mouthpiece of the Prussian autocratic military system, namely, Solf, who wears the title of Imperial Foreign Secretary, and who, like the Imperial Chancellor and all the other ministers of the Imperial German Cabinet are appointed by, and dismissed by the Emperor, and are accountable only to him, as being his personal servants. Solf's note protests, as all the world knew it would, that the constitutional structure of the German Empire has already been made over so completely that it has become a "people's government," and that, therefore, the Allies should grant an armistice. Which, of course, leaves the diplomatic situation precisely where it was a week ago.

With the Prussian General Staff thus compelling the German government to do its utmost to secure, if possible, an armistice by diplomacy, and with the Allied governments holding immovably to their ultimatum that Marshal Foch and his counsel of Allied generals have the say in that regard, and that there can be no negotiating with the existing system at Berlin, however much it may endeavor to camouflage itself as democratic, the German armies, as they are driven back farther towards the Rhine are finding themselves on their prepared lines of resistance; nevertheless the Allied successes continue, though in not a few sections the fighting is harder.

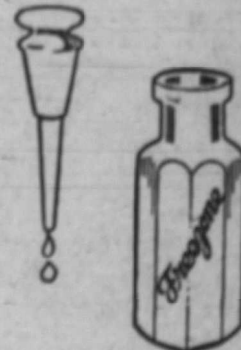
**Postponed Sales**

As a result of the influenza epidemic that is spreading throughout the three western provinces, during the past few weeks, it has been found necessary to cancel several of the livestock sales that were advertised in The Guide. The sale of Jas. Kirby, Hartlake, Alta., advertised for October 31, and that of W. D. McLennan, Airdrie, Alta., on November 1, have been postponed until the week of the Calgary Fat Stock Show. P. M. Brett & Co.'s sale of Clydesdales and Shorthorns, has also been called off for the present. Future announcements regarding these sales together with any others that may be held over, will appear in subsequent issues of The Guide.

**Could Anything be More Simple**

Apply few drops then lift touchy corns off with fingers.

Yes! Magic! Drop a little Freezone on a bothersome corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then you lift it right off. No pain! Try it.



A few cents buys a tiny bottle of Freezone at any drug store. This is sufficient to rid your feet of every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, also all calluses, and without the slightest soreness or irritation. It doesn't hurt at all! Freezone is the magic ether discovery of the Cincinnati genius.

**MAKE YOUR OWN LAGER BEER**

At home—no special equipment—from our pure and popular

**Hop-Malt Beer Extract**

Conforming to Temperance Act  
This is a Food Beer, more delicious, nourishing and better than any malt beverage you can buy in bottles. Drink all you want of it. Easy to make. The drink that "cheers but does not inebriate." Rich, creamy foam, natural color, snap and sparkle. Your friends will confirm your opinion—  
"The best I ever tasted."  
Large can, makes seven gallons \$1.75  
Small can, makes three gallons 1.25  
Sample can, makes one gallon .50  
Send money order or postal note. Prepaid throughout Canada. Agents wanted everywhere.

**HOP-MALT COMPANY, LTD.**  
Dept. A29, 92 King St. West, Hamilton, Canada.

**LIVE POULTRY WANTED**

**3000 BIRDS WEEKLY**

We have a large demand for live poultry and require 3,000 birds weekly to satisfy the demands of our customers. We can handle this quantity weekly from now until Christmas. If you have not yet shipped to us it will pay you to give us a trial. You will receive honest weight and the prices quoted hereunder for ten days from date of this paper.

**NOTE**—We prepare crates to any part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Watch our ad, each week for prices.  
Hens, 5 lbs. or over, per lb. 20c  
Hens, any size up to 5 lbs., per lb. 17c  
Old Roosters, any age, per lb. 17c  
Ducks, per lb. 20c-21c  
Chickens, from 2 1/2 lbs. and over in No. 1 condition, per lb. 24c  
Chickens, in good marketable condition, per lb. 22c  
Turkeys, 7 lbs. and over, per lb. 25c-28c  
Geese, per lb. 18c-20c  
Prices Guaranteed till Next Issue.  
Prices quoted are F.O.B. Winnipeg. All prices are for poultry in good marketable condition.

Canada Food Board License No. 7-299.  
**Royal Produce Trading Co.**  
97 AIKENS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

**MORE MONEY FOR FURS**

**Silberman and Sons**

**No Broker's Profits, No Commissions**  
Silberman now buys direct from the trapper. Ship here and get higher prices—every penny for yourself. Don't divide your fur profits with middlemen. Silberman sends "the check that satisfies" by return mail from "the house with a million friends." You, too, can get these extra prices.  
Send name and address for guaranteed price list and full details of the Silberman plan. Sent free.  
**S. SILBERMAN & SONS**  
Capital Over \$2,000,000  
1125F West 25th Street, Chicago

**Ask The Guide**

The Advertising Department of The Guide, like the Editorial, Circulation, and Book Departments, is always at the service of our subscribers. One way the Advertising Department can be of use to you is in supplying information concerning the names and addresses of advertisers—either of those advertisers whose ads. you have seen and forgotten or the addresses where you can get supplies that may never have been advertised. Your requests for information will receive our prompt attention. This service is free. Address your letters to:—

Advertising Department:—  
**The Grain Growers' Guide Winnipeg, Man.**

**THE MARTIN DITCHER AND GRADER**

DIGS YOUR DITCHES GRADES YOUR ROADS  
**EASILY QUICKLY CHEAPLY**



REVERSIBLE ADJUSTABLE  
DOES THE WORK OF 30 MEN  
SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET  
The PRESTON CAR & COACH CO. Limited  
94 DOVER ST. PRESTON CANADA

# EATON VALUES

This catalogue is filled with splendid merchandise



Have you received your copy of this book?

**A VERY SERVICEABLE ULSTER 21.00**

Made of dark brown, all-wool Chinchilla cloth. This coat is sure to be a favorite with the man who buys his clothes with an eye to appearance as well as service.

Cut in a roomy, double-breasted style that buttons up around the neck, it is a coat that will prove itself suitable for the stormiest of weather. This coat is splendid for the active outdoor man who needs protection without burdensome weight.

The price is very low and is due to advance buying by our factories. Had it to be bought today it would cost you much more. Also it is EATON made—a feature that guarantees its workmanship absolutely.

Fully described on page 128 of the EATON Fall and Winter Catalogue.

13F2230.—BROWN CHINCHILLA ULSTER, a Splendid Coat. Prepaid.

**21.00**

**THE T. EATON CO LIMITED WINNIPEG CANADA**

THIS CATALOGUE CANCELS ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES

## The Coat Shown Here

is but one of the many splendid men's coats shown in the Big EATON Catalogue. In addition to the cloth coats shown on pages 124 to 129 there is a splendid showing of men's fur coats on pages 165 to 170.

This latest EATON Catalogue is filled with merchandise at very fair prices and if you haven't received a copy of it a request will bring it to you.

Write for your copy today and consult your EATON Catalogue before making any purchases.

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# The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, October 30, 1918

## The First Duty Of Us All

The introducers of poison gas in warfare have in certain ways a diabolic craft and subtlety in their methods. Seeing defeat inevitable, and knowing that invasion of Germany would be fatal to their dynastic system of autocratic militarism, they endeavored a few weeks ago to secure an armistice, feigning a sincere desire for "a just peace."

Their real purpose was twofold. First, they wanted to gain time, and also to entangle the Allies in negotiations and put them in a false light, for the effect upon the German people. Second, to weaken, if possible, the morale of Canada and the United States, so as to hamper the success of the Victory and Liberty Loans this fall.

We Canadians at home, mindful of our duty to the men at the front, must not let ourselves be affected by this subtle poison gas blown out from Germany across the Atlantic to us. We must not let ourselves be infected by the made-in-Germany germs let loose to produce in us a delusion that the war is as good as won, and that we can slacken up, and that there is not as great a need of our buying Victory Bonds now as there was last year.

There is greater need now than ever of buying Victory Bonds. There is greater need than ever of staunch and resolute war effort. Hear Lloyd George:—

Our people have always faced difficult times with courage, and with endless readiness for necessary sacrifice. It requires a different kind of resolution to go on saving and lending when the springtide of victory has begun to flow. It is therefore well to remind ourselves that it is just as urgent for us to go on helping now as it was during the dreary months of March, April and June of this year. There will be little use in having saved the situation if we are to throw it away for want of endurance today. It is not to reach the heights where we can see the plain of victory at our feet. We must occupy it.

And hear the warning of Lloyd George's colleague in the British government, who is in charge of the Admiralty, against any giving way to the delusion that there is not a greater need now than ever of effort and energy to win the war. Says Sir Eric Geddes:—

There can be no greater peril to the cause of liberty, decency and humanity for which the Allies are fighting, than a relaxation of energy brought about by a general conviction that the war is about to end, that Germany is licked and that therefore it is not necessary to continue preparation and striving.

In this connection we must ceaselessly bear in mind the sort of world we shall have to live in unless German militarism is destroyed. Consider, for example, the document laid before the British House of Commons three months ago, in which Lord Montagu, the head of the Air Ministry, said that with the advances being made in the speed, climbing power and lifting power of air machines, "the innermost cities of the American continent may within measurable time become vulnerable to air attack by enemies." Is it not plain that if there is to be another war in ten, or twenty, or thirty years from now, there would be used in it methods now unknown of destroying large numbers of the human race with expeditious ruthlessness—methods devised by new extensions of the application of the results of scientific discovery, in which Germany led the way in this war?

That is what the free peoples of the world must make impossible by fighting this war to a finish. That is why all we Canadians at home must put every possible dollar into Victory Bonds.

## The Ultimatum to Berlin

The Kaiser used to utter loud vauntings about his "mailed fist." The era in which those vauntings resounded has now vanished "with Nineveh and Tyre." He and the doomed system of which he is the head and front are now feeling the heavy and inexorable weight of the hand of destiny laid upon them. As a preliminary to what that hand is going to do to them, they have received from President Wilson, after consultation with the governments of the other Allied nations, a plain, direct reply to their last endeavor to draw him into negotiations.

President Wilson does not say anything about a "mailed fist." The hand of steel within his glove of velvet, he does not need to say anything about; it makes itself felt. That is to say, his reply to Berlin is so straight, strong and clear that it is incapable of being misinterpreted. Here are some essential sentences of the document he has had Robert Lansing, the Secretary of State, at Washington, send to Berlin:—

He deems it his duty to say again that the only armistice he would feel justified in submitting for consideration would be one which should leave the United States and the powers associated with her in a position to enforce any arrangements that may be entered into and to make a renewal of hostilities on the part of Germany impossible.

It may be that future wars will be brought under the control of the German people, but the present war has not been; and it is with the present war that we are dealing.

It is evident that the German people have no means of commanding the acquiescence of the military authorities of the Empire in the popular will; that the power of the King of Prussia to control the policy of the Empire is unimpaired; that the determining initiative still remains with those who have hitherto been the masters of Germany.

Feeling that the whole peace of the world depends now on plain speaking and straightforward action, the President deems it his duty to say without any attempt to soften what may seem harsh words, that the nations of the world do not and cannot trust the word of those who have hitherto been the masters of German policy, and to point out once more that in concluding peace and attempting to undo the infinite injuries and injustices of this war the government of the United States cannot deal with any but veritable representatives of the German peoples who have been assured of a genuine constitutional standing as the real rulers of Germany.

If it must deal with the military masters and the monarchical autocrats of Germany now, or if it is likely to have to deal with them later in regard to international obligations of the German Empire, it must demand, not peace negotiations, but surrender.

This is an ultimatum which requires no elucidation and leaves no room for any further arguing. It serves final notice upon Berlin that nothing from the present state system in Germany, however craftily it may disguise itself, will be listened to by the free peoples of the world, who are resolved that that system shall be wiped out utterly.

## For Your Country

Maybe you can't fight  
with bullet or bayonet

Maybe you can't fight  
in the air or on the sea

But You CAN BUY  
VICTORY BONDS

## Seager Wheeler Wins Again

Seager Wheeler, of Roathorn, Sask., the world's most famous grain grower, has won fresh laurels by capturing for the fifth time the world's championship prize for Hard Spring Wheat. The victory was won this time at the International Soil Products' Exposition, held at Kansas City, on October 16 to 26. Although the exhibition was not open to the public on account of the influenza epidemic, the judges examined the exhibits and awarded the prizes. Mr. Wheeler's Marquis wheat was an easy winner despite the fact that there was a large number of entries from all over Canada and the United States. His victory brings him the \$500 cup put up by the C.P.R., and the McCormick binder put up by The International Harvester Company, but this was not the total of his winnings. He secured also the International sweepstakes prize for the best sheaf of wheat, awarded to him on his new Red Bobs wheat, which has the finest head of any Western Canada wheat. Several other prizes also came to Mr. Wheeler for his other exhibits.

Western Canada carried off a large number of prizes for grain and vegetables. Samuel Lacombe, of Birtle, Manitoba, the winner of the sweepstakes for wheat last year, captured the first prize for wheat in the dry farming exhibit, and brought away numerous prizes for vegetables.

There is undoubtedly room for improvement in the methods by which this international exhibition is conducted, but it, nevertheless, demonstrates that Western Canada is a wonderfully prolific agricultural country. Ever since 1911, when Seager Wheeler won his first international victory, the sweepstakes prize for wheat has come to Canada, and year by year Canada is capturing more prizes at this show. It is undoubtedly one of the best advertisements that Canada could possibly have, and is bound to result in bringing many American farmers into Canada after the war.

## Ten Ways to Impede Success

With real satisfaction and pleasure—all the greater because of the somewhat exceptional, not to say rare, character of the occasion—The Guide hereby announces that it has discovered in the latest issue of Industrial Canada, the official monthly organ of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, something which it unreservedly agrees with and finds admirably to the point.

So much so that it is reproduced herewith, being Ten Ways to Impede the Success of an Association:—

- 1.—Miss as many meetings as you can.
- 2.—If you do attend, don't come on time, but late.
- 3.—If the weather is fine, don't think of attending.
- 4.—If you attend, be sure and find fault with the work of officers and other members.
- 5.—Decline all offices, as it's easier to criticize than to do things.
- 6.—Get sore if you are not put on a committee; or, if appointed, don't attend meetings.
- 7.—If the chairman asks for your opinion, others what should have been done.
- 8.—Do nothing except what it absolutely necessary; and when others roll up their sleeves to help matters, howl because of the clique running things.
- 9.—Delay your dues as long as you can, and delay answering all letters.
- 10.—Don't bother about getting new members—"Let George do it!"

If the utterances of Industrial Canada in regard to economic doctrine and fiscal policy were all as unquestionably sound, just and without bias as it is undeniably true that

any association suffers injury from such conduct on the part of members as is described in the foregoing extract from its columns what an admirable monthly the official organ of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association would be!

There are, of course, other ways of impeding the success of an association. But the ten ways mentioned by Industrial Canada are of universal application, like the law of gravitation, and the truths so tersely set forth in the multiplication table. Those ten ways were as applicable to the Ratepayers' Association in ancient Babylon (if the ancient Babylonian ratepayers had such an organization) as they are to the branches of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, for whose special behoof they are intended by Industrial Canada.

They apply to any associations whatsoever—for instance, to the local associations of the Grain Growers. They are deserving of being commended to the consideration of all whom they concern.

**Hidden Flour Milling Figures**

At the recent annual meetings of the shareholders of the Ogilvie Flour Milling Company, and of the shareholders of other big milling companies, immense profits were announced. But neither in the financial statements submitted at the meetings and afterwards published, nor in the addresses of the heads of the companies to the shareholders, reviewing the year's operations, is there anything about the number of barrels of flour made.

In view of the Order-in-Council, passed at Ottawa, restricting flour milling profits to 25 cents a barrel, are not the public entitled to this information? Is it not the duty of the Dominion government to see to it that this information, about which the big milling companies are so shyly reticent, is set forth in open daylight?

**The Price of Milk**

Manitoba has been enjoying an investigation into milk prices for the past two weeks. The Crescent Creamery Company, the largest distributors of milk in Winnipeg, applied for permission to increase the price to the consumer, but before granting permission, the Canada Food Board appointed a commission of enquiry to determine whether the increase in price was necessary. At the opening of the commission's meeting a letter was read from H. B. Thomson, chairman of the Canada Food Board, in which he said: "One of the main things which I think you can easily prove is that the producers of milk are conspired and combined to enhance a price of the necessity of life." After taking considerable evidence, the commission found no evidence suggesting that the farmers who produce the milk had combined to enhance its price. The chairman, P. B. Tustin, Chief Food Inspector for Winnipeg, therefore, wrote to Mr. Thomson asking for some explanation of his most extraordinary letter in which he accuses the farmers of conspiring.

A further striking feature of the investigation was the refusal of the Crescent Creamery Company to give any facts or permit any investigation of anything except the milk department of their business. The company claim that the other departments are not subject to this investigation, though they explain that everything is all right and above board, and that there is nothing they are afraid of the public knowing about the other departments. The company have a buttermilk department, a sweet cream department, sour cream department, butter department, ice cream department, etc., all of which the commission regarded as by-products of milk. They, therefore, decided it was impossible to make an investigation

worth while without investigating every department of the company, consequently the commission resigned in a body and refused to continue the investigation. These are the days when investigations should be thorough and complete, particularly when dealing with the necessities of life, and it is to be hoped that the Canada Food Board will take hold of this matter and show the public that it means business.

**Agricultural Implement Profits**

At the recent annual meeting of the shareholders of the Cockshutt Plow Company the balance sheet for the twelve months ended June 30 last showed that the net profits, after providing for depreciation and for the war tax on profits, were \$553,214, as compared with \$370,745 the preceding year, and \$465,211 the year before that. Other companies manufacturing agricultural implements, it is understood, are in like manner now reaping larger profits than in recent years, notably the Massey-Harris Company.

Which reminds us that the annual balance sheet of the Massey-Harris Company is never spread before the public eye. The figures of the Massey-Harris earnings are never disclosed outside the few, who, as members of that close corporation, are entitled to share that knowledge and those profits.

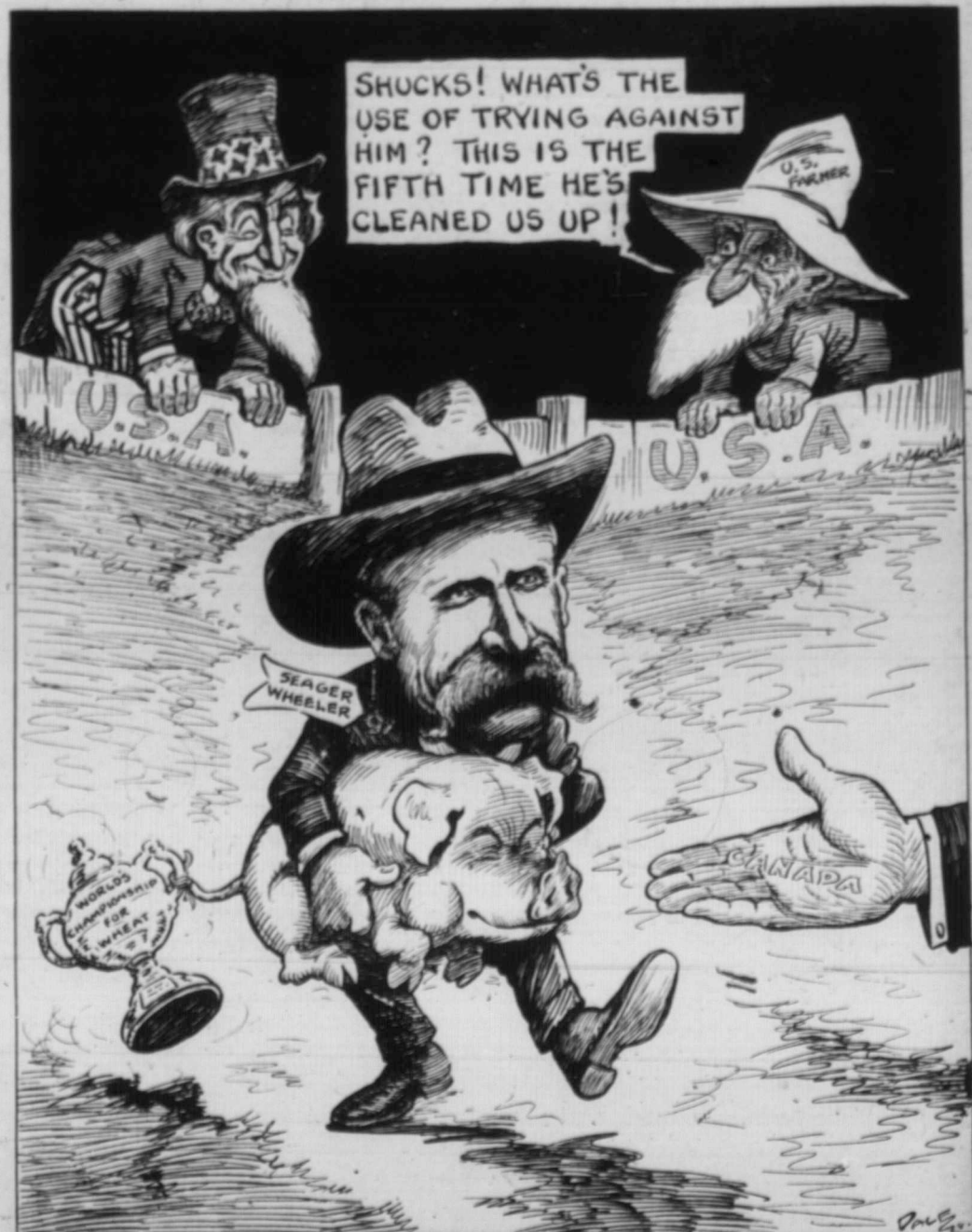
Might it not be fairly considered an essential first preliminary to the right consideration of the question of the abolition of the customs duties on agricultural imple-

ments and other manufactured products, with a view to a just settlement of that question, that all agricultural implement companies and all other protected industries should be required to set forth fully and clearly in public view the figures of their profits?

The difference between the farmers—whose figures of profit and loss are open to the world—and the agricultural implement manufacturers, is that the former are not like the latter, beneficiaries of special legislation which gives them the privilege of reaping profits which are made secure by tariff protection.

Manufacturers have undeniably been confronted by difficulties in regard to the procuring of their raw materials and other difficulties arising out of the war-time conditions; but for all that they are making large profits. The people provide the parliament which provides the protection by which privileged interests profit. Why should not those from whose pockets the profits come have, at least, the satisfaction of being provided with the exact information in regard to the profits thus provided?

The Germans have not succeeded in finding a synthetic substitute for man. The nearest approach made to it in this country is the Victory Bond. A Victory Bond cannot take the place of a man. But it makes the fighting Canadian at the front more powerful, and the lending Canadian at home a better citizen.



BRINGING HOME THE BACON



**W**INNIPEG befell this was walk overtook and our coming Victory upon the finance the process of r loan was begun b the process is so conjecture. Mr. Bingle told of the preceding in Germany is no 000 marks. (In t mark was worth worth so little w to give a dollar! —not that I w money of the l The eighth C Bingle told me f March last, wh was launching o most tremendous made by the G which, the Ger promised, woul Allied lines, and and to Paris, a speedy peace on the Kaiser and payment of pro which would be quered nations. I asked Mr. E the German gov hitherto in the loans from the

**The G.** "The procedu said Mr. Bingle, first place, the floating any w all the banks, tr financial instit amounts, on the actual money credits, involv against which draw in payme In the second subscriptions makers, steel n producers direc ested in, Gove the understand tions would no lent sums fell d these concerns understanding them would be good collateral interest not gro the bonds. I resorted to in could quickly l we do not emp ods of ruinous

**The** "When we bonds," Mr. B ish real mone. We lend that r to be expende make ourselve money—real from spending purposes. But scribe to a wa the hands of l lection of I.O ment realizes supplies as bet the German p would produ

# MR PEPYS IN THE WEST

## As to German War Loan Methods---Co-operation for Farmers---A Suggested Land Policy



**W**INNIPEG, October 28.—It so befell this afternoon that as I was walking along Main street I overtook Mr. Bingle, the banker, and our talk turned upon the coming Victory Loan, and thereafter upon the finances of Germany, where the process of raising the ninth war loan was begun last month. As to how the process is succeeding we can only conjecture.

Mr. Bingle told me that the sum total of the preceding eight war loans raised in Germany is not less than 87,957,425,000 marks. (In time of peace a German mark was worth about 23 cents; it is worth so little now that I should hate to give a dollar for a handful of marks—not that I would take any of the money of the Huns on any terms!)

The eighth German loan (so Mr. Bingle told me further) was floated in March last, when General Ludendorff was launching on the western front the most tremendous of all the offensives made by the German military might, which, the German people were loudly promised, would smash through the Allied lines, and on to the Channel ports and to Paris, and so bring about a speedy peace on the terms laid down by the Kaiser and his war lords, with the payment of prodigious sums of money which would be exacted from the conquered nations.

I asked Mr. Bingle, how it was that the German government has proceeded hitherto in the work of raising war loans from the German people.

### The German Method

"The procedure, as I understand it," said Mr. Bingle, "has been that, in the first place, the German Government, in floating any war loans, has compelled all the banks, trust companies and other financial institutions, to take large amounts, on the understanding that no actual money is required, but only credits, involving no special reserve, against which the Government could draw in payment for goods and labor. In the second place, they have exacted subscriptions from all the munitions makers, steel manufacturers and other producers directly or indirectly interested in Government contracts, with the understanding that such subscriptions would not be paid before equivalent sums fell due on the contracts. All these concerns have also had a further understanding that the bonds taken by them would be treated by the banks as good collateral for bank loans, bearing interest not greater than that borne by the bonds. If similar methods were resorted to in this country, billions could quickly be raised—on paper! But we do not employ in Canada such methods of ruinous inflation."

### The Canadian Way

"When we in Canada buy Victory bonds," Mr. Bingle went on, "we furnish real money saved out of incomes. We lend that money to our Government, to be expended for war purposes. We make ourselves able to turn over that money—real money!—by refraining from spending it on our own individual purposes. But when the Germans subscribe to a war loan what they place in the hands of their government is a collection of I.O.U.'s, which the Government realizes upon in the purchase of supplies as best it can. In this country the German plan of raising a war loan would produce an astounding rise in

prices. All persons of fixed income, or practically inflexible income, including the whole wage-earning class, would find their command of the necessities, to say nothing of the comforts of life, very severely reduced, indeed—to state it mildly. Those of our citizens who, as things are, find themselves heavily burdened by the increased cost of living would find themselves staggering under burdens which would be intolerably heavy. That is why our Government, like the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, is pursuing the sound, secure, honest method of raising the necessary war loans by direct appeal to hold up, like a highwayman, putting in the national bonds of their country."

### Children at Play

This evening I had lighted my pipe and settled myself to read the latest issues to hand of the Co-operative News, from Manchester, which is the English newspaper organ of co-operation, the Scottish Co-operator, from Glasgow, and the Irish Homestead, edited by George W. Russell, which is published in Dublin and is devoted to promoting co-operation in the agricultural industry in Ireland, when Mistress Pepys came into my den, and told me how the children, together with the neighbors' children had been playing soldiers in the afternoon, with some croquet mallets. The older ones, shouldering the mallets with the Maul ends down, and holding themselves very rigid, marched as a guard to the smaller ones, namely one little boy and two little girls, who took the part of wounded men, each of them having two mallets, which were just long enough for them to use as crutches, with the Maul ends under their armpits, and so they hobbled along with every seeming of distress and pain, the whole thing being done with that intense

seriousness which children have in their make-believe play, especially when they do not know at all that they are being observed. The which is pretty—and pathetick, too—to consider.

### As to "Gnawing 'Maize Cobs'"

And before going out and leaving me in my den to await the coming of Snagsby to smook a pipe of tobaccoek with me, as is our wont, Mistress Pepys picked up the Irish Homestead from the table and turned over its pages; and presently she was laughing over

something she had read therein, which was this:—

### MAIZE COBS

To the Editor of the Irish Homestead. Dear Sir: Maize cobs are the most delicious and substantial vegetable, but many people do not realize that they can be ripened in England and Ireland.

Sown under cover, and put out 12 inches apart when danger of frost is past, they should be fit to pick about the end of September.

I have grown them in Kerry as a garden crop, and if in a bad summer the cobs did not ripen, the plants were greedily eaten by the cows.

The dwarf variety is best for the garden. Pick when the grains begin to get firm and yellow, strip the husk, and boil the cobs till soft.

Dab with butter, salt and pepper, and gnaw them while very hot.

It is very unbecoming, but well worth while.

Yours faithfully,  
ZERO.

Cobs are at their best for Jable purposes when the grains have attained their full size but before they get "firm and yellow," the idea being to use them before the sugar turns into starch. It is for the same reason that garden peas are more palatable and digestible in an unripe condition.

On cooking, it will be found much better to follow the American method, namely, to boil the cob enveloped in the "husk" and only to remove the leaves before serving.—EDITOR.

Mistress Pepys thought the name, "Maize cobs," odd; and she made merry over the idea of the editor of the Irish Homestead that the proper way to boil corn is with all the "silk" and wrappage of leaves left about each ear, just as it is when it is taken from the stalk. But what amused me, as I told her, was the thought of the dignified Mistress Pepys "gnawing" an ear of corn.

### Co-operation for Farmers

And with that came Snagsby; who joined in our laughing. "The next time I eat corn," quoth he, "I shall think of myself as being, in the mind's eye of

special privilege to none. The thing for them to do is to get together and pull together for the common cause—all putting their shoulders to the hames, and none of them leaning their weight against the breeching!

### An Indignant Land Speculator

From that our talk turned to the land settlement problem, about which there has of late been much mention in the newspapers. Speaking of the conferences held here in Winnipeg recently between Mr. Calder, Dominion Minister of Colonization and Immigration and representative owners of large areas of idle lands, Snagsby said that he had been talking with one of the latter, who had waxed highly indignant when Snagsby said that no land policy which would afford an opportunity for real estate speculators to resume their pernicious game could result otherwise than in enduring injury to the country.

"And what would you propose?" asked that indignant gentleman. "I dare say you would like to see confiscation of the lands which investors, like myself, with faith in the immense and magnificent possibilities of this country and its incalculable future development have bought and are holding until we can realize the just reward of our staunch faith in this great country?"

### "Faith in the Country's Future"

"Just reward!" exclaimed Snagsby. "What sort of conception of justice have you, if you imagine you have any moral title to take the money of any man to whom you do not give in return a just equivalent in money or in service? What service will you have rendered to the settlers whom you hope with the Maul ends under their armpits, a pistol to their heads, and making them pay you prices exorbitantly higher than you paid for the land?"

The indignant yearner for another land boom asked Snagsby again if he wanted to see confiscation introduced in this country.

"No," said Snagsby, "but safeguards should be provided against the possibility of prices going ballooning again in another land boom orgy of speculation."

"That is," said the aggrieved advocate of land speculation, "you would have men like myself, who have given practical proof of our faith in the country penalized for having done so, and prevented from realizing the full measure of our just reward!"

### A Suggested Solution

I told Snagsby he should have said that the just thing to do is to have it made the law of the land that the owner of each and every parcel of idle agricultural land should have to fix a selling price for it, and that in the event of his failing to do, the price should be fixed by the provincial government, through provincial, or municipal assessors, or in any other equitable manner, and that such price should also be the assessment valuation. Any purchaser, including the provincial, or Dominion government, should have the right to acquire the land by paying down the price fixed, or, say, ten per cent. of that price, and the remainder within, say, 60 days. A fully worked-out scheme for the operation of this system has been prepared by the Canadian Problems Club of Winnipeg; it was published in The Guide several months ago.

Snagsby knew something of that scheme, but was not familiar with its details, and so I promised to obtain for him a copy of the report of the Problems Club, setting forth that suggested scheme. And we agreed to go over it, and discuss it next Tuesday night, when we meet for our regular smook and talk.

W.J.H.

**THE WHOLE OF CANADA IS BEHIND EVERY VICTORY BOND.**

YORKON, HALIFAX, BRITISH COLUMBIA, ALBERTA, SASKATCHEWAN, MANITOBA, HONSON BAY, UNGAVA, QUEBEC, ONTARIO, ATLANTIC OCEAN, PACIFIC OCEAN.

**CANADA'S BOND IS GOOD WHILE GRASS GROWS AND WATER RUNS**

seriousness which children have in their make-believe play, especially when they do not know at all that they are being observed. The which is pretty—and pathetick, too—to consider.

the writer of that letter to the Irish Homestead, like a dog gnawing a bone."

After he had lighted his pipe, Snagsby began to speak of the immense value, to farmers above all others, of co-operation. And in that he spoke the truth.

Truly, all that farmers, as a class, need to do to become far stronger than the biggest trust could ever hope to be is to get together and work for economic and social justice, for equal rights to every class in the state and



Felling a Big Fir on a B.C. Timber Limit.

# The Lumber Harvest

*How the Forest, Primeval of British Columbia is being converted to the Needs of the Farmers of the Prairie Provinces.*

**"T**OOT, Toot!" shouted the donkey engine. Immediately from 700 feet back in the woods a huge hundred foot log came crashing towards the "yard." Another donkey engine seized it and threw it upon a locomotive car. Soon the locomotive started down the grade to the mill with a full load and a few minutes later what was once a giant of the forest became a pile of boards for the construction of barns and houses.

This scene is one of continuous enactment throughout the timber belt of British Columbia today. A few weeks ago the writer visited a large timber mill on the G.T.P. in northern British Columbia. Stretching over an area of 28 square miles is a crop of cedar, fir and spruce, from one to 200 years of age, that has never yet been violated by the hand of man. Here an army of 150 men were engaged in harvesting the bounty of Nature, so generously provided for the needs of man. A large mill was erected close to the railway track. A private railway line ran back into the timber and on either side of this track, for a distance of 700 feet the logs were being brought out to the mill.

### Sawing and Yarding

The lumber-harvesting operation is one of great fascination. The engineer pushes the private railway forward into the selected area. Next follow the sawing crews, three men to a crew, with half a dozen crews at work. Two of them operate the cross-cut saw, while the third man in each crew trims the logs ready for the mill. All day long the crash of falling trees reverberates through the mountainous district. There is something pathetic in watching these great forest giants that have withstood the storms of perhaps 200 years, rudely thrown to the earth, but it is a part of the scheme of civilization.

The sawing crews first select the finest and tallest tree as a "spar-tree" and fall all the other trees towards this spar-tree. Sawing crews under normal

conditions will fall from 40 to 50 trees each per day.

Close after the sawyers come the yarding crews. A powerful donkey engine is set up close to the giant spar-tree. The top of the spar-tree is cut off or blown off with dynamite from 90 to 100 feet from the ground. At the top of this tree is attached a pulley through which a one-inch steel cable runs from the donkey engine. The steel cable is attached to the logs lying throughout the woods, by means of a "choker" and the donkey engine snakes the logs with great speed to the yard along side of the spar-tree. This method of yarding is known as the "high lead" system, and one donkey engine with a yarding crew of three men will bring to the yard, about 150 logs daily. Once the donkey engine starts to bring in a log nothing can stand in its road. Trees of one foot in diameter that have not been worth cutting go down before the incoming logs like wheat before a hail-storm and the result is that little is left standing when the logs have all been yarded. Two donkey engines were

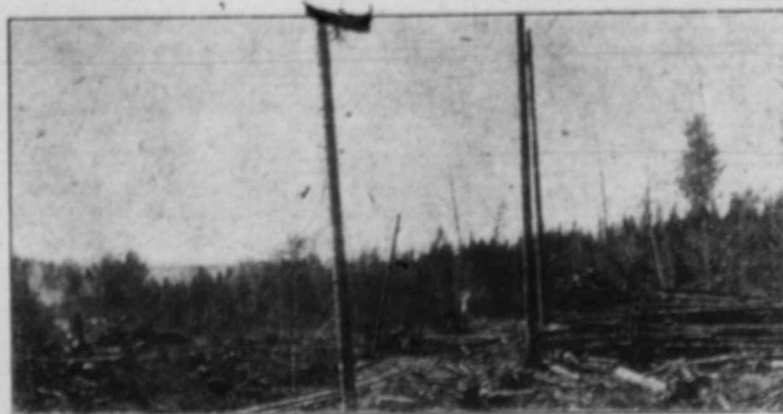
more, down the hill to the pond beside the mill. Here the logs were rolled off the car and down the skidway into the pond and the cars went back into the yards for further loads.

The logs as they arrive at the pond vary in length from 40 to 100 feet, which is too long either for the mill or for shipment. On the edge of the pond a steam drag-saw lies in wait for the logs and cuts them in lengths convenient for the mill to handle. The drag-saw does the work formerly requiring four men and is able to keep up with the demand of the mill.

Once the logs are cut into proper lengths they are started towards the jack-ladder which snakes them up into the mill and on to the roll-way, from which they go to the saw.

### The Power of Steam

Cutting is done by a band-saw 15 inches in width, 54 feet in length, propelled by a nine-foot drive wheel and with teeth on both sides so as to cut with both the forward and backward movements of the carriage which holds



After the Trees are felled and cut into Logs a Donkey Engine hauls them together with cables. They are then carried on Log Trains to the Sawmills.

steadily engaged in yarding and others were in the course of installation.

### Hauling to Mill

These yards accommodated the logs for a radius of about 700 feet. The next move in the operation was to load these loads on flat cars on the railway and another donkey engine and crew were engaged at this work. Steel cables attached at two separate points on the log were connected by a derrick with the donkey engine and 12 to 15 logs piled upon the car which would contain from seven to ten thousand feet of marketable lumber. When the load is completed it is picked up by the steam locomotive, specially geared for lumbering operations. A few minutes only is required to pull in the load, for a mile or

the logs. Everything possible in the mill is done by machinery. The carriage stops in front of the pile of logs, a steam "kicker" throws the largest log with ease on to the carriage. A steam "nigger" pushes the log into its exact position and, believe me, it is some "nigger." It requires about one and three-quarter minutes to rip the largest logs into boards, while the smaller logs go through in about 45 seconds. From 10 to 12 seconds is all the time required to put a fresh log on to the carriage and start it running. As soon as the sawn lumber leaves the saw it is carried by "live rolls" to the edger, where the moving transfer conveys it along to the trimmer, after which it goes down the incline to the sorting table where the surveyor marks each piece as it passes

by him. It is then loaded into "lumber buggies," which are ranged along side of the sorting table. Horses are used to draw these buggies out into the yards where the lumber is piled waiting for shipment or for drying.

When ready for shipment the lumber goes to the dry-kilns, where it is dried by steam heat at the rate of 50,000 feet per 48 hours. Passing out of the dry-kiln it is put through the planer and from thence to the cars on the G.T.P. siding for transportation to the prairie or wherever it is needed.

### Half Million Invested

The mill and plant represents an investment of approximately \$300,000, including the timber limit, approximately \$500,000, and is designed to prepare everything necessary for the construction of farm buildings with the exception of doors, and windows. The main mill is operated by three 130-horsepower return tubular boilers with Dutch-oven setting and a 350-horsepower power twin engine. In addition to the planing mill there are two shingle machines cutting 35,000 shingles daily and a lath machine cutting 40,000 laths daily. The planing mill has a capacity of 250 feet lineal per minute. In addition there is a moulder and a power-driven rip-saw. The planing mill has its own power plant with a 130-horsepower boiler and a 150-horsepower automatic engine.

Surrounding the mill are the homes of the workmen, and the small town is rapidly being developed in the heart of the woods. Electric light is provided for operating the mill at night and for the use of the town as well, and a good sized general store is conducted by the company for the convenience of the employees.

### Labor is Scarce

The greatest difficulty in the lumbering business today is to secure efficient labor. The war has taken away many thousands of experienced lumbermen and lumbering is one of the skilled industries. The wages run from \$4.00 per day for Chinese help to \$7.00 a day more for the foremen, but even these wages do not attract sufficient number of competent men to the work because they are not to be found today in Canada.

Although the scenery is something which cannot be turned into dollars and cents in the lumbering business, yet it is attractive and inspiring to the visitor. It must also have its effect upon the workmen when sweltering in the heat they can see only a few miles away the snow-capped peaks of the mountains. It will at least remind them that the heat is only a passing phase and there will be plenty of long cold winter days ahead of them.

Note.—The timber plant described in the above article is that of the U.G.G. Sawmills Ltd., at Huston, B.C., but is a duplicate of many other saw mills that are harvesting the timber crop of British Columbia today.



Raw material entering the Mill where it is converted into Lumber for the Prairie Trade.



Another view of the same Mill with some of the finished product ready for shipping.



**M**UCH has been said of democracy recently or lately. We have held up George Washington as an example of efficiency. It has also been said that the genius of the Anglo-American race is that it does not take to itself, and that people who are not individuals and having individualism can't be great. President Wilson has held up democracy as a great organization. His public utterances democracy loyal to be led along the line of the American people's engagement in the mental action has been to enforce. with his remarkable unorganized courage national wealth a highly educated a than that of any unparalleled task United States in team for the pur malign purposes cracy was the before President ment. It is know of the United States years ago what many were. We were not for the United States, G have before this accomplished its ol

**Brought**  
Among the g which President himself of, that Adoo stands out ington last wint McAdoo. I had him for hours of Congress the methods for the full striking for into the world ings he was acc the members o Board, the finan ernment, some bankers of irte  
In the enoy transactions w cussed, Mr. Me most thorough it was not to ti wanted to liste himself, and he mittee, many of tion control of and policies, an of all national cial operations. knowledge of his personality the situation, b vibrate with d always willing objections to i ance that wot or prejudices o





A View in the Ranching Country near the Foothills. Eighty-three head of Mares and Colts are in sight.

# America's War Financier

*William Gibbs McAdoo, Secretary of the U.S. Treasury, a Dynamic Power in the efficient Organization of Democracy--By J. H. Haslam*

MUCH has been said and written which would indicate that a democracy cannot be as efficiently organized as an autocracy. Writers in the past have held up Germany as a shining example of efficiently organized government. It has also been stated that the genius of the Anglo-Saxon race is such that it does not take kindly to organization, and that people following British ideas and having the British ideas of individualism cannot be marshalled into a great organization either for the purposes of war or the occupation of peace. President Wilson has a different idea. His public utterances indicate that a democracy loyal to its government can be led along the line of scientific organization as completely, or even more completely, than can autocracy; and in all the war activities in which the American people are now so stupendously engaged the motive behind governmental action has been to request rather than to enforce. The President has, with his remarkable vision, seen a great unorganized country with unmatched national wealth and with a people more highly educated and personally efficient than that of any other on earth. The unparalleled task of organizing the United States into one great football team for the purpose of thwarting the malign purposes of the German autocracy was the task that plainly lay before President Wilson and his government. It is known that the government of the United States recognized some years ago what the purposes of Germany were. We now know that if it were not for the assistance of the United States, German autocracy would have before this in all probability accomplished its object.

## Brought to the Fore

Among the great organizing minds which President Wilson has availed himself of, that of William Gibbs McAdoo stands out prominent. In Washington last winter I saw much of Mr. McAdoo. I had the privilege of hearing him for hours discuss with committees of Congress the necessary financial methods for the purpose of bringing the full striking force of the United States into the world contest. At these meetings he was accompanied by several of the members of the Federal Reserve Board, the financial advisers of the government, some of whom were trained bankers of international reputation.

In the enormous and complicated transactions which were there discussed, Mr. McAdoo seemed to be the most thoroughly informed of any, and it was not to the experts the committee wanted to listen, but to Mr. McAdoo himself, and he was so told by the committee, many of whom had for a generation control of financial appropriations and policies, and were careful students of all national and international financial operations. In addition to his wide knowledge of all the financial matters his personality appeared to dominate the situation, his whole being seemed to vibrate with dynamic energy. He was always willing to meet the committee's objections to matters of minor importance that would affect the sensibility or prejudices of any one; but in matters

of great import he was as firm as a rock, and gave the most lucid and convincing reasons why they should be adopted.

Mr. McAdoo is now about 55 years old, and was born at Marietta, Georgia, in 1863. His father was a well-to-do lawyer and was prominent in the public affairs of the community in which he lived. The McAdoo home was devastated by the Northern Army in Sherman's march to the sea. The family moved with the future statesman, a baby in arms, to Knoxville, Tennessee, where McAdoo senior, who was a very highly educated man took a position as teacher in a local college. McAdoo was not able to complete his college career and in his senior year, at the age of 19, became the Deputy Clerk in the United States Circuit Court of the Eastern District of Tennessee. During the next three years he took up the study of law together with his duties as Clerk of the Court, and at 22 was admitted to the Tennessee bar. He was married shortly after this and entered into the practice of law, which at this period of the South's extreme poverty was rather a precarious method of making a living.

## A Venture in Street Railways

At the age of 28, he became the owner of a somewhat unhealthy street railway in Knoxville. He spent some years in a fruitless endeavor to rehabilitate the finances of this railway. One can well understand that it was through no fault of his that he did not succeed. He lost his savings and moved to New York and started to practice in a small office on Wall Street, and a year or two later became interested in a company that dealt in street railway securities. His experience with the Street Railway in Knoxville was excellent training; and about ten years after landing in New York he organized the New Jersey and New York Railway Company for the purpose of completing a tunnel between Lower Manhattan Island and the opposite Jersey shore. This tunnel had been started by an English company some years previously, but owing to the great difficulties of construction and the consequent inability to finance it, was abandoned and the money invested in it

was lost. There was another attempt by a company to complete the work, but it also proved abortive. McAdoo threw his tremendous energy into the work and got capital interested. The difficulties of construction, however, proved much greater than was anticipated, and more than double the capital was required than was originally provided for. At this time the traction situation in New York was much congested, as it is at the present time, and the whole traction situation was under the control of a syndicate of political capitalists, headed by Thomas F. Ryan, who was one of the chief supporters of the democratic party both in local and federal policies. Among his associates were William C. Whitney, who



Secretary McAdoo.

was President Cleveland's Secretary of the Navy; Widener, the great Philadelphia traction magnate; and August Belmont, who was also a prominent democratic politician and rival of the Great House of Morgan as a banker at that time. One had to be brave indeed to attempt any traction activity in New York in opposition to this all-powerful traction trust. It was thought that they held the traction situation in the hollow of their hand. They scoffed at and ignored McAdoo's tunnel until it was nearly completed, and when the money provided was exhausted every possible device which they could control was made use of to thwart McAdoo's enterprise. As is often the case, agitators were engaged to inflame public opinion against the new tunnel. All the financial institutions and insurance companies with which Ryan was connected were enlisted to prevent McAdoo getting the necessary money to complete the tunnel system, but after altogether unexpected difficulty the tunnel was completed and the great Hudson terminals and office buildings were also completed. It can very well be realized that McAdoo held no very warm feeling towards Wall Street and the money power during this period, for it fought him at every point. The Hudson River Tunnel became very popular and was patronized to the limit from the very start of its operation. He immediately inaugurated a policy of which the motto was "The Public be Pleased" as against the old railway policy started

by Commodore Vanderbilt of "The Public be Damned." It was found that the five cent fare which was common at that time was not sufficient to enable the company to pay the interest on its bonds. McAdoo was able by putting the matter straight up to the people to raise the fare to seven cents without any great opposition from the patrons of the line. He became very popular with his employees and invited the public to write him in connection with any complaint they had against the railway or suggestions they had regarding the betterment of the service. So successful was the McAdoo tunnel system that several others have since been built.

When President Wilson was nominated at Baltimore, McAdoo was appointed Vice-President of the Democratic National Committee, having charge of the finances and conduct of the campaign. Owing to the illness of the chairman the complete direction of the campaign was left to McAdoo. So much energy did he put into this campaign and so skillfully was it carried out that President Wilson selected him as his Secretary of the Treasury, when his cabinet was organized. The new administration proceeded forthwith to carry out the pledges contained in the platform and the ideas given utterance to by President Wilson in his campaign speeches. The Secretary of the Treasury of the United States is the most important of all the President's secretaries, at least so far as domestic affairs are concerned. He has to do with all the financial operations of the government, collection of revenue, and the spending of it is largely under his department. All public buildings are built and maintained under the Secretary of the Treasury.

## New Financial Policy

The revision of the tariff was the first reform which was carried out. There had been for many years an agitation for a reform of the banking and currency laws and the inauguration of a new financial policy, and McAdoo with great persistency worked day and night until the Federal Reserve Act was passed, and he of course, by virtue of his office was made head of the Federal Reserve Board. This measure and the banking structure erected around it is now looked upon as the wisest and most practical system of National Banking in existence. The Federal Farm Loan Act was passed, and under this very beneficial measure the farmers of the United States are enabled to borrow money for their permanent needs at a rate of interest about one-half of one per cent. more than the lender receives for his money. The Secretary of the Treasury is the head of the Federal Farm Loan Board. When war was declared the country was very poorly prepared for successful participation in the gigantic struggle. The Federal Reserve law, however, had so completely mobilized its financial power that the nation was immediately able not only to provide for the gigantic war expenditures which were needed, but it was also able to loan prodigious sums to its allies. Secretary McAdoo has taken charge of the campaigns for raising the liberty loans, and has util-

Continued on Page 31

# SHEEP

Good Young Grade Shropshire, Oxford, Suffolk and White-faced Breeding Ewes for Sale, in lots to suit. These Sheep are in fine condition and will make good money. Phone, write or call.

**S. Downie & Sons**  
CARSTAIRS, ALTA.

### Shropshires and Oxfords

SPECIAL OFFERING OF HIGH CLASS STOCK

15 Shearing Shropshire Ewes, 8 Shropshire Ram Lambs, 10 Shearing Oxford Rams, 4 Shearing Oxford Ewes. Farm in town.  
W. A. SKINNON, A. BANCHE, OLDS, ALTA.

### SHROPSHIRE

45 RAMS FOR SALE  
25 SHEARLINGS, each \$35.00  
15 LAMBS, each \$25.00

Place your order early.  
**JOHN R. HUME**  
Aberfeldie Stock Farm, BOURGAS, Man.

### Oxfords For Sale

A splendid lot of Registered Oxford Down Ram Lambs. Also Rams, one and two shears.

**ANDREW GRAHAM**  
ROLAND - MAN.  
PHONE CARMAN EXCHANGE

### LAKEVIEW STOCK FARM

**ATRESHIRES FOR SALE**  
I have for immediate sale the three-year-old prize-winning bull, "Lakview Prince," winner of Best prize at all the Western fairs this summer. Also two bull calves of the best breeding, one of them ready for service. Female all ages. Enquiries invited.  
ROWLAND WESS, DAWINTON, ALTA.

### FOR SALE—Long Improved English Berkshires

Early Spring Boars and Sows, the nicest bunch of stuff I ever raised. \$20 up. Write soon and get your choice.  
CHAS. W. WEAVER, Deloraine, Man.

### Uphill Stock Farm Offers for Sale

Leicester Ram, Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine; 3 Shortborn Bulls, 12 to 18 months old; also young Cows with Calves at foot. All at popular prices.  
**JOHN STRACHAN**  
POPE, MAN. Phone, Hamlets 882.

### ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

Herd Bull, "Marshall of Glencarnock," by "Everest of Glencarnock." I have for sale a number of good breeding females, all ages, bred to the above bull. A good opportunity for any one starting in pure-bred Angus. Prices reasonable. Inspection invited. Farm two miles from town. A. E. NOAD, OLDS, ALTA.

### WOOL HIDES FUR

If you want quickest returns and most money for your FURS, HIDES, WOOL, Etc., ship them to

**FRANK MASSIN**

BRANDON MANITOBA  
Write for Prices and Shipping Tags



### BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed

Mailed free to any address by the Author

H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.  
118 West 31st Street, New York

## Characteristics of Dorset Sheep

*A very Prolific Breed, Specially Qualified for raising "Hothouse Lambs"*

By R. H. Harding



R. H. HARDING

The history of the Dorset Sheep extends well over 200 years, possibly as long as that of any of the recognized pure-breds. Their home, as the name indicates, is Dorsetshire, in the south-western part of England. Somersetsire and the Isle of Wight have

also done their part in bringing this popular breed to its present state of perfection. This breed is known by the name of Dorset Horns in Britain, no doubt to distinguish it from the Dorset Down, an English breed of Hampshire-Southdown foundation. The chief characteristics of the Dorset breed are the production of early lambs and wool of pure white fibre. They are credited by well-known wool merchants as being the only breed of sheep in Canada that produces wool without black fibres in the fleece.

The Dorset surpasses all other breeds in breeding qualities by producing more lambs in a given time and nursing them well. In weight they compare very favorably with the Shropshire, but are slightly heavier if anything. About 1885, the first Dorsets were imported into Canada, and about two years later they found their way into the United States, where they have made rapid strides, both as pure-breds and for crossing purposes. Mature rams should weigh from 209 to 225 lbs., while mature ewes should weigh from 150 to 180 lbs. They should be compact rather than leggy.

#### Quality of Wool

The wool of the Dorset is of the medium variety, not quite as fine as the Southdown or Suffolk, but of longer staple. It has a fine crimp and very strong texture. Fleeces range in weight from six to ten lbs. each for ewes and from eight to 12 lbs. each for rams, the average in the individual flocks being decided largely by the attention the flock secures during the winter and the careful attention that is being paid to fleece in the selection of sires. The latter is one of the things that will receive more attention now than it has in the past, owing to the present high prices of wool. Density and length of staple should also be kept in sight.

In the early history of the breed the Dorset was a small, horned breed with dark noses, while the Somerset was a large horned breed with pink noses. During the 18th century these two breeds were united, the result being a compact breed with pink color about the eyes and muzzles. The ewes are noted for their heavy milking qualities, which enables them to push their lambs for an early market, provided that they are always supplied with the necessary food to make milk. Indeed, it is on record where the Dorset ewes' milk was used quite general for family use in England.

#### Breeding Qualities of Dorsets

Possibly the most noted characteristic of the breed is its tendency to breed at any season of the year, which has to commend it many advantages, the disadvantage being the necessity of keeping the rams shut apart until the time desired for mating. Many ewes will produce two crops of lambs in a year, possibly a whole flock would average three crops of lambs in two years; but I think this characteristic should be taken advantage of only to produce one crop within the year, and that at the season which we can best manage to make the most money out of them, and breed again only the ewes that have the misfortune to lose their lambs.

From personal observations during 25 years' experience with the breed, the so-called "hothouse" lamb, ten weeks old, fat, put upon the market as soon as the Christmas poultry season is over, up to Easter, when the ordinary lamb begins to reach the market, will fetch the most substantial price. This trade has been injured somewhat by substituting the small range carcass from cold storage for the genuine article. Lambs for this market should be dropped from November to January and they do not require a hothouse, but they do require that their dams be well fed while nursing them, and the lambs should also be liberally fed as well, as soon as they will feed, in order that the carcass may bring the highest price. This is the rich man's luxury. He doesn't mind the price, but the meat must be choice.

#### Protect Them From Dogs

Both rams and ewes have horns, but these are much heavier upon the former and should curve gracefully in front of the ears, low and quite close to the cheeks. The ram's horns turn as many as three times around, resembling a corkscrew somewhat. The ewe's horns should also curve gracefully outward.



Dorset Ram, imported by R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont.

downward and forward, tending to end a reasonable distance from the eyes rather than wide or sprawling. Horns pointing backward over the ears are very objectionable. While the horns are no advantage to the shepherd as he goes in and out amongst his flock at feeding time, they are an advantage in protecting the flock from the ravages of dogs, so much so that many claim the Dorset flock is proof against dogs. While the writer is not prepared to go that far, he will say it will only be the old timers at sheep killing that will attack a flock of Dorsets. The new beginner will try something easier. The Dorset is also very strong and active, which traits also back up the horns in good stead when necessity demands. While we know very little about the ravages of any animal upon the sheep flocks in old Ontario excepting by dogs, yet we think if horns will keep the

dog away they should play their part in keeping the coyote at bay as well.

The crossing qualities of the Dorset have not been fully appreciated, possibly because of the horns. They have not been liberally tried out. If I were to permit I would tell you how the prejudice was broken down in my neighborhood over 25 years ago, but suffice to say the Dorset ram makes an excellent cross upon any of our native breeds, the first cross seldom developing any horns though the second cross nearly all produce them.

I have already said they are strong and active, and I must add that they are very hardy and cool rustlers and will give an excellent account of themselves when bred in the ordinary sense and marketed along with other varieties. I believe in using, whenever possible, the special qualifications of a breed in order to have a special article at a special time that will and does command a special price.

#### Dorsets a Docile Breed

Just a word upon docility. Although this breed is active and strong, they are very docile. The ewes, being good milkers and naturally good mothers, seldom disown their lambs. They are also very tractable and kindly disposed. In practically all the breeds the old rams looked upon with suspicion, and rightly so, but I can truthfully say that I never had a cross Dorset ram in my 25 years' experience with them. They are naturally good natured, yet the best can be spoiled. I never allow my ram to be played with or teased.

In order to keep up the weight of fleece and increase it as much as possible, the body should be well covered with wool down to knee and gambrel joints, also up on the cheeks, with a thick tuft of wool on the foretop. In no case should breeding stock which are inclined to bareness underneath be kept.

In conclusion, let me say I can honestly recommend Dorset sheep as a money-maker for anyone who will intelligently handle them for the special purpose for which they are adapted.

#### Facts About Sheep

The world's sheep stock has decreased by 54,000,000 head since the war began.

The sheep supply of the United States has decreased by 3,000,000 head in the last five years.

Canada's sheep population has dwindled by over 200,000 head since 1914. Australia's sheep supply has dwindled by several million head on account of drought.

Breeding ewes are not going to go lower; they are very liable to go higher in the next few months.

The exports of mutton from Canada during August, 1917, increased by nearly 50,000 pounds over the corresponding month last year.

The exports of meat from the United States for the year ended June 30, 1916, amounted to 1,339,193,000 pounds compared with a three-year ante bellum average of 493,848,000 pounds.

These exports went chiefly to the Allies, whose capital stock of animals has decreased by 33,000,000 head since the war started.



First Prize Pen of Lambs, Exhibited at Toronto, by Mr. Harding.

# UNRESERVED DISPERSAL SALE OF REGISTERED HEREFORDS



The Type of Cows to be Sold at our Sale.

On the farm of S. DOWNIE & SONS  
Carstairs, Alta., Wednesday, November 6  
*Big, rugged stock, ready to put into your  
breeding herd*  
*The most select breeding, combined with  
constitution and quality*

**70 Choice Young Cows**      **25 Quality Bulls coming 2 years old**  
*Rebred to our Prize-Winning herd bulls*      *Every one a Herd Header.*

## 30 Grand Calves, Heifers and Bulls

*Sired chiefly by Easter Lad 2nd and Saskatoon (Easter Lad was bred by Cassidy and Saskatoon by Warren T. McCray)*

Sale, held under cover, starting at  
12 o'clock sharp

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

### SIMON DOWNIE & SONS

CARSTAIRS - ALBERTA

AUCTIONEERS:—

J. W. DURNO, Calgary; S. W. PAISLEY, Lacombe.

1000 CHOICE BREEDING EWES AND PURE-BRED  
RAMS FOR SALE PRIVATELY



This Cow and Calf will be Sold at our Sale.

C.P.R. Demonstration Farm      Strathmore, Alberta

## FOR SALE—HOLSTEIN BULLS Under One Year

Among the cows in this herd holding official R.O.P. Records are the following—

"Abby Lass DeKol"	22,782 pounds
"DeWinton Princess"	19,008 pounds
"Maple Fay's Queen"	18,609 pounds
"Julip Hengerveld"	18,083 pounds
"DeWinton Lass"	16,565 pounds
"Princess Vida Pietertje" (as a two-year-old)	16,320 pounds
"Lady Pietrix"	16,316 pounds

and many other heavy milk producers. Our present herd bull, "Sir Canary Pietje 2nd" is a son of the famous "Sir Canary Pietje," 22654 out of "Norah Canary," with a two-year-old record of 10,844 pounds of milk and a butter fat percentage of 4.41.

**Dual-Purpose Shorthorns,** both Male and Female. Our Short-horn herd comprises many good individuals, including the noted dual-purpose cow, "Flossie," 95777, with official R.O.P. Record of 11,079 pounds of milk and 448 pounds of butter fat in 12 months. Both of these herds are entirely free from Tuberculosis.

**Bacon-Type Berkshire Swine,** all ages. Unrelated pairs and trios, spring pigs. Berkshires of our breeding brought highest prices at the last Calgary Swine Sale, also the Champion Berkshire boars of the last two seasons and Champion sow of this year on the B.C. Exhibition Circuit were bred by us.

**Suffolk Sheep.** Shearling rams and ram lambs of Glencarnock and Bowman blood.

Prompt attention given to enquiries by letter or wire, but inspection preferred.

APPLY—

C.P.R. DEMONSTRATION FARM, STRATHMORE, Alta.

## PROLIFIC BERKSHIRES

"Robhoods Champion 2nd," our herd boar, combines the blood of such famous boars as "Masterpiece," "Rival Lord Premier," (sold at public auction for \$4,025), "Baron Duke, Jr.," and "Star Value" (sold for \$4,000 at private sale).

Three litters, sired by "Robhoods Champion 2nd," shown by us at the recent Alberta Summer Fairs won first, second and third at Calgary, first and second at Edmonton, and first, second and third at Medicine Hat and at Lethbridge.

We still have for sale at \$50 each a few young boars and sows from these and other large litters.

Address all Enquiries to:—

Canada Land and Irrigation Co. Ltd., Medicine Hat, Alta.

## REMEMBER

the

## Great Dispersion Sale

of

## Clydesdales, Hackneys, Shorthorns and Holstein

### CATTLE

to be held

**November 7, 1918** AT 12 O'CLOCK  
NOON

at the Farm, Golden West Balgreggan, Seven Miles  
South-West of Calgary, Alberta

**THIS IS A RARE OPPORTUNITY** for Breeders and  
Farmers to buy  
the highest class of registered stock at their own price

Auctioneer—

J. W. DURNO

Calgary, Alta.

P. M. BREDT & CO.

Box 2089, Calgary, Alta.



for the war. Farmers must organize to secure just treatment in the economic readjustments made necessary by the war. There never was a time when it was so important that farmers should band themselves together, and unless a big effort is made between now and the end of the year, it looks as though our organization would barely hold its membership this year. We appeal to all locals in the best interests of their members not to let any differences of opinion cause them to relax their efforts at this time. Events in the future will amply justify this advice, but now is the time to take action to increase the membership; when events demonstrate the need it may be too late.

Remit all dues for Central office promptly. The busy fall season is coming on and if the Central office is to serve you as you expect to be served and make adequate arrangements for the annual convention it is important that all detail work be got out of the way before the big rush of pre-convention time commences.

**Seed Grain**

Locals are no doubt aware as to the embargo which has been placed on Alberta wheat being shipped out of the province. This action has been taken by the Board of Grain Supervisors in order to ensure that the requirements of Alberta farmers in securing seed wheat will be attended to first. At the time of writing the whole question of the distribution of seed grain is under consideration by the Dominion and provincial governments who have not announced the details of their plan. This will no doubt be announced in the press as soon as decided upon. The Central office requests that locals will cooperate in an endeavor to see that requirements in seed grain are supplied as far as possible from nearby districts. Locals where there is a surplus of seed grain are requested to see that the requirements of farmers in their own or adjacent districts are first supplied. In this way it is felt that a better class of seed will be secured as it will avoid mixing and contamination with foul seeds in the elevators. The Central office is prepared to put locals wanting seed in touch with other locals where there is a surplus if they will send particulars.

**U.F.A. Briefs**

Some of our locals are availing themselves of the offer of the Central office to do circular work for them at cost. The Central office has efficient equipment, rapid and clear re-production work, and any of our local officers who would like to circularize the farmers of their district are invited to use the service of the Central office.

The original of picture of "A Sturdy Young Farmerette," which appeared on page 21 of The Guide last, October 16, is the daughter of your provincial secretary, snapped on her uncle's farm at Pincher.

The Peerless local has suffered a great loss in the departure for British Columbia of Mr. and Mrs. F. Muskett and family, who, during their several years residence in this district, have done much to promote a healthy and progressive community spirit. The inception and continued existence of the local in its present vigorous state are largely due to their wholehearted interest. At a recent farewell gathering at the home of Geo. Lloyd the high esteem in which the family is held and the general regret at their departure from the district was expressed.—Rev. A. M. Shannon.

The U.F.A. has been built up by the voluntary efforts of interested workers who have generously devoted their time to our work. There is no question but that this work is worth doing, and there are stronger reasons today than ever before why men and women should be willing to give themselves to this service.

Chas. Blunder, secretary of Rocky Coulee local, Granum, who is also Pound Keeper for the district, has remitted pound fees amounting to \$31 to Central, as a donation to the Belgian Relief Fund.

Do not let your Victory Bonds of the last issue be laxsome. Add to them as many as you can of the 1918 issue.

**After Lying Four Years in Field Watch Goes as Good as Ever**



This is a reproduction from a photograph of Mr. Murphy's watch exactly as it looked when found.

**Remarkable Adventure of Farmer's "Waltham" Watch**

IT is commonly thought by middle-aged and elderly men that things are not so well made nowadays as when they were boys, but the adventure of Mr. Murphy's Waltham Watch demonstrates conclusively that the Waltham Watch is as sturdily made as anything could possibly be.

Mr. Murphy, during the spring of 1914—before the great war commenced, just think of it!—was running a disc plow over one of the fields of his farm near Neville, Sask. While thus engaged his Waltham "Vanguard" watch in some way dropped from his pocket. As soon as he discovered his loss, he commenced to search for it, but in vain. At last he gave up the fruitless search and in the course of time became reconciled to his loss.

What was his astonishment and pleasure, however, whilst poisoning gophers on the same field recently, to find the watch lying on the surface of the ground.

Eagerly picking it up, he began to wind it, in an abstracted sort of way, and to his surprise the watch began to tick away with all its former energy.

Can you imagine any more convincing proof as to the quality of both the watch movement and the watch case than that they should remain uninjured after lying exposed in a field for more than four years? And it is important to note that during this long period the field had been regularly cultivated, and was, to use Mr. Murphy's own words, "often a lake of mud and water."

The movement in Mr. Murphy's watch—to which he, naturally, is very much attached—is the celebrated "Vanguard" so highly prized by railwaymen. This, indeed, is the watch relied upon by the great majority of railwaymen throughout Canada, because in all departments of railway service, absolute time-accuracy is essential.

The watch case, which played so important a part in the preservation of the movement, was a 30 year gold-filled case (No. 407109), made by the AMERICAN WATCH CASE COMPANY OF TORONTO.

This incident clearly proves that when you have a Waltham movement in a WINGED WHEEL CASE, you have a watch that will give you the very best service under all conditions.

The favorite Waltham watch for gentlemen is the "Colonial," a thin model of most distinguished appearance.

For ladies, the most popular Waltham is the Ladies' Bracelet Watch. This is the watch that can be worn on the chain or brooch equally as well as in the bracelet, because of the "disappearing eye" which folds back snugly against the case when it is desired to wear the watch otherwise than upon the wrist.



This illustrates the newest style Waltham "Vanguard" Model.

Waltham Watches and Winged Wheel Watch Cases can be procured from good jewelers everywhere in Canada. Ask your jeweler to show you his range.

**WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY LIMITED MONTREAL**

FOR FULL PARTICULARS, PRICES AND CATALOGUE, WRITE

*The Jewellery House that handles more Waltham Watches than any other in Canada*

**D. R. DINGWALL LIMITED WINNIPEG**

A full line of Waltham Watches always on hand, at the minimum prices. Send for Catalogue. **D. E. BLACK & CO. LIMITED, Jewellers, Herald Building, Calgary, Alta.**

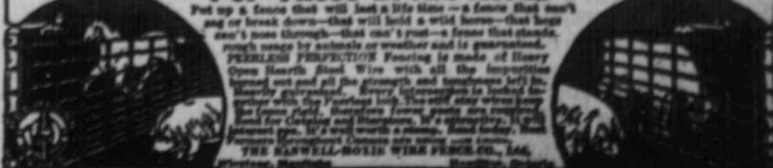
**WANTED**

**Brome and Western Rye Grass**

Mail Samples and State Quantity  
**Wm. RENNIE Co. Ltd., TORONTO, Ont.**

**PEERLESS PERFECTION**

**For These Broad Acres**



Put up a fence that will last a life time—a fence that won't sag or break down—that will hold a wild horse—that keeps out your dogs—that can't be cut—no fence that stands rough usage by animals or weather and is guaranteed. **PEERLESS PERFECTION Fencing** is made of Heavy Open Hearth Steel Wire with all the impurities removed and all the strength and toughness left in. It is guaranteed. Every fence is tested for strength with the Peerless Test. The wire stays true and does not sag. It is guaranteed. It is guaranteed. It is guaranteed. **THE HARVEY-ROBIN WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.** Montreal, Quebec.



Grain Growers' work at the same time. "If you will arrange for a special Grain Growers' meeting some time soon, I would like very much to come and visit your locality. We think it would be better, however, to have a specially arranged Grain Growers' meeting and have it well advertised as such."

**Re Perdue's Telephones**

An interesting example of the useful work which is being accomplished by the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association is to hand from Perdue. According to a communication received at Central, from A. Davis: "A few weeks ago the Perdue Rural Telephone Co., which operates the central switchboard at Perdue with long distance village and rural phone connections, and also acts as agents for the department of telephones at that point, were assessed by the village council for taxes on telephone exchange. An appeal was put in under Section 45 of the Rural Telephone Act, but was dismissed and the council altered the assessment to that of dwelling-house (the operator residing on the premises). Notice of appeal to the district court was then made and on September 27, at Saskatoon, the appeal was heard before Judge McLorg, who decided that the Central building was an essential part of the rural telephone system, and as such, under section 45 of the Rural Telephone Act, was exempted and that the appeal be allowed, with costs."

**Alive to Farmers' Questions**

There are few questions which interest the organized farmers, which are not of more or less importance to the whole community. It is with all the more pleasure, therefore, that the organization department of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association is constantly in receipt of suggestions from the various locals regarding matters of public interest. A few days ago a resolution was sent in by the Horse Lake local, Kelliber, as follows: "Resolved, that the duties on all medicines should be removed."

It is interesting to observe the attention which the problem of the tariff is receiving from the various farmers' organizations throughout the west, and President Parsons was not a minute too soon in the field, if he desired to deliver the first blow in the battle which has only just commenced.

**G.G.A. Helps Red Cross**

With the progress of the Grain Growers' movement it is gratifying to be able to announce that the various locals are not all so completely wrapped up in their trading activities and political ambitions as to lose sight of matters of more immediate pressing public importance.

Frequent reference has been made in these pages to the good work which has been accomplished in patriotic work; the aggregate of which represents an immense expenditure of labor and the collection of a large sum of money. The latest direct contribution for patriotic purposes from this source is the receipt of \$15 from the Farmingdale Grain Growers' Association, Cluffield; which has been sent in by F. L. Lamb, secretary-treasurer, for the Red Cross Society. Central gratefully acknowledges receipt of this amount which is being duly forwarded to Red Cross headquarters, to the credit of the Farmingdale G.G.A.

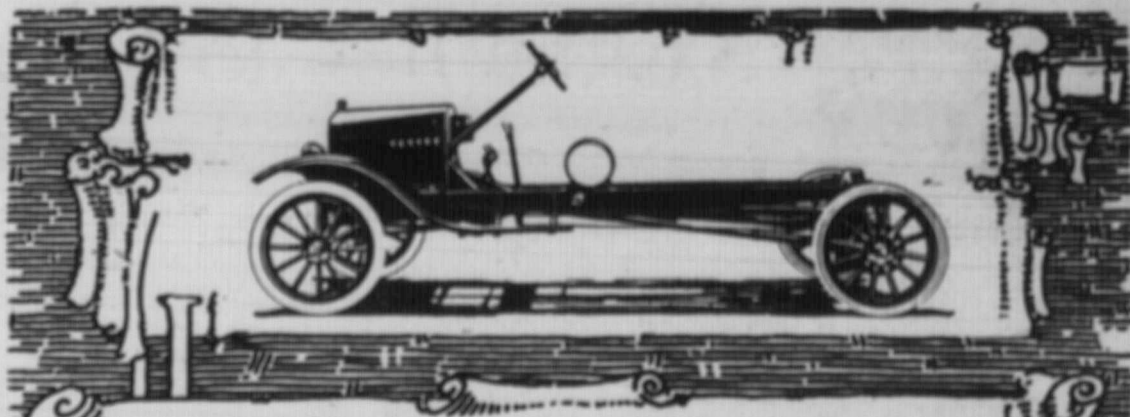
**A Way to Abolish Tramps**

The Organized Farmer, which is published in Wauson, Wisconsin, has discovered a remedy for the abolition of tramps, which is worthy of consideration by those who have hitherto failed in formulating a remedy for the extermination of this genus homo and a product of our civilization.

The Wisconsin paper says: "There are two propositions that you simply cannot deny. Number one is that every person is entitled to the full product of what he or she makes. Number two is, that if you do not work you get no reward. By the observance of these propositions there would scarcely be a place for tramps."

**Back to Nature**

A strict observance of the eat-more-vegetables, use-more-milk and eat-less-sugar requests would put the beauty column of the newspapers out of business.

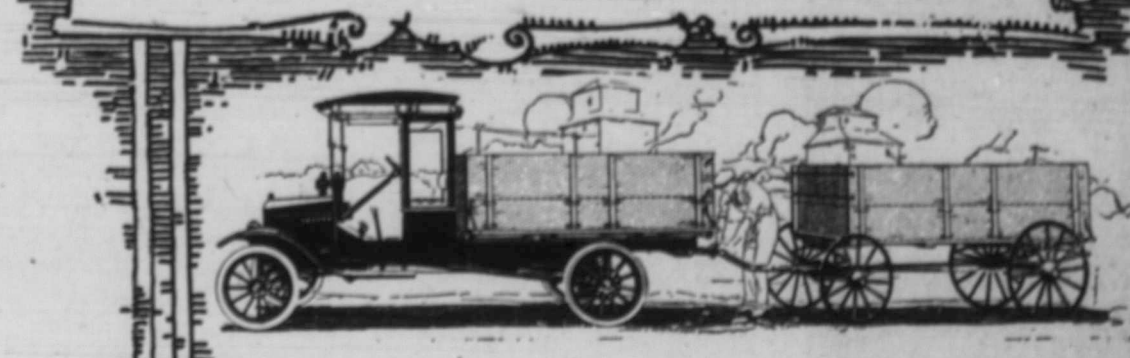


**Brings the Elevator Nearer the Grower's Grain**

ON the prairie the miles that separate the grain from the elevator or loading centre often means a loss to the farmer. The Ford One-Ton Truck fitted with a dump body fulfills the grain grower's every requirement. The truck may be loaded direct from the thresher—it eliminates expensive and unnecessary handling.

The dump body is only one of the many styles doing efficient work for the Canadian grain grower, farmer, producer and distributor. For example, in many districts a suitable body has been attached to the Ford Truck Chassis and is being used for transporting children to and from consolidated schools.

Price (chassis only) \$750 f.o.b. Ford, Ontario



- Runabout . . . \$ 660
- Touring . . . . . 690
- Coupe . . . . . 875
- Sedan . . . . . 1075

F. O. B. Ford, Ontario

All prices subject to war tax charge, except truck and chassis. All prices subject to change without notice.



**FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED**  
FORD - - - ONTARIO

**WATCH REPAIRING**

We specialize in repairing Watches and Jewelry. Reasonable prices. All work guaranteed and prompt attention given. Excellent range of stock for presents. Write for suggestions.

J.I. Cunningham P.O. Box 26 Woodrow, Sask.

While we grow on contract hundreds of acres of different seeds, we have also a large demand for moderate-priced stocks. Send samples of choice lots of Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye and Grass Seeds. Excellent cleaning and handling facilities.

**Wanted**

Harris McFayden Seed Co. Ltd. Farm Seed Specialists WINNIPEG

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**HECLA Warm Air FURNACE**


More pure moist air comes from CIRCULAR WATER PAN

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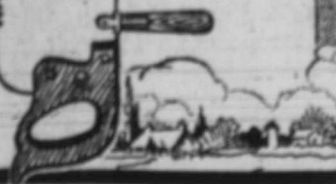
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# Manitoba Grain Growers

## Winter Study

INSTEAD of crowding in a large number of topics for winter work in the local associations, the committee of the Board appointed to deal with the program have decided to concentrate on six topics of first-rate importance, in the hope that every branch will seriously prepare to take up the whole series, so that there may be no wasted effort through dispersion of our energies over too wide an area.

Those branches which meet oftener than once a month will thus have opportunity for individual initiative and variety, and yet may keep in touch with the work being done throughout the province generally. There will be no attempt to compel rigid adherence to the order in which the topics are stated, but the reference material for each month as in the list, will appear on the Manitoba Page of The Guide in the issue of the last week of the month preceding. Thus in the present issue an article dealing with "War-time Changes of View," is intended to convey some hints for the study of the topic for November. But if it should be found more convenient to take that subject later, any branch will be quite free to do so.

A leaflet will be issued in a few days with the list of topics, and listing also some literature which may be found helpful in preparing the topic. Every live grain grower in his own reading will have found something on these present day topics which will help him in making some contribution to the study. The topics are as follows:—

- I.—November, 1918  
War-time Changes of View
  - 1.—Profiteering—a natural condition, almost unquestioned—now a crime—what will be the issue of the change?
  - 2.—Luxury and extravagance—fortunate people—parasites, wasters, to be despised.
  - 3.—Titles—a part of the established system—a badge of class which has no place in true democracy.
  - 4.—Each nation's condition economically, intellectually, morally a concern for all mankind. The world a neighborhood where ruffians and mad dogs cannot be tolerated.
  - 5.—Certain industries vital to the national—the idea of national control.
  - 6.—The better understanding with the United States.
  - 7.—The League of Nations.
- II.—December, 1918  
Women in Citizenship
  - 1.—History of the Feminist movement.
  - 2.—Woman Suffrage in the last five years.
  - 3.—The Toronto "Woman's Party."
  - 4.—Women exercising the franchise.
  - 5.—Special training and organization.
  - 6.—Particular fields of interest.
  - 7.—The work of the Women's Section.
- III.—January, 1919  
Education for Citizenship
  - 1.—Do our homes inspire with the recognition of the rights of others?
  - 2.—Do our schools give the conception of the community as a sphere of service?
  - 3.—Does history as taught today help?
  - 4.—Does our system provide for the study of current events and conditions?
  - 5.—Is there a place for the newspaper in school?
  - 6.—Are "Civics" adequately taught?
  - 7.—What of the education of adults?
- IV.—February, 1919  
After-the-war Fiscal Policy: What Is To Be and Why?
  - 1.—The present fiscal system.
  - 2.—The C.I.R.A.'s policy.

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

## W. R. WOOD

306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

- 3.—The C. C. of A's policy.
  - 4.—President Wilson's principle.
  - 5.—British labor and the tariff.
  - 6.—Where does Canadian labor stand?
  - 7.—The farmers' long fight.
- V.—March, 1919  
Farm Finance
- 1.—Keeping accounts.
  - 2.—The report for the income tax.
  - 3.—The farmer and the banks.
  - 4.—The Rural Credit system.
  - 5.—Manitoba Farm Loans.
- VI.—April, 1919  
The Farmers' Movement in Western Canada
- 1.—Its origin and history.
  - 2.—Its principles and extent.
  - 3.—Its outlook and responsibility.

ready to co-operate with any and all who are willing to work for the cause of righteousness and peace and joy. H. G. Wells states that "the spirit of collective service was never so strong and never so manifestly spreading and increasing as it is today, and that this impulse can satisfy itself only under the formula that mankind is one state of which God is the undying king, and that the service of man's collective needs is the true worship of God."

II.—In Economics. It can scarcely be doubted that men recognize today more widely than before that restraint of trade, national economic fighting is one of the chief causes of enmity between modern states. Where there is unrestricted freedom of trade there is practically nothing for nations to fight about.

President Wilson in his famous "fourteen terms" includes "the removal as far as possible of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance."

On the other hand protectionists are ceaselessly arguing from the war to the extension of their special privileges. Patriotism they say will demand the use of the economic bar to keep some nations in peace, and the payment of our war debt will demand the maintenance of the tariff system. But the rank and file of mankind are not going to be fooled as easily as some former generations were.

Exploitation and profiteering are being looked into as never before. Dealers in food and clothes who make millions in a year will henceforth be recognized as taking the millions out of the people at large, and the people at large are going to have something to say about it. (See Editorial on "Milling Profits" in The Guide of October 23). "Surplus wealth for the common good" is a slogan that will not easily be silenced. Tariffists are going to find it increasingly difficult to continue the camouflage that has worked with the past two generations of Canadians.

III.—In Government. There will be much difference of opinion as to the changes in political view. We are fighting for democracy. Mr. Balfour, said at Ottawa "We have staked our last dollar on democracy and if democracy fail we are bankrupt indeed." Yet there have been strange encroachments on democracy. Government by "injunction" and by "order-in-council" has become startlingly common. Liberty of conscience was once a cardinal principle in our British view of things, but conscientious objection does not seem today to stand where once it did. Yet tyranny today is recognized and hated as never before. There has been much confused thinking and some retrograde movement—but the heart of mankind is set for freedom and for peace as never before—and one cannot doubt that "the great plain people" will have a voice in the reconstruction such as they have never had on any past occasion.

IV.—The Status of Women. The change in this respect is one of the most remarkable and perhaps one of the least expected. Women by their wonderful war work have secured for themselves what approximates to equal franchise with men. Will they measure up to the responsibility. An untried area of life with undreamed of pitfalls and dangers is before them. The responsibility for self-discipline, self-development and an intelligent grasp of the complex situation is one that will demand high courage and the devotion of the best that is in our Motherhood and Womanhood.

V.—The remarkable outburst of an-

## Workers Wanted

Owing to the general scarcity of help and the fact that almost every farmer is doing all that a man can do from daylight to dark, the number of men available for field service in the grain growers' movement is very much reduced. As soon as the freeze-up comes, which it may be presumed will be very shortly, a very large amount of local visitation should be done. The Central office will be glad to hear of any parties who may be available for work of this kind, for a few days or for a week or two, with particulars as to what time during the next two months would be preferred. The work required will be the stimulation of local associations by a fresh presentation of the principles and program of the association, and the pressing necessity of maintaining and extending the strength of the movement, in order to meet the tasks of the coming period of reconstruction.

This is not intended to be merely a general notice. It is intended as a personal appeal to individuals who may be in a position to undertake personal service. If you are in that position, it is a call to you. If you can spare a day, or two, or ten, between now and the end of the year, and are prepared to co-operate in this great task, drop a line to the office in Winnipeg, through which the details of arrangement may be completed.

- 4.—Problems and difficulties.
- 5.—Suggestions for improvement.

### Alternates

The following alternative or supplemental subjects have been suggested and may, if any of them should for any reason be preferred, be substituted, as may be found wise by local workers.

- 1.—Religious Reconstruction—The rural church—its future? Denominationalism—is its day past? Home Missions—a nation's responsibility. The foreigner in our midst.
- 2.—The British Labor Program—A study of its principles. The four pillars of its house. (1) Universal enforcement of the National Minimum. (2) The democratic control of industry. (3) The revolution in National Finance. (4) The surplus wealth for the common good.
- 3.—The Land Problem—(1) Land alienation in Canadian history. (2) How land is held today and by whom. (3) Unearned Increment—examples of what it is and what it signifies. (4) Direct Taxation of Land Values.

### War and Change

The following paragraphs are simply a series of hints for working out a study of changes that have come and that are coming through the war.

I.—In Religion. There has been a very distinct increase of mutual respect among workers of various denominations. Sectarian distinctions have largely been forgotten among our soldiers. A young man a few months before going to France voted against Church Union in Canada. He returned

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agonism to titles is one of the signs of the times. Character and manly and womanly worth is going to count for more than coronets and Norman blood.

VI.—Canada and the United States. Britain and the United States are rapidly and enthusiastically learning the truth regarding each others spirit, and the effect unquestionably must be the closer knitting of the two great peoples in fellowship and in world service.

Reference Literature

"What is Coming," and "Italy, France and Britain at War," by H. G. Wells. "Wilson's War Addresses"—President Wilson. "Aims of Labor," by Arthur Henderson. "The Guide Editorials, 1918." "The War and Democracy," Beton Watson, etc.

A Farmer's View

"Shorter hours all around! Why shouldn't we have them? Here we are in threshing time, getting out at four o'clock and getting our men out at four o'clock and driving them from that time till eight or nine before they eat their supper, as no men ought ever to be driven—and for what? To pile up profits for those who have the grip on us under the present system. They go down to their offices from nine to ten-thirty, take two hours and a two-dollar lunch in the middle of the day and go off again at four-thirty or five. The hours when they are at work are spent in counting what graft they have made and devising plans for making more. Is it any wonder the farmers are organizing? They are fools not to devote ten times the money and energy and the service to bring up every last man on the land to drive out the profiteer and the tariffist and the whole rotten combination. If they could only get together and give the robbers to know that the scandalous business must stop, or shoot the last scoundrel of them—there would be a chance for a square deal and hours of labor that wouldn't wear the souls out of people before they are middle-aged. It is coming too—you bet."

One Hundred Per Cent. Strong

In a few localities in Manitoba the Grain Growers' Association is in the happy position of having enrolled every farmer in the area. In several other communities only three or four farmers remain unconnected with the movement. These places set a standard at which it would be well if the rest of the province would aim. There is no doubt that, in many other communities it would be possible, with carefully planned and concerted effort to approach the one hundred per cent.

But with the inclusion of the women our standards must be revised and set higher. "One hundred per cent." must mean not only the farmers, husbands and sons, but also all the mothers and daughters, who are of age. As a community institution doing work for the community we must never forget that we need the co-operation of the sexes, of the young and the old, and that without that co-operation our work must ever be partial and incomplete.

It will be a red letter day in the history of our association, when for the first time a local secretary writes in and announces that his association has organized its constituency in this complete sense of the expression "a hundred per cent. strong." Every mother's son and father's daughter standing with their parents in the organization. With the increasing efficiency of our local workers we are not going to be surprised if the notice comes within the year-1918. When it does come, the association is going to crown that local as the banner local of the province. Why shouldn't you have a try for the position? The running is good and it is worth while. If you are within five of enrolling all the eligibles drop us a line and let us know. Who will be the first?

The separation of humanity into classes on the lines of wealth is so universal and so orthodox, that few of us ever realize that it flouts all the principles of Christianity and humanity.—Rauschenbusch.

We believe in such a reform in taxation as will give us taxes on wealth, not on expenditure, and taxes direct, not indirect.—Lyman Abbott.



# The "Grim Reaper"

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

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

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

that really makes life worth while.

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

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

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

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

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## Feeding for Big Draft Colts

*Begin 12 months Before the Colt is Foaled*

**N**O matter how well we feed a colt, if we have not the bloodlines to back it up, we are sure to fall far short of an ideal. However poor an individual may be, or however plainly bred, if we give it every possible advantage in feed and care from colthood on, it will make quite a respectable-looking horse, though never so good as it would have been with the right parentage. Inheritance does mysterious things sometimes, over which man has little control, but proper nourishment always works for the best, never backwards. Every breeder can, if he will, feed his horses so that they will make the best possible growth.

The time to begin to grow a good horse is 12 months or more before it is foaled. The mare should be put in strong, healthy condition before she is bred and kept that way from then on. I have found by years of experience that the pregnant mare can be over-fed just as well as under-fed. During the winter months we keep our mares out of doors every day, unless it is storming. They run in the fields and around the strawstacks. We take particular pains, however, to keep them out of cold rains or wet snow and sleet. Even in the springtime, after the ground is supposed to be warm and grass has started, we are very careful to get our mares in the barn if a chilly rain comes.

We feed less grain than most farmers do and yet our horses are always in good condition. Here is the secret; we encourage them to eat all the clean roughage that they can. Plenty of salt and good water do wonders in stimulating a horse's appetite. In winter, our brood mares are given all the good alfalfa hay they will eat for the morning meal, together with a gallon and a half of oats and a little bran. This does not mean that because alfalfa is a good feed pregnant mares or even colts and dry mares should have all they will eat of it. Alfalfa being strongly nitrogenous is detrimental to the health of an animal when fed in too large quantities. About one-third of the roughage fed should be alfalfa for best results.

When the mares are out in the field in the daytime, they get no feed of grain at noon. They get the same

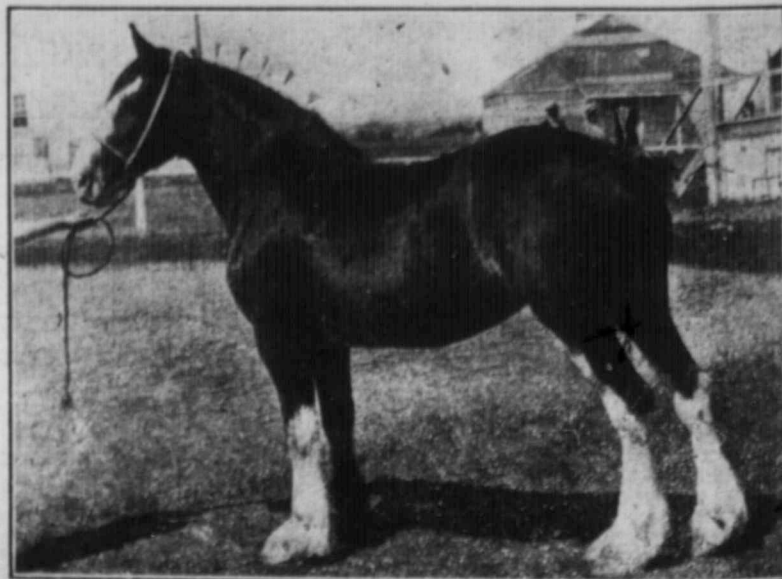
grain feed again at night, but instead of alfalfa all the good clover and timothy hay mixed that they will clean up. If a storm keeps them in doors, we put clean oats and straw in their mangers. We never, if possible, feed the same kind of roughage twice the same day. Our aim is to change the roughage so that they will not become tired of any one kind. This keeps up their appetites. We never feed corn to our brood mares in winter.

It does not cost much to keep our brood mares in this way, but it is not that which makes me follow this system. I am after results. Mares fed in this manner come out in the spring in nice, sappy condition. They are not burned out with corn. Their blood is pure, because they have had plenty of out-door exercise and lots of water. They are healthy because they have been fed in nature's way—nutritious grasses and little grain.

I do not want to be understood as being an advocate of light feeding, for I am just the opposite. I believe we should feed our horses as we feed ourselves. Any one who knows that it would be unwise to sit down to a table and make a whole meal of fried ham. Yet we do what is exactly comparable when we try to grow draft horses on corn, a little oats and roughage of any kind that is handy.

Poorly-fed horses and colt diseases go together. I am frequently asked what I do for navel trouble. Nothing, because our foals never have been bothered with this disease. I have always felt that the lack of foal ills and deaths on my farm has been due largely to the fact that we have kept our mares in a strong, healthy condition. Ten days before foaling, the daily ration is reduced half and kept there until the foal is about two weeks old, when the feed is gradually brought up to the full amount again. We are particularly careful to see that the mare's bowels are in perfect condition, with a slight tendency towards looseness. If her bowels are right and have been for some time, there will be little danger of constipation in her foal when it arrives.

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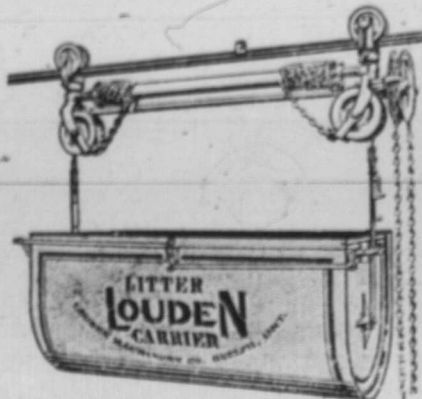
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ages, all important as they are in maintaining health and vigor in the pregnant mare, have a greater function, and one to which draft horse breeders have thus far given little concern. Roughage produces bone, and more of it than when grain is made the major part of the ration for the in-foal mare. I can see clearly that I am getting more bone in my foals, from the same mares and by same sire, than when I was not making a special effort to provide the mares generously with good alfalfa and timothy and clover mixed.

Breeders have learned this fact with cattle and hogs, but they have hesitated to conclude that the same thing applies to horses. We have long since known that we cannot grow bone under our hogs with corn, but that it takes tankage and clover and alfalfa, all highly nitrogenous feeds rich in bone-making materials.

No more vital question confronts draft horse breeders than this one of producing more bone. Breeders of the west tell us that their horses excel in amount of bone and I would not question their statement. If their horses had access to the grains which ours do, in addition to such grasses as grow on the prairies, the west would outdo us in the production of high-class draft horses. I wish I could make other breeders understand how strongly I feel the importance of roughage in its relation to bone production in the foetus.

After the foal is well started, its feeding is comparatively simple from then on. We encourage the youngster to eat grain just as soon as possible. Frequently the foal is eating at a month old. If we do not need the mare for work, she runs in the pasture, when the weather is suitable, both day and night, until the flies come. She is brought to the barn each night and morning, tied up and fed a gallon and a half of oats and a little bran. The foal has oats and bran in a box where it can help itself. After flytime begins, the mares and foals are kept up in the daytime and are turned out on pasture at night. When kept in, the mares are fed grain and hay three times a day and the foals can eat as much as they like. The youngster should never go hungry from this time on until past the second spring.

When we have to work the mares, we let three or four foals stay together for company in a big stall or two. Usually the best foals can not be grown with the mares at work; however, some of our most successful prizewinners in the foal classes last year were from mares that had done their share of the crop work.

We permit our foals to suck very late in the fall, some of the late ones even until Christmas. If we did not feed our mares well, we could not do this; the mares would get thin and the foals which they were carrying would be undernourished. If a mare is kept up in condition she will continue to give milk quite late; even though there is not so much of it, the little bit helps the foal wonderfully. There is nothing so good for the foal as mother's milk. We have kept account of the amount of oats our foals have eaten over a period of seven years. We get \$1 a bushel for all they eat. No one ever lost any money feeding good draft colts, and, furthermore, in no other class of farm animals will a dollar used in feed bring any bigger returns.

Our weaning process is so gradual that the foal never suffers from the loss of milk. It continues to grow without any setback. The stallion and filly foals run together until they are eighteen and twenty months old. The first year is a critical time. Carrying out the idea that seems vital with the pregnant mare, we try to have our colts consume just as much wholesome roughage as possible. We never allow them to go to the stalk-field. A colt has no business filling its belly with cornstalks. We give a feed of alfalfa, then straw and follow that with good timothy and clover hay mixed. We change his roughage and give plenty of salt and water to sharpen the appetite, and allow plenty of fresh air and exercise. If the colt consumes an ample supply of roughage, it will grow a good frame and bone in underpinning. This ration will develop a good middle as a place to carry feed.

Our yearlings get a gallon of oats and a quart of bran three times a day and not over two ears of corn at a feed. After they go on grass, they get only two feeds of grain a day and a little

1918		NOVEMBER					1918	
SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY		
3			6	7				
10			13	14				
17			20	21				
24	25	26	27	28				

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A POUND



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DOMINION SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION  
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D. RUSE

Grandview Farm



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V-131.—2 1/2-inch Steel Shoes, with Pole. Weight 475 pounds.	42.50	44.50	44.50	45.35
V-132.—2-inch Cast Shoes, with Pole. Weight 525 pounds.	41.95	43.40	43.40	45.35
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\$1,000 worth of Ewes on half cash basis.

These Ewes are a choice lot, mostly sired by Oxford, Shropshire and Suffolk Rams. Can furnish Ewes, bred or not, as desired.

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good hay to pick at. Of course, after the flies come, we take the colts up in the daytime, give them their full allowance of feed three times and then turn them out at night. At twelve months old they are weighing 1,100 to 1,300 pounds. If there is good grass they will weigh upwards of 1,600 pounds by late fall. The feeding plan for the second winter is substantially the same as for the first.

Good pastures have a greater significance in draft horse production than many seem to believe. No kind is so fine as bluegrass well cared for. Only half of the pasture should be top-dressed with manure and lime at the same time, so that the horses can feed on the other half until rains come to relieve the odor and soak the manure into the soil. Bluegrass, no matter how well taken-care of, will dry up with the blazing August sun, and to provide for pasturage shortage at that time of the year we plan to have alfalfa or a clover-timothy mixture. We find Sudan grass an excellent fall feed for fleshing purposes.

We keep the yearlings, mares and foals and work horses in three separate pastures. Since successful draft horse production is directly dependent on the kind and quantity of roughage provided for horses, I am just as careful in growing luxuriant pastures and good hay-fields as I am in raising any other crop on the farm.—George Frerichs, in Breeders' Gazette.

### Rheumatism

Q.—Some time ago I bought a horse in British Columbia and brought it down to Alberta. It was affected, so the local veterinarians say, with rheumatism. At first it held its right hind leg off the ground while standing, and when in motion did not place its foot down level and firmly. About three or four weeks ago the trouble shifted to the left hind leg. Apparently, the horse suffers pain and when lying down always lies on the good side and holds the lame leg up off the ground. No soreness is in evidence.—J. F., Alta.

A.—Rheumatism is of comparatively rare occurrence in the horse and is supposed to depend upon the accumulation in the body of some product of nutritive derangement, probably Lactic Acid. The administration of medicines for this condition is of doubtful value, but the treatment usually recommended in such cases is a tablespoonful of a powder consisting of Bicarbonate of Potash, six ounces, and Sodium Salicylate, two ounces; given in the drinking water each morning and evening for a week. This may be repeated at intervals if required.

If swellings appear they should be blistered with a liniment composed of Pulverized Cantharides one dram, Olive Oil one ounce. Shake well and apply with smart friction.—W. A. Shoultz, V.S.



A Choice Flock on the Farm of J. A. Vapre, Swan River, Man. Sheep are increasing rapidly in numbers in Manitoba.

### Choosing a Breed

“Why did I choose this particular breed? Well, it was this way: I figured that in order to make the business profitable I had to keep in mind a market for surplus stock and I am satisfied that there is a greater demand, in the district, for cattle of this breed, than any of the other breeds. My neighbors, most of them, were already keeping this breed, and it occurred to me that if I were to choose some other I would have difficulty in disposing of my young stuff.” This argument presented to the writer not long ago, in response to the question above, is sound. Compare it with the views of another man I have in mind. This farmer, and by the way he was a successful man too, had a nice herd of cattle of a certain breed that were common in his locality and yet he declared he was considering changing to another breed. With the exception of one small herd there wasn't an animal of the breed he mentioned within 400 miles of him.

The selection of a breed is a question that confronts quite a number of men at some time in their lives. In not a few cases the decision is based on personal preference. That is to say, they have always had a liking for some particular breed, possibly at some time in their younger days animals of this breed were maintained at home and they acquired a knowledge of and a fondness for them, or it may be they have been attracted by a line-up of this breed at some fairs. At all events, when the time arrived that they were in a position to establish a herd of their own the choice of a breed was already settled. Under such circumstances, one cannot go very far wrong, provided, at the same time, the question of an outlet for breeding stock is kept in view. It is a great advantage for all breeders in one district, or as many as possibly can, to be breeding the same breed of stock. Buyers are frequently looking for car load lots, or even several car lots of breeding stock, and from experience they know these can be more easily and cheaply secured in such districts than when only one or two men possess the same breed. In the former case if one farmer hasn't what they are looking for, several others in that locality will. It isn't worth their while going 200 or 300 miles out of their way to inspect one herd. In other words, with a minimum of time and expense the one or two car lots that are wanted can be found. There are many communities in Canada that are famous for the cattle they produce and enjoy an enviable reputation and a keen demand for their stock, and this has been developed because they have realized the value of co-operation in their breeding operations.

The exchange of sires and being in a position to utilize the services of sires

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of other prominent breeders in the district are important factors, and can be taken advantage of where several breeders are working together.

The possibility of advertising a breed by a community exhibit, where the cattle are brought out in good condition, is a consideration, and one that lends itself to those sections where everyone is interested in the same breed and where united effort is possible.—J. P.

**Thrush**

Thrush, is a diseased condition of the secreting surface of the fatty frog of the foot. Filthy bedding and floors will bring on the disease. Mares usually have it in the hind feet and horses in the front feet. Faulty shoeing, heavy pounding or anything that prevents the frog coming in contact with the ground will often develop thrush. It may, or may not be accompanied with lameness. Treatment consists in paring away all diseased tissue and hoof and thoroughly cleaning the effected parts. After the hoof has been cleaned take copper sulphate and work a little into the infected portion of the hoof. This kills the germs that causes the disease. The copper sulphate may be kept in by the use of cloth or paper plugs, or smearing the wound with tar will have the same effect. This also tends to keep dirt out. Use only a very little of the copper sulphate, otherwise, on account of its strength, it may eat into the healthy portion of the hoof. An application of kerosene or any hoof dressing tends to keep the hoof in a healthy condition and will hasten recovery.

In conjunction with the treatment described, care should be exercised to keep the stalls and litter clean, and to avoid heavy pounding on hard roads. City horses that are suffering from thrush will usually improve when moved to the country and allowed to go bare-foot on soft ground.

**Disinfection of Stables**

Great care and thoroughness should be exercised in cleaning and disinfecting barns and stable-yards in which animals with contagious disease have been kept. Such diseases as glanders, anthrax, rabies and, to a lesser degree, tuberculosis, are highly dangerous to man as well as to other animals and no laxity should be tolerated in cleaning up premises where these and other communicable diseases have been known to exist. The expense of a thorough disinfection is not large and the equipment needed is simple. The following is a list of the most efficacious disinfection: chlorid of lime; bichlorid of mercury; formalin; carbolic acid; crude carbolic acid; compound solution of cresol. A pail and the ordinary spraying pump is usually satisfactory for applying solutions of any of the above.

**Value of Pure-bred Sires**

The present high price of feed and labor has greatly emphasized the importance of owning large-producing cows. The various feeds are twice as high in value as they were a few years ago. Where the feed cost of keeping a dairy cow per year used to be \$45 it is now \$90.

During this same time butter has increased about 15 cents per pound in value. If the cow produces 300 pounds of butter per year this 15 cents per pound increase will take care of the additional feed cost; but the cow produces only about 150 pounds of butter per year the increased butter income will amount to only about \$22. The point is, that the higher the feed value and the higher the cost of labor the more important it is to breed and own large-producing cows.

About two years ago I met a man who had done considerable public extension work in animal breeding. He maintained that the female calf inherited its characteristics from the dam, and the male calf inherited his characteristics from the sire. Therefore select good-producing cows as a breeding foundation so that the heifer offsprings will be large producers, and select a large blocky square type as herd header, so that the steers will make good animals for the feed lot.

All experiments disprove the above-mentioned theory. Two principles in the breeding of animals for dairy production are outstanding: First, the ability to produce milk and butterfat is hereditary. Aside from the effects of

the law of variation, milk and butterfat production is handed down from one generation to the other with as much certainty as is the color or any other natural characteristic.

Second, the ability of offspring to produce milk and butterfat may be transmitted through the sire as well as through the dam. According to data given by Dean Davenport some years ago at the Cornell university graduate school the sire appears to be stronger and more certain of transmitting production characteristics than is the dam. This data referred to pure bred animals. Which one of the parents is the more prepotent in the transmission of dairy characteristics undoubtedly depends on the inbred characteristics rather than on sex.

**Improving the Scrubs**

In connection with this subject we are dealing with common nondescript cows of the average low production, and a pure-bred dairy sire having large-producing ancestors as heading such a grade herd. This is a combination with which several of our experiment stations have been experimenting.

At the Ohio experiment station a Holstein-Friesian bull increased the average production of his seven daughters 1,299 pounds of milk and 40 pounds of butterfat.

At the Iowa experiment station the average results show that the first generation heifers from scrub cows and by a pure-bred Holstein sire gave an increase of 2,314 pounds of milk and 67 pounds of butterfat. This was an increase of daughters over dam of 71 per cent. in milk and 42 per cent. in fat.

In 1908 a breeding experiment was started at the South Dakota experiment station. Six common nondescript cows were mated to a pure-bred Holstein sire for three successive years, and the female offspring and descendants again mated to a pure-bred Holstein sire.

The following three years these same cows were mated to a pure-bred Jersey sire and these female offspring retained and mated to another pure-bred sire.

The next three years the same scrub cows were mated to a pure-bred Guernsey sire and the descendants when old enough are to be mated to another pure-bred Guernsey bull.

The next three years the same scrub cows that are left are to be mated to a pure bred Ayrshire bull, and the female descendants to be likewise followed up with another pure-bred Ayrshire bull.

Complete records as to size, production, and food consumed are being kept. Some very interesting results have already been obtained.

All of the daughters by the Holstein sire have increased the production over the dam. One daughter produced 2,585 pounds of milk and 88 pounds of fat more than the dam; another one produced 1,999 pounds of milk and 48 pounds of fat more than did the dam. Another one produced 2,370 pounds of milk and 72 pounds of butterfat more than the dam. These records have all been calculated from the same number of days, viz., 237. This latter was the shortest lactation period of one of the scrub dams. If the calculations had been made on the basis of lactation periods, the daughters would show a still larger increase in production over that of the dams. The grade Holstein daughters were also more persistent in milk production than were the dams.

The scrub cows had some Hereford, some Shorthorn, some Red Poll and the rest just cow. Breeding of any one characteristic had not been intensified. They had a broken blood line. They were not able to transmit large milk production to the heifer offspring, because that characteristic could not be found anywhere in ancestry.

It was different with the pure-bred sire. His ancestors were all of large size and of large production. His mother, "Small Hopes Piebe," milked over 700 pounds of milk containing over 30 pounds of butter in seven days. His sire was "Aaggie Cornucopia Johanna Lad," a bull well known to most Holstein breeders.

**Good Ancestors Essential**

These scrub dams with a broken blood line offered relatively little resistance to the effects of such a pure-bred sire, whose blood was charged with large milk and butterfat production and with good type.

Broadly speaking every individual is

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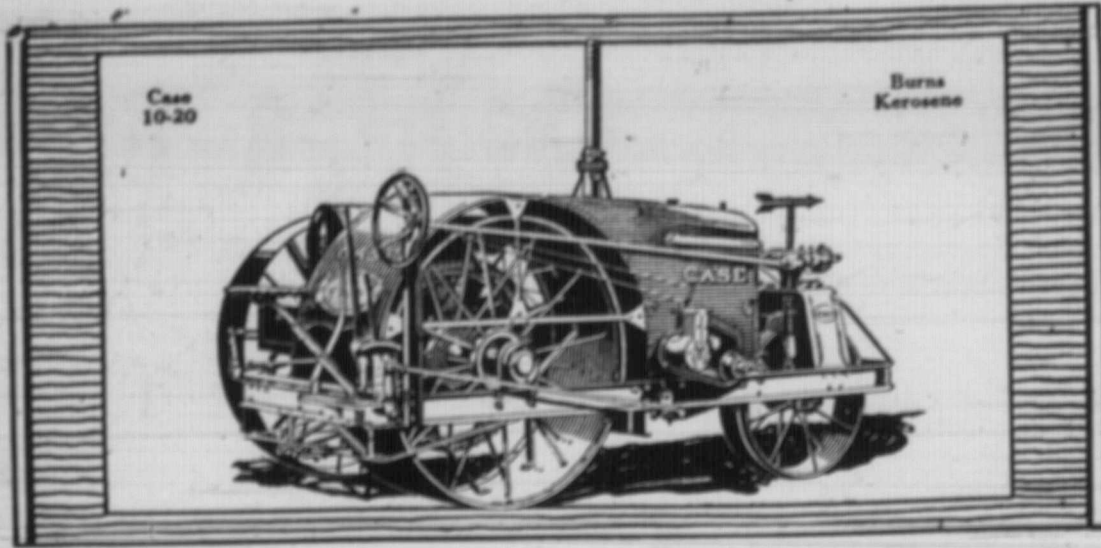
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This 10-20 has plenty of reserve power. Its rated pull of 1,650 pounds on the drawbar can be increased to 2,600 pounds. It pulls three plows anywhere a good team can pull one plow continuously.

Its design and hitch is such that all side draft

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It has a 4-cylinder Case motor, with removable head. It is equipped with a Case-Sylphon Thermostat which insures complete combustion of kerosene at all loads. And it has a Case air washer, which prevents dust and grit from entering the cylinders.

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

LAND COMMISSIONER,  
 Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.

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### The Grain Growers' Guide

a medium for carrying the combined characteristics of his ancestors, and every individual is at the same time a vehicle for handing these qualities on to the descendants.

What is not in the ancestors cannot come out in the descendants. If there are not large milk and butterfat records and good type in the ancestors these qualities cannot come out in the descendants, no matter how much good feed and care is given. On the other hand if there is large milk and butterfat production and good type in the ancestors, it will come out in the descendants.—Prof. C. Larsen, South Dakota Agricultural College.

### SALES POSTPONED

Owing to the influenza epidemic prevailing at this time the Shortburn sale of James Kirby, Hartlake, Alta., on October 31, and the Hereford, sheep and pony sale of W. D. McLellan, Airdrie, November 1, has been postponed to the week of the Calgary Livestock Show. Watch The Guide for further particulars.

### Paradise Stock Farm Sale

The sale of cattle, sheep and swine offered by G. H. Hutton, at Paradise Stock Farm, Lacombe, on October 16, drew a fairly large crowd of buyers from Alberta and some from Saskatchewan, and notwithstanding the shortage of feed and light crop in many places in the west this year, prices were good. The entire offering netted \$30,000. An average of \$131 was secured on the Shortborns. The Yorkshire sows were an attractive lot, all being daughters or grand-daughters of Mr. Hutton's famous sow. The average on females was nearly \$45, and the four boars offered brought \$215. Pure-bred Oxford rams averaged \$61.50, and 27 ewes netted approximately \$1,600. Aged Hampshire rams made an average of nearly \$60, and ram lambs about \$35. Twenty-three Hampshire ewes averaged \$52 and the ewe lambs \$42. The Shropshires were an attractive lot and some good bargains were secured in these. Twenty-two rams averaged nearly \$54, the aged ewes \$27 and the ewe lambs \$20.

A large number of grade ewes, including lambs and aged ewes, were sold, and although some of these were in rather thin condition they were a useful lot and sold at a fair figure.

### Livestock Union Meeting

The sixth annual meeting of the Western Canada Livestock Union will be held at the Prince Edward Hotel, Brandon, on November 13, 14 and 15, commencing at 10 a.m. on the 13th; and I have pleasure, on behalf of the Executive Committee, in extending a special invitation to you to be present at the convention.

The French Canadian Horse Breeders' Association, the French Canadian Cattle Breeders' Association, the Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association, the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, and the Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association, have joined the Union since the last annual meeting and will have representatives present. In addition to representatives of members of the Union, invitations have been extended to the Dominion minister of agriculture, the Dominion livestock commissioner, the Dominion deputy minister of agriculture and the ministers of agriculture for the four Western provinces. The presidents of the United Farmers of Alberta, the Grain Growers' Association of Saskatchewan, the Grain Growers' Association of Manitoba. The president of the Eastern Canada Livestock Union and Prof. W. L. Carlyle, of Calgary, have been invited to address the convention. The executive committee of the Union will meet at Brandon on the morning of November 13 to complete arrangements for the program. We look forward to an instructive convention, which will be an influence in the development of livestock interests of Western Canada and result in closer friendships and relations between the leading livestock men in all parts of the West.—E. L. Richardson, secretary.

### Livestock and Feed

The Guide is in receipt of letters from farmers who, on account of scarcity of feed are anxious to dispose of surplus stock. Others, more favorably situated, have more feed than they can utilize and would be willing to take stock either at so much per head, or on a share basis. In order to assist this situation The Guide will publish free of charge, announcements of both such cases. The following letters have been received recently:—

Frank Gilliland, Estuary, Sask., has feed for 100 head of cattle, good hay, straw, water, good range in sand hills and straw shed protection. Will take cattle November 1 and ship April 1.

Norman W. Sherwin, Mantario, Sask., has sufficient green feed and hay to winter 35 or 40 head of cattle, and will sell feed with the use of buildings—or will winter cattle on a cash or share basis.

Wm. S. Pitchin, Semans, Sask., has 18 or 20 head of cattle he wants wintered. He would also make arrangements for summer pasture, if satisfactory. Would like to have cost stated. Prefers to place cattle on G.T.P., east of Semans.

M. J. Hayes, Box C, Leduc, Alta., has 30 tons of upland hay and 60 loads of green feed for sale.

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# West Makes Big Clean-up

Large proportion of Prizes at International Soil Products Exposition again Captured—Manitoba third in States and Provinces Competition—Seager Wheeler again Champion

**A**t the International Soil Products Exposition, held in Kansas City, from October 16 to 26, Western Canada again demonstrated its ability to compete with the world's best growers of grain and other field products, and carry away the lion's share of the most coveted trophies. Manitoba headed the list with eight sweepstakes, 33 firsts, 20 seconds and 21 third prizes. Saskatchewan won two sweepstakes, four firsts, five seconds, and five third prizes, while Alberta won one sweep-



Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask. Winner of the World's Championship for Hard Red Spring Wheat.

stake, one first prize, two seconds and a third. The state and provinces competition was particularly keen. Due to the sorghum, corn and fruit crop in Manitoba being below the standing of those shown from some of the states, she entered the contest under a handicap of 300 points out of a total of 1,500. Due, however, to the excellence of the crops shown and the artistic manner in which they were displayed, she secured third place, Kansas and Nebraska having tied for first, leaving a very small margin between them and Manitoba. In the state collection of vegetables Manitoba won easily, having the best display of vegetables ever shown at this exposition. In small grains, Manitoba stood second to Kansas by half a point out of a total of 350. In the state contest there were eight competitors, Nebraska, Kansas, South Dakota, Missouri, Colorado, Minnesota, Florida and Manitoba.

The prize for the most artistically arranged exhibit also went to Manitoba, while Kildonan Manitoba Agricultural Society won first prize for vegetables in competition with 15 or 16 counties.

### Wheeler Wins for Fifth Time

The most coveted prize in the whole premium list was the C.P.R. \$500 cup for the best one-half bushel of hard Red Spring wheat. The entries in this class were very numerous, and the competition exceedingly keen, there being at least 20 samples shown from Western Canada alone. Seager Wheeler, the veteran wheat grower and exhibitor, of Rosthern, Sask., secured not only this cup, but also the sweepstakes cup and an eight-foot McCormick or Deering binder, for the best wheat in the world. Mr. Wheeler's winnings, including the value of cups, amounted to over \$1,000. In addition to this he won second for wheat in the dry farming section, second for barley, third for peas, first for sheaf of spring wheat, first for sheaf of oats, first for sheaf of barley, second for sheaf of peas, third for sheaf of winter wheat and second on Brome grass seed. Samuel Larcombe, of Birtle, made many important wins. His exceptionally strong collection of farm crops in the dry farming section landed him the premier honor in this class. In addition he also secured first and sweepstakes with a half bushel of wheat in the same class. His other winnings included first on dry farmed rye, first on Early Ohio potatoes, first on red carrots, second on table beets, third on red onions and third on parsnips.

Alberta was also represented in the sweepstakes class. Nick Taitinger, of Claresholme, Alta., secured first and sweepstakes on a sample of two-rowed barley. This sample could have won in a class much stronger as it was one of the finest samples of two-rowed barley ever exhibited. The prospects were good for a first-class fair and a large congress, but the spread of Spanish Influenza which was

raging at Kansas City and all over the States, caused the Board of Health to put a ban on public meetings on the date the fair opened. The result was that the board decided to award the trophies and ribbons but no cash prizes. The Kansas City Chamber of Commerce and the fair board were \$32,000 in debt, this expense being incurred in advertising, printing, purchasing trophies, paying salaries, etc. The cash premiums would have amounted to another \$6,000, but at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, the fair board and the exhibitors, it was decided not to incur this additional expense. The congress held one session, and even though the ban was threatened there were over 300 delegates present. Over 3,000 delegates had signified their intention of being present. This is evidence that the congress would have been the greatest in the history of the movement. The program of addresses would have been an interesting one. Among the speakers billed to appear were Hon. Mr. Motherwell, of Saskatchewan, President Reynolds of the Manitoba Agricultural College, the governors of four states and the presidents of several American agricultural colleges. Professor Bracken was to have officiated as one of the judges, but a wire received from him indicated that it was impossible for him to attend.

But for the misfortune of the epidemic, the exposition would also have been the largest and most successful yet held. Eight states and provinces were in competition, and a larger number both of individual and county exhibits were entered in the competition than never before. The western representatives in attendance report that they had more enquiries regarding the prospects in the Canadian West than at any previous exposition. Comments on the excellence of the Canadian exhibits were also heard all over the buildings.

The following is a list, by provinces, of the prizes won by exhibitors from the Canadian West:—

### Manitoba

S. Larcombe, Birtle.—1st and sweepstakes, hard red spring wheat, Dry Farming Section; 1st, rye, Dry Farming Section; 3rd, Early Ohio potatoes; 1st, carrots; 3rd, parsnips; 3rd, red onions; 2nd, table beets; 2nd, Burbank potatoes; 2nd, White Pearl.

R. Trichman, Whitemouth.—1st, sheaf Western rye; 2nd, bale alfalfa; 1st, bale Sudan; 1st, sheaf timothy; 1st, bale Brome grass; 1st, bale timothy; 1st, sheaf Hungarian Millet; 1st, sheaf Proso; 1st, sheaf Red Clover; 2nd, sheaf Red Top; 1st, sheaf Alsike; 3rd, sheaf barley.

P. Drohomoreski, Teulon.—1st, sheaf of peas; 1st, field peas; J. H. Pritchard, Roland.—1st, flax seed; 1st, sheaf flax; D. A. Bell, Portage la Prairie.—3rd, sheaf flax; 1st, yellow oats; B. Dickinson, Birtle.—1st, white oats; 1st, sheaf timothy; 1st, sheaf sweepstakes, oats; 1st, oats, Dry Farming Sections.

S. Dragan, Teulon.—2nd, sheaf rye; 3rd, sheaf peas; Mrs. Herzog, Whitemouth.—3rd, sheaf rye; 3rd, sheaf Hungarian Millet; 2nd, sheaf Red Clover; 2nd, sheaf Alsike; John Wiener, Miami.—3rd, sheaf Brome; Magnus Harper, R.R.1, Winnipeg.—3rd, beans, any variety; F. Schultz, Whitemouth.—2nd, sheaf oats; 3rd, sheaf Alsike; 3rd, sheaf Red Clover; C. I. Barager, Elm Creek.—1st, alfalfa seed; Robert Milne, Mekewin.—2nd, alfalfa seed; G. Burnside, Keyes.—3rd, alfalfa seed; D. Pritchard, Roland.—2nd, flax seed; Smith Bros., Birtle.—1st, sheaf Sudan grass; J. Jake, Whitemouth.—1st, sheaf Red Top.

3rd, sheaf timothy; 1st, sheaf sweepstakes, oats; 1st, oats, Dry Farming Sections.



Samuel Larcombe, Birtle, Man. Who showed the best individual exhibit in Dry Farming Section.

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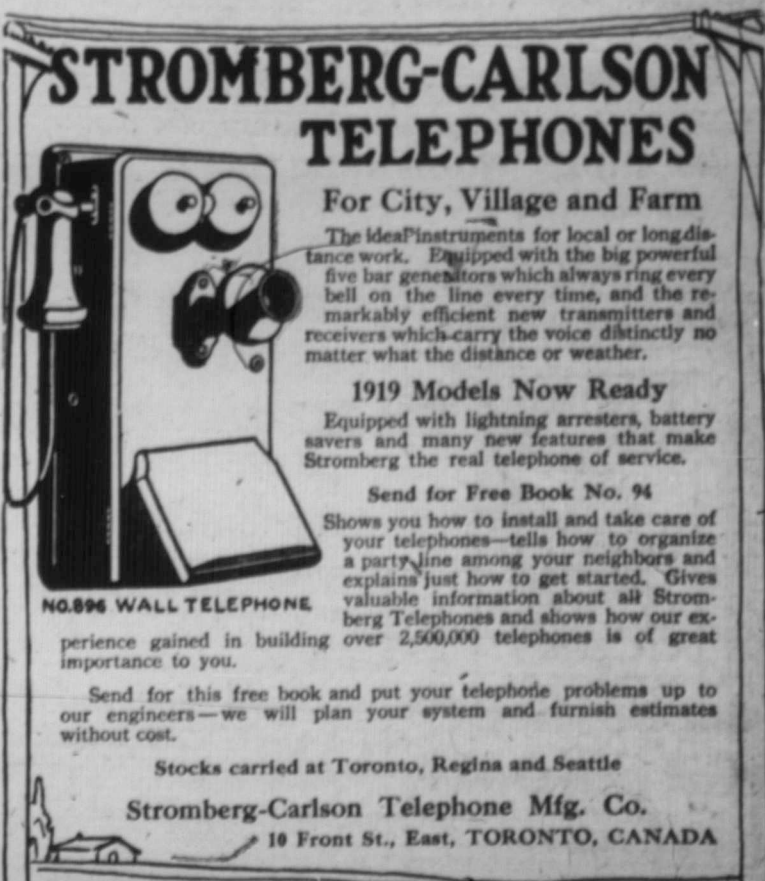
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Chas. de Page, Swan Lake.—2nd, barley, Dry Farming Section.  
W. Seward, Neulsh.—1st, barley, Dry Farming Section.  
John Strachan, Manitoba.—2nd, barley, Dry Farming Section.  
Brookington Bros., Melita.—3rd, wheat, Dry Farming Section.  
Thos. Wishart, Portage.—2nd, oats, Dry Farming Section; 2nd, white oats.  
R. J. Hunter, Warren.—3rd, oats, Dry Farming Section.  
W. M. Larcombe, Birtle.—3rd, Larcombe's seedling.  
C. W. Nelson and Son, Boisvevain.—1st, potato, any other variety.  
H. C. Wholans, Kildonan.—3rd, celery; 1st, cabbage; 3rd, garlic; 3rd, table beets; 2nd, red mangels; 1st, sugar mangels.  
J. F. McDonald, Kildonan.—1st, table beets; 1st, swede turnips; 1st, parsnips.  
D. Melvor, Kildonan.—2nd, carrots; 2nd, swede turnips; 1st, parsnips.  
F. W. Hack, Grand Vital.—2nd, white onions; 3rd, yellow onions; 2nd, cabbage.  
Thos. Knowles, Emerson.—3rd, swede turnips.  
Rev. Rumball, Morden.—2nd, sugar mangels; 3rd, red mangels.  
Klas de Yong, Kildonan.—3rd, sugar mangels; 2nd, beans.

### Saskatchewan

Seager Wheeler, Rosethorn.—1st, hard Red Spring wheat; C.P.R. Special hard Red Spring; sweetstake in wheat; 1st, sheaf barley; 2nd, sheaf peas; 2nd, Brome grass seed; 3rd, sheaf hard Red Winter wheat; 1st, sheaf hard Red Spring; 1st, sheaf oats; 2nd, barley; 3rd, peas; 2nd, wheat, Dry Farming Section.  
W. J. F. Warren, Moose Jaw.—3rd, hard Red Spring wheat.  
James Reid, Perdue.—2nd, yellow oats.  
J. W. Brotch, Moose Jaw.—3rd, sheaf Durum wheat.  
John Bulmer, Outlook.—3rd, tomatoes.

### Alberta

Nick Taitinger, Claresholm.—1st, barley; sweetstake, barley.  
J. W. Lukas, Cleyley.—2nd, peas; 3rd, Brome grass seed.  
H. B. Sheeley, High River.—2nd, hard Spring wheat.

### State Prizes

Manitoba.—1st, collection of vegetables; 1st, most artistically arranged display; 3rd, general collection; 2nd, small grains.

### County Prizes

Kildonan Agricultural Society.—1st, collection vegetables.

### New Agricultural Director

E. A. Weir, B.S.A., formerly associate editor of The Grain Growers' Guide, has been appointed agricultural director of the Rural Credits Association of Manitoba. Mr. Weir's duties will consist largely of assisting in organizing new societies, correlating the work of



E. A. Weir, B.S.A.,  
Agricultural Director, Rural Credits' Association of Manitoba.

existing societies and acting in the capacity of agricultural adviser on boards of directors. The terms of the act under which the rural credits societies in Manitoba are organized require that the board of directors of each society shall include a graduate in agriculture. This clause, presumably, was intended to link the rural credits scheme up with a district representative or county agent system, the representative or agent being a member of the board of the society operating in his district. No graduates in agriculture being available in the districts where societies have been organized, except in the case of the Roblin Society, it became necessary to appoint an agricultural director at large. Mr. Weir, has therefore, been gazetted a member

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PRICES absolutely guaranteed for 15 days from date of issue:—

Old Hens, in No. 1 condition, lb. 20c-22c	Roosters, per lb. 15c
Hens, any size, any weight, lb. 18c-20c	Ducks, any size, per lb. 11c-12c
Spring Chickens, per lb. 26c-28c	Geese, per lb. 20c-22c
Turkeys, per lb. 26c-28c	

Dressed Poultry is worth three to four cents per pound above live weight prices. Old birds in good condition. We are prepaying crates to any part in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Money orders mailed daily. The prices quoted are for poultry in good marketable condition.

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Alaska Black Cod, per lb. 13c	very fine fish, per lb. 9c
Soles, Brills, Flounders and Plaice, per lb. 9c	Boxes 40 cents Extra.

Fresh Caught Frozen Lake Superior Herring (whole); very scarce, so order early. 100-pound bags. \$5.95

Orders will be filled in the order received. Money will be refunded when impossible to fill order. No substitution will be made. We cannot ship Herring until between December 1-20. Can ship all other kinds of fish described herein with the setting in of cold weather.

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Order early; some varieties are very scarce. This is the best and cheapest fish on the market.

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Do better still. Increase your holding to five or ten times as much when our offer comes out, and make your contribution towards winning the war that much greater. With ten years to pay for your Bond instead of a few months you are given the opportunity and the privilege of helping your country in a large way. You can be a Big Bond Holder. You can play a very important part in beating the Hun—that Blond Beast of Berlin, who is even now retreating before the advancing hosts of Democracy. Canada must do its part in the glorious achievement. You naturally want to do your share. Make that share ten-times as big as would ordinarily be possible by means of our great "Ten Years to Pay Victory Bond Plan."

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of the boards of directors of the other societies, viz.: Westbourne, Tenby and district, Arden, Swan River, Minitonas, Lansdowne, Lawrence, Glenella, St. Andrews and Cartwright.

Mr. Weir recently returned from a several months trip to Ontario, where he was several times rejected for overseas service. While on The Guide staff he took a deep interest in the work of the association with which he is now connected. The association is to be congratulated on securing the services of a man who combines a thorough knowledge of western agriculture and credit conditions with enthusiasm for the work in which he will be engaged.

### Ergot in Grain

Grain inspectors, millers and commission men are calling attention to the great amount of ergot in rye that is coming in. This was to be expected because the season, toward the close, was favorable, as was shown in the remarkable development of wheat rust about the middle of August. Ergot also is a plant disease but differs from all other fungus diseases in producing hard, black lumps which resemble somewhat the seeds of the grain. These hard, black lumps resemble burnt wheat, and some people suppose them to be some vile weed seeds, whereas they are just the vegetative stage of the fungus disease called ergot. These hard lumps are always purple on the inside, and, in this way, they can be told from burnt wheat or burnt rye. They are also about twice the size of

the grain itself, and this enables millers to screen them out if they are not broken, but very often they are broken during threshing and then it is difficult to screen them out. This year, millers report about 50 per cent. of them being broken. The miller is concerned, because they not only darken the flour, but they contain a strong drug called Ergotum, which has a detrimental effect on the nervous system. Cattle eating ergot hay are troubled with abortion, and, in Central and Eastern Europe, where the people live upon black bread, or rye bread, it is well known that ergot, which is very plentiful in rye, produces dire results; hence the millers are inclined to reject samples of grain with ergot which they cannot screen out. Rye is most susceptible to ergot; barley next; then wheat. It is never found on oats, but is found in many grasses, the worst of which is blue-

stem, or blue-joint (*Calamagrostis*), a tall-growing wild grass, and the chief cause of ergot hay. Ergot hay can be recognized by the dirty, oily, soiled heads of blue-stem, with little black seeds projecting. Ergot can be readily spotted in grain by its black color; usually much larger than grain; in rye, often over half-an-inch long, slightly bent, but having a groove the same as a large rye grain, and showing purple when broken open. These should be screened out before broken, if possible, and the millers must see that they do not go through the rolls with the flour. —V. W. Jackson, Professor of Botany, M.A.C.

### Filing Sodium Deposit Claims

Farmers and others in the vicinity of Whiteshore Lake, about 60 miles west of Saskatoon, have joined in a small stampede to stake what are claimed to

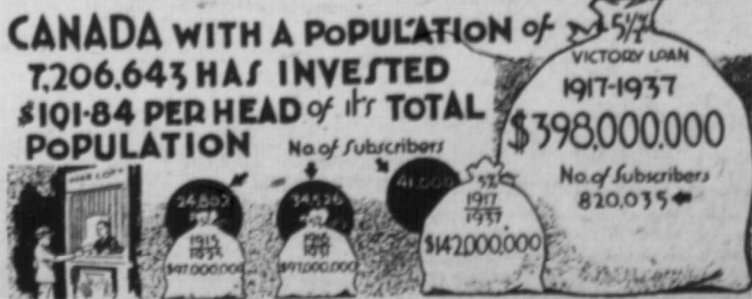
be potash-bearing strata under the lake and on its borders. All the claims are located in Township 37, range 16; and township 36, range 15. Whiteshore Lake is a long, narrow body of water about 18 miles in length and from one to three of four miles wide. The claims have been staked on the bottom of the lake and along the shore line.

The claims are being staked as containing "sodium sulphate and other minerals." Although nothing is said regarding the potash in the claims as filed, the words "and other minerals" are intended to include the potash.

The district is not the first one containing sodium salts to be found in Saskatchewan. Several other districts have been located during the past few months.

### 5,000 College Chicks Sold

Five thousands pure-bred baby chicks, one day old, have been sold by the poultry plant department of the Manitoba Agricultural College this year, according to a report just issued by President J. B. Reynolds. Four hundred adult birds of pure-bred male and female stock have also been sold, together with 50,000 market eggs. The pure-breds mostly in demand in Manitoba are Plymouth Rocks, White Leghorns, White Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds. Three hundred and twenty-five Leghorns and an equal number of Plymouth Rocks, all of this year's brood are just commencing to lay. These pullets are specially selected and kept in pens of from 20 to 25 each, according to size.



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France and Australia do not carry as high a rate of interest as Canada's tax-free Victory Bonds.

#### How Do I Buy Victory Bonds?

Q.—How much do Bonds of the Victory Loan cost?

A.—From \$50 to \$100,000, whatever their face value calls for. These bonds are sold at "par"; that is, their face value—100 cents on the dollar.

Q.—How can I buy the Victory Bonds?

A.—By filling out an application blank and handing it to the Victory Loan canvasser when he calls or send it to the Victory Loan headquarters in your district.

Q.—When can this application for bonds be made?

A.—At any time from October 28, 1918 to the close of business on November 12, 1918.

Q.—In what form must applications to buy a Victory Bond be made?

A.—All applications must be in the form obtainable from any Victory Loan canvasser, or from the Victory Loan headquarters in your community, or from any bank.

#### What Do I Get?

Q.—When I hand to the Victory Loan canvasser my application and my cheque for ten per cent. of the amount applied for, what do I receive?

A.—You will receive by post, within a few days, an official government receipt for this ten per cent. payment.

Q.—How long do I hold this receipt?

A.—Until you have paid in full for your bond. On the second and subsequent instalment due dates you make the required payment to the bank on which you drew your first instalment cheque and they will enter receipt in the space reserved for this purpose. Remember you can pay in full on any instalment due date if you so desire.

Q.—What do I receive when the official receipt records payment in full?

A.—You are then entitled to the permanent engraved bonds which will be delivered to you by the bank in exchange for your official receipt.

Q.—In what form is this bond?

A.—It is engraved on distinctive paper, used only for the money and the securities of the Dominion of Canada, in varied colors, and is signed by the Deputy Minister of Finance and one other official for the government.

#### When Do I Get Paid Back?

Q.—When will the money I pay for Victory Bonds be paid back to me out of the Dominion treasury?

A.—If you buy a five-year bond it will be paid on November 1, 1923; if you buy a 15-year bond it will be paid November 1, 1933.

Q.—When do I get my interest?

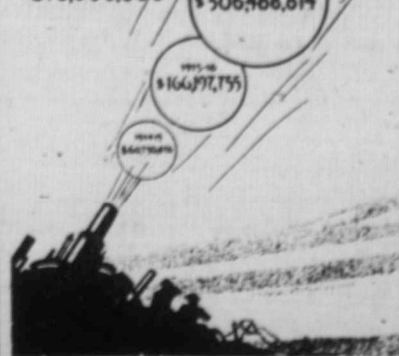
A.—On May 1 and November 1 of each year, during the life of the bond.

Q.—Supposing I bought a Victory Bond and then found that I needed money before those dates?

A.—You could either sell the bond or borrow money on it. Any bank, trust company, reliable bond dealer or broker will be glad to sell your bond for you at any time. Be careful, however, through whom you sell.

Q.—Why the need for care?

A.—Well, after the first Victory



# UNION BANK OF CANADA



Head Office, Winnipeg.  
Total Assets over \$140,000,000  
Deposits over \$110,000,000

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To good farmers living in the vicinity of its rural branches, the Union Bank is prepared to make loans on reasonable terms for the purpose of purchasing cattle for feeding or breeding purposes. Consult the local manager for particulars.

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WINNIPEG OFFICE - 426 Main Street, near Portage

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D. F. COYLE, Superintendent of Western Provinces.

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**CROWN LIFE INSURANCE CO., TORONTO**

Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts. 62

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Head Office: WINNIPEG. "NONE OTHER SO GOOD"

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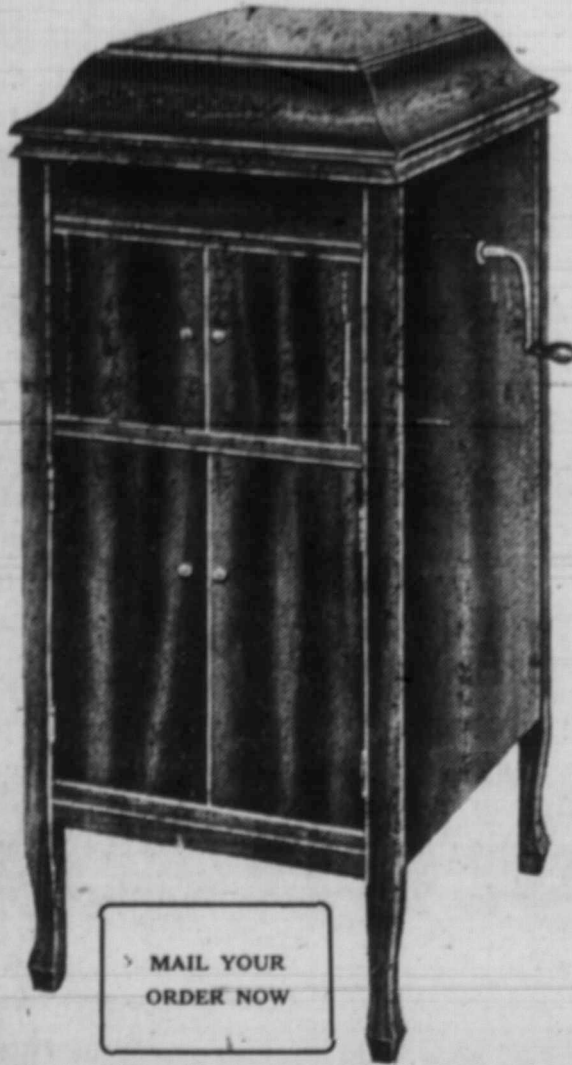
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common coal oil, no odor, smoke or noise, simple, no pumping up, no pressure, won't explode. Tests by Government and thirty-five leading universities show the Aladdin gives three times as much light as best second class kerosene. Won't burn at all at Passamaquoddy Exposition. Over three million people already enjoying this powerful, white, steady light, nearest to sunlight. Guaranteed. And think of it—you can get it without paying a cent. All charges prepaid. Ask for our 16-day Free Trial Offer and keep here to get one free.  
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would be a most welcome Christmas gift to your soldier overseas. You may have one specially prepared and packed in an hermetically sealed tin, enclosed with a Hudson's Bay Hamper. Overseas Hamper Department, Hudson's Bay Store, Winnipeg.

Loan, some unscrupulous persons, posing as brokers or financial agents persuaded people to sell bonds for less than they were worth. If you are not acquainted with a reliable broker or bond dealer ask the advice of your banker.

Q.—Supposing I didn't want to part with my Victory Bond, but simply wanted to make a loan on it?

A.—Very easily done, for there is no better security anywhere than a Victory Bond. Ask your bank if you desire to borrow money on it.

**Better than Gold**

Q.—Are Canadians beginning to appreciate Victory Bonds?

A.—They are decidedly. Many who never saved a dollar before now own Victory Bonds and have created their first "nest egg." They have learned the pleasure of saving, and, by buying the bonds, not only have they helped to finish the war, but they have helped themselves and their families. Thousands of persons bought bonds last year and paid for them in bills because they had no bank accounts. Those people now own something better than gold.

Q.—Do you mean to say Victory Bonds are better than gold?

A.—Yes. If you have gold and hide it in your stocking or deposit it in a chest, or safety deposit box, it earns no interest, while Victory Bonds, which are as safe as gold, and are payable in gold, earn five-and-a-half per cent.

Q.—How do Victory Bonds and dollar bills compare?

A.—The same country, Canada, that puts its promise on the dollar bill puts the same promise on the Victory Bond.

**Collecting Interest**

Q.—How do I collect interest?

A.—If you buy a "bearer" bond there are coupons attached to it. For instance, one coupon on a \$100 bond will read: "On the first day of May, 1919, the Dominion of Canada will pay bearer \$2.75 at any chartered bank in Canada."

Q.—Then, I cut that particular coupon off and cash it at any bank?

A.—Exactly.

Q.—And there are two coupons for each year of \$2.75 each, so that I get \$5.50 a year on each \$100 bond?

A.—Correct.

Q.—Supposing I buy a "Registered" Bond, what happens?

A.—The "registered" bond has your name on it but has no coupons attached. Instead, each six months, as the interest falls due, the Treasury Department at Ottawa will mail you a cheque in payment of the interest. And don't forget to notify the Treasury Department when you make a change in your address.

Q.—Does a married woman subscribe for a bond in her own name or her husband's?

A.—Her own—Mrs. Mary Doe, not Mrs. John Doe.

Q.—And if a married woman wishes to transfer a bond made out in her maiden name?

A.—She should sign: "Mary Roe, now by marriage Mary Doe."

**And, Finally—**

Q.—How can I best help to make the Victory Loan of 1918 a success?

A.—First, by buying bonds; second, by urging others to buy. When the campaign is on, see that all your friends are wearing Victory buttons. These denote that the wearer has bought Victory Bonds.

Q.—Can my wife help too?

A.—Most certainly she can. Every woman is needed. The women of Canada took a wonderful share in the last Victory Loan. Every woman, as well as every man, in Canada, must buy Victory Bonds to the limit. In a word, we must make the 1918 Victory Loan a success. And remember, it cannot be done by investing \$100 if you can invest \$500 or \$1,000.

Canada has never failed either in the trenches or behind the lines. Britain, Canada and our great Allies have the Huns on the run. We've got them going. Help finish them. Buy Victory Bonds!

**HELP PUSH HIM OFF**



**GROW EXPORT TO THE**



**Farmers**

**E**ditor, I have been placed owing to the year being this matter we said the policy their customers 15 months. what that state prepared to be when I suggested considered the reason.

My opinion hired man to what I gather a depreciator, securities held etc., and the covered three any advances no right to and anything more or less. They can surely go begging few dollars and clothing pointed out is perfectly a there will be normal crop will be forgone.

I think through the preaching of repressed. I right to look they are se extent of the again, we ment to tide ing seed for they, in a behind the government general put the farmer the price was based on no ing and tr railway rat farmers lot to do their

Now, Sir government would the do if their suddenly considering price for g have no U.S.A. L northern c for one m you that l failure an term, and ure will enhanced

**German**

Editor, the letter a recent to print the book many, United S who hold no news should be

# GROWTH of CANADA'S EXPORT, DUE TO THE WAR



## The Mail Bag

### Farmers in Urgent Need

**E**ditor, Guide: I should like to venture a few remarks on what I have heard as to the extremely awkward position many farmers in parts of the West will be placed owing to their entire income for the year being cut off. In speaking on this matter with a manager today he said the policy of the banks was to see their customers through during the next 15 months. On pressing him as to what that statement meant he was not prepared to name any definite sum, and when I suggested \$100 per month he considered the amount quite out of reason.

My opinion is that you cannot find a hired man today under \$50, but from what I gathered he seemed to take a depreciatory value on the ordinary securities held, viz., cattle, horses, hogs, etc., and that although he might be covered three or four times over for any advances made yet now we have no right to expect any further advances, and anything they might do would be more or less of a charitable nature. They can surely hardly expect a farmer to go begging them for an advance of a few dollars every month to buy food and clothing for his family, for as I pointed out the position of the country is perfectly sound, but for some months there will be no buyer, and if we get a normal crop 1919, then this calamity will be forgotten.

I think the banks should be warned through the press that anything approaching charity should be sternly repressed. We, as farmers, have every right to look to the banks so long as they are secured to carry us to the extent of their funds, but beyond that again, we look to the federal government to tide us over. The mere providing seed for next year is not sufficient; they, in a way, should be standing behind the banks, as you well know the government, the bank, the press and general public have all been urging on the farmer to do his utmost for the war; the price was fixed at a minimum and based on no risks, no failures, no doubling and trebling of wages, machinery, railway rates, etc., etc., and numberless farmers loaded themselves with debts to do their bit for "war bread."

Now, Sir, I certainly think that the government should help us out. What would the inhabitants of a whole city do if their means of existence was suddenly cut off as ours is? Also, in considering the fixing of a maximum price for grain, we live in Canada, and have no reason to be bound by the U.S.A. Look at our risks in this far northern climate. Take any five years for one man and I think he will tell you that he has had at least one crop failure and one frosted in each five year term, and certainly next year this failure will have to be made up in an enhanced price.—A Farmer, Alta.

### German Language Newspapers

**E**ditor, Guide: With reference to the letter of Wm. Van Vliet, printed in a recent issue of the Guide, I ask you to print the subjoined extract from the book "My Four Years in Germany," by Mr. Gerard, the former United States Ambassador to Germany, who holds strongly the conviction that no newspaper in the United States should be allowed to be printed in the

German language. He gives as one of his reasons an incident that happened while he was in Berlin, and then sets forth the attitude of the German government and people on the subject:—

There happened to be walking on Friedrich-Strasse, in Berlin, an American Hebrew. He was accompanied by his wife and was talking in the English language to her.

A German officer heard the talk and stabbed the woman, with his bayonet, in the head. I obtained the officer's number and reported the matter to the foreign office, but nothing was ever done about it.

They permitted, after war had broken, one English newspaper in Germany. That was the Continental Times. It fulfilled its mission and that was to prisoners. The paper was freely circulated among them.

No American, let alone an Englishman, dared speak his own language after the war broke out.

Then why should we permit German newspapers here? The fact that we still permit them to publish of course reaches German ears, and they still cling to the idea, because of such things, that there is a great party strongly opposed to President Wilson.

Such things only foster the idea in the German mind that there really is over here that great army of 500,000 loyalists about which they boasted to me and others.

The American Printer, after quoting the above words of Mr. Gerard, says:—

German types have become repugnant to the average patriotic American. To him they are the types that gloried in the sinking of the Lusitania, that approved the rape of Belgium, that placed an O.K. on the whole damnable German plan to ruin and rule the world.

The points on the top of the letters are to him the spiked helmets of the brutes who crucified the Canadian soldiers, dangled Belgian children on their bayonets, sighted their guns at the Rheims Cathedral, took young French women into slavery, and are now mutilating the bodies of dead American soldiers.

Americans feel this way about it, and there is only one answer.

Have Canadians, I ask, any reason to feel different?—Canadian, Winnipeg.

### Problems of Organized Farmers

**E**ditor, Guide: One of the problems that continually arises in the Farmers' organization is the attitude that the organization should take in political controversies. It is a popular delusion on the part of farmers that in order to secure the things for which they are organized they should form a political party, the farmers' organizations on this continent have heretofore given up their existence in their efforts along these lines.

In an address delivered by the writer before the U.F.A. Convention some years ago, we dwelt upon this subject, and while this letter does not permit us to go into the matter at length, we still believe that what we said then is sound. The U.F.A. should learn from the history of farmers' organizations that have preceded it.

### Historical Warning

The great Farmers' Alliance movement in the States developed into the Populist party. The platform, historically known as the "Omaha Platform," adopted at the First Annual Convention in 1890, advocated principles that were new to the politics of that day.

The major portion of these principles was afterwards enacted into the law chiefly by the Democratic party. This platform was conceived in the minds of the leaders of the farmers' organizations. Several Congressmen were elected upon it, and several States, for a short

Continued on Page 41



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Better make your arrangements now for lumber. Even if you do not use it till spring you make sure of delivery and you make sure of price.

It pays to buy your lumber in carlots from United Grain Growers Limited. Their service covers everything you need for your building. Advice and information are supplied without obligation.

Let us figure out the cost of your work. Write tonight and tell us what you are building.

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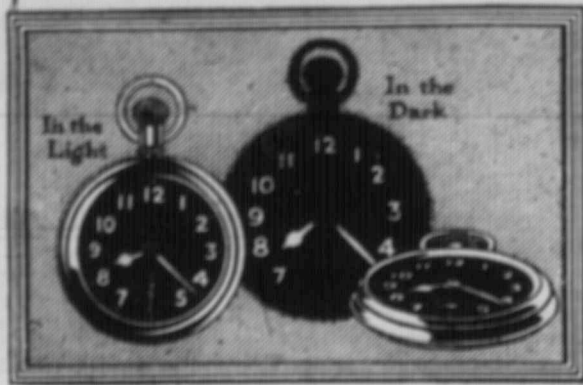
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**THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, Book Department WINNIPEG, Man.**



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**T**HE demand for farm lands becomes greater each day and it is apparently justified. We have for sale several parcels of improved and unimproved farms in some of the choicest districts in Northern Saskatchewan and Alberta, especially adapted to mixed farming. Prices \$10 an acre up, easy terms. For further information write or call.

Estates Department

# Union Trust Company

LIMITED

Main and Lombard Streets  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

## THRIFT

This word was symbolized and interpreted aright by the French people prior to and after the War of 1870-71. Every Nation engaged in the present World War must learn the lesson of Thrift and practice it from now on, and none more so, than the Canadians.

Every dollar saved is a dollar added to the Country's financial strength, and the Country's revenues are thereby increased.

BUY A VICTORY BOND, the highest class security obtainable! Save and thrive!

Our service at your disposal, FREE OF CHARGE TO YOU AS WELL AS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

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Capital, \$1,000,000.

Reserve, \$600,000.

Branches:—Saskatoon

Lethbridge

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## Soldier Replies to Parsons

Shows how Free Trade will Develop Manufacturing Industry

**J**OHN W. Ward, former associate editor of The Guide, and now a soldier in France, has sent the following letter of comment on the address of Mr. Parsons, at the convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association:—

No. 13 Convalescent Depot,  
B.E.F., France.

An open letter to  
S. R. Parsons,  
Past President,  
Canadian Manufacturers' Ass'n.

Dear Sir:—

I am writing to thank you and the association which you represent, for the pleasure which I have had in reading in The Grain Growers' Guide, the full text of the speech which you made before the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, at Montreal on June 15th last. Like you, I am deeply and sincerely interested in the welfare of Canada. Unfortunately, however, I cannot boast as you do of the amount of money which I or my associates have invested in war loans or the number of men that I have contributed to the colors. I do not, indeed, quite understand how one man, even though he be a manufacturer, can contribute other men to the colors, but at any rate I have contributed myself, and perhaps it may interest you to know that I was one of the Canadians who helped to drive the Germans from in front of Amiens, and that I owe the leisure which permits me to write this letter, to the fact that I got in the way of a German bullet on the third day of that historic battle. I am interested in Canada because I have given that country more than two-and-a-half years of my life, and because if I am fortunate enough to be alive and well when victory has crowned our efforts in the war, I intend to return there to earn my living. It is within the bounds of possibility that I may in the future raise a family in Canada, and I want to see Canada become, even more than in the past, a country in which not only I and my family, but every useful citizen may be able to earn a good living and enjoy the full fruits of his and her labor under conditions of the greatest possible freedom and enlightenment.

### Need for Missionaries

Your letter has convinced me of what I have for some time suspected, namely, that the greatest need of Canada just now, commercially, is the sending of missionaries to the manufacturing districts of the country to convert them to Free Trade. You, yourself, in your speech have provided them with several excellent texts. You tell us yourself that the tariff is a burden on manufacturing industries, and mention that one Toronto concern manufacturing machinery has paid an average rate of duty on its raw material amounting to 25 per cent. I presume this concern also paid duty on its own plant when it was established, and from time to time enlarged it, or if it bought its machinery in Canada it had to pay for it prices which were higher than they would have been in the absence of a tariff. The workmen and all employees of that concern, also, must pay more for their food, clothing and homes because of the tariff, and must therefore have bigger wages in order to live in the same degree of comfort. In every way the cost of manufacturing is increased by the tariff, and still you call the tariff "protective."

And then you speak of export trade and you quote Sir Albert Stanley, M.P., president of the British Board of Trade as asking:—

"Unless industries would be carried on with an equal degree of efficiency, unless they could produce their manufactured products at prices that would compare favorably with those of their great foreign competitors, what chance had the country of succeeding in establishing its place with the other nations

of the world?" Then you say "There is only one way to pay off our accumulated war debts, and that is by producing in field, forest, mine and factory all that we possibly can, and selling these products at as high a margin over the cost of production as we are able to secure."

### Free Import Essential

Quite so. And how can we do that, when the cost of production of every thing we produce in Canada is artificially raised by the so-called "protective" tariff. So far as export trade is concerned at least, I think you will agree with me that the tariff is "destructive" rather than "protective." The price which Canadian goods can command abroad is largely dependent upon the prices at which competing goods are offered, and is therefore beyond the control of the Canadian producer, but the cost of production can certainly be reduced and the margin of profit correspondingly increased by the removal of the Canadian tariff. The farmers fully realize this fact, but it applies just as strongly to mining, lumbering and manufacturing as it does to agriculture. Canada's financial position, not only her war debt, but her national, provincial, municipal and industrial debts erected before the war, demand a great increase in her exports after the war as compared with pre-war times, and I ask you if you can deny that free import would be of the greatest possible assistance to all producers for export.

One part of your address was unpleasant reading, and that was the passage in which you say "the history of the past generation shows thousands of abandoned industrial enterprises in which men have lost their all, just as there have been abandoned farms that were not made to pay." And again after giving figures of industrial failure in the United States you say, "It is the same thing in Canada; the few succeed whom we all hear about from the house-top, and the many either just get along, or languish and die."

### Few Live; Many Die

What tragedies are suggested by the system of protection! Is it in order that the few may succeed while the many either just get along or languish and die, that the whole people of Canada are burdened with a tariff system that takes at least four times as much from their pockets as it places in the treasury of the country? I say to you, Mr. Parsons, and to the members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, be a man, be men. Throw away the crutches on which you have been hobbling around and stand on your own feet. The crutches of protection have enabled a few of you to prosper, and have caused many more who sought to do the same to get stuck in the mud of disaster. But crutches are poor things to run a race with. Fling them aside, and if you are any good you will run the more swiftly without them. A self-respecting able-bodied man should be ashamed to take up a collection for his own benefit, even though the parliament of the land passes a law to enable him to do it, and calls it a customs act.

So far I have accepted everything which you have said as being true, but there is one sentence which I would like to amend. You say "Speaking broadly, Canada must choose between the tariff with manufacturers on the one hand, or Free Trade without manufacturers on the other." I would say "Canada must choose between the tariff with some manufacturers on the one hand, or Free Trade with more and better manufacturers on the other." I have given reasons for my version, you have given none for yours.

Yours very truly,

John W. Ward.

No. 234015, Pte, 44th Battalion,  
Canadians, France.

Victory Bonds are not only a first-class investment, but you can realize upon them readily, if you need to. You can take a Victory Bond to a bank at any time and convert it into cash.

used the machine... ing system for... officers of the F... for this purpose... 12 centres w... Reserve Bank... Liberty Loan... The Federal... commanded t... cers of the me... advised that th... draws of dep... Reserve Banks... paper at a rate... ing to the amou... As a matter o... the National b... little in the Uni... The marvellous... is a great tri... ability of Secre... to the patriot... people. W... paign was inas... woman and ch... was asked to e... ture and purch... The aggregate... made availabl... poses by this... amounts at th... large sum.

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# America's War Financier

Continued from Page 9

used the machinery of the Federal Banking System for it, and has used the officers of the Federal Reserve Board for this purpose; and in each of the 12 centres where there is a Federal Reserve Bank the headquarters of the Liberty Loan activities are concentrated. The Federal Reserve Board in turn commantered the services of the officers of the member banks who were advised that they need not fear withdrawals of deposits, for the Federal Reserve Banks would re-discount their paper at a rate of interest corresponding to the amount they paid on deposits. As a matter of fact the deposits in the National banks have suffered very little in the United States as in Canada. The marvellous success of these loans is a great tribute to the organizing ability of Secretary McAdoo as well as to the patriotism of the American people. A "War Saving Stamp" campaign was inaugurated and every man, woman and child in the United States was asked to curtail all useless expenditure and purchase War Savings Stamps. The aggregate amount which has been made available for governmental purposes by this scheme of small savings amounts at the present time to a very large sum.

## The Railway Situation

Owing to the tremendously increased traffic that was created by war necessities the privately-owned railways were not able to take care of it. Moreover the increased cost of operation was pressing very heavily on the railways, and public sentiment was such that it would not stand for any increase of rates while the railways were privately owned. The railways were very unpopular in the United States, largely because of the huge fortunes which had been made by manipulations in the financing of the roads. Many of the participants in this loot had disappeared from the scene and the innocent holders of the securities of the railways were now the victims. But that did not make the railways any the more popular. There appeared to be only one thing to do and that was for the government to take over the operation of the railways. McAdoo was given charge of the organization and immediately proceeded in his energetic way to reorganize the whole traffic system of the United States. He asked Congress to approve of a measure allowing a very considerable increase of rates, which the public accepted without much complaint.

There was a very bad spirit existing among the railway employees. Much of the unorganized help was very poorly paid. A commission was appointed, headed by Secretary of the Interior, Lane, who were to go into the whole question of railway wages. In the meantime all railway employees were informed by Mr. McAdoo that they would be fairly dealt with. Mr. McAdoo's award was the result, and while there have been some complaints, particularly by the higher paid employees who did not participate in as large increases as those who were receiving smaller remuneration, the award has been accepted not only in the United States but in Canada as well.

## Insurance for Soldiers

It was found necessary when the United States undertook to raise huge armies that there should be some scientific arrangement made at once to provide before hand for pensions for disability and war risk insurance, and separation allowance for the dependants of the soldiers at the front. A well-thought-out scheme of war risk insurance was devised whereby the soldiers paid the ordinary term insurance without any loading whatever for expenses. These were paid by the government. In addition to this there was a contract entered into with each soldier that his dependants would receive a certain sum of money, and that he, if incapacitated in any way by injury or loss of limb would receive, according to his rank in the army, a stated sum. Mr. McAdoo is at the head of this organization. This insurance now amounts to nearly as much as all the rest of the life insurance in force in

the United States, and when the armies now contemplated are completely raised the insurance will exceed all the rest of the life insurance in existence in that country. There was no compulsion, however, on the part of the soldiers to take this ordinary insurance, but the opportunity seemed so great that they made the necessary sacrifice, and out of their proportion of their indemnity they paid the insurance premiums.

There was some opposition on the part of life insurance companies to this scheme, but as the greatest of them are mutual companies, Mr. McAdoo gave a hint that he might extend the activities of the war risk insurance into other fields, the implication was that he would ask the policy holders of the Mutual Life Insurance Company to send their proxies to him. There has been practically no more criticism.

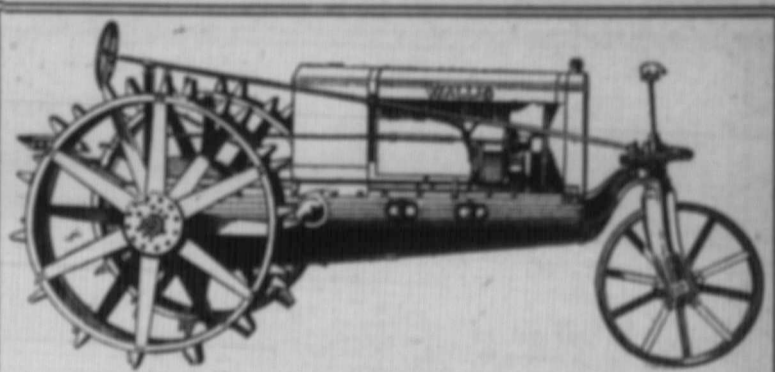
In connection with the mercantile risks in the war an insurance department was organized and the owners of ships engaged in the mercantile service were able to receive marine insurance at cost.

Mr. McAdoo has recently intimated that it is his intention to provide a scheme of life insurance for railway employees on the same basis, and also pensions for all railway employees. He is fast becoming as popular with the employees of the railways as he was formerly with the employees of the Hudson River Tunnel.

## Providing for Public Utilities

In the United States, particularly in the East, and on the Pacific coast, many of the largest banks in the country are mutual savings banks. Many of these banks have been in existence for a very long period, some of them before any other banking system existed in the United States. They have grown immensely large. There are no dividends whatever to stock-holders. The bulk of their money is devoted to provide housing for the people as well as for building railroads, financing cities, and many other permanent public necessities. When the nation asked the earners of the United States to purchase Liberty Bonds from the nation it had the effect of very seriously interfering with the flow of deposits into these banks. Their securities were of a permanent nature and not easily realized on without great loss under the existing financial conditions. They must, if they were to carry on business, look after the needs of their clientele and be able to meet any calls on the part of their depositors for withdrawals, have some governmental relief. The existing banking situation was not able furthermore, to provide the necessary capital for the great munition activities of the nation. Mr. McAdoo organized the War Finance Corporation with a capital of half-a-million dollars and power to issue bonds to the extent of three billions more. This was for the purpose of rediscounting the paper of the savings banks, and also providing temporary finance for those who provided the war material for the government, and if it was found necessary to provide the capital for public utilities such as hydro-electric companies which were necessary to develop the power for the operations of those holding war contracts. The law gave this huge bank, for such it is, very much the largest in existence, the power to create a security which would be rediscountable in the Federal Reserve Banks by its endorsement.

It would have been impossible for a financier of the old school, no matter how patriotic he was, or determined to serve the country to the best of his ability, to have such immediate and complete response to his demands from congress and the nation as McAdoo has had. The public look upon him as their man. He is doing this work, more prodigious perhaps than ever undertaken in modern times by one man, for the meagre salary paid to the official of the United States government, not over \$15,000 a year. McAdoo is ambitious and it is not at all outside of the range of probability that he will be President Wilson's successor as the nominee of the democratic party at the next presidential election, and perhaps the next president of the United States.



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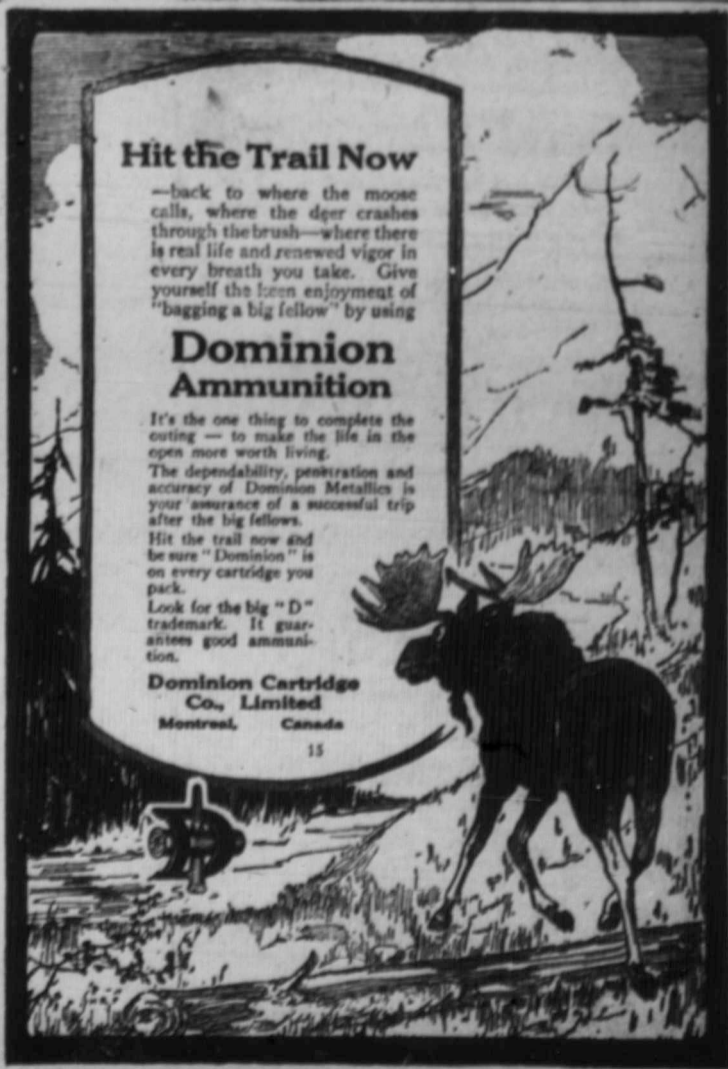
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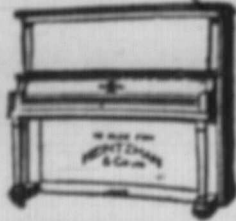
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## Wanamaker's Five Reasons

Mr. Wanamaker, the millionaire merchant in Philadelphia, says:

"I have been asked so often about my own insurance that I am going to gratify a curiosity that some of you have expressed, perhaps, in regard to it."

"I simply worked out five conclusions as the result of my own thinking, without any moving cause except my own judgment."

"First: That at that time I knew I was insurable, and I could not be certain of immunity from accident or ill-health, and it might be that at some future time I would not be insurable."

"Second: That life insurance was one of the best forms of investment, because from the moment it was made it was good for all it cost, and carried with it a guarantee that there was protection in that investment that I could not get in any other."

"Third: That life insurance in the long run was a saving fund, that not only saved, but took care of my deposits and gave me opportunity for possible profits, that not infrequently returned principal and interest and profit."

"Fourth: That life insurance, regarded from the standpoint of quick determination, was more profitable than any other investment I could make."

"Fifth: That it enabled a man to give away all he wished during his lifetime and still make such an estate as he cared to leave."

—Mr. Wanamaker carries sixty-two policies.

The Mutual Life  
Assurance Company of Canada  
Waterloo, Ontario

## Immediate Action Necessary Farmer and Labor should have common Platform for After-War--Larger Representation needed in Parliament--By John Kennedy

At a convention held in North Ontario, which seat was made vacant by the death of Col. Sam Sharpe, a short time ago, Mr. Halbert, president of the U.F.O. was tendered a nomination. This was a public convention, called by the U.F.O. and open to all classes. It attracted a gathering of about 700 people. This, I feel might be taken as a sign of the times, and a lead for every Federal constituency in the Dominion. We, the organized farmers at the present time have to our credit, five or six men worthy of trust in the Federal House, and I believe several other men who may not have announced themselves in any way, are waiting to find something better than their dear old parties which have failed to take seriously into consideration the best interests of the great body of common people—the workers of Canada—of whom we must have more, if justice is to be secured in Canada.

### Soon the Election

We have good reason to believe that the war will soon be past and gone, never to return, and after that—election. A terrific struggle is promised between the old ridden-to-death parties by old warhorse politicians whose training is confined to securing political power and political advantage, which means keeping the other fellows out of power and does not mean much else except taking care of the big interests who hold them in power.

A balance of power! Yes, that is just what we, the producers, the great body politic require—a balance of power. If we cannot have a party of our own in power, let us have a balance of power by having a sufficient number of such men as just referred to. Is there any time to lose in this important matter? No, surely not. What is so important and necessary as wise and just legislation for the masses, and what is more important than to prevent class legislation which gives special privilege to a powerful class. We have been strengthening a powerful class in the past and that is just what we will do in the future if we do not at least elect a sufficient number of men to parliament to make a strong balance of power sufficient to prevent any party from passing legislation that is not in the best interests of the country and to enforce such legislation as will give all classes a fair deal and privilege to none. No time to lose! I should say not.

### Closer to Labor

Then what is the first and most important action? To my mind, the first—let us get closer to labor. We, as farmers, in the past have made no effort in this line, but it is not too late yet, and why not do so. We are the same people, we all work for a living. One cannot live without the other. Legislation that is good for one is good for the other. Legislation that is bad for one is bad for the other; and what is much more important, if farmers remain as a class by themselves and wage earners in another class by themselves, neither caring for the other's interests, neither will we ever come to the power of the interests. In that case, we find ourselves in the same boat as we find the Liberals and Conservatives, opposed to each other, and while we remain in that position, there is no use in fighting. That is just what the "powers that be" are working for, and in the past they have been successful. It does not take much to beat us when we are divided, but no power can beat us

if we are not divided. Then let him that labors by his brother stand for justice and liberty.

The next important matter for consideration is the provincial conventions. They will soon be at hand, and in my mind we should have an unanimous resolution approved from coast to coast pledging all provinces to combine in a policy supporting federal candidates by a uniform set of by-laws prepared by the Council of Agriculture and organized labor, so far as it is practicable and possible to secure them between the two bodies, and also a simple platform to stand upon.

### Balance of Power

So far as I am concerned, I am convinced that the platform is not such an important matter when we are electing a balance of power. That balance will oppose or support such legislation as our leaders learn from time to time is wise and right. But I would suggest that direct taxation be made the main fighting issue. When we deal with the question of taxation we deal with all things economic and social, and after all, is that not the whole question. The question of securing justice to labor is a matter for further consideration. Very important still is the securing of justice for all returned soldiers of all classes. Surely this is one point that the common people can agree upon and it will require the power of all the combined efforts in my opinion to secure for the returned soldier his just right to a piece of land for those who desire to go out on the land. What could be more important than to get all of those men on land who can possibly make good and may desire to go.

### Uniformity Desirable

I trust the start made in Ontario will lead to greater things. As I understand it, the organized farmers of Ontario unanimously are behind the movement, and, from my information, I believe this to be true. In no other way, as far as I can see can we get uniform action throughout the Dominion, and without uniform action we will not get very far. If every constituency individually is to take its own course and adopt its own methods without any policy being laid down by a central committee or central body, we are bound to have much confusion. If even in one constituency there will be many private ideas and personal opinions much difference is bound to come in that way; but if we have a uniform policy for every constituency from coast to coast which comes under the new movement, with an executive to enforce the by-laws or rules prepared by the Council of Agriculture, we will prevent that. Of course, I know some people are awfully afraid of getting into politics, but why should we be afraid to go into politics? It is through politics we get so much bad legislation, and if we are not in politics how can we stop bad legislation which we do not like. Any legislation of any great importance or interest to the country comes from the Legislative Halls at Ottawa. While it is true that we do not know of much that has been bene-



Lumber fresh from the Saws on its way to the Piles. The front truck is detachable.



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...rial, any legislation that is detrimental to the country comes from the Federal parliament. If such be the case, then let us get as many men as we can to defend us in the front ranks when the after-the-war struggle will come with a vengeance.

**People Now Awake**

The people are awakened as never before in many different ways. They have learned much through the war that they never knew before. The people are ready for a change in the methods of taxation as they never were before. Now is the time to act; it may soon be too late to counteract the powerful organized work that has been going on for some time by our trained masters who are on the job. We have much to learn and much work to do if we, the workers—I mean the wage earners and the tillers of the soil—the people that keep the world moving—are to get a fair deal in the reconstruction period.

Mr. Wood truly says: "We never got anything and we did not deserve anything." We agree with him, and the place to work for it is through our representatives on "the floor of the house," and the more men we have, the more likely we are to get the



things we are entitled to if agriculture is to become progressive and prosperous.

**Time is Ripe**

I am glad to notice our old friend, Roderick McKenzie, writing in the Toronto Weekly Sun, makes it very clear that the organized farmers in his opinion should be the proper body to engineer and put into effect, such a movement, and when we all realize that it is the duty of all men, especially those placed in responsible positions, to see that the people who work and keep the idle rich from starving, should have equal representation in Federal parliament. Until that is done neither returned soldier nor laborer will get their just reward. Will it be done? Yes, if the men placed in command by the members of the provincial associations and commercial bodies will select a committee to formulate a plan of action to be reported to a further meeting. Time is the essence of anything important.

Dr. James W. Robertson, who recently toured Britain, France and Italy, on behalf of the Canadian government and the Canadian Food Board, reports conditions in Italy as extremely severe, although improved by good crops of fruit and vegetables during the past summer. There has been a diminution of over 50 per cent in the production of milk, butter and cheese, and the total ration in Germany, according to the Italian Food Controller, was better at the time of Dr. Robertson's visit than that of Italy.



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# The Deeper Life

On Church Councils

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

**D**URING the last two weeks I have been attending a Dominion-wide ecclesiastical assembly. I have had the pleasure of attending many such great church councils representing different denominations, in both Canada and the United States, and am tempted to draw some comparisons between these councils of our own day and the great councils of the past.

I will attempt none in regard to intelligence. Debates in modern councils would show far greater range and accuracy of knowledge and more reliable and efficient methods of reasoning, but he would be bold who would claim for them greater intellectual power. Councils in the early Christian centuries and in the reformation period grappled with great questions and in some cases with enduring results. Some of the thinking in all these past times seems to us childish, but the thinkers were not. It was the deliberate judgment of Mr. Gladstone that the men of the middle ages were intellectually greater men than the men of today—in sheer brain power above us.

But, I think, there is no doubt whatever of the religious and ethical advance. Modern ecclesiastical assemblies are far more deeply and intelligently Christian than any in the past. They understand the nature and aims of Christianity better. They show more of the Spirit of Christ. In frankness and candor and courtesy and brotherliness they far excel. Something of warmth, occasionally even of anger, there may be, and possibly something of intrigue and what we may call politics, but nothing compared with the bitterness and the scheming we find in great councils in the past, unless possibly in the very earliest days of Christianity.

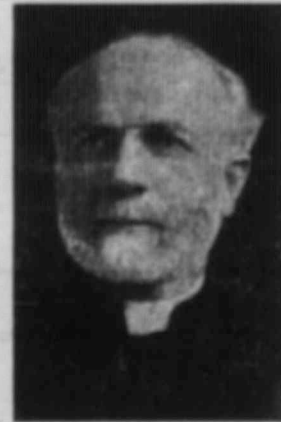
I question whether there is anywhere in the world to be found, a body of similar size and representative character which debates with such an open mind and such a general and disinterested desire to find the right solution as one of our modern church councils. Macaulay once said that he had never known a single vote changed in the British House of Commons by any debate. I fancy it is a rare event in our own legislatures. I have seen our ecclesiastical parliaments swung from side to side by sheer force of reasoning.

But while I think, comparisons between the present church councils and those of the past are almost wholly to the advantage of the former, there is one point where at least one of those earlier councils seems to possess a superiority. The fifteenth chapter of Acts gives an account of what is sometimes called the first church council. The primitive Church was in danger of being divided over the question of the introduction of Gentile converts. Paul and Barnabas through their missionary labors had converted to Christianity large numbers of the heathen. The question was, whether these non-Jewish converts should be required to submit to the same ceremonial regulations as the rest of the Christians who were practically all Jews. There was a strong feeling among the older Christians that these new Christians should be required to become Jews as well as Christians. Paul was determinedly opposed to this as an infringement of the liberty which he, almost alone at first, saw to be an essential principle in the new faith. He saw too, no doubt how the new faith would be handicapped in the great conquest which he saw awaited Christianity if divested of all the Jewish peculiarities which the first disciples had naturally and inevitably carried into it.

The great question, one of the most momentous the Christian Church has

ever confronted, was referred to the headquarters of the new religion at Jerusalem. The apostles and elders, and indeed practically the whole mother Church at Jerusalem, assembled to discuss it.

Feeling seems to have run high, and there was strenuous debate till Peter, the acknowledged leader of the Jewish Church, took the decisive step of announcing that he favored the policy of liberty for the non-Jewish converts. This bold and most honorable stand made a possible for Paul and Barnabas to tell the story of their wonderful success among the heathen. Then James, the brother of our Lord, clinched the impression made by the missionary by associating himself with Peter. The assembly, temporarily at least, carried away by the spirit of the hour approved the policy of freedom, and authorized a letter to the non-Jewish churches requesting conformity to Jewish usages on some points but on the main issue absolving them from Jewish regulations. I have referred to this incident because in this letter occurs a statement which no church council today—no Protestant council at least—would dream of making. This first council claims to be the mouthpiece of the Holy Spirit. "It seemed good to the Holy Ghost and to us," they say. (Acts XV. 28). No Anglican Synod, no Presbyterian Assembly, no Methodist Conference, no Congregational Council, would dream of making such a claim as this for any of their resolutions. And yet, when calmly considered, the claim does not seem presumptuous or unreasonable. If there is a Divine Spirit who guides the thought of men who seeks His help it would seem as if it ought to be possible some times at least to know whether His guidance has been received. The guidance of the Spirit would seem of much less practical value if men can never know whether they are following it or not. That first Christian gathering evidently sought it and quite as clearly believed they had it.



Dr. BLAND.

Perhaps the explanation of their confidence is found in vs. 26, "It seemed good unto us, being assembled with one accord." They had reached unanimity, and when a company of Christian men have sincerely sought the guidance of the Holy Spirit and in that spirit of dependence have used their utmost powers to reach a right conclusion, and have been able to arrive at a unanimous conclusion, are they not entitled to assume that that conclusion represents the mind of the Spirit? I do not see how such an inference can be denied. Humble dependence in the guidance of the Spirit of God, due consideration of the question, unanimity of decision, seem to me the three conditions which guarantee the rightness of the decision. Our modern Church Councils do not speak with confidence; they would not venture to claim for their decision divine authority, because, however they conform to the first two conditions they disregard the third. Church councils follow the Parliamentary rules of order, and if the presiding officer is of a strict and legal turn of mind, they follow these rules very rigidly. The apostle Paul, except by a permitted irregularity, could not speak after the vote had been called for, nor move an amendment after an amendment to the amendment had already been moved, and a majority of one settles a question as completely as if it were a majority of all but one. Familiarity with the rules of debate, ingenuity and quickness in taking advantage of them sometimes count for more than wisdom or high character. Decisions reached by various majorities after such discussion may express the mind of the Spirit, but

Continued

**Manitoba Con**

**T**HE conference of women held in Winnipeg on the 11 and 12 of this month, the present will, in all probability, be a letter to the out to all presiding societies. This is the platform, and it is to with a great In confederate Council of Women's Action and the Local Dauphin, Portage and Virden. drafted and is the different as been discussed published in matters of importance to country. A each other's wo result from suference. The of the women heard.

In order to attendance from vince it was d to have the far the cost of t dollars. Each vince should represented. each society ca be one chosen societies in th responsible for meeting of the Clubs are a gations for tling to secure regard to the to Mrs. H. H appointed sec arrangements.

**Standardize**

The War T structured by t gate the fea qualities, sty commodities textiles, cloth has been tal United States prices for sho The War Trs question of fair or reason investigates ministered order-in-coun inquire into of life.

**The**

On this p of three girl have all see let and othe dignity of l that thought home to us. farm doing ways felt th for doing it they are ad ered. The present-day farm into Whatever t the way o women we thought th third line needed.

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Theodore William H. Labor Boar add two or board. Hi "Is it r War Labo

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# The Countrywoman

## Manitoba Conference of Women

THE conference of Manitoba women which was to have been held November 20, 21 and 22, has been postponed till December 10, 11 and 12, on account of the epidemic of Spanish Influenza. By that time the present ban on public meetings will, in all probability, be lifted and all danger of the epidemic will be over. A letter to this effect is being sent out to all presidents of the confederated societies.

This is the first conference of the women of the province on a common platform, and it is being looked forward to with a great amount of interest. In confederation with the National Council of Women are the following: the Home Economic Society, the Women's Section of the Grain Growers' and the Local Councils of Brandon, Dauphin, Portage la Prairie, Winnipeg and Virden. The program has been drafted and is under consideration by the different societies. After it has been discussed and revised it will be published in full in The Guide. The matters to be discussed are of vital importance to women of both town and country. A better understanding of each other's work and difficulties should result from such a representative conference. The well-considered opinion of the women of the province will be heard.

In order to insure representative attendance from all parts of the province it was decided by the committee to have the fares pooled, this will make the cost of transportation about five dollars. Each community in the province should see that its women are represented. Where one delegate from each society cannot be sent, there might be one chosen to represent all of the societies in the community and be responsible for giving a report to a mass meeting of those societies on her return. Clubs are asked to send in any suggestions for the program. Those wishing to secure further information in regard to the conference should write to Mrs. H. H. Goulter, of Virden the appointed secretary of the conference arrangements.

## Standardized Boots and Clothing

The War Trade Board has been instructed by the government to investigate the feasibility of standardizing qualities, styles and prices of certain commodities such as boots and shoes, textiles, clothing, etc. Similar action has been taken in England and the United States. Recently standards and prices for shoes were fixed in the States. The War Trade Board will go into the question of whether the charges are fair or reasonable. This matter will be investigated by Hon. T. W. Crothers, minister of labor, under the recent order-in-council giving authority to inquire into the cost of the necessities of life.

## The Dignity of Labor

On this page appears the pictures of three girls at work on the farm. We have all seen beautiful pictures of Millet and others, and read articles on the dignity of labor, but the real force of that thought is just beginning to come home to us. Girls, in the past, on the farm doing outside work, have not always felt that they were being admired for doing it. Now, they are sure that they are admired for the service rendered. The opportunity is ripe for some present-day artist to put this modern farm into a world-famous drawing. Whatever the future holds in store in the way of choice of vocation for women we shall have the pleasant thought that they stood firm "in the third line trenches" when they were needed.

## Women on War Labor Board

Theodore Roosevelt has written to William H. Taft, chairman of the War Labor Board, endorsing the proposal to add two or more women members to that board. His letter follows:— "Is it not possible for the national War Labor Board to put two or more

duly constituted women members on the board?

"If you approve of this, will you not bring it before the secretary of labor. In view of the ever-increasing importance of women's labor in war pro-



The Happy Milkmaid.

duction, it seems to me that it should be represented on the national War Labor Board."

Mr. Taft said the matter would be brought before the board for consideration.

## Women as Legislators

In these days when we are face to face with many legislative problems and looking to the future where the reconstruction problems rise before us it is interesting to know just what progress has been made by women as legislators. Many women are coming forward in the different countries of the world, feeling that it is their duty to



The Energetic Plowmaid.

safeguard the interest of the women and children, of not only this generation, but also the generations to come. An interesting review is given in the International Woman Suffrage News, for September, of the progress attained by the women in the different countries:—

In Finland, women have continuously sat in the Diet since 1907, in numbers varying from 14 to 25, out of a total of 200 deputies. They have taken their share of committee work and have been responsible for the introduction of many bills dealing with the rights of women, the welfare of

children, social, church, and economic questions, the supreme court, penal laws, apprentices, etc., etc. Owing to the political conditions of Finland, and later the revolution, legislation has been much delayed; and although repeatedly reintroduced, has not always become law; but in all things the women deputies have worked strenuously with the men for the welfare of their country. Both in their work on committees and in the introduction of national reforms, they have shown themselves quite as active as their male colleagues.

"In Norway, women are eligible, but no one has yet been elected a member of the Storting, although two women have sat as deputy-members. This is accounted for largely by the electoral system and the women are working hard to change it.

"In Denmark, four women have been elected to the Folketing, or Lower House, for the first time this year.



The Serious Stockmaid.

There is no woman's party, the women elected belonging to various parties.

"In the Netherlands, the situation is peculiar, as women are eligible for election, but may not exercise the franchise. At the recent elections one woman was elected, two to the Lower House.

"In Great Britain, women, by a decision of the Law Officers of the Crown, are not eligible for parliament, but several women have announced their readiness to stand as candidates at the forthcoming election, and the Labor Party, intends to introduce a bill conferring eligibility upon them, if one is not introduced by the government.

"In Canada, there are women serving on the legislatures of two provinces.

In the United States, women are serving on the legislatures of various states and are also eligible for Congress, Miss Rankin being the first woman representative of the Lower House."

## Women's Land Army

In New York state, after a year's trial under varying conditions, the women's land army has been pronounced a success. So great has been the success of the land army that a drive is being made for 1,000,000 sup-

porting members next year. This drive contemplates the establishment of 300 camps next year. This will mean the raising of a fund of \$600,000 to provide for the cost of the camps and their equipment; provide also for the working uniforms of the girls and the auto trucks to carry them to and fro from their work. Once established the camps are self-supporting. The employing farmer pays \$2.00 a day for eight hours of each girl's work. The fund acquired enables the camp to pay each girl \$15 a month and maintain the camp. These camps are organized in accord with the standards established by the agricultural college of Cornell University.

There are now more than a thousand women working on the farms of New York state, housed in 40 land camps or units. The result at the closing of the season has been a revelation to the farmers who employed the girls, as well as to those responsible for raising the land army. Women who have never before done farm work made themselves adaptable to almost any kind of labor. They have been most conscientious in what they did, far more so than many hired men. Farmers all over the state after hearing what the women have done are sending in applications for the camps to come to their assistance in handling the crop.

G. Howard Davison, manager of a big farm in Westchester county, said: "In employing the women I expected them to be adaptable along certain lines and I thought I would find them keen and willing. But I am amazed at their strength and endurance and at the way they handle heavy work. The fact that they can perform almost any labor on a farm is due to their aptitude to acquire the right knack of doing things and thus getting the best results with a minimum of strength."

Mrs. Mabel J. Eichel, upstate chairman of the woman's land army, says that "public opinion must back the land army movement, just as it has the Red Cross, the Liberty Loan and War Savings drive." Mrs. Eichel says: "Public funds must enable the New York woman's land army to say to the farmers, 'There will be no excuse for your failing in your duty to make your farm productive, and to utilize every acre of it, for you will not be left alone to plant and tend, and gather your crops. A big, willing, and intelligent army of women, susceptible of training and capable of doing all the labor that you ask them to do will be ready to meet you more than half-way, stand by you through the toil and heat of the summer, garner your crops for you in the fall, and do all in its power to help you win the war.'"

## What to do with Cast-off Textiles

There is a definite use for all textiles in the most worn out condition. Old rags have many uses in the household as well as in commerce. Miss Mary E. Robinson, of the Extension Service of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture, gives the following suggestions for the use of these cast-off textiles:—

- 1.—Underwear and hosiery may be used for wash-cloths, dusters, dustless mops, braided and woven rugs.
- 2.—Badly worn sheets, pillow cases, and parts of muslin underwear after being laundered may be torn and rolled into bandages and dressings for first-aid chests or Red Cross work.
- 3.—Parts of old table-cloths may be re-cut for luncheon cloths, table napkins, doilies and runners.
- 4.—Worn towels make good wash-cloths. Worn turkish towels make good padding for kitchen holders.
- 5.—Worn curtains make good padding for ironing-board or dish-cloths.
- 6.—Pieces of woolen goods, percales, and gingham may be used for patch-work comforts and quilts.
- 7.—If beyond practical use in the home, cloth or rags should never be thrown away or burned. They are needed in the manufacture of paper.

There are now about 270,000 women working on farms in Great Britain.

**WHAT CANADIAN WOMEN HAVE DONE & ARE DOING TO WIN THE WAR:**

- 30,000 CANADIAN WOMEN HAVE BEEN EMPLOYED IN AMMUNITION FACTORIES AT ONE TIME.
- BETWEEN 5,000 AND 6,000 CANADIAN WOMEN ARE EMPLOYED IN WAR WORK IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.
- 1,000 CANADIAN WOMEN HAVE ENLISTED FOR SERVICE OVERSEAS IN THE ROYAL CANADIAN INFANTRY WITH THE C.E.F.
- NEARLY 100,000 CANADIAN WOMEN ARE EMPLOYED BY THE ROYAL AIR FORCE IN CANADA.

# Farm Women's Clubs

## Dower in Manitoba

From Canada Law Journal

**W**HILE the question of improving the rights of women by giving them a larger and more equitable share in the estates of their husbands has recently been receiving some study in Ontario, practical steps in that direction have been taken in Manitoba by the passing of an act, known as "The Dower Act," which came into force on September 1, 1918.

The title of the act may be somewhat misleading. Heretofore there has been no dower in Manitoba, and the title of the new act may create the impression that dower, as understood at common law, has been introduced. That, however, is not the case. The act does not define dower, and the word "dower" is not even used except in the title. What meaning is to be given to it is a mere matter of inference.

### Wife Better Protected

The main points of the act may be summarized as follows:—

1. A widow is to have a life estate in the homestead of her deceased husband.

As defined in the act the homestead is a dwelling house occupied by the owner as home and the land used in conjunction therewith, limited to about one acre in a city, town or village, and to 320 acres in rural districts.

The home cannot be changed without the written consent of the wife.

2. The husband cannot, sell, mortgage, or otherwise dispose of the homestead without the consent in writing of his wife. She must acknowledge, apart from him, that she has executed the necessary consent of her own free will and accord, and without any compulsion on the part of her husband.

3. If the homestead is sold under power of sale in a mortgage, or under legal process of any kind, the wife is entitled to receive one-half of the surplus realized over and above the amount required to satisfy the claim of the mortgagor, encumbrancer or other person entitled to share in the proceeds in priority to the interest of the wife.

4. Notwithstanding any testamentary disposition a husband may make, his widow is entitled to one-third of all his property, both real and personal (including the homestead), after all debts, funeral and testamentary expenses have been paid. This is in addition to her life estate in the homestead.

### Husband Has Equity

5. Where a married woman owns the homestead, her husband is to have the same interest therein as is granted by the act to a married woman, and his consent to any disposition thereof by her shall be required in like manner, and every married man shall, upon the death of his wife, have the same interest in her estate generally, as is by the act given to a married woman in her husband's estate.

6. Where the wife of the owner of a homestead has been living apart from him for two years or more, or if she is a lunatic or of unsound mind, a county court judge has power to dispense with the concurrence of such wife in a disposition of the homestead. Under similar circumstances the concurrence of a husband may be dispensed with where his wife desires to sell a homestead which she owns.

7. A wife who has left her husband with the intention of living apart from him shall thereby forfeit her interest in his estate unless she obtains an order from a county court judge to the contrary. The same rule applies in the

case of a husband who has left his wife.

From the above summary it will be seen that under the new act the wife's rights in her husband's property are greater than common law, or under the existing law in England, or Ontario, and the husband's rights in his wife's estate are also greater. While their vested interests in the property of each other have been thus extended, their power of disposition by will has been cut down; and, hereafter, they will be permitted to dispose by will of two-thirds only of their respective properties, subject to a life estate in the homestead, to which the surviving spouse is entitled. It will be noted, however, that in the matter of dispositions inter vivos the husband is less restricted than at common law, for he is to be at liberty to dispose of all his real estate except the homestead, without his wife joining to bar her dower.



U.F.W.A. Members at Granum, Alta.

The act will make conveyancing more troublesome in Manitoba, where heretofore husband or wife could dispose of real estate without the concurrence of the other. It will henceforth be necessary in the case of every transfer or mortgage to obtain evidence that the transferor or mortgagor is unmarried or that the property in question is not a homestead; otherwise the consent in writing of the wife or husband, as the case may be, must be obtained.—C. F. Ritchie, Toronto.

### The Winter's Work

The winter season is rapidly approaching. Harvest will soon be over and probably by the time you read this the U.F.W.A. locals will be getting ready for the winter's work. Some, of course, have their programs drawn up for the entire year, but a great many others I know have not. Some seem to have considerable difficulty in finding suitable topics for discussion, and in order that we may help the latter, the Central office is going to try to send out short articles each month on subjects which we think should be of general interest to women. Some of these articles will be written by our directors or members; others will be clippings from papers.

You are not, of course, obliged to take up any of these subjects should you not desire to do so; they are merely sent out in the hope that they may be of assistance to some of the locals at least, in providing material for debate and discussion. This month, amongst others, we are sending you a paper on "Homesteads for Women," which was specially written at the request of the Central office, by our director, Mrs. Jean Stevens, of Craigmyle, who is a strong advocate in favor of same. It is a subject in which every woman should be interested, and one which I hope will be thoroughly discussed from every point of view.

We want each of our locals to do their very utmost to make their meetings as interesting as possible this winter, and in order to do so, each member will have to do her share; it must not all be left to one or two willing workers. I think you will agree that one takes at least double the interest

in an organization when one feels that she is really doing something to make a success of that organization and in so doing is taking her place in the ranks of progressive workers who are striving to bring about ideal conditions in this fair Dominion of ours.

Trusting that each member will put her shoulder to the wheel and help us to make 1918 the most successful year which the organization has yet seen, and by so doing, lend us her aid in strengthening the farmers' organizations and making them a still more powerful influence for good in our country.—Mary W. Spiller.

### Webb Homemakers

The October meeting of the club was held at the home of Mrs. A. C. McDonald, with an attendance of 20 members. After roll call the minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

There were 22 pair of socks brought to the meeting, a committee was appointed to pack and send same, Saturday, October 5, to the boys overseas. A motion was made that the club send each boy a Christmas cake, some time before next meeting.

A special meeting was held, October 10, at the home of Mrs. H. C. Thierman, to do sewing for some girls whose mother had died recently. A goodly winter supply of clothing was made, for which we thank all who helped so generously. It was proposed that a dance be given. Committees were chosen to secure the hall and good music. The remnants received were distributed, to be made into useful articles to be sold at our bazaar.

### District Meetings

Now that the days of the fall district meetings are near at hand the locals should plan on having some of their women members be ready to represent them. There may, possibly, be some districts which need stirring up to the fact that a definite part of the program should aim to interest the women. If you have not heard what your district intends to do in this matter make it a point to let the president or the secretary of the district understand that it will mean much to the success of the meeting by drawing a larger crowd to have some speaker for the women's work. It may be possible that a speaker on the provincial laws concerning women, on organization of farm women, or the explanation of the farm women's movement could be obtained.

### Club Briefs

Manitoba women should take special note of the notice of the announcement of the conference of women to be held in Winnipeg, December 10, 11 and 12. This has been postponed from November 20 to 22, on account of the epidemic of Spanish Influenza. By that time the ban on public meetings will probably be lifted and there will be no danger in holding public meetings. Each local society should see that they have their delegate appointed to attend this important meeting of Manitoba women.

The club that is alive to its importance will be training its members in the expression of thought. The great need of the day is to get the best thought expressed in our own way.

The article on the Dower Law, which appears on this page, should be carefully discussed by Farm Women's Clubs throughout the West.

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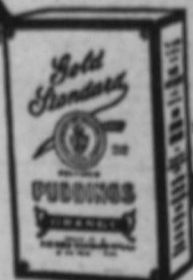


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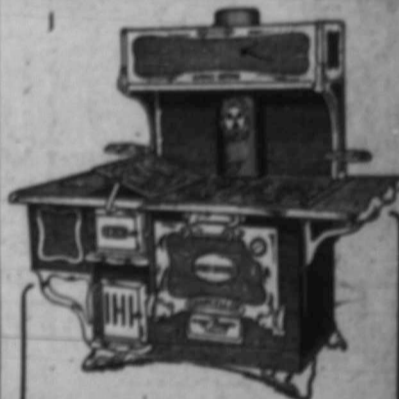
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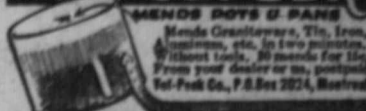
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

# Young Canada Club

## Write a Christmas Story

**I** WONDERS if some of the Young Canada Club readers would not like to write some good Christmas stories. They must come into the office very soon if we want them saved for the very important Christmas issue of The Guide. See if you can't write a Christmas story. It may be something about fairies, or a pleasant Christmas that you have spent, a Christmas party, or a Christmas that you imagine some one else has had. Think about it and send one in to The Young Canada Page. Everyone is free to try this, but of course only the neatest and the most carefully written stories can be printed.

The contributions for the Blue Cross fund this week are:—  
Edith Woodcock, Nasby, Sask. \$ .66  
Phyllis Ewen, Bethany, Man. 1.50  
Annie Coldwell, Cornucopia, Alta. 1.00  
Freada Becker, Hazlet, Sask. .25  
Alberta Yeomans, Lanigan, Sask. .10  
—Dixie Patton.

## A Helpful Farmer

I am a farmer boy, and will tell you how I am going to help on the farm this year. This spring I harrowed 120 acres, with two horses. My father plowed with four horses. I have one colt, five sheep, and one calf. My father has 30 pigs and about 40 cattle. The pigs will be food for our Allies, and some of our cattle too. Of course all the cattle we hope will help to keep some poor soldier from starving.

I would like any boy who is interested in farming or sheep raising to write to me.—Jessie Welte, Walden, Sask.

## How I Won a Prize

I am a little red calf. When I was about three weeks old I was taken away from my mother, and I was taken for a long ride in a wagon. After a long time the wagon stopped and I was taken into a big strange barn with a lot of other cows. After a little while a lot of girls crowded around me, talking about and petting me. Every morning my master came and fed me. I liked

to see him coming because he always spoke to me and petted me. After I had my breakfast he always carried and brushed me. I liked that, but I did not like being washed in something he called, "buttermilk." After I was washed I was put out in the nice sunshine to dry. After I was a lot larger and fatter I was put in a wagon again and taken a different direction. After I travelled a long time I was taken into a large building with a lot of other horses and cattle. Soon I was given something to eat and began to look around me. I saw a little calf in the next stall and I asked him, why we were here. He said, "This is the fair and we are going to be judged." Soon a man came, he looked at me and pinned a red card on me. When my master came he said I had taken first prize. I was very proud of myself.—Charlie Mayhew, Wawanesa, Man.

## A Red Cross Worker

I live on a farm three-and-a-half miles from school, and four miles from town. I like going to school as we ride in a buggy and drive a pony called "Toby." My brother generally drives

but sometimes my sister Ella and I take turns. There are four of us going to school. We used to go to another school which was only a mile-and-a-half. We often walked. But we shifted to our Homestead. I like it better than our other farm. My sister and I are twins. We are the only girls in a family of eight. Last year I went out to work in the harvest time. I spent half my money for the Red Cross Fund.

I am a member of the Junior Red Cross Club, and we got up a bazaar and concert and made over \$60. There was only 13 members, five adults and the rest small members. We are going to have another concert soon. If my letter is printed I shall make an effort to write a better one. I feed my pony, half a tin of oats when he comes home from school. Wishing the club every success. I will sign myself—English Fanny.

## Three Soldier Brothers

I live on a farm 15 miles from town. I think horse-back riding is jolly fun. I have three brothers in the army. Two of them are in France, fighting "For God, for King and for Country." The

other one is in England. He was taken ill on the ship and went to a hospital as soon as he landed.

Both the boys in France have been wounded, but they are back at their posts again. When they come back, if they do, they will be able to tell a lot about the war. This war is a terrible thing.—Annie Coldwell, Cornucopia, Alta.

## Autumn

The leaves are yellow and brown,  
And will soon be fluttering down  
To have a long, long, sleep,  
Before the frost will creep.

The flowers too are dying,  
And their little seeds are flying  
To find a place to hide  
Under the white blankets wide.

The birdies too are going,  
To a place where there is no snowing,  
And we will not hear their song  
Till the dreary winter's gone.

—Helen Huggard, age 12,  
Strassburg, Sask.

## Every Few Cents Helps

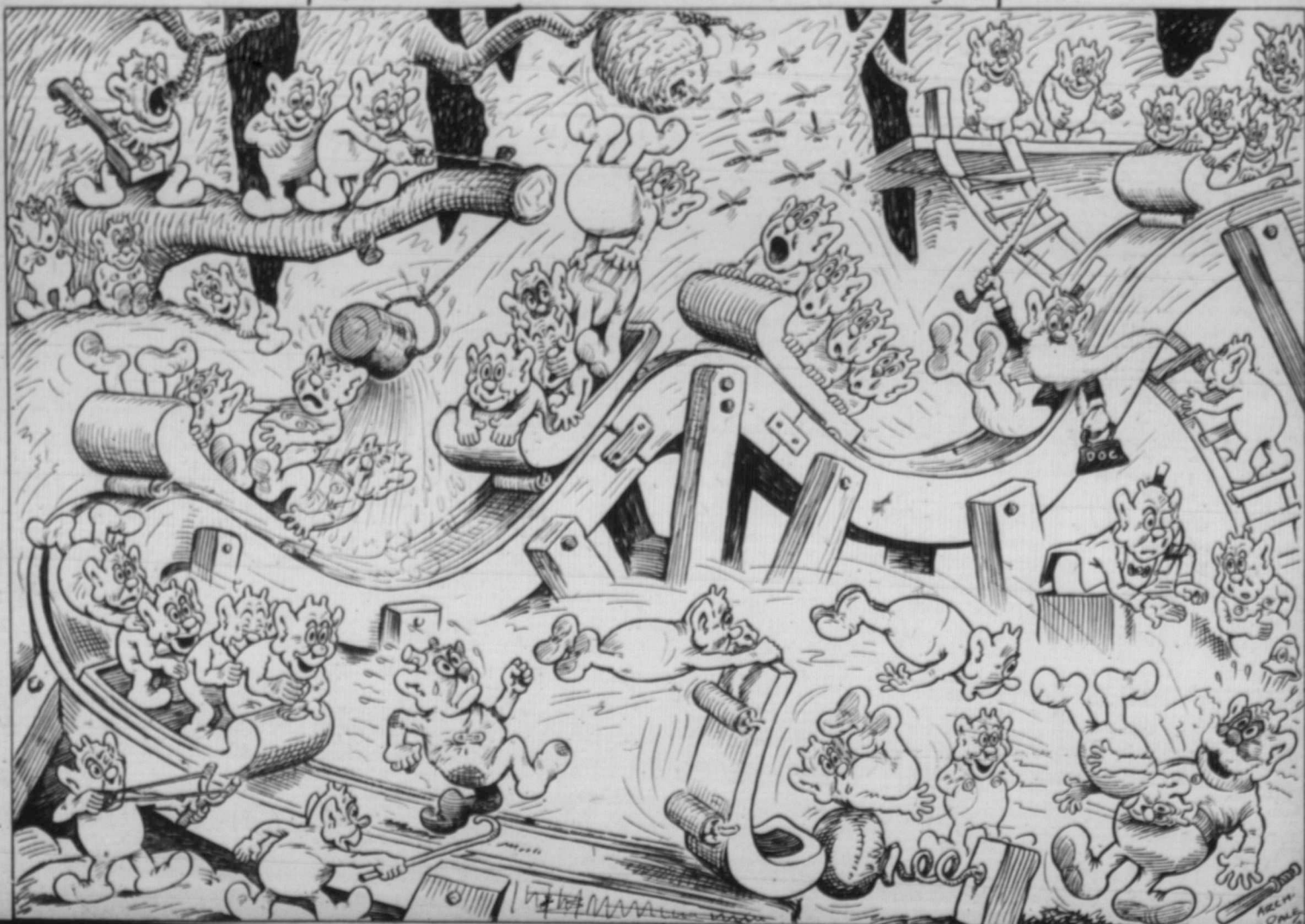
I read the letters every week, and find that they are well composed. So I am trying my best with my letter. I have two uncles and a cousin over in France doing their share, and I feel quite proud of them. The three of them have been in some terrible fighting. But I hope the war will soon be over. I am sending ten cents for the Blue Cross Fund, as every few cents help. Hoping to receive a Blue Cross button.—Alberta L. Yeomans, Lanigan, Sask.

## Making Money for Blue Cross

We have taken The Guide for a very long time and I think it an interesting paper. I had a small booth in the summer in which I sold oranges, bananas, lemonade and chocolate bars. I cleared \$1.50 and I am sending it to you for the Blue Cross Fund. I have sent money for a long time to it in England.—Phyllis Ewens, Bethany, Man.

## THE DOO DADS AND THEIR ROLLER COASTER

**T**HE Doo Dads are having an exciting time of it as usual. Now that they are free from any danger from the Hun Dads they have doffed their uniforms and seem bent on nothing else than breaking each other's necks. One day the Artist told them of a Roller Coaster that he had once seen in a big city and what merry times the people had on it. The very next time he visited the Wonderland of Doo this is what he saw. The clever little fellows had fixed up a Roller Coaster of their own and were just starting to put it in operation. First they climbed up that long crooked ladder and then they crowded into the funny looking boats. As soon as each boat was full away it went rolling down the long track. But they made one awful mistake in making their Roller Coaster. They put nothing but a big spring bumper to stop the boats. See what has happened to the first boat when it hit the bumper. It shot the poor little Doo Dads right through the air. One of them flew head first against Flannel Feet, the Cop, and knocked the wind out of him. Old Doc Sawbones, who was climbing up the ladder, started out to give him first aid but slipped on the track and down he comes sliding on his back. If that next boat runs over him he will have to give himself first aid before he can attend to the cop. Poor old Sleazy Sam, the Hobo, got on the track and his running for his life to keep out of the way. And what is that up in the tree? If it isn't a hornets nest. The hornets will make it warm for the merry-makers. It is to be hoped the old Doc will not be badly hurt for it looks as if they may be some broken bones before the Doo Dads are through with their Roller Coaster.

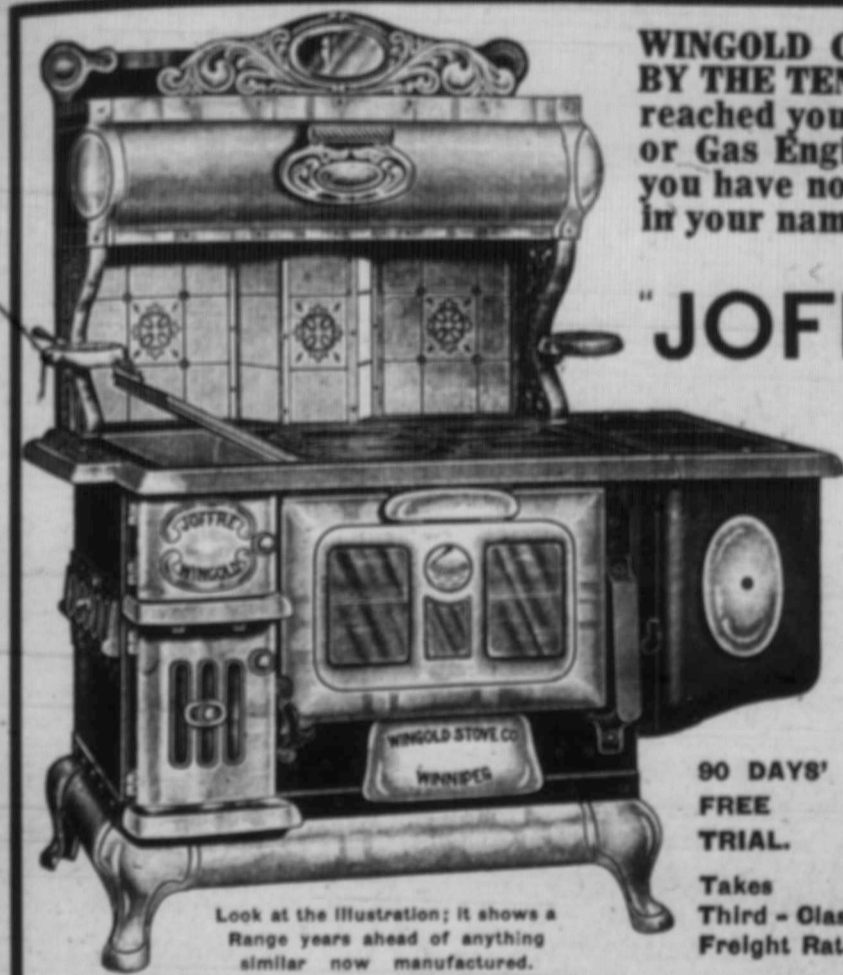


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769-70	WINGOLD 6-9 in.	30 1/2	28 1/2	13 1/2	29 1/2	50 1/2	27 x 8	18	710	\$89.75	\$98.75

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**WINGOLD COMPANY LTD. 401 PORTAGE AVE. WINNIPEG - MAN.**

The Deeper Life

Continued from Page 34

quite conceivably may not. It would seem to me that no Christian assembly under present methods can feel sure that its conclusions are the voice of God, and equally clear that if it were to decline to come to any conclusion until, like the first council, it was "of one accord" it would have the right to regard the conclusion as the

voice of God. Such a condition might seem to some unendurably slow, but we are not always going to worship the god of hurry. To be right is much better than to be quick. To what a high level of earnestness and responsibility discussion would be raised among Christian men, if every member knew his one vote could halt the matter! Mere majorities are of very doubtful

significance. Votes should be weighed as well as counted.

There is great suggestiveness in the method of reaching a decision among that honored body of Christians known as the Friends. Discussion is closed when the clerk of the meeting, chosen for his wisdom and devoutness, is able to announce on which side the "weight of concern" lies.

Gregor and F. J. Collyer, representative livestock men; J. A. Maharg, M.P., president, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association; R. B. Dobell, representing terminal elevators; J. P. Jones, member of Board of Grain Commissioners; Geo. H. Clark, Dominion government seed commissioner; F. H. Auld, deputy minister of agriculture of Saskatchewan; H. F. Arkell, livestock commissioner for Canada.

Only Refuse Exported

This committee decided that the terminal elevators should make a separation of the screenings they produced, one separation containing all the cracked wheat, buckwheat, broken flax, coarse grain of any kind, this portion to be termed "stock food screenings"; and the other separation containing the noxious weeds, elevator dust and chaff, this portion being termed "refuse screenings." The committee recommended that the Dominion department of agriculture should purchase all the "stock food screenings," f.o.b. Fort William or Port Arthur, and re-sell them to livestock feeders. The committee further recommended that the export of "refuse screenings" be again allowed (the Canada Food Board at that time having placed an embargo against the export of any screenings) there being only a very limited market capable of taking, probably, not more than one-fortieth of the output of this product in Canada. Considering that these "refuse screenings" are principally made up of every kind of noxious weed, the committee could not see any advantage in retaining them in this country and distributing them either in the East or West, even if the Noxious Weed Acts of the different provinces permitted it.

Government Buys Output

The various interests concerned immediately accepted the report of the committee and arrangements were

What About Screenings

A few facts on a much discussed question—By J. R. Murray

A GOOD deal has been heard recently in connection with the export of screenings to the United States from the head of the lakes. Some facts which have apparently been carefully avoided may be of some interest.

Previous to the summer of 1917, the value of screenings for feed purposes had been discussed in a more or less academic way, there being a very decided difference of opinion even among livestock men as to their value. In September, 1917, some of the leading livestock men in Western Canada, notable J. D. McGregor, of Brandon, realizing the acute shortage of feed for stock in Western Canada, and to an even greater degree in Eastern Canada, brought forcibly to the attention of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, the need of conserving for use in Canada anything in these screenings that might be of food value.

As a result of representations made then, the acting livestock commissioner for Canada, H. F. Arkell, on behalf of his department, arranged a meeting of all the interests who were primarily concerned with this question. This meeting was held at the Royal Alexandra, Winnipeg, under the chairmanship of Dr. G. Rutherford, of Calgary, and

was attended by leading livestock men, representatives of the provincial Grain Growers' associations, terminal elevator owners, Canadian and United States buyers of screenings, Canadian manufacturers of feeds in which certain screenings were used, representatives of the railroads and Dominion and provincial governments.

Representative Meeting

At this meeting the very fullest discussion of all phases of the problem took place and certain misconceptions were cleared away. The idea that the terminal elevator owners were the sole beneficiaries of the sale of screenings was quickly dispelled by the representatives of the grain-growing farmers who made clear that they were interested in getting the best possible returns for this portion of their grain shipments. The attitude of the Dominion government representatives was to let the various interests concerned, which they had brought together, work out this problem along the lines that appeared best to them, they simply standing ready to help in any way in which they might be needed. The meeting terminated by the appointment of a committee, consisting of W. B. Lanigan, representing railroads; J. D. Me-



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 Write TODAY for Free Catalogue of "Ready Cut" Houses and Barns. Send us your list and prices will be quoted direct from our MILL to YOU.  
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made for placing a standard sample of "stock food screenings" in the hands of the Dominion government grain inspector at the head of the lakes. The government inspector samples all shipments of screenings from the elevators, placing a grade of "stock food" on all cars that come up to that quality and seeing that the "refuse screenings" shipped, do not contain any ingredient that should be cleaned out. The export of "stock food screenings" was then prohibited until August 31, 1918. The Dominion department of agriculture then arranged to purchase the total output of "stock food screenings" at \$35 per ton, f.o.b. Fort William or Port Arthur. This price was about \$5.00 per ton less than the price which could then be obtained for this product for export to the United States and is from \$5.00 to \$10 per ton less than the price which could have been obtained practically continuously since that time. Although during last summer, there was no demand for this product, the embargo for export was not raised and the department of agriculture accumulated all the "stock food screenings" that were being separated at the head of the lakes and held them available for the demand that would arise this fall. The department, further, during last August, renewed this agreement with the terminal elevator owners for the 1918-19 crop season. Therefore, as a result of this meeting in September, 1917, none of the screenings, which this representative committee decided it was possible to use in this country for feed, have been exported, nor will it be possible to export any of them during this present season.

**Other Parties Interested**  
 In connection with any discussion at present going on regarding the export of screenings to the United States, the one outstanding point which apparently everyone has been careful to avoid mentioning is, that the screenings being exported are "refuse screenings" against the export of which the committee above referred to, appointed from a representative meeting at which there was a large attendance of livestock men, decided it would be unwise to place an embargo. For several months past certain feed manufacturing interests, although only having manufacturing capacity for a very small portion of the output of "refuse screenings" from the terminals, have, for reasons best known to themselves, repeatedly attempted to get the Canada Food Board to place an embargo on the export of these "refuse screenings." This would have the inevitable result of clogging the terminal elevators at the head of the lakes and perhaps more than cutting in half the price of what "refuse screenings" could be sold in Canada. The Canada Food Board, some three months ago, summoned representatives of the feed manufacturers and terminal elevators, and as a result of that meeting issued the following order:

**Refuse Screenings**  
 Order No. 56.  
 WHEREAS, the exportation from Canada of refuse screenings produced from cleaning wheat or other grains is prohibited except by license, to be issued by the Collector of Customs when approved by the Canada Food Board, AND WHEREAS it is advisable to define the regulations under which such approval of the Canada Food Board may be obtained.  
 THEREFORE, the Canada Food Board hereby orders as follows:—  
 1.—That before the holders of such refuse screenings shall apply for license for exportation from Canada by the Collector of Customs, to be approved by the Canada Food Board, the said refuse screenings shall be offered for sale in the same manner as grain is offered for sale on the open floor, during trading hours, on the Winnipeg and/or Fort William Grain Exchange, and a record thereof be kept by the secretary of the said exchange and that no approval of the Canada Food Board will be given for exportation until the record of such offer be authenticated by the secretary of the Grain Exchange on which same is offered for sale, together with proof of a higher offer being made for the purpose of exportation from Canada.  
 2.—All other orders made by this board relative to refuse screenings are hereby cancelled.  
 DATED at OTTAWA, this Seventeenth day of July, 1918.

**What Does It All Mean?**  
 This insured that Canadian feed manufacturers, wishing to use this product, could obtain their requirements if they were willing to pay the market price. But even since then the cam-



**Old Dutch Cleanser**  
  
 Much better and more economical than soap or any other cleaning material for scouring Milk Cans, Separators and other Dairy Utensils.  
 Try Old Dutch on anything that is hard to clean.

campaign to get cheaper "refuse screenings" for manufacturing purposes in Canada, through means which even the livestock men have never yet suggested, continues with increased force. Naturally, one would hardly dare to suggest that the governing spirits in the campaign might have any other interest but that of the livestock men at least. This wonderful feed which we are told should be the salvation of cattle and other stock that are suffering from shortage of feed out West, is principally composed of every noxious weed raised in Western Canada and a certain amount of chaff and elevator dust. Thousands of tons of these noxious weeds come every year from the cleaning of our western grain at the terminal elevators. A significant thing that should be noted is that, the last two crops are the dirtiest crops we have ever had in Western Canada. Judging from the hysterics, one might almost call them, of some of the gentlemen recently writing so actively, one must conclude that it would be good business for us to take these thousands of tons of noxious weeds, of which we have successfully raised such an abundance in the last two years, and instead of getting them out of the country, ship them back again and scatter them broadcast all over the West, incidentally not forgetting to send a few to our farmer friends down east so that we may all from one end of Canada to another, enjoy the blessings that may accrue from raising more foul seeds, and it is not undesirable that anything should be done that would permit these seeds getting back into soil again.

Continued  
 time, were controlled; but in accordance with the Populist organization's existence, and the of farmers' organization themselves to drift the political arena.  
 We should all that has been so our good President that is, that the broader and has more than any political  
**Influence**  
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The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 29

time, were controlled by Populist officials; but in accomplishing this much work the Populist party and the farmers' organization with it, went out of existence, and this is the sad history of farmers' organizations that permit themselves to drift as organizations into the political arena.

Influence and Control

Now this does not mean that the U.F.A. should not have political influence. As a matter of fact the force of our organization can best be expressed as an "influence"; but this influence is not confined to political matters, by any means.

The lesson for us to learn from the history of the prior farmers' organizations on the continent, is that the influence that they exerted in political affairs, by themselves going into politics as a party, could have been exerted just as well, and probably better, had they, as a party, remained out of politics, and as an organization have impressed upon public opinion, and through public opinion upon the political parties existing, the principles for which they stood.

Scheming Politicians

By pursuing this course, ambitious and designing politicians who sought to use the organizations for personal advancement would not have gotten control of it; and the organization as an organization, not having assumed the responsibilities and engendered the opposition which necessarily accompany a political party, would have survived for its more important work.

In this connection it is not out of place to discuss our relation with the Non-Partisan League. The U.F.A. is a brotherhood of farmers irrespective of party. Recently many of our members have associated themselves with the Non-Partisan League. There can be no objection to this and good may be accomplished thereby; but one thing should be kept continually clear, and that is, that the U.F.A. is in no way associated with the league or any political organization.

If our members, who are affiliated with the league, will keep this clearly in mind, and in their efforts towards the objects for which they strive, will use all means to keep the public and the membership from being confused as to the identity and objects if the two organizations, all will be well.

What Must Be Kept in Mind

On the contrary, if the U.F.A. becomes so identified with the league or any political organization in its official efforts, that its identity and objects become confused or lost in political efforts, then the organization's position and its influence will be in a very precarious condition, and if it survived such a contingency it would be doing more than any farmers' organization heretofore existing has been able to do.

It behoves the U.F.A.—and the league also—to keep these things clearly in mind, and whether we are members of the league or not, let us as members of the U.F.A. select men of the type of our good president to be our leaders—men who realize the importance of this phase of our organization, and who are too big to use the U.F.A. for political aggrandizement.—S. S. Dunham, ex-vice-president, U.F.A., Lethbridge.

In getting up circulars for advertising your farm stuff, boil them down. Cultivate the art of putting everything short, sharp, and attractively. Say things that stick, and tell the truth. Nothing else wins in the long run.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, October 28, 1918.

OATS—Prices are considerably higher than a week ago, although there seems to be no change in conditions, nor any outside demand for our oats at these prices. Barley—With the advance in oats prices, and light deliveries and offerings, the barley market look a sharp upturn.

Winnipeg Futures table showing prices for Oats, Barley, and Flax from Oct 22 to Oct 28, including weekly and year-to-date figures.

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Table showing elevator stocks for Grain, Flour, and Moose Jaw, including 'Now in storage' and 'Now in elevators' columns.

THE CASH TRADE

Minneapolis, October 25, 1918. OATS—Firm, with small offerings in good demand. No. 2 white closed at 67 1/2 to 68 1/2 cents.

October Oat Futures on

The Winnipeg grain exchange on Tuesday, October 22, issued the following regulation with regard to the marketing of oats in view of the strike situation at the head of the lakes.

FIXED WHEAT PRICES

Table showing fixed wheat prices for various grades and years, including 'Fixed Year ago' and 'Year ago' columns.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, Oct. 22 to Oct. 28, inclusive

Table showing cash prices for Wheat, Oats, Barley, and Flax at Fort William and Port Arthur from Oct 22 to Oct 28.

LIVESTOCK

Table showing livestock prices for Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep and Lambs in Winnipeg, Calgary, Toronto, St. Paul, and Chicago from Oct 26 to Oct 28.

Hogs table showing prices for Straight heavies, Light hogs, Sows, Stags, and Boars.

TORONTO

Toronto, October 23, 1918. Quinn and Lusk report that there was about 2,500 cattle on sale here on Monday. The quality, generally, was the worst we have had this season.

The Livestock Market

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 26.—The United Grain Growers Limited Livestock Department reports receipts of livestock for sale at the Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, for the week ending Wednesday, October 23, 1918, were as follows: Cattle, 10,433; sheep and lambs, 4,179; calves, 298; hogs, 2,927.

The run of cattle for the past week has declined amounting to approximately 3,000 cattle less than last week. The result is that all surplus cattle have been cleaned up and the market, although not quotably higher has a firmer tone.

Butcher Cattle

Table showing butcher cattle prices for various grades like Extra choice steers, Medium to good steers, etc.

Stockers and Feeders

Table showing stocker and feeder prices for Choice weanling good colored feeders, Common to good stockers, etc.

CALGARY

Calgary, October 23.—The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited report this week's receipts as follows: Horses, 476; cattle, 3,100; hogs, 777; sheep, 1,314. Receipts for the corresponding week last year were: Horses, 312; cattle, 2,882; hogs, 1,083; sheep, 311.

Top price on cattle a year ago, \$9.25. Very few hogs on sale. Our Thursday hogs made \$17.75 fed and watered and Friday's hogs sold at the same figure with one choice load shipped by J. T. Boucher, of Cochrane, at a 50 cent premium.

Sheep weakened during the week and we quote: Fat lambs \$13.00 to \$13.50. We especially wish to emphasize that common off colored stockers are practically unsaleable except at canner prices, and we do not recommend shipping them here unless prepared to take a low price.

Tragic Shipwreck on Pacific

The C.P.R. steamer Princess Sophia which had left Skagway, on the Wednesday of last week, with a large number of passengers, mostly people from Dawson and interior Alaska points, coming 'outside' for the winter, was only four hours out of that port when she was driven on Vanderbilt Reef, half-way between Skagway and Juneau, in a blinding snowstorm.

Vertical text on the left edge of the page, possibly from an advertisement, mentioning 'ter and nomic-soap or clean-rial for g Milk arators er Dairy' and 'Dutch ing that o clean.'



# Think Well Before Buying Your Range

Your Range is of the greatest importance in the equipment of your home. If you are buying a new range this Fall be sure to choose one that will give you good service. For many years we have been perfecting methods of manufacture, giving close study to building ranges that will utilize every atom of heat—making ranges to last and not forgetting the advantages of beauty of design.

*Davidson's Ranges Means Better Cooking*

No worry—always a steady, even heat—strictly economical and most simple. Dampers, etc., are arranged to get maximum efficiency with minimum consumption of fuel.

## DAVIDSON'S Premier Royal Range

FOR COAL OR WOOD



A moderate-priced cast range that is the close friend of many a housewife. Beautifully constructed, will serve you well.

Write us for particulars and then see this range at your dealers. We will give you his name.

**The Thos. Davidson Mfg. Co. Ltd.**  
Montreal                      WINNIPEG                      Toronto

### To Take College for Hospital

Major-General Mewburn, minister of militia and defence, states that it depends on the assent of Major-General A. E. Ashton, adjutant-general and the federal board of medical consultants for Manitoba, whether the Dominion government will take over the Manitoba Agricultural College as a military hospital and rehabilitation school for returned soldiers, according to a statement made by Major-General S. C. Mewburn, minister of militia and defence, at the Fort Garry hotel recently.

It is understood that the consideration outlined in the proposition as submitted by the province is \$3,900,000 in Dominion securities, presumably Victory Bonds, although the nature of the securities and the rate of interest are not definitely settled.

### Lieut.-Col. Perrett Returns Blind

Lieut.-Col. T. E. Perrett, the widely-known Saskatchewan educationalist, blinded at the front by a shell splinter which pierced his right eye and severed the optic nerve of the left, arrived in Winnipeg last Monday, en route to Regina.

Lieut.-Col. Perrett was accompanied by his wife and her sister, Miss Newlands. The party recently arrived from overseas.

Previous to his being gazetted with the 68th Battalion, and proceeding overseas, Lieut.-Col. Perrett was principal of the Regina Normal school. It is believed that he will resume his duties. When blinded by the shell splinter, Lieut.-Col. Perrett was observing the operations of an enemy airplane. After his return to England he studied at St. Dunstan's school for the blind.

### Our Wonderful Tarriff

W. S. Yont, of Lucas, Iowa, was a visitor at The Guide office last week. He was formerly a farmer at Harrowby, Man., and still operates his farm at that place. He drove up from the United States in August, in his automobile, to harvest his Manitoba crop. He reports that he was stopped at Emerson by the customs authorities and was not allowed to bring his motor into Canada. He states that the customs authorities informed him that if he were coming into Canada on a pleasure trip he would be allowed to bring his automobile through without duty, but as he was coming in to work he would have to pay the full duty, and there would be no refund if he should take the car back. He was, therefore, compelled to leave his car in bond at Emerson, and will have to pay storage upon it when he takes it out again on his return home to the United States.

Mr. Yont thought it was an extraordinary law that would punish a man for coming into Canada to harvest his crop, while it would encourage him to come into Canada to do nothing. It seemed to him that it was discouraging work and encouraging idleness. The idea of bringing the automobile was to bring four other harvesters with him and thus save the railway fare. He feels that the customs regulation will make it harder to get harvest help into Canada than it ought to be.

### Straw-burning Ban Lifted

It has been announced from Ottawa that owing to the increased supplies of feed in the West, the government order prohibiting the burning of straw in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta has been rescinded.

It is estimated that nearly 5,000,000 people have died of starvation or malnutrition during the war. This total is more than half the population of Canada.

John Dillon, New York commissioner of foods and markets is reported to have recently stated, after exhaustive investigation, that out of every dollar the consumer pays for farm products the farmer gets only 35 cents. The rest is absorbed by middle-men in the process of marketing.

A bright plow share is the sign manual of a good farmer.

The liberty of the press is a blessing.—Johnson.

## Which? Fight or Pay



Patriotic Funds	
Belgian Relief Fund	
Previously acknowledged.....	\$12,567.22
John R. Coultts, Youngstown, Alta. ....	10.00
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>\$12,577.22</b>

Red Cross Fund	
Previously acknowledged.....	\$7,828.86
Part proceeds of Concert and Box Social at Neadsden School, Sher-rard, Sask. ....	20.00
Sent in by Mrs. C. E. Buddin, from Ravenscrag S. District, Yan-guard, Sask. ....	6.25
Neils Knudson, Ardill, Sask. ....	1.00
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>7,856.11</b>

Blue Cross Fund	
Previously acknowledged.....	\$208.16
Edith Woodcock, Naseby, Sask. ....	.66
Phyllis Ewen, Bethany, Man. ....	1.50
Annie Caldwell, Cornucopia, Alta. ....	1.00
Freda Becker, Hazlet, Sask. ....	.25
Albert Yeomans, Lanigan, Sask. ....	.10
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>\$211.07</b>

The mills of the flour companies grind both fast and exceedingly costly—Ottawa citizen.

**LIVE Poultry WANTED**

Spring Chickens, in No. 1 condition 24c  
Hens, in good condition, per lb. ....20c  
Roosters, old, per lb. ....18c  
Ducks, in No. 1 condition, per lb. ....21c  
Geese, per lb. ....20c  
Turkeys, in good condition, per lb. ....25c

All prices are Live Weight F.O.B. Winnipeg  
The prices quoted are for Poultry in good marketable condition.

These prices are guaranteed till the 31st of Oct. inclusive, for all shipments which will be delivered in our warehouse at the above date. To obtain the above prices make your crates, if possible, and save time and charges by ordering them from us, but if you cannot make your own crates, mail us a card advising us how many you have and we will be pleased to forward you our own crates.

**Golden Star Fruit & Produce Co.**

WINNIPEG  
Canada Food Board License No. 7-107.

**Winnipeg Marble & Tile Co. LIMITED**

199 MAIN ST. WINNIPEG

Service in Mantels and Grates (Coal and Wood) Tile—Marble—Monuments

WRITE FOR DESIGNS AND PRICES

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**THE LAIRD STOCK**  
New-born Perthshire  
Good ones. Any age  
from Angus cattle; you  
want home; Brown  
A. L. Watson, Filling

**THE ALAMEDA STOCK**  
Cattle a number of  
also some well bred  
and extra. Current  
Scott, Proprietor.

**BERKSHIRE RAMS**  
New-born. Also Single  
Bull Orpingtons, P.  
M. B. Turkey, Toul  
Newell, Man.

**HO**

**SCARCITY OF FEED**  
In head young Fowl  
and price also. W  
Man.

**E. A. WALKER & S**  
Breeder of Clydesdale  
sale.

**FOR SALE—FARM B**  
Will take overland  
Phillips, Starbuck.

**S**

**BOARS FOR SALE**  
Jewey, from our  
for breeders and  
ported blood. W  
Bailey & Son, Ingo  
win, Alta.

**FOR SALE—DUB**  
Landed for middle  
dollars each. Two  
small deposit. Ch  
to forty dollars.—1  
Sask.

**IMPROVED YORK**  
winning and imp  
attle. A. D. M  
Stock Farm, Napit

**REGISTERED HAM**  
Landed of uniform  
April (sawed B  
sale. David V. B

**BERKSHIRE BOAR**  
old, all \$50.00 and  
\$15.00. Also Bar  
H. Romkey, Kosh

**FOR SALE—ONE**  
spring pig, from  
Apply, Bourke I  
Sask.

**DON'T BUY PIG**  
the profitable one  
Pedigree, supply  
Sask.

**FOR SALE—BIG**  
young boars and  
sold on money-  
able. Tuskler B

**C. A. HULAK, T**  
type. Poland-C  
tried herd boar.

**FOR SALE—PI**  
pigs, from July 1  
Sask.

**REGISTERED**  
months old, \$25  
wool, Man.

**FOR SALE—RE**  
spring pigs, be  
Louches, Laal

**YORKSHIRE PI**  
James Enright.

**BERKSHIRE PI**  
winners. Peter

**FOR SALE—YEA**  
Sire, "Big M  
Kernelyka M  
"Palatine Sta  
14,550 lbs. mil  
head any herd  
Alta.

**SHORTHORNS**  
old, quiet; two  
one red, both  
again; none o  
together or  
account of ill  
Sask.

**SHORTHORNS**  
3 years; 20  
sired by aples  
and heifers is  
toon, son of  
able. J. Boue

**FOR SALE—J**  
account being  
young cows  
young bull  
females are  
Bersford, M

**GALLOWAY**  
registered by  
to thirteen in  
Alta.

**WORLD'S CH**  
Jean Du Lu  
sale.

**RED POLLE**  
E. & W. Da

**BROWNE BR**  
sons of Above





**“Tastes  
Delicious**

That is why I like brushing my teeth with Colgate's. Mother says that Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream cleans better than any other. Father says Colgate's is safe, and he ought to know because he's a Doctor.

**You  
Try It!”**

The dental profession and the discriminating public prefer Colgate's for what it does, and does well; and for what it does not do, and makes no claim to do.

You should use it  
Ask for Colgate's at  
your favorite store.



**Water--Soap--Talc--**

Three Everyday Necessities

**Y**OU use them to help preserve baby's comfort and bodily health. Together they keep his skin soft, sweet, clean and wholesome, guarding against rashes, chafings and the little irritations that disturb him—and mother.



Colgate's® Baby Talc has a very delicate fragrance, and therefore may be preferred for nursery use.

**COLGATE & CO.**

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