

ers' Guide

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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Winnipeg Man.

July 10, 1918

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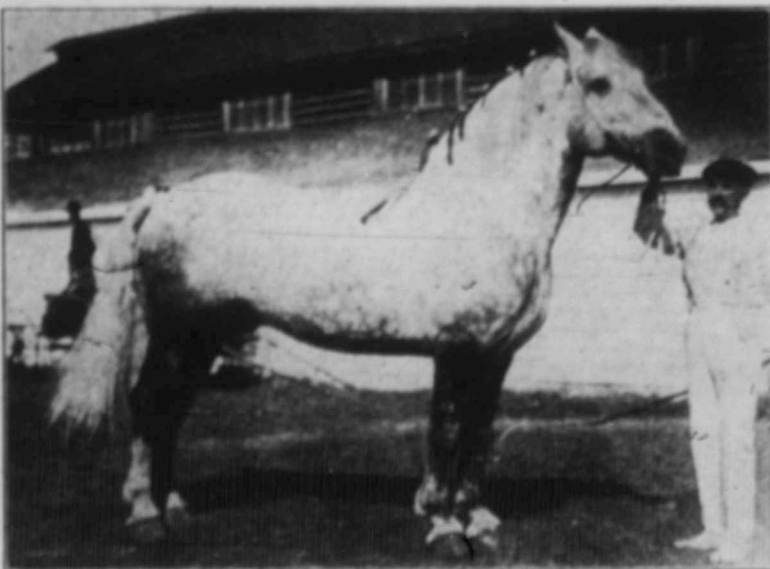
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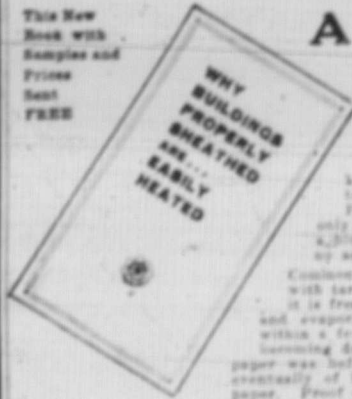


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 "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"  
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The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers — entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

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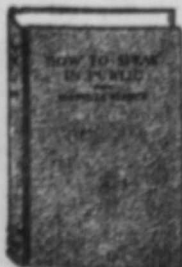
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The most important event of the past week from the standpoint of the organized farmers, was the meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture in Winnipeg. The council was in session for two days and each province was fully represented. A full report of this meeting is published on the next page.

The land question is occupying a larger and larger place in the thoughts of serious-minded men. There is recognition everywhere that Canada has made a serious blunder in handling her great heritage—the prairie. The Canadian Problems Club of Winnipeg, of which two members of The Guide staff are members, has formulated a plan for assisting in bringing idle land under cultivation. Under the heading Idle Agricultural Lands, the plan is given in this issue.

Railway competition used to be put forward as the antidote for exorbitant freight rates in the western provinces. Well, we got railway competition; which was followed last year by an increase of 15 per cent. in the rates, and now the railways are to get another increase of 25 per cent. on trans-continental shipments. The action of the Canadian Council of Agriculture on the question appears in the reports of its meeting. The matter is treated editorially in this issue, which also contains a splendid article on The People and the Railroads, by our Ottawa correspondent.

Last week we reported that The Guide's circulation had passed the 40,000 mark. It keeps right on climbing. Now it is over 42,000. The circulation department is the busiest department of The Guide these days. "Every member a Guide reader" should be the slogan of each local of the farmers' organizations.

The big summer fairs are with us again and for the next few weeks will claim a share of the attention of thousands of farmers. Our field representative is attending all the big shows and full illustrated reports of them will be published in The Guide. Next week the Calgary fair report, with illustrations of some of the outstanding prize winners, will appear. All lovers of live stock—and who does not like a showing winner—will peruse these reports with interest.

Latest reports of crop conditions indicate that there are large areas in the west where prospects are very discouraging. In fact, signs are not wanting that a difficult situation with regard to seed grain may arise in some districts. The situation is no less serious with regard to feed. Steps are being taken to move feed where it is most needed and cattle to where feed is more abundant. The adverse conditions are especially deplorable on account of the acute need for more food but they are beyond control. The farmers have done what they could.

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# Canadian Council of Agriculture

**A** FULLY attended meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture was held in Winnipeg on Friday and Saturday of last week. Representatives were present from the three prairie provinces and from Ontario. The latter province was represented by Secretary Morrison of the U.F.O., H. B. Cowan, C. W. Gurney and Colonel Fraser. The chief subject of discussion was the situation that had been created, especially in the farming industry, by the order-in-council of April 21, cancelling exemptions of young men from 20 to 22 years of age. With the serious situation of the western front carefully in view, a resolution was passed outlining the council's attitude with regard to future drafts, so that these might be made with the least disturbance to essential industries, while at the same time providing adequate reinforcements for the Canadian Expeditionary forces. The attention of the board of grain supervisors was drawn to the serious seed grain situation which may arise in certain parts of the west owing to the unfavorable prospects for the 1918 harvest. Conferences with the Credit Men's Association and with representatives of the banking interests, were dealt with and left in the hands of the executive to arrange. Mr. Norman P. Lawbert, of The Guide editorial staff, was appointed secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, his duties to commence immediately. Questions relating to taxation were also discussed, and it was felt that this matter would require full and careful consideration by the Council at a future meeting. Roderick McKenzie gave an interesting report of his recent tour through eastern Canada, stating that the prospects for rapid extension of the farmer's movement in Quebec and the maritime provinces were very promising.

### The Military Situation

President H. W. Wood explained that many requests had been coming in from farmers that a meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture be called to deal with the situation which had arisen as a result of the cancellation of exemptions under the Order-in-Council of April 20. The executive had therefore decided to call a meeting. There was, he said, a sentiment among the people that the Council should come together and take some responsibility regarding the matter which was agitating the minds of farmers throughout Canada. Referring to his visit to the Ontario Farmers' Convention at Toronto, Mr. Wood stated that he went there to assure the farmers that the executive of the Council was not going to antagonize their action. There was, he said, no difference of opinion amongst the farmers as to the carrying on of the great enterprise to which the resources of the country in men and materials had been pledged. There should, however, be a statement by the council regarding its position on the further cancellation of exemptions.

### Ontario's Position

Secretary Morrison of the United Farmers of Ontario stated that the Ontario farmers had accepted what Mr. Wood said in Toronto, and wished to maintain the friendliest relations with branches of the movement in other parts of Canada. The sentiment had spread to the back concessions, however, that the western farmers were not with them in their representations to the government on the military question. It was difficult to get at all the farmers because they had no official organ, and the city press was prejudiced against them. The U.F.O. was doing its best to eradicate the wrong impression as rapidly as possible.

The reason why Ontario had acted was explained by Mr. H. B. Cowan, of Farm and Dairy, a publication which is strongly backing the movement in that province. Last fall, he said, the government had given definite assurances regarding the exemption of men who were so situated that drafting them would seriously curtail production. This

## Important meeting held at Winnipeg—Effect of Draft thoroughly reviewed—Recommendations made to the Government—Matters affecting agriculture dealt with

had been followed by flooding the country with literature in which the pressing need for foodstuffs was strongly emphasized. The farmers had been told that two million Italian soldiers were being sent out of the war on account of the impossibility of feeding them and that four million people had starved as a direct result of the war. The government's assurance regarding the exemptions and the campaign for greater food production had had its effect. Farmers had laid out money to improve their equipment and had done everything to increase their acreage and yield. Many young farmers had married on the strength of the exemptions which had been granted them. Everyone was hunking down to do what they had been told was their part.



Norman Lambert, newly appointed secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

in winning the war. Then suddenly, in the middle of seeding the thousands of men were cancelled, with the result that agricultural production on hundreds of farms had been demoralized. The Ontario farmers had no members of parliament to bring these facts to the attention of the government. First they had acted by sending a deputation to Ottawa. They believed that the government, engrossed in its work, did not know the effect the call would have on the production of foodstuffs. To members of the government they stated that they were ready to fight or to produce. The result of their reception decided them to make their demon-

stration at Ottawa. C. W. Gurney, formerly manager of

the United Farmers of Ontario's commercial activities, also dealt with the activities of the deputation, of which he had been a member, at Ottawa. They had not asked for wholesale exemptions but had requested that managers or keystone men on farms be granted leave of absence; that young men who were the sole owners of farms be also granted leave of absence, and that young men who had married on being granted exemptions be placed in the married men's class. They had been assured by one cabinet minister that their representations were in line with representations that were being received by the government from other farmers. The acute situation that had developed by the time the Toronto meeting was held had been aggravated to a large extent by the action of the military authorities in ordering drafts to move while leave of absence proceedings were being conducted.

Colonel Fraser, an old military man, stated that the recent developments had marked an epoch in the farmers' movement in Ontario. Ontario farmers were looking to the Canadian Council of Agriculture to go on record as to its attitude regarding the military situation as it applied to farmers.

### The Council Goes on Record

As a result of the discussion a committee of the Council was appointed to draft a resolution to be presented to the government embodying the views of the Canadian Council of Agriculture on how future drafts should be made. At a later session a tentative draft of the resolution was submitted. It was then thoroughly discussed, the time of two sessions being largely devoted to it. During the discussion on the resolution the fact was emphasized that farmers were not opposed to a strong war policy, nor to doing their share in carrying such a policy out. It was stated, however, that greater care should be taken in making the drafts if the morale of the people, and particularly that of farmers, was not to be demoralized. The chief objection was not raised to the Military Service Act or to the Order-in-Council which cancelled the exemptions of men from 20 to 22 years of age, but rather to the action of minor officials who had been entrusted with carrying these measures into effect. Some of the members of the Council are actively engaged on leave of absence boards. They stated that many cases had come to their attention of gross injustice being perpetrated by minor military officials. Commanding officers, it appeared from the statements made, were, on the whole, fair in their attitude. One of the greatest difficulties was to get leave of absence for those who were entitled to it under the Order-in-Council. Many young men did not know how to go about securing leave of absence and it was an easy matter for minor officials to put obstacles in their way. Evidence was not lacking that drafts were being moved before there was any opportunity for instituting proceedings for the men included in them who were entitled to such leave of absence. In some cases they had been successful in having such drafts held. After a very full discussion the resolution which appears on this page was passed unanimously and forwarded to the government.

One of the points emphasized, especially by the representatives from Ontario, was that though the scope of the press of the country was strictly limited in criticizing the government and its actions, no limit of law, truth or reason were recognized by the daily press in reporting the proceedings of the big farmers' meetings in Ontario. Those held both in Ottawa and Toronto had been grossly misrepresented in the reports that had been published broadcast. The speeches of the most extreme men in the meetings, made under the stress of great excitement, and which had met with no approval of the conventions, had been made to appear as voicing the attitude of the meetings

Continued on Page 38

## Resolution of the Canadian Council of Agriculture re Cancellation of Exemptions

The Canadian Council of Agriculture in meeting assembled July 5 and 6, 1918, in the City of Winnipeg, desires once more to place on record its conviction that the supreme work of the Allied nations is the winning of the war, and that in this work, Canada should continue to bear its part in the most effective way. In this declaration, the Council believes that it voices the opinion of those engaged in the great agricultural industry of Canada.

Recognizing that the government, because of the needs of the military situation at the front, deemed it necessary to cancel all military exemptions as provided for in the order-in-council of April 20, and understanding that the government is prepared to bear the full responsibility for its actions, the Council, because of its intimate knowledge of the agricultural situation throughout Canada, desires to call attention to the following:

First: That because of the large number of voluntary enlistments from the farms of Canada and the extreme labor shortage due to this and other causes, the action of the government in cancelling exemptions has very seriously interfered with production, and will further materially reduce the production of livestock, grain and other products of the farm during 1919.

Second: That the indiscriminate calling of young men bears with exceptional hardship upon the agricultural industry inasmuch as the young people of our farms have been trained for farm work almost from infancy, and therefore are qualified to undertake responsible tasks on the farms at a much earlier age than is the case with young men who enter special occupations in urban centres, and further, the older sons having left the home farms, the responsibility for conducting the farm operations in many cases rests entirely on these young men.

Third: That the desire of the government that leave of absence should be granted in cases of extreme hardship has not been achieved in a large number of cases as a result of the ill-advised and arbitrary actions of minor military officials, which has led to much unrest throughout the country, and we would instruct our executive to lay the situation thus created fully before the government, with the object of preventing further miscarriages of justice such as have occurred in connection with the drafting of young men between the ages of 20 and 22 years, and of ensuring leave of absence, as provided for by the government, to those entitled to that right.

Fourth: That before making further changes in the Military Service Act, or calling up men of the 19-year-old, and 23 to 26-year-old classes, at present on leave of absence, thus affecting the labor supply of the country, in essential industries, the representatives of organized agriculture should first be given an opportunity to lay full information before the government in regard thereto.

Fifth: That young men who were granted exemption as long as they continued to be engaged in an essential occupation, and who got married after the date of their exemption, and before the government's action in cancelling such exemptions, shall be treated as married men, and be granted exemption until the married men are called.

Sixth: That so far as possible, provision be made to continue military training in the military training depots of the respective provinces in order that leave of absence may be granted to suitable men to assist with the harvest.

Seventh: That provision shall be made by the government for the appointment of a trustee or trustees in each province with power to administer the estates of men engaged in military service, where application for such assistance is made.

# The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, July 10, 1918

## Military Administration

Last week the Canadian Council of Agriculture, representing the organized farmers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Ontario, held a two-day session in Winnipeg. The Council is composed of the executive officials of the farmers' organizations in each province. The most important subject under discussion at the Council meeting was the administration of the Military Service Act and its amendments, and of the order-in-council and amendments cancelling exemptions. After careful consideration, the memorandum, which appears on another page of this issue of The Guide, was drafted and forwarded to the government at Ottawa. This memorandum is worthy of the careful consideration of the government. It was prepared by men whose knowledge of the subject under discussion is probably wider than that at the disposal of the government. As expressed in the memorandum, the organized farmers of Canada are determined that the war must be prosecuted to a successful conclusion no matter what the cost.

Much narrow-minded and ignorant criticism has been levelled at the farmers of Canada recently. They have been accused of selfishness and lack of patriotism, but their record warrants neither accusation. The support given by the farmers to the prosecution of the war has not been surpassed by any other class in Canada. There are exceptions, of course, to every rule, and there are just as many exceptions amongst the other classes. The crux of the situation is largely summed up in that clause of the organized farmer's memorandum which reads as follows:—

That the desire of the Government that leave of absence should be granted in cases of extreme hardship has not been achieved in a large number of cases as a result of the ill-considered and arbitrary actions of minor military officials, which has led to much unrest throughout the country, and we would instruct our executive to lay the situation thus created fully before the Government with the object of preventing further miscarriage of justice such as has occurred in connection with the drafting of young men between the ages of 20 and 22 years, and of ensuring leave of absence as provided for by the government to those entitled to that right.

Unrest and discontent at the present time throughout rural Canada is due largely to the administration of the order-in-council cancelling exemptions on the 20 to 22-year class. The amendments made to the order, made by the government, provided leave of absence, which practically meant exemption, for extreme cases of hardship. Evidence gathered by the farmers in all four provinces represented at the Council meeting showed that the intention of the government in many instances was not carried out in the administration of the order. Neither does it appear that the intention of the order was deliberately disregarded by the chief military authorities. The injustices which have been committed have been due largely to arbitrary action on the part of subordinate military officers who have, in many cases, according to the evidence, absolutely disregarded the government order and have refused or prevented exemption to a considerable number of young men who were fully entitled to receive it. The effect of this has created widespread unrest and discontent not only in the East but also in the West.

The successful prosecution of the war necessitates a spirit of co-operation among the people of Canada. That spirit cannot be

maintained if even-handed justice is denied or prevented. The organized farmers have announced their willingness to place the facts before the government. There is no desire on the part of the farmers as a class to shrink their duty. Judicious and sympathetic administration of the order-in-council would have resulted largely in a selective draft from the 20 to 22-year-old class. Cases of hardship would have been exempted and those absolutely necessary to the farms would have remained. The fact that this spirit was not everywhere maintained in the administration is what has brought forth the memorandum from the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

When Sherman said "War is Hell," he told the truth. That, every Canadian knows full well. This war has levied a terrific toll upon Canada and has caused sacrifices beyond computation. Further sacrifices will be necessary, but it is imperative that the utmost wisdom should be used in the administration of every war measure, particularly with those affecting the lives of human beings. Our boys at the front must be supported and the war must be fought through to victory, but even this determination should not in any way interfere with a just and sympathetic administration of any and all orders drafting young men for the army.

## New Freight Rate Increases

It is announced that the Board of Railway Commissioners has authorized all the railways in Canada to increase their freight rates by 25 per cent. on transcontinental shipments, to take effect the beginning of August. This 25 per cent. increase is to be in addition to the 15 per cent. increase granted by the railway commission a few months ago. No explanation whatever is given for this enormous increase in the freight charges.

Simultaneously with the announcement of the freight rate increase, however, was published the statement that 50,000 railway employees have demanded increases in wages amounting to 100 per cent. It may, therefore, be assumed that the freight rates are to be increased to provide the revenue to meet the increase in wages to employees. That such an extraordinary increase should even have been proposed, let alone authorized, without any explanation is a most astounding action on the part of the Board of Railway Commissioners. No doubt an attempt will be made to justify the increase because the United States Government authorized a similar increase on American railroads a few weeks ago. But there is a vast difference between the situation in Canada and the United States. In the great republic the government operates all the railways and the owners receive only a guaranteed dividend based on their past earnings. In Canada the government owns a part of the railroads while the others are in private hands.

There will be no general protest against freight rate increases that may be necessary to pay the railway employees wages adequate to the increased cost of living, but there will be a most vigorous protest against making any additional donations to the private railway companies who have already received too generous treatment at the hands of the government and the public. The people of Canada will anxiously await the statement to which they are entitled, giving some explanation of this extraordinary freight rate increase. If the government

proposes to make the increase in freight rates following the American example, then the government should also follow the American example in taking over all the railroads and operating them as public utilities, or by paying the owners dividends based upon their past earnings with a reasonable maximum. This arbitrary ruling on the part of the Board of Railway Commissioners with absolutely no explanation will not serve to increase the popularity of that board throughout Canada. The Canadian public is willing to pay any reasonable rate for service rendered, and pay satisfactory wages to all employees, but they have a perfect right to know what they are paying for, and why they are asked to pay it.

## "Crowning a Cause"

Dr. J. H. Jowett, the great Congregationalist preacher, who for the past few years has occupied a prominent pulpit in New York, recently returned to his native England, and in a sermon delivered shortly after his arrival, in Westminster Chapel—a sermon which was described in the press of London "the greatest utterance of English character since August, 1914," he said: "There is one chief danger for us in this war. We are more intent on winning a fight than crowning a cause. Let us remind ourselves of our cause. Let us look up to the mountains. The snows of Lebanon are the source of every silver ribbon in the valley. Let us use the great Alpine words—Freedom, Justice, Truth, Righteousness—as Wordsworth used them, and Milton."

At the outset of the war, four years ago, the expression was frequently used by preachers, writers and political leaders, that "this is a war to end war." The words became almost hackneyed in their contrastive use with such words as Autocracy, Tyranny, Oppression, Militarism. Then, President Wilson about a year ago coined a phrase which has become almost the exclusive expression of the people of the allied nations in describing the purpose of their struggle against Germany. "To make the world safe for Democracy," he said, and the man on the street today has incorporated that epigram into the country's speech.

But in spite of these high-sounding professions, there are indications in Canada, even more pronounced than in England, which would suggest that some of us at least have forgotten that in 1914 this country set forth to crown a great cause, not simply to let loose the vials of rage and vindictiveness, and win a fight. We read, for instance, that in Toronto, "the city of churches" and notorious piety, a number of clergymen have issued an edict against playing the famous old Mendelssohn's Wedding March in their churches, because the composer happened to be partly German. It is also reported that in the same city the officials of the Canadian National Exhibition have forbidden any German compositions appearing on the musical programs of their annual fair this year. There has also been an agitation in Toronto and other centres, to abolish the teaching of the German language from the schools and universities, notwithstanding the fact that in Great Britain recently a special commission recommended to the Imperial Government the greater cultivation of modern languages, including German, in the educational courses of the United Kingdom. Doubtless, however, such mighty agitators are firmly convinced that they are not only "crowning a cause," but contribu-

ting very materially towards winning the war in a military sense.

Finally, Canada as well as England and the United States and France, has its fighters who would make "the world safe for Democracy" by engaging in what they now call, "the war after the war." They would equip themselves for a world-wide commercial warfare by means of protective tariffs. They would not only complete isolate Germany and Austria from the world's trade, but would also divide the present allied nations with clearly defined fiscal policies. Only a short time ago, in Toronto, the members of the Canadian Press Association were addressed by an editor who took the opportunity to urge that "a repentant Germany" be not further opposed, after the present war, by means of hostile alliances, and the Toronto Daily News in reporting the speech, said that the suggestion concerning Germany, "left its hearers cold." Such an attitude on the part of Canadians, not only makes a hollow mockery of the lofty watchwords and slogans adopted to describe our part in the war during the past four years, but, if persisted in, will be fatal to the best interests of the nation in the years to come. The exhortation so eloquently sounded in England by Dr. Jowett comes home with trenchant truth to Canada.

**Germany's Fiscal Policy**

A Pan-German Socialist, named Paul Lensch, is the author of a recently-published volume entitled, "Three Years' World Revolution," which shows that German diplomacy in the past 40 years has been dominated by German finance. The Ottawa Citizen commenting editorially upon a review of this book in the London Times, says: "Lensch has no patience with any nonsense about the war being due to British commercial jealousy. The war, for him, proceeds inevitably from the German adoption of the system of protection in 1879."

Revealing the close alliance in spirit between the protectionist system and the institution of militarism, Lensch contends that the only way in which protective tariffs can succeed is by having behind them a strong army and navy. Otherwise, the protectionist doctrine is a confession of national weakness. The following quotation from his book presents an idea of sufficient force to give thought to tariff advocates in every Allied nation now at war with Germany:—

This fight for the world market and the money market was conducted more and more with resources organized by the power of the state. German diplomacy was every moment at the service of German finance.

This help made more powerful the power of the state, which stood behind German diplomacy. A strong navy and a ready army in the background were the conscious support for the fight for the world market and a division of the still unwooded remains of the earth's surface.

**Membership: Citizenship.**

Throughout all three middle western provinces enthusiastic meetings have been held during the past six weeks, under the auspices of the grain growers' associations. New members have been added to the association lists in large numbers every day and great things may be expected in future in the way of progressive thought throughout the whole Dominion of Canada. Even if the total membership reaches over the 80,000 mark this year, great progress will have been made, and still greater progress in the future will be assured.

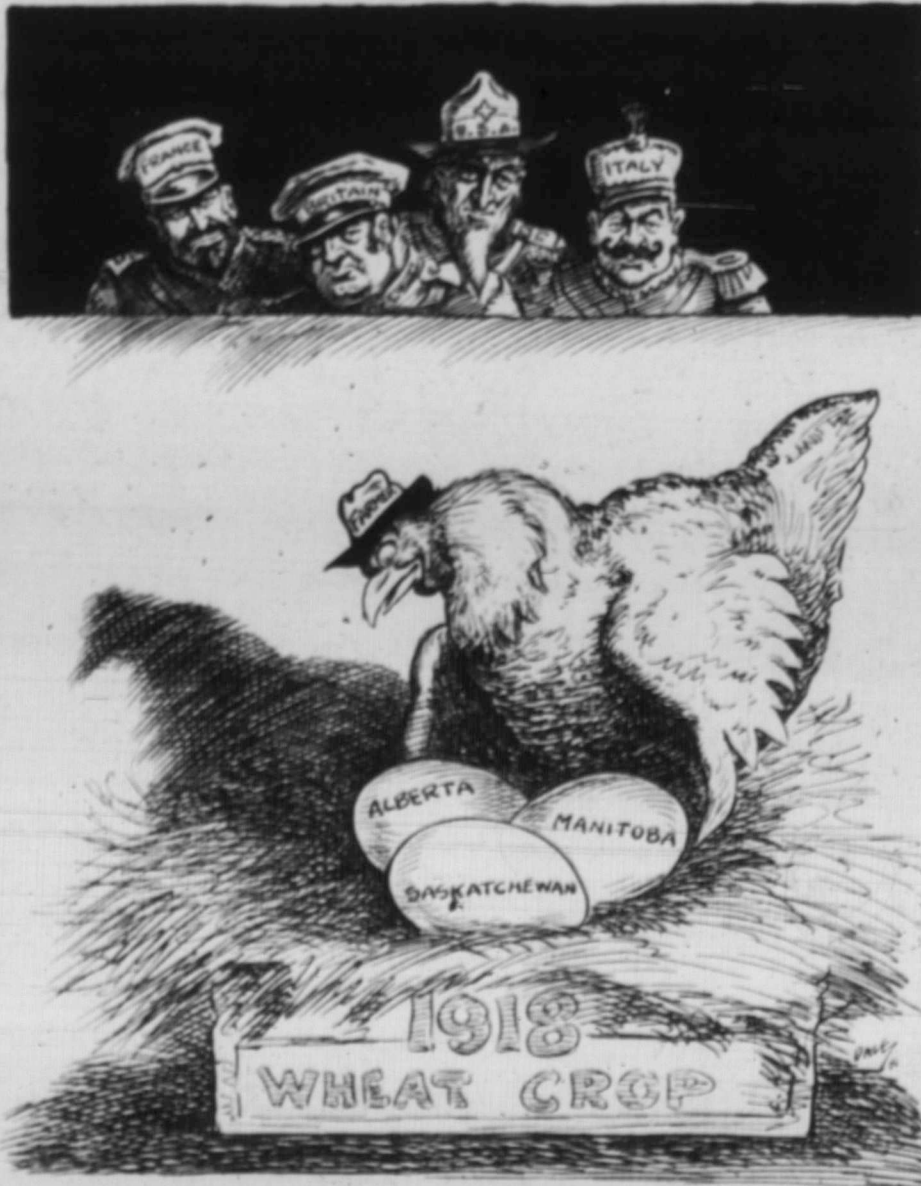
Membership in the Grain Growers' Association means opportunity for greater service to the country as a whole: it involves the responsibility of real citizenship. The West today has a stake in the Dominion of Canada that it has never had before. The great problems that are to be solved in the next few years, if Canada is to become a strong nation, are mainly, if not entirely, western problems. About the local units of the Grain Growers' Movement must be organized enthusiastic groups of men and women who will be inspired and energized anew by the opportunity for taking such an important part in directing the solution of national questions. The broad, open spaces of these western plains are conducive to

long vision and clear thinking. They give our people a fair perspective of the issues confronting the country, and with the broad spirit of democracy which pervades the prairie provinces, organization is the only requisite in giving effect to our united convictions in matters of economic and social reform. Never has there been such an opportunity for service for the organized farmers as now. Let them unite everywhere.

**The Coal Situation**

The experience which Western Canada is having with the coal business this year will do much to develop and strengthen the growing opinion favoring the nationalization of all industries vitally related to the life of the people. The federal government has been very lax indeed in dealing with a situation which has been daily becoming more serious during the past two months. When it became obvious that the United States would be reducing our regular annual supply of anthracite coal by 1,000,000 tons or more, immediate attention by the ablest government officials should have been given towards securing the municipalities of the West against extortionate prices from the mine owners of Alberta. Now we have these owners reported as saying to a special commission, appointed by the City of Winnipeg, that they will keep their coal rather than send it eastward at lower prices than the prevailing quotations. These same men, furthermore, refused to open their books to the inspection of the Winnipeg representatives thus leaving the impression that they were taking full advantage of a condition created through the cutting off of the imports from the United States. There is every reason to justify the federal government taking drastic action in connection with Alberta coal production. The mines ought to be commandeered and worked on a profit basis similar to that adopted by Lloyd George in Britain when he took over nearly all the factories of England and Scotland for purposes of war. These Alberta mine-owners should be converted immediately into servants of the people.

The death of Lord Rhondda, the British Food Controller, in London, last week, deprived Canada of a good friend. Not only had he invested a large portion of his wealth in developing the hinterland of Alberta, but when, as D. A. Thomas, he represented Lloyd George in this country in connection with the Ministry of Munitions, he had not a little to do with bringing to its inglorious end, our first Imperial Munitions Board.



WHAT WILL THE HARVEST BE?

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# The People and the Railroads

## What the Roads have cost us—Why rates were advanced—Nationalization as a solution By The Guide's Ottawa Correspondent

UNTIL the return to the capital of Mr. Robert Borden and his colleagues it is unlikely that there will be any interesting developments in connection with the railway situation. The prime minister's announcements towards the end of the session that negotiations would be conducted in London looking to the acquisition of the Grand Trunk as well as the G.T.P. railway systems, was the first important preliminary step in the direction of the nationalization of Canadian railways. The fulfilment of the plan, although dependent on the success of the negotiations and the ability of the government to make the necessary financial arrangements for the purchase. No definite word has been received here yet as to how Messrs. Calder and Meliphen, the sub-committee of the cabinet having in charge the negotiations with the owners of the railways, have been getting along in London. It is somewhat generally anticipated here by those possessing some knowledge of railway affairs that the London negotiations will not be all smooth sailing. It is realized that in the event of the Grand Trunk management not being desirous of parting with the system, a good many difficulties can be placed in the way of the government negotiations; difficulties which it may not be possible for them to immediately overcome. A great amount of British money has been put into the Grand Trunk railway by Old Country investors for the past 20 years and more, and the holders of the stocks and bonds are doubtless people with a considerable degree of influence in London. There is no disposition here to think, however, that the negotiations will not ultimately be successful, although they may consume considerable time, and the ministers may not be able to return to Canada with fully matured plans.

### The Case of the Lame Ducks

When parliament rose, the enquiry into the value of the 600,000 shares of capital stock of the C.N.R., which the government agreed to purchase in connection with the acquisition of that system, was still in progress. The inquiry has since been concluded and the company awarded \$10,800,000, or \$800,000 in excess of the spot price of \$10,000,000 fixed by the government. Since the announcement of the C.N.R. award there has been no indication on the part of the ministers remaining at the capital of the intention of the government to immediately appoint a new board of directors for the government acquired system. It was intimated on several occasions in the house, in reply to the queries of opposition members, that there would be no little delay as possible in connection with the naming of a new board of directors. That there has been some delay and that there is likely to be more is due to the absence of Sir Robert Borden and several of his colleagues in London. The matter has been under consideration here but it has been semi-officially

estimated that the railway situation will remain in statu quo for a couple of weeks at least. The selection of a new directorate is an important as well as a most difficult matter and there is ample room for serious haggling. However the necessity of its being dealt with by the fall cabinet in the light of whatever developments there may be as a result of the negotiations now proceeding in London.

### It's the Unexpected That Happens

The practicability of a policy of government ownership and control of the Canadian railways was made clear in the debate in the commons arising out of the bill to make provision for the handling of maturing C.N.R. obligations. It will be recalled that when the Laurier administration entered upon the project of the construction of the National Transcontinental and Grand Trunk Pacific railways the chief arguments advanced in support of the plan were the need for widening the Dominion and the providing of competition in order that railway rates might be brought down. The idea presented at the time that competition alone would bring about lower rates. No one at the time would have imagined that in about ten years time the existence of the G.T.P. and the C.N.R. which was given much financial encouragement with the same idea, would prove to be a stumbling block in the fight for lower rates and that higher rates would be authorized by the railway board largely because of the inability of these two systems to pay interest on their fixed charges. But this is exactly what happened. When the governments of the western provinces, with the assistance of western merchants of trade and other public bodies, protested against the increase in railway rates authorized by the railway board last December, it was generally admitted that the new roads really required the larger revenue to be derived from the increased rates, and more, but that the board's proposal would mean the handing over of a substantial gift to the C.P.R. to add to its already large earnings. As a compromise it was decided to let the increased rates stand, but to subject the C.P.R. to special taxation which will bring about \$7,600,000 per annum into the public treasury. The needed addition to the revenue of the country will not, however, bring any relief to the people who pay the freight and passenger rates. The railway systems, built at great cost to the people in the hope that competition might reduce the rates, has made an increase in rates necessary, and even this increase does not promise sufficient revenue to make it possible for them to pay both operating expenses and fixed charges.

### Aid to the C.N.R.

Let us take the C.N.R. first and give the amount of aid granted to that system as explained in parliament by Sir Robert Borden on the day he announced the government's nationalization policy. In order to understand the situation as it affects the C.N.R. it is necessary to mention aid granted for the years immediately preceding the war also. I shall do so in the words of Sir Robert who, in addressing parliament on May 15 last, said:—

"In 1913 a grant was granted on 250 miles from Toronto to Ottawa at \$6,400 per mile, on 910 miles from Ottawa to Port Arthur at \$12,500 per mile, and on 260 miles from Edmonton to the British Columbia boundary at \$12,000 per mile. In consideration of the subsidies so granted the Canadian Northern Company was called upon by the terms of the statute to transfer \$7,000,000 of its capital stock to the government. By Chapter 20 of the acts of 1914, founded upon evidence presented to parliament, of the inability of the C.N.R. system to complete its undertaking without a further guarantee of bonds, it was provided that a guarantee of \$45,000,000 should be made, in consideration of which \$33,000,000 of the capital stock of the company was transferred to the people. The capital stock at that time was fixed at one hundred million dollars and the net result of the transaction, apart from the guarantee itself, was that for the future the former proprietors of the railway were to own \$60,000,000 of the capital stock and the people \$40,000,000."

"I expressed the opinion at that time—and I think my colleagues concurred in it—that under ordinary conditions that guarantee of bonds would enable the Canadian Northern Railway Company to complete its system, and that there would be no further application to parliament for assistance. But the war broke out in the beginning of August, 1914, and it became apparent in the following two or three years

that there would be further applications to parliament for assistance. If they were not to be forced into liquidation. Sir Robert explained how in 1915 and 1916 it became necessary, in the opinion of the government, to make further loans to the C.N.R. totalling \$20,000,000, and went on to say:—"The government of the day had said in 1914 that it could not possibly entertain any further claim for further assistance. To the C.N.R. railway as long as that railway remained in the ownership of its then proprietors. No, when the situation had to be considered by the government in 1917, we reached the conclusion that the road should be sustained, that further aid should be given, but only upon condition of acquiring all the remaining capital stock, at a price to be determined by arbitration. By the arbitration agreement subsequently made it was provided that the price should not exceed \$10,000,000. That legislation, after a somewhat prolonged discussion in parliament, was passed, and proceedings have since been taken to carry it out by the arbitration provided for."

### The G.T.P. Handouts

The foregoing is a clear and succinct explanation of the manner in which the Dominion government gradually secured possession of the C.N.R. Now as to the G.T.P. The legislation of 1903 and 1904 providing for the construction of a second transcontinental system, the section west of Winnipeg to be built by the government and west of that city by the Grand Trunk railway, did not make sufficient provision for the completion of that system. In 1909 they were given a loan of \$10,000,000. In 1913 the G.T.P. again came to the government and secured a loan of \$15,000,000. Other successful demands by the company for assistance can alone be explained in the words of the Prime Minister, who said:—

"The G.T.P. again came to us in 1914. It was increasingly apparent that the road could not be completed without further aid, and accordingly the government was authorized by Parliament to enter into a guarantee of bonds amounting to \$10,000,000 for the assistance of the G.T.P. railway. In 1915 they came to us once more and a loan of \$8,000,000 was authorized to the G.T.P. For each of these loans, whether to the Grand Trunk Pacific or the Canadian Northern, a mortgage was taken on all the property and undertakings of each company, so that a lien upon that property for whatever it was worth was secured to the people."

"In 1917 the G.T.P. once more came to this government and demonstrated to us that they could not carry on their undertaking and a loan of \$7,000,000 was authorized. It seemed to me desirable that this full information go to the aid afforded to these two grant systems ought to be placed before this new parliament, in order that members may understand and take fully into consideration the present situation."

It will be recalled that it was in connection with the G.T.P. that the

Continued on Page 28



HELPING THE LAME DUCK. The needed addition to the revenues of the country will not, however, bring any relief to the people who pay the freight and passenger rates.

Canada of last week. friend. Not he invested a developing of Al- at when, as onna, he re- ted Lloyd in this coun- connection Ministry of ns, he had not to do with to his in- end, our perial Munit- ard.

# 'Square Bill

By Holman F. Day

(Continued from Last Week)

"I KNEW just how 'would be if I came to you," she said, her face hardening once more. "When I want a sermon I'll go to the parson. But I came here for law; and I brought the dockments to prove what I've said. I've been patient, I tell you, until—"

"You've been what you call patient a few weeks, Esther, and 'Cape Dunham has been patient ever since he married you."

"Are you stickin' up for that miserable critter?" she demanded, starting out of her chair. "How could anyone expect a d—d old buck to understand anything about marriage and the rights of a woman, anyway? Give me them papers. I know where I can buy law if it ain't for sale here."

He calmly held the papers away from her clutching hands.

"How much have you and 'Cape put away between you?" he inquired, disregarding her temper.

She hesitated a moment with the caution of the country woman resenting neighborly intrusion, but he encouraged her by hinting:

"In case of alimony, you know?"

"We've got rizin' seven thousand in the bank, and twenty five hundred out on fast no 'gidges."

"And not a chick nor child to leave it to," he murmured, looking at her with sympathy in his eyes. "It's too bad that your little 'Gilla was pulled away to her treasures in heaven before she could enjoy some of the treasures you heaped on earth for her—you two poor old, fugaloggins critters, you!" She sat down and her work-stained, knotted hands trembled as she folded them on her lap.

"Having, skinning and piling it up!" he went on. "What good has it ever done you, Esther? Why didn't you and 'Cape knock off and have a little fun together in the world before you got hardened this way? Grubbing and grubbing with your noses down to the ground!"

"Tain't any disgrace to be prudent and forehanded, is it," she demanded, "even if we ain't got no one now to enjoy it after we're gone? Oh, 'Square Bill'—the tears suddenly flooded into the cold eyes—" 'twould have been different with 'Cape and me if only 'Gilla'd been left to us. Hain't neither of us knowed what to do with ourselves sence we laid her away in the graveyard."

He unfolded his bony frame with the abrupt and angular motions of a carpenter's jointed rule, stood up to his gaunt height and then walked over to her and patted her shoulder bowed under its faded shawl.

"And as little as you've really got left in this world now, Esther," said he, "here you are, wanting to get rid of the biggest hunk of it. Let me tear up this miserable list of 'Cape temporary aberrations. Then I'll go have a talk with him and—"

"'Square Bill," she cried, starting up, "you've known me from a little snippet. You know I ain't one to fly off to no tangents. I've told you once before that this ain't been a one-night's growth. I've kept them tabs there to show it. I'm going to have a bill from that man, I say! If you don't want to take the case, out with it, huss-like, and I'll go farther. But the d—vose I'm going to have." The old tongs he knew so well and her flashing gaze stopped his proffered mediation.

"Well, Esther," he said with a sigh, "leave your papers and I'll have notice of the libel served."

"When?" she demanded.

"Day after to-morrow."

"So do, I shall plan accordingly." She went out of the office with her lips set tight, and 'Square Bill leaned back and rubbed the old dog's silky ear softly between thumb and forefinger, and pondered, his eyes on the smoke-stained ceiling.

Micajah Dunham was at work stacking corn stalks in his lower field a couple of days later when he saw two men coming across the furrows among the scattered globes of the pumpkins.

One was the familiar "bean-pole" figure of 'Square Gray. Behind him followed the equally well-known, waddling bulk of "Sawed-off" Parly, the ideal deputy of the county sheriff.

"Hen, just hand 'Cape that paper," directed the notary, after the greetings. "Then, if you've a mind to, you go back to the team while I have a word here."

this matter—me who knows you and either from the ground up—or would you rather see that young whippet from the Corner, who'd lift your heart out of you if he could pile up costs that way? Now sit right down on this tin-splack and tell me what you mean by—by—" he looked across the field toward the schoolhouse, and added, with a twinkle of a smile—"by your volunteering in



Women are rapidly replacing men abroad in field of sport.

It is now an uncommon sight on the other side to see women taking part in all kinds of field events. The latest in the water sports. The ladies of London and nearby towns have now organized rowing clubs, and are fast becoming familiar with the game. Many of them are said to be able to row against the best men. Our photo shows Miss Alberta Andrews, the champion of the Farnham Club, indulging in a practice spin on the river.

The farmer's sullen face paled as he took the paper, first dragging his earth-soiled hands across his trousers legs. A legal document frightened him.

"It isn't often that a lawyer comes along with his writ," commented 'Square Bill, "but I felt as though this paper might need a little elucidation and perhaps something else." The farmer blinked, holding the writing assiduously. The sheet crackled and fluttered in his trembling hands.

"I don't owe money nor nothin' to be sued for," I ain't got my spees here, 'Square," he agitatedly said, at last, after long squinting. "I can't just make it out. What is it?"

"Esther has sued you for a bill of divorce, 'Cape," the notary explained, bluntly. "Charge is cruel and abusive treatment. From what she tells me, you are knowing pretty well to the whys and wherefores."

"V—vose! D—vose!" Dunham stammered over and over. "Esther sue me! This is some kind of a lawyer trick! Lawyers is always stirrin' trouble. But I didn't reckon you was one of that kind, 'Square Bill."

"Look here, 'Cape"—the old notary put his thin hand on the farmer's sleeve—"would you rather have me handle

the cause of education?"

Micajah was visibly discomposed.

"If you was a school agent in a d—vose-trick," he muttered, "and there was a poor, lonesome, orphan little critter of a girl teachin' the school, wouldn't you sort o' show her a few attentions-so's to keep her in the doestrick, sence that the children all like her? I've tried to explain to Esther, 'Square, that it's only in the way of school gover'ment, as you might say, but you know what a woman is."

"I'm afraid I don't understand quite as well as I ought to," admitted the old notary, sadly; "but as for you, I reckon you don't know 'em at all. 'Cape, there are a good many things I could say to you right now, and I would say 'em if I thought you knew any better than all this. But, you poor old critter, you don't know! You simply don't know! I'm going to take you with that paper in your hand right up to your wife. We'll see! We'll see! Come along."

He led the way across the field, up the apple-tree-bordered lane and into the house. There was no one in the kitchen nor in the little sitting room where Esther Dunham sat afterwards, rocking and sewing, the sunshine filtering on her through the leaves of the



On the Scottish Farm the Milkmaid is still a Common Sight.

crowding geraniums and petunias on the window shelves. No one in all the house. Only the clock ticked and the flies buzzed disappointedly on the outside of the screens. They searched and called. Everything was tidied. The table had been reset after the noon meal, and its well-scoured ware glistened cheerfully.

Micajah grabbed the notary's arm. "She's took her napkin ring," he gasped. "She's gone, 'Square!" The husband hurried into the west bedroom and fumbled in the closet. "Her clothes is gone, 'Square," he called, mournfully. "Oh, my Gawd! if this ain't trouble come double, then I don't know what 'tis." He sat down on the edge of the bed and seemed about to weep.

"Get up, there, you old fool!" the notary roared. "I've about concluded that the two of you need guardians or—keepers." He stood before Micajah, his lean arms akimbo, his eyes flashing. "Eleven thousand in the bank and twenty-five hundred on first mortgages," he sneered. "And while you've been pawing that out of the muck, you and your wife, you have never stood up straight, taken full, free breath of God's air and sunshine and looked into each other's eyes like real man and wife. Oh, 'Cape Dunham, I'm ashamed of you."

The man only stared at him stupidly. "You don't know yet what I mean, do you?" the lawyer went on. "You're waiting for me, an old buck, to explain to you your mistakes and point out your duty."

A youngster came flopping barefoot along the shed walk.

"'Square Gray," he called, "Mis' Dunham is over to my marm's, and she jest see you come in here and sent word if you've got any business with her you can call over there. She's brung her clothes to our house, too, and she's goin' to be our boarder," he added, triumphantly. He had edged into the bedroom, and his round eyes, big with the half knowledge and guesses of childhood, goggled at the woe-stricken husband.

The old notary meditatively stroked his nose a moment and then, turning without a word, stalked out of the house. The boy pattered on ahead. Dunham picked up the writ and followed dejectedly.

"He you goin' to stay to the big meetin' to-night, 'Square Gray?" inquired the boy, bursting with his fresh knowledge. "Mis' Dunham and my marm and Mr. Bolster are goin' to have all the people meet at the schoolhouse to-night and discharge the teacher." He turned his urchin's stare of inquisitive significance on Dunham stubbing behind in the highway dust. "Mis' Dunham come into school this afternoon and told teacher, and teacher didn't go home after school, but I peeked in the winder and she's there cryin' and—"

"Bub," said 'Square Bill, severely, "you're anxious to grow up to be a good big man, aren't you?"

"'Yep."

"Well, there's nothing that stunts growth like usin' your tongue too much. That's why so many women are shorter and slimmer than men. Now you remember that fact all your life, and some day when you grow up good and tall you'll remember that a nice old lawyer gave you that valuable advice and never charged you a cent for it."

The boy, impressed by the grave tones, stared up and down the towering figure, slowly slooped up the moisture of his open mouth and closed his lips apprehensively.

Mrs. Dunham was on the front porch of the neighbor's house, defiantly awaiting their approach.

"Have you serrted that paper as you agreed?" she demanded, when they were still some distance away down the path.

The abandoned husband held up the fateful document, and was about to burst into appealing speech, but she stamped her foot and checked him.

Continued Next Week.

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# United Farmers of Alberta

Canadian Official for the United Farmers of Alberta

## H. Higginbotham

Calgary, Alberta

**T**HE Membership Drive in the northern part of the province was held from June 15 to June 22 and in the north from June 21 to 29. About 50 meetings were held, most of them being very successful. An arrangement, however, speakers attended each meeting, representing the U.F.A., U.F.W.A., and U.F.G.

There was keen competition among our local points for meetings to be held in their neighborhood and the committee in charge of this campaign had a difficult task in deciding at which point to hold meetings. Attention had to be paid, however, to the train service and the accessibility of the points mainly.

It is hoped that from the enthusiasm aroused by the campaign, much good will result.

The following is a report of meetings held on the C.P.R. line, Westcliffe, Exet, by Director J. W. Smith and other speakers. I beg to report meetings held as follows:

Forenburg	June 17	Men present 40	Women 10
Oklaheka	June 18	Men present 15	Women 10
Prinsalton	June 18	Men present 25	Women 10
Bedgewick	June 18	Men present 25	Women 10
(New local organized; Ed. Thomas, secretary, Bedgewick)			
Kilham	June 19	Men present 25	Women 12
Dayland	June 20	Men present 50	Women 25
Hayfield	June 21	Men present 75	Women 25
Camrose	June 22	Men present 100	Women 30

The speakers were J. L. McLaughlin, Mrs. Root and myself. I feel I cannot speak too highly of Mrs. Root as an organizer, she was successful in organizing seven women's locals. Mr. McLaughlin too, made some good speeches of the U.F.G. Ltd.; he was a great power and did great good as an orator. P. W. Smith.

### Elbow River Local

The old Elbow River Local of the U.F.A. of which W. J. Treehills, former provincial president, was also president, was re-organized on Monday, June 10, with 11 members. The meeting was held in the Elbow River Schoolhouse, and was attended by the provincial secretary, H. Higginbotham, E. R. McBeary and M. W. McInnes of the U.F.G. This is the second local organized in the territory immediately around Calgary, during the last few weeks, and there is a move on foot to organize a territory a distance from Calgary into a district association. The farmers around Dr. Winton are also talking of organizing, which, if carried through, will be another link in the chain. K. Colten was elected president of the Elbow River local and John G. Wraith, secretary.

### Spruce Grove Meeting

A successful meeting in connection with the Membership Drive took place at Spruce Grove on June 21. Twenty-eight men and five ladies were enrolled. Addresses were given by Mrs. Ross, Rice Sheppard and C. W. Robinson. Mr. Robinson gave a short address on Livestock Shipping which seemed to interest the audience, and it is expected that as a result it will be the means of giving this branch a fair trial in the near future.

At the next meeting it is proposed to make arrangements for a picnic, so as to bring the people together.

### Thinks Drive Good Plan

In the course of a letter received from C. L. Edger, of Boyne Lake, the following occurs: "I have read with a great deal of interest of the plan of the U.F.A. to speak at different places to stimulate interest in organization. It is certainly a great plan and should bring good results."

### Hold U.F.A. Fair

An unique event, so far as U.F.A. gatherings go, was staged by the Sheep and local of the U.F.A. on June 19. For the second time this local put on a very successful Agricultural Fair in addition to all the usual features of a picnic

and social gathering. The event was well advertised and 500 people were in attendance. The enterprising nature of the program aroused much enthusiasm and should result in boosting the work of the U.F.A. in this district. Numerous donations of prizes were received from the Sheppard Ladies' Aid and from various commercial firms in Sheppard and Calgary. The entries were confined to persons residing on farms within 10 miles of Sheppard. Will Bogger was the capable manager of the Fair. The program, which was full of interest from start to finish, wound up with a big dance in the evening in the U.F.A. hall.

### Re Grade of Grain

The following letter has been received in reply to an enquiry which the U.F.A. Central office forwarded from one of our locals to the board of grain commissioners. The letter complained of the grade received by Alberta at elevator elevators.

"Dear Sir: The board has received from your provincial secretary copy of your letter of June 9, with reference to the grading of grain at country elevators. In reply thereto I would point out that the farmers always have the right to deliver grain to the country elevator, subject to grade and dockage, and tickets bearing the notation 'subject to Inspector's grade and dockage' will be issued by the elevator operator. In this way all controversy as to the grade is eliminated. Should any difficulty be experienced by your members in obtaining tickets of this nature, the board will be glad to give information regarding same.

"I am directed by the board to forward you copy of the Canada Grain Act, also rules and regulations governing the operations of country elevators. I would especially draw your attention to the clauses in the latter, which relate to disagreement as to grade and dockage. Yours truly (Rgd.), Secretary, Board of Grain Commissioners, Port Williams, June 21, 1918."

During the late fall and past winter this local has been active raising funds, chiefly for the Red Cross and Red Triangle. The ladies led the way by holding in McCafferty schoolhouse, a sale of small articles which was so successful that \$215 was forwarded to the Red Cross. Next, both sections taking part in the good work four dramatic performances were given, two at McCafferty, one at Edgerton, and one at Runyons. The net result being that \$348.85 were remitted to the Red Cross. Everyone taking part in these performances was a member of the U.F.A. or U.F.W.A., and really I may add, with due modesty, that we seem to possess a plethora of dramatic talent in this local. Mrs. Tees, the secretary of the U.F.W.A. being prominent. Although 12 gentlemen and ladies took part in these performances, there were others known to possess the requisite talent, whose services were not required. Following this, our near neighbors and friends of the Dooley local joined with us in holding a sale of farm produce and farm machinery, a percentage of the proceeds of such sale being earmarked for the benefit of the Red Cross. Bud Zimmerman, of Wainwright, generously gave his services as auctioneer, and the ladies of the U.F.W.A. took charge of the refreshment department. Although at the time of writing all the accounts are not closed, it is known that the Red Cross will benefit to the extent of \$150 or thereabouts.

Next, we were requested to raise funds for the Military Branch of the Y.M.C.A., "the Red Triangle." Edgerton district, which includes this local, was expected to raise \$400. I believe it raised over \$1,000, but in any case this local, with the assistance of Houseman school district, just to the north of us, raised \$327. But the foregoing did not exhaust our activities. One of our members, W. Hines, is an able lecturer, especially on historical subjects, and he has given up and Dooley some very interesting and instructive lectures. Illustrated by lantern slide views, finding, in another member, Douglas Smith, an expert manipulator of the lantern.

We are pardonably proud of our U.F.W.A. for in addition to what has been here detailed, they receive bi-monthly needle and other work from Edmonston, which is distributed, collected, and returned to the Red Cross by Mrs. Woodbridge. In conclusion, let me add that last year our membership stood at 46. It is now 76.—J. Smith, sec.-treas., McCafferty local.

### McCafferty Local

The following is a copy of a resolution passed by the Green Valley local, U.F.A.:

"That the secretary write the Food Controller calling his attention to the great waste of grain at threshing and respectfully suggesting to him that all household teams on threshing outfits should be compelled to use light-bottom racks, with horses muzzled so they could not interfere with the stocks and the machine owner should also be obliged to provide a large sheet, under separator to catch the grain when knocked out."

A. E. Philip, assistant to J. D. McGregor, western representative of the Food Controller, replied as follows:—"We have had considerable attention drawn to the question of operation of threshing machines and the handling of grain generally, with the idea of eliminating loss. The suggestion in your resolution is no doubt an admirable one and it is only a question of how best to secure the adoption of the recommendations made in such resolution."

While an Order of the Board might be issued it would be somewhat difficult of enforcement. The same object might be obtained voluntarily, if all the speakers in your association made it a point of mentioning these recommendations at their meetings and asking for their observance, no doubt much could be accomplished.

"On the return of Mr. McGregor from the West I will take the matter up with him to see if he thinks it advisable to formulate an Order of the Board."

### Bowden Discusses Roads

A meeting of Bowden local U.F.A., No. 9, was held on Saturday, June 15, at 2 o'clock p.m.

After the regular business of the meeting there were some lively discussions on the good and bad roads position. The meeting then resolved that the Bowden local U.F.A., No. 9, go on record as being opposed to raising pork without a set price for same.

The meeting then adjourned until 7 o'clock p.m. on June 25.

### Waste Grain at Threshing

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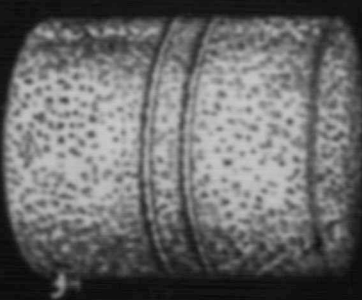
"On the return of Mr. McGregor from the West I will take the matter up with him to see if he thinks it advisable to formulate an Order of the Board."

### Money for Roads

The following letter has been received at the Central office from J. D. Robertson, Engineer of Highways, Department of Public Works, Edmonton, in answer to an enquiry as to whether the money received by the province from automobile licenses is being expended on the improvement of the province:

"Sir: Your letter of the 13, addressed to me for reply, has been referred to me for reply. I am directed to advise you, that as the premier stated in the house, auto license col-

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# Manitoba Grain Growers

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

W. R. Wood

Appt. Bank of Hamilton Building  
Main St., Winnipeg

that so many new branches were organized, is another cause for congratulation, and when the totals come to be tabulated there is little doubt that Neepawa will make a splendid showing among the districts of the province.

## Neepawa District

One of the largest and most successful district conventions ever held in the province was held at Wellwood, on Wednesday, June 26. The Wellwood people proved themselves the best co-operators by their thoughtful and effective preparation for handling the big gathering of Grain Growers. Meals were served in the open air, the spacious table allowing all to eat together like one large family and giving opportunity for the cultivation of the fraternal spirit which is a most important feature of our district assemblies.

The convention opened with scripture and prayer and the program commenced with a very practical talk on Co-operation, by D. G. McKenzie, of Furthest, those who heard him agreeing that he surpassed his previous record for lucid and effective presentation of the subject. Mrs. J. S. Wood, president of the Women's Section, followed with an excellent paper on woman's place in the association, proving herself an expert in dealing with this important topic. The discussion which ensued took the form of a round table talk, led by Albert McGregor. When at a certain stage the discussion flagged a little the necessary corrective was furnished by Josiah Bennett, who, with his keen thrusts and his irresistible humor, aroused the gathering to renewed interest and enthusiasm. A most encouraging feature was the large number taking part in the debate, showing that the Neepawa district association has in training many who are being equipped for dealing with public questions wherever such discussion may be required.

The United Grain Growers Limited, and its important place in the farmers' movement, was well presented by C. H. Burnell, of Oakville, who has been taking an important part in the summer campaign in various parts of the province. He was called on to answer a number of enquiries regarding the commercial and co-operative features of the work.

Adjourning at six o'clock to enjoy a regular farmers' supper the convention convened again at eight when such an audience assembled as packed the hall to the doors. Mrs. W. Milne, of Keys, delighted the audience with the rich musical quality and the exquisite pathos of one of her solos. Rev. S. C. Wright, of Franklin, one of the more recent recruits to the Grain Growers' ranks, gave an address on the war, which was highly appreciated by his hearers. A specially pleasing feature of the evening was the co-operation of the Extension Service Department of the province. Mrs. Armstrong and Miss H. McDougall gave up another meeting in order to contribute to the program and their spirited addresses on food conservation and community work, added much to the success of the evening session. C. H. Burnell's services were again in demand and he gave an interesting address on the economic war which is already being waged and which may be expected to be fought out when the present international conflict is past. Mrs. Farmer, with her Scotch songs, accompanied by her husband on the violin, gave the keenest delight to the audience.

R. Milne, of Mekewin addressed the convention briefly before the convention closed and moved a vote of thanks to the participants in the program and to the people of Wellwood for their generous hospitality, which was enthusiastically carried. It was decided that the next district convention shall be held in Arden.

To sum up, District President Poole, Secretary Thompson and their splendid staff of local workers have by such conventions as these demonstrated the abiding value of the district organization as a part of the movement and have set a pace that will call forth the fullest energies of the district to equal.

reason to expect that a very strong organization will be built up at this point. In the evening a meeting, not quite so large in numbers, but very satisfactory from the point of view of interest and enthusiasm, was held at Bellhampton. Mr. Burnell's Studebaker car, in which the party were travelling and which was commonly recognized as "the tank" in the great drive for membership, was on this occasion used to round up the attendance for the meeting. Here also an association was organized with Mr. Kennedy as president and Miss O'Connor as secretary.

## Ryanton, Amaranth and Langruth

On Thursday another enthusiastic meeting was held at Ryanton, when an association was organized, with Mr. Joseph Spriggs as president, Mrs. Joseph as vice-president, and Mr. J. W. Toucher as secretary, and a joint board composed of men and women. The evening meeting at Amaranth had a fair attendance and the association was encouraged to add to its membership. This branch is looking forward to entering upon co-operative shipping of livestock. On Friday afternoon at Langruth, in spite of the fact that a local picnic was being held, a splendid meeting assembled at 5 o'clock, members being present from several adjoining points. The evening meeting proposed for Lakeland was called off on account of the picnic. On Wednesday the Neepawa district convention was held at Wellwood, an account of which will appear in another column.

## Tenby and Plumas

On Thursday afternoon a successful meeting was held at Tenby, with an attendance of 38, which was addressed by Mrs. J. S. Wood and Messrs. Burnell and McKenzie. In the evening the meeting at Plumas was attended by some 35 persons. Here a branch was organized with 18 members. Angus McGougan was elected president, Mr. W. H. Belton vice-president and Mr. H. A. McLaughlin secretary. At this point the United Grain Growers Ltd., are fortunate in having an especially effective agent, Mr. E. E. Payne, who has done much to prepare the way for the organization now established. Some co-operative work has already been done and the branch is looking forward to enlarging its activities along this and other lines.

## Tupper and Ogilvie

On Friday afternoon, at Tupper, the attendance was about 40. A Women's Section was organized under the presidency of Mrs. McDougall and there was every evidence of general interest in the Grain Growers' movement. At Ogilvie, in the evening, an audience of nearly 60 greeted the speakers and a good meeting was held. Mr. Albert McGregor, of Keyes, was present, and spoke briefly.

## Gladstone

On Thursday, June 27, a meeting was held at Gladstone, which was addressed by Messrs. E. E. Payne and W. R. Wood. The attendance was small owing to unfavorable weather, but plans were made for an active canvass of the neighborhood in the interests of increased membership.

The Neepawa district as a whole is to be congratulated on having had a large proportion of these meetings well attended and enthusiastic. The speakers from outside the district were very much appreciated and the ladies' work especially received splendid stimulation through the addresses of the representatives of the Women's Section. The fact

THE Manitoba Campaign is still on. Some account has been published of work done in the earlier weeks. Many branches where no meetings have been held are recognizing that they have a share in the special effort, and are doing good work in canvassing for membership and for subscriptions to The Guide. Every branch in Manitoba should take up the work and make certain of adding all that can be added to the membership before the end of July.

A picnic is being arranged for Clarkleigh on Saturday, July 13, at which Mr. R. C. Henderson will be present if at all possible.

Postponed meetings have also been arranged as follows: Monday, July 15, 8 p.m., South End, speakers, Miss Roe, Mrs. Barrett and Mr. Burnell. Tuesday, July 16, 2 p.m., Edwin; speakers, Miss Roe and Mr. Burnell. Tuesday, July 16, 8 p.m., Rosendale, speakers, Miss Roe and Mr. Burnell.

## Macdonald and Brandon Series

Speakers, R. C. Henderson, Albert Duncan and Miss McCallum. Tuesday, July 9, 8 p.m., Rathwell; Wednesday, July 10, joint picnic, Treherne and Holland.

Speakers, R. C. Henderson or W. R. Wood, E. E. Payne and Miss McCallum. Monday, July 15, 2 p.m., Cypress River; 8 p.m., Glenboro. Tuesday, July 16, 2 p.m., Stockton; 8 p.m., Treesbank. Wednesday, July 17, 2 p.m., Wawanesa; 8 p.m., Carroll; Thursday, July 18, 8 p.m., Beresford. Friday, July 19, 8 p.m., Souris. Mrs. H. G. Thurston will also speak at the Beresford and Souris meetings.

## The Neepawa Series

The summer campaign in the Neepawa district began with a meeting at Brookdale on the afternoon of Monday, June 17, at which there was an attendance of over 70. The speakers were C. H. Burnell, Donald G. McKenzie and Miss McCallum. Miss McCallum dealt in a very effective manner with the place of farm women in the Grain Growers' movement, pointing out the necessity of all linking up with the organization and suggesting many lines of activity for future efforts. Mr. McKenzie spoke on the general work of the association, emphasizing its main principles and advantages, and Mr. Burnell took up the relationship of the United Grain Growers Ltd., to the association and urged loyal support to the whole movement. At Brookdale a Women's Section was organized, with Mrs. J. Wilson as president and Miss Etta Ballantyne as secretary. Fifteen women were enrolled as members at the meeting. The same evening a meeting was held at Gordon church under the auspices of the Osprey association. Here the attendance was about ninety and a committee of ladies was appointed to canvass the neighborhood for new members.

## Riding Mountain and Glenella

On Tuesday afternoon a meeting was held at Riding Mountain with an attendance of 25, when the local branch was re-organized. Mr. W. C. Cation was elected president and Mr. Joseph Pehary secretary, with a joint board of men and women. The re-organized association has got a good start and there is every reason to expect successful work. At Glenella the evening meeting was attended by about 99. The chair was occupied by Rev. D. J. Ferguson and the speakers were given a good hearing. The local association at this point is in good working form and is operating very successfully a co-operative store.

## Walderssee and Bellhampton

On Wednesday afternoon at Walderssee there was an attendance of considerably over 100, and a branch was organized with an initial membership of 51, at the close of the meeting, with Mr. Dilke as president and Mr. G. Joseph as secretary. There is every

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# Sas

THE Mounth their fifth a on a recent View Farm of Mr. and eight teams turne the substantial pr lowing results:— Walking Plow the Dickey cup prize, William (B Men's 12-inch Bolley; second, W. N. Hampton. Boys' 12-inch Arnett. Boys' 16-inch Calder. The following others were also The Dickey Sw nett.

Kerosafe pow trained and hand Lumber, case in men's gang pl Amber stem ca in walking plow. Man's sweats walking plow ch Pair double up four-horse team, Pair whifflet two-horse team. Baseball outf boys' class, A. J Watch fob, f class, A. Arnett Felt hat, for Bennett. Silverware, crown in men's Hampton. Congleum at individual points Rowley.

The duties of performed by John Gilroy, b



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# Saskatchewan Grain Growers

**T**HE Mountain View G.G.A. held their 57th annual plowing match on a recent date on "Mountain View Farm," Govan, the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. Arnott. Only eight teams turned out to dispute for the substantial prize list, with the following results:—

Walking Plow Class—First prize and the Dickey cup, D. Bennett; second prize, William Dickey.

Men's 12-inch Gangs—First, Geo. Rowley; second, Peter Calder; third, W. N. Hampton.

Boys' 12-inch Gangs—First, A. Arnott.

Boys' 16-inch Sulkeys—First, Walter Calder.

The following special prizes amongst others were also allocated:—

The Dickey Sweepstakes Cup, D. Bennett.

Kerosene power lantern for best trained and handled team, Peter Calder.

Lumber, value \$5.00, for best finish in men's gang plow class, Geo. Rowley.

Amber stem case pipes for best crown in walking plow class, D. Bennett.

Man's sweater for best finish in walking plow class, D. Bennett.

Pair double spreaders for best dressed four-horse team, P. Calder.

Pair whiffletrees for best dressed two-horse team, D. Bennett.

Baseball outfit, for best crown in boys' class, A. Arnott.

Watch fob, for best work in boy's class, A. Arnott.

Felt hat, for straightest furrow, D. Bennett.

Silverware, value \$5.00, for best crown in men's gang plow class, W. N. Hampton.

Congoleum art rug, for highest in individual points in gang plow class, Geo. Rowley.

The duties of judging were efficiently performed by Messrs. Peter Hill and John Gilroy, both of Govan. W. N.

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

J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

Turner, of Duval, brought his "Ford son" tractor to the field, and gave a demonstration of quick and workmanlike plowing.—Geo. Deakin, secretary, Mountain View G.G.A.

### Voluntary Rationing

At a big meeting held recently in Toronto, Henry R. Thomson, chairman of the Canada Food Board, delivered an address on Voluntary Rationing, in the course of which he made the following important statements, viz:—

"We are going to ask every province in the Dominion, through the provincial committees working with the Canada Food Board, to draft a standard of voluntary rations for private households. Before putting regulations into effect we have always to consider the whole of Canada from the Pacific to the Atlantic. We feel that the people do not want arbitrary regulations. They do not want any direct order in regard to rationing of their homes. What they want in Canada today is a standard for each province to live up to; therefore it is our intention to make known these standards, and we are confident that the people will loyally govern themselves by them."

"As far as the cost of the Food Board goes, from the time it was organized by Mr. Hanna last June, taking into consideration the receipts from our small license fees, the cost is only \$57,430.80. This does not bear out the stories of expenditures of half millions of dollars which we are charged with having spent. While I was born in Ireland, my father was of Scottish

extraction, and there is not much money wasted if I know it."

"Canada is now somewhat ahead of her schedule for wheat shipping, and if all undertakings are fulfilled between now and July 1, we shall have shipped forty per cent. more wheat than the average for three years before the war."

The following amounts show the increase in shipments from Canada of other needed exports, over the average annual shipments for three years before the war:—

Increase in Shipments	Pounds
Pork	122,000,000
Beef	74,000,000
Butter	12,000,000
Cheese	30,000,000
Eggs	15,000,000
Wheat and flour	85,800,000

Shipments of pork for this continent during March, 1918, constituted a record, being twice what they were in March, 1915, and three times the amount shipped in March, 1912.

"When the people say that food is not being sent overseas they do not know what they are talking about."

"We have to supply Great Britain and the Allies with a large quantity of wheat and flour between now and next harvest and we have little doubt that Canada is going to do it. I feel that the people of Canada will be more than gratified, when the last sack of flour of last year's crop is shipped, if they know that, on the next boat to leave, the first sack of flour of this year's crop will be shipped."

### Community Singing

Music is one of the most refining influences in our modern life. It appeals practically to everyone, whether old or young, rich or poor. The man or woman who has no love for music either in one form or another is indeed something of a rarity. Even if unversed in music, and therefore incapable of either singing or playing any instrument with any degree of skill, it is seldom that a person is entirely lacking in appreciation of the art, or of the efforts of others to interest, influence, or amuse. Shakespeare had a marvellous insight into human nature. There is, perhaps, no quality in the whole gamut of the human mind that he has not sounded, and Shakespeare tells us that the man who "has an music in his soul, or is not moved by the concord of sweet sounds, is fit for treasons, tragedies, and spoils," and winds up with the admonition, "Let no such man be trusted." This is the testimony of the greatest writer and most profound student of human nature that England ever produced, and the soundness of his conclusion cannot be doubted.

Music has often proved its usefulness in times of national crisis, and if ever the art had a chance in the world's history to be of value to human kind it ought to have that chance today. The world is torn with anguish, much of which could be greatly relieved if music were given full sway in every individual home. "In quietness and confidence shall be their strength," and what in the whole realm of art is better calculated to soothe, and to impart confidence and trust in the Supreme Being than, for instance, that exquisite creation of Mendelssohn's, "O Rest in the Lord!" And many another similar instance could be given.

But music is also needful in our community life. This is true at all times,

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Belt Drive is Direct, No Gears in Motion.

Only Two Gear Reductions.  
Motor Four-Cylinder Valve in Head with Dust Cap.

NO-BEVEL GEARS.

**SOLD AT FACTORY PRICE PLUS ACTUAL FREIGHT ONLY.**

SEPARATORS

We can supply with a 28x44 fully equipped for above Tractor, or a 22x36 for smaller engines.  
See Our Exhibit at Regina Fair, July 29—August 3, or Write for Full Particulars to

Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

236 Farmers' Building

REGINA



**For the Business Man on the Farm**

The desk pictured above—the "Efficiency Desk" will do for you, in your record-keeping, what the automobile and the modern tractor have done in the field of actual farm development.

In it you can keep, indexed for instant reference, your Government reports, your market prices on produce for use in buying future prices, and your clippings from farm papers on interesting subjects.

Your accounts, taxbills, insurance papers—everything fits into it—and right at your fingers' ends. You've probably been looking for something like this before—a desk and a record-keeping convenience combined. Here it is to suit your needs exactly—and at the price of a desk alone.

Take a pencil now and write a postal to our nearest branch for descriptive folder and price.

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 Filing Equipment Stores at:  
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**OFFICE SPECIALTY FILING SYSTEMS**

**Humberstone Coal**

FOR THE  
**Furnace, Range and Grate**

HUMBERSTONE is general-purpose Coal—good, clean lumps for the open grate, and first among the furnace and cook stove coals.

HUMBERSTONE gives the most heat. It holds fire longest and is sootless.

HUMBERSTONE has stood every test for 38 years. It's now a standard in the West.

If there is no dealer in your town handling HUMBERSTONE Coal write or wire us.

**The Humberstone Coal Company**

Miners and Shippers

201 Macleod Building EDMONTON, Alta.

P.S.—Wire from Minnedosa, Man., just received, reads:—  
 "Used car Humberstone Coal last winter in hot water furnace designed for hard coal, also used in range and well suited both. Ship another car."

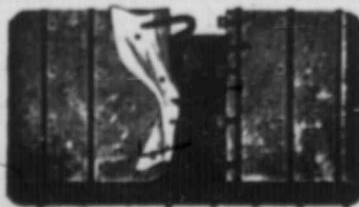
This is the experience of thousands of our customers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

**HUMBERSTONE COAL IS SOOTLESS**

**MOWER AND BINDER REPAIRS**

ALL MAKES

Binder Cylinders, each	\$7.50
Mower Sections (25)	1.75
Binder Sections (25)	1.75
Mower Knives, each	2.75
Binder Knives, each	3.25
Mower and Binder Guards	.35
Guard Plates (25)	1.50



**The John F. McGee Co.**  
 Henry Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

but more especially it is true at present. If the morale of the Nation is to be sustained, the national sentiment and enthusiasm of the people must be kept at white heat, and nothing can better contribute to this than the singing of national and patriotic songs. Can any one imagine anything more inspiring than to have a whole community gathered together at a common centre and, led by someone with musical talent, join in singing "The Maple Leaf Forever," "O Canada," or other patriotic songs? This would do more to keep up the morale of the people than almost anything else we can think of. There is no need, of course, to limit the music to national or patriotic songs. A wide field of music may be drawn upon, all of which would be helpful. Its effect would not cease when the last note had died away on the evening air, for men would be heard singing the songs over and over again as they followed the plow. The whole community would feel it significance for many a day, and if frequently repeated, though the program might differ, its effect on the community would be continuous. The writer well remembers a day, many years ago, when approaching old Kir Bradon in the Isle of Man, hearing a congregation of several hundred people singing in the open air the hymn, "Lord, I Hear of Showers of Blessing." The effect, as the music rose and floated away in and out among the trees, and finally died away in the distance, was indescribable, and the remembrance of it will remain as long as life shall last. Therefore, gather together in the best available spot in your district. Get the whole of the people out, not once, but often. If you have a band, or the material for one, get every member out. Let someone take the crowd in hand, and sing to your hearts' content. It will take away your cares, it will lighten you for the duties which lie before you, and it will remain with you as a pleasant memory for long years to come.

**Patriotic Contributions**

We have great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the following generous contributions for patriotic purposes, viz:—

John McNaughtan, Harris, Agricultural Relief of the Allies	\$200.00
Piche Local, per E. L. Hornby, and Miss Bessie Elder	121.00
Storhacks W.G.G.A., Prisoners of War Fund	15.00
Storhacks W.G.G.A., Y.M.C.A. Overseas Fund	10.00
Neidpath W.G.G.A., Y.M.C.A. Overseas Fund	20.00
Eastview W.G.G.A., Red Cross	25.00
Trux W.G.G.A., Red Cross	43.00
	\$435.00

**Briarlea Local's Progress**

Briarlea local is making fine progress. This is a time when there is bound to be a big drain on the membership of locals. Deaths and indifference of individual members are always to be reckoned with, and there is also the drain caused by the war, which, while a help to the Empire, is quite a serious matter to the locals. We are glad to learn, however, that while the Briarlea local has lost some twenty members during the last two years from the above causes, they have been able to gain others to the number of fifty, whom they feel they will be able to hold. It is good to have the assurance of the secretary that "the whole township does not contain a dozen men outside of our association."

Throughout the month of June, the Dominion government held auction sales of school lands throughout Saskatchewan and Alberta. Approximately 4,000 quarter sections of land were sold for about \$15,000,000. This money all goes into a trust fund, the interest on which at five per cent. is paid to the Western provinces for educational purposes. The average price received for the land was from \$20 to \$22 per acre. The highest price was on a quarter section six miles out of Swift Current which brought \$81 per acre. The government still holds a considerable area of school lands which comprises sections 11 and 29 in all townships. It is expected there will be some more lands sold during the fall, particularly if the crops are good.

**Buy It NOW!**

We are sorry to inform our customers that our 1918 supply will be very limited in practically all lines. This is due to several frosts on May 23 and 24. We will use this space during the season to inform our customers as to the supply, etc., and if our customers will look up this space, before ordering, they will be able to avoid disappointment and at the same time assist us.

We are at present booked for all the Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries and Apricots that we can possibly supply.

**BE SURE TO WATCH THIS SPACE**  
**CO-OPERATIVE FRUIT GROWERS**  
 PENTICTON, B.C.

**NORTH STAR DRILLING CO.**

Contracting Well Drillers.  
 Boring and Prospecting Drilling  
 Manufacturers of well drills and supplies, Pumps, Engines, Windmills and Supplies. Sand Screens, Sand Pails, and Dynamite.  
 Also power and Hand Washing Machines and Cream Separators.  
 Canadian Agents for—  
**GUS PECH FOUNDRY CO.**  
 Monitor Well Drills and Augers  
 Warehouse, Factory and Office  
 Corner Dewdney and Armour Streets  
 REGINA, SASK.  
 Phone: 5232 and 3367.

**To BUY a FARM  
 To SELL a FARM  
 To get an APPRAISAL  
 on a FARM**

Whether land is improved or unimproved, consult

**UNITED GRAIN GROWERS SECURITIES COMPANY Limited**

(Controlled by the farmers' company, United Grain Growers Limited)

Wide-spread organization and policy of the company insure reliable information and fair dealing to both buyer and seller.

List your land at once if you want it sold.

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**Eyes Examined, Glasses Correctly Fitted**

Send us your broken lenses and have us duplicate them. We have installed the machinery for grinding lenses so that we may give you a quick and accurate service. We supply only the best quality in both lenses and mountings.

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 Refracting and Manufacturing Opticians  
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**HIDES WOOL 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

**Early**

A practical lived between He kindly cut out the photo told me that if He had felt it was not worth claimed the owned and turned in favor he was not to any extent operations, in tray to that and I have so I must make and that is animals of as produce more workers; we feeder or milk given field. feeds many eliminate the radical which can on where they are library, and must live a admits of a young death feed lot of That, however, only referred economical from the co worthy rough unavoidably registered. The early were happy, exceeded the which they ination was gone on for mand for l Comparative long time a animal, not price. This herd books could not n a long line line of non to prove th or evil, fan a standard the new eos the breed.

A Aberdeen thing; they rapidly find mand was, provided a farming c and better. Angus fee steers as, t indifferent feedlot cas this grass more mark lot and sh



# Clydesdales at Auction



**20 CLYDESDALE MARES**

ALSO  
**One or Two Young Stallions**  
I will sell by Public Auction on  
**WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1918**

at Section 5-44-14W4, 5 miles S.E. of Strome, on the Edmonton-Watakiwin line of the C.P.R., some 20 Head of Pure-bred Clydesdale Mares of the best of individuality and breeding.

"Edward Garnet" 16578, by "Royal Edward" 11495. Dam, "Lady Garter" 14534. Sired by "Baron's Pride" at head of stud.

Some of them have foals at foot, by the well-known prize-winner, "Scotland's Major," by "Scotland Yet." The Mares to be sold include "Kate of Edzell," 38152, three years, by "Baron's Blood"; "Kathleen Aylwell," 31617, six years, by "Lord Ardwell"; "Glenalmond Gyp," 38151, three years, "Queen Anne," 38155, two years, both by "Lord of Bendorby"; "Winnipeg Queen," 24986, 11 years, by "Baron Winstone"; "Dagton Belle," 24983, by "Baron Dagton"; "Lily of Drumelune," 39639, by "Baron Solway"; "Nettie of Drumelune," 35061, four years, and "Rose of Drumelune," 35362, both by "Baron Leith"; "Kate of Drumelune," 35362, the 1st prize Clydesdale Futurity winner at Calgary, 1917, and "Duchess of Gordon," 38154, two years, both by "Buchlyvie's Emigrant," and others.

These Mares are of all ages; they are a very superior lot, especially the young stuff, and have nearly all been bred again to my well-known \$5,000 stock horse, "Edward Garnet." The older females are nearly all imported stock and every animal will be sold without reserve. I will also sell the Yearling Stallion, "Jack Black," 20144, by "Buchlyvie's Emigrant," by "Baron of Buchlyvie."

**TERMS**—1st December, with 8 per cent. interest; 5 per cent. discount for cash. Strangers will please bring bank references. Train from West reaches Strome about 11 o'clock the night previous to the Sale, and from the East at 8 o'clock on morning of Sale. Conveyances will take parties to farm.

There will also be sold a number of high-class Grade Mares, two with foals at foot, and four geldings. For further information and pedigrees write—

**GEORGE OWEN,** Wetaskiwin, Alta., Auctioneer  
**A. L. LANGMAN,** Strome, Alberta

# Shorthorns For Sale

An offering of a few young Bulls and young Heifers and Cows for Sale from highly bred Scotch females.

The good Ross Bull "Village Marquis," son of the noted "Gairford Marquis," is my leading Stock Bull. Farms adjoin Calgary.

**L. A. BOWES**

OFFICES: 235 8th AVENUE EAST, CALGARY, ALBERTA.

# SHORTHORN CATTLE



are market toppers from baby beef stage to maturity, grow quickly, fatten rapidly, have high dressing percentage and abundant milking qualities.

DOMINION SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION  
W. A. DRYDEN, Pres., Brooks, Ont. G. E. DAY, Sec., Box 26, Guelph, Ont.

# OXFORD SHEEP for SALE

I have 100 head of Oxford Ewes, second to none in the Dominion, for immediate sale. These sheep are the close-wooled, short-legged, easy-feeding kind. I have also about 100 head of yearling and ram lambs, some of the yearlings especially fit for flock headers. They are the proper type, well-boned and well-covered. Order now, there is going to be a scarcity in good Oxfords.

Your Money Refunded if Animal Unsatisfactory.

**H. S. CURRIE** Castor, Alta.

# VANSTONE & ROGERS

Importers and Breeders of Pure-bred Clydesdales, Percherons and Belgians. We always have some good stallions on hand and our prices are reasonable. We sell more than twice as many stallions as any other dealer in Canada and our customers do our advertising.

**VANSTONE & ROGERS** - NORTH BATTLEFORD, SASK.

### Value of a Good Sire

As a cattle feeder, an admirer of all beef breeds, and a breeder in a small way of Herefords, I have been asked to write something for this periodical concerning the desirability of closer cooperation and a fuller measure of understanding, emulation and cordiality between the advocates of the various breeds. I am glad of the opportunity at this time to give through this medium my views on these matters, particularly since I am now separating myself for an indefinite period from a calling to which I have long been devoted and which, I am sure, is destined to attain a most brilliant future in the hands of men of clear vision and high ideals. What I shall write, therefore, being somewhat in the nature of a valedictory to the followers of my chosen profession, will, perhaps, possess a certain frankness and possibly a lack of tact that I might hesitate to employ under other circumstances.

The great war, to the victorious prosecution of which our country is now committed, will inevitably rebuild the World, not only politically and economically, but socially and spiritually as well. Of all spheres of human activity that will be affected by it, it seems to me that none will undergo greater changes than will the professions that have to do with raising of food products. When the war finally ends a distressed and hungry world will clamor to be fed and the owners of the sources from which alone its needs can be satisfied will find themselves in a position that will rank in both honors and emoluments at the very top of the list of man's vocations. The day of the agriculturist is certainly about to dawn. Never before have the fruits of agriculture been recognized so universally as paramount to the products of all other industries. Never before has the world held such sure promise of honor and usefulness for the man who produces them.

### New Standards

To make the best of his opportunity the farmer must meet it with new vision and new standards. He must fit himself and his descendants for the new dignity that is about to clothe him. If, tired and discouraged by the drudgery of a hard struggle on a farm that in the past has yielded only a bare living to his best efforts, he has gone to town to exist on the rental that a tenant skins from his soil, he should take steps to re-establish himself on the farm with a new outlook, with more intelligent methods than he used formerly and with every assurance of a brighter and more useful future. He should engage in reasonable efforts to improve rural social conditions, to make country life the most desirable life, for as such it is destined to be universally regarded in the very near future. And most of all he should strive to anchor firmly in the soil of the home farm the hearts of his children. Sturdy and sanely educated men and women should be the farm's best product.

In preparing for his new honors and responsibilities the farmer's first consideration on the technical side must be the fertility of his land and this he can best conserve by enlightened practice of the highest branch of agriculture, namely, the breeding and growing of livestock. Here he will find not only his surest profits, but engaging problems that will awaken his imagination and ambition and add infinitely to the rest of living.

As with all else, so with this industry, the human problem is the most important item. Indeed, in the production of pure-bred livestock the human factor holds a unique and pre-eminent place, since the value of an animal is enhanced by a recorded pedigree only to the extent that the honor of the man who signs the application is unimpeachable. Without men of undoubted honesty behind its published records, a breed association is worse than a delusion and a farce because it is guilty of acquiescence in fraud.

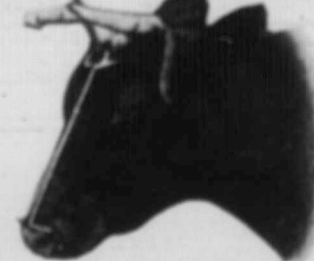
So also the new era will insist that an uncompromising stand be taken against every appearance or circumstance that may lead to the suspicion of fake sales or deceptive practices in public auctions. In no surer way can a

**Phil. Barney Humane Cattle Poke**

Guaranteed to hold the wildest cattle and break them of bad habits. Does not interfere with feeding. Easily put on in a minute with any handy strap.

Price \$1.50 No. 1, Yearling Size.  
No. 2, 2000 lb. cattle size.

Write for references from farmer users.



**Phil. Barney Co. Ltd.**  
(Reference: Merchants Bank)  
P.O. BOX 264 WINNIPEG

# CATER'S WOOD PUMPS



Will stand more frost, pump easier, last longer, cost less, in Wells not more than 40 feet deep, than any pump made. "So easy to put in and so easy to repair." A full line of Gasoline Engines, Windmills, Water Tanks, etc., kept in stock. Write for Catalogue & Address:  
**H. CATER,** Dept. O, BRANDON MAN

# SUNNY BROOK FARM

STONY PLAIN, Alberta. The Kentucky State Fair, 1917, Champion "Stewart's Choice," 239122 and "Amen's Ideal," 148, trophies to the world's champion, are at the head of my herd of Friesian cows. I have also for sale, Champion Tamworth Hogs and Oxford and Shropshire Sheep. Officially tested Holstein Cattle. Bull Calf for Sale. Write for Booklet. Booking Orders for Delivery at Any Time.  
**W. M. GILBERT, Proprietor.**

# THE "IDEAL" EAR BUTTON.

FOR CATTLE  
Canadian Stamp Co., P.O. Box 385, Winnipeg

# NOTICE

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

**BONE S**  
used by Flaming  
Facts, no matter  
Full price refund  
Bones, Spavin,  
Flaming's Year  
your best friend  
**FLEMING**  
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hafrand horse  
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**ABSORBINE**  
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ready-made at  
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**W. F. YOUNG, P.**  
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This is a  
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**HARRIS**  
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### BONE SPAVIN

Cured by Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste, no matter how old the blemish. Full price refunded if it fails to cure either Bone Spavin, Ringbone or Sidebone. Fleming's Vast Pocket Veterinary Advertiser sent free on request.  
**FLEMING BROS., CHEMISTS**  
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A. J. JONES' Planner Dog Remedies

### BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed

Mailed free to any address by the Author  
**H. CLAY GLOYER CO., Inc.**  
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The big connection we have enables us to sell to advantage. This advantage enables us to pay top notch prices. High prices and fair treatment in grading has built up our good name. Write for price lists.

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### ABSORBINE

Reduces Strained, Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula, Boils, Swellings; Stops Lameness and allays pain. Heals Sores, Cuts, Bruises, Boot Chafes. It is a **SAFE ANTISEPTIC AND GERMICIDE**

Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Pleasant to use. \$2.50 a bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and **Book 5 R free.** ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic ointment for mankind, reduces Swellings, Painful, Kernels, Swollen Veins. Concentrated—only a few drops required as an application. Price \$1.25 per bottle at dealers or delivered. **W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 495 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.** Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

### 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 7 gallons ..... \$1.75  
Small can, makes 3 gallons ..... 1.25  
Sample can, makes 1 gallon ..... .50

Send money order or postal note. Prepaid throughout Canada. Agents wanted everywhere.

**HOP-MALT COMPANY, LTD.**  
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### TRY FALL RYE -



Market price high. Larger yields than wheat. Resists drought, smut and rust. No soil too poor, light or sandy. Great hay and pasture. Investigate this crop. Write for circular.

**HARRIS McFAYDEN SEED CO. Limited**  
WINNIPEG Farm Seed Specialists MAN.

breeder destroy his own future and hamper the progress of his breed than by giving just cause for the incubation of such suspicion.

### Rivalry Should Be Tolerant

Rivalries, of course, will persist, but it is reasonable to hope that they will be more tolerant in quality and more generously tempered by kindness than in the past. Indeed, it would be a colorless man and of little value to his calling who would not prefer the animal of his choice to those of any other breed, but his advocacy of his own animals should be modified by his admiration for his rivals' and a generous recognition that there is room for all. In fact the devotion of any honest and intelligent man to any breed of livestock is in itself a complete justification for the existence of that breed and settles it to an honorable place among its rivals.

I'm sure it takes no prophetic gift to certainly foretell the quick arrival of the conditions here forecast. The new world that the war creates will honor the farmer as never before and on the ownership and intelligent cultivation of land and its unselfish use for the benefit of a new, and more just and happier social order will be based very probably, the only recognized claims to such aristocracy as our traditions will countenance. The sooner we clear the way for its advent by conforming our lives and our practices to its requirements, the quicker will the new era be established and the fulfillment of its promises begin.

I must congratulate the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association on having anticipated, as I sense it, something of the coming changes. It seems to me that the plan and purpose of physical structure of this very magazine reflect something of the coming epoch and exhale something of the atmosphere of the new order. It seems to have called a spade to intense commercial rivalries. Dignity and beauty characterize it, while the boastful display of the feature advertisement is conspicuously absent. Its aim is very evidently toward higher standards and less sordid ideals in the livestock world. Its example is certain to be adopted by every breed association as the old order fades and the new arrives.

Meanwhile my best wish for all associations of livestock breeders in this country is that the honor of their members may always excel the excellence of their beasts.—Dan Casement, in The Shorthorn in America.

### Sensible Silo Sentences

In the silo you can store corn in a form in which practically every particle can be eaten.

Silage gives the effect of pasturage in winter; it is both palatable and succulent.

Silage aids digestion in the dry-feeding season.

Animals fed silage, are not more subject to tuberculosis, do not lose their teeth more quickly, and are not shorter-lived than animals fed other common kinds of feed.

The use of the silo often makes it possible to save corn that would otherwise be lost by frost.

A good silo should be round, airtight, water-proof, have walls that are smooth inside, and be strong and durable.

A silo should be placed where it will give the greatest convenience in feeding and where it will be least exposed to extremely cold winds.

One hundred tons of silage will feed 25 cows 40 pounds of silage a day for 200 days.

A silo 14 feet in diameter and 32 feet high will hold 100 tons.

Silos of more than 100 tons capacity cost from \$2 to \$6 per ton, according to the type and material used in construction.

Arsenate of lead at the rate of a heaping teaspoonful of dry, or one and a half times as much, if paste, put into two and a half or three gallons of water and sprayed over cabbage plants will get the cabbage worms and will not make cabbage poisonous. Paris green may be used instead of the arsenate of lead.

**PEERLESS PERFECTION**  
The Fence For Real Protection  
gives life time service. It made of the best Green Heart steel fence wire, all impurities burned out, all the strength and toughness left in. Makes the fence elastic and springy. Will not snap or break under sudden shocks or spring strains. Unrivaled to prevent rust and the coating stays clean, hard or shiny off. Can be secured over the most hilly and uneven ground, without buckling, sagging or twisting. Every joint is locked together with the well known "Positive Lock." The heavy steel wires are too closely spaced and require only about half as many posts as other fences. Send for catalogue. It also describes our farm gates, poultry fencing and ornamental fencing. **Parham Fertilizer & Supply Co. Canada's highest and lowest.**  
**THE BANWELL-HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.**  
Winnipeg, Manitoba Hamilton, Ontario

**WOOL, HIDES AND SENECA ROOT**  
Wanted immediately in large or small quantities. Very highest prices paid. Ship without delay to:—  
**R. S. ROBINSON**  
127 DUPRE AVENUE and 150-2 PACIFIC AVENUE W. WINNIPEG, MAN.

**Ship Your CREAM to**  
The first Creamery in the Dominion of Canada to buy Cream on grade, and pay Cash for same each day.  
**CENTRAL CREAMERIES LTD.**  
P. PALLESEN, Manager  
Calgary Camrose Olds Eckville

## Get My Special Offer

**90 Days' Free Trial**  
The Lightest Running, Closest Skimming Machine Possible to Build  
The Peer of Them All

**I have a Special Money Saving Offer to make to everyone interested in a High-Grade Separator**  
Don't think of buying a Cream Separator of any kind or from anybody without first getting my Special Money Saving Proposition which is good only until Oct. 1st, 1918.  
I have a big stock of my New Galloway Sanitary Cream Separators on hand that were built before the big rise in price, and I am going to not only give you the benefit of the old price, but a Special Money Saving Proposition if you will send in your order now or before Oct. 1st, 1918.  
Note this is a straight business proposition. I have the machines on hand ready for immediate shipment. If you are needing a separator or going to need a Cream Separator in the next six months, it will pay you to send in the coupon below and get my Special Money Saving Offer that will really save you cash money in your purchase.  
But remember my offer is only good until Oct. 1st, 1918, or so long as my present stock lasts, so it will be wise for you to write me at once, so it will not cost you anything to find out what my special offer is, but I guarantee it will save you actual cash money if you buy.

**You must mail this Coupon if you want My Special Offer**

**Free Catalogue**  
Besides the Special Money Saving Offer I will send you my latest Catalogue of "Everything Needed for the Farm." If you are interested in Gasoline Engines or Manure Spreaders, check the squares in the coupon so that I can send you my special literature and latest confidential price list on same.

**The Wm. Galloway Co. of Canada Ltd.**  
WINNIPEG MAN.

**Special Money Saving Price Coupon**  
Mail to me today—NOW  
WM. GALLOWAY CO., Winnipeg, Man.  
I am interested. Please send me your new Cream Separator Book and Special Money Saving Offer, as advertised in The Grain Growers' Guide.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Town \_\_\_\_\_  
I am also interested in—  
( ) Gasoline Engine Province \_\_\_\_\_  
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## ASK THE USER

So simple a child can drive it—so powerful that it always stands up to the work—that's the Port Huron 12-25 Tractor pictured here and on which prompt deliveries can be guaranteed.

Read the specifications carefully—note that there's nothing skimped or cheap—nothing experimental on the Port Huron. It's a real Tractor—not a toy.

Write for full information today.

### EASY CONTROL

Two main levers—the reverse lever and speed adjusting lever—give the operator complete control of the tractor. The notches in quadrant provide for an easy forward or reverse.

Speed changed instantly from low to high or high to low—while tractor is in motion. Friction drive avoids sudden jerks in starting, and prevents stripping of the gear teeth.

### DURABILITY

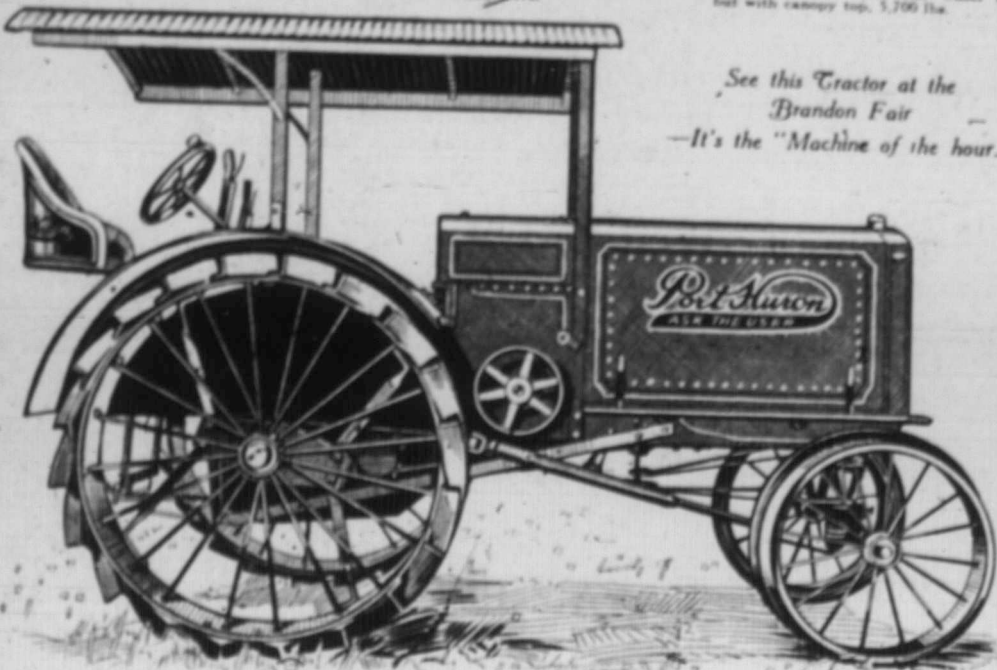
The life of transmission gears depends mainly upon three things—whether gear teeth are rough cast or machine cut, whether they are lubricated or run dry, whether they are protected from dust and grit or exposed. Lubricating exposed gears does almost, if not quite, as much harm to good, because the oil causes the grit to stick to the wearing surface and grind them out, whereas if dry the grit will fall off them.

With the exception of differential level gears and pistons on which the wear is slight, all transmission gears of the Port Huron Tractor are machine cut—all are enclosed in dust-proof casings—and all run in a bath of oil. This means long life and low up-keep expense for Port Huron transmission gears.

- Trade Rating H.P.—12.25
- Draw Bar H.P.—12
- Belt H.P.—25
- Fuel—Kerosene or gasoline
- Fuel Tank Capacity—Kerosene, 25 gals; gasoline, 5 gals
- Motor—Erd kerosene burning, 4 cylinder 4 cycle, valve in head, 4 in. bore, 5 in. stroke, throttle governed, normal speed 900 r.p.m.
- Lubrication—Double filtered splash with circulating pump
- Ignition—Kingston magnets, high tension, with impulse starter
- Cooling—Perfor radiator with forced circulation
- Carburetor—Kingston single bowl
- Air Cleaner—Bunnell
- Traction Speeds—Variable 1 1/2 to 4 miles per hour, ahead or reverse
- Belt Speeds—Variable 2,500 to 3,900 feet per minute, over or under
- Transmission—Spur gear with variable reversible friction drive

### SPECIFICATIONS

- Gearing—Made of semi-steel and cast steel machine cut teeth, enclosed in dust proof casings and run in oil
- Bearings—Babbitt and S.K.F. self-aligning ball
- Steering Mechanism—Screw and nut type
- Turning Radius—6 ft. inside of inner wheel
- Frame—Made of steel channels, spring mounted on front axle
- Belt Pulley—14 in. diameter, 8 in. face, 450 to 1,065 r.p.m.
- Plowing Capacity—Recommended for three 14 in. plows
- Wheel Thread—Fibst, 52 in. rear, 56 in. front
- Front Wheels—34 in. diam., 6 in. face
- Rear Wheels—56 in. diam., 10 in. face
- Total Length—13 ft.
- Total Width—6 ft. 3 in.
- Total Height (including canopy top)—8 ft. 9 in.
- Wheel Base—7 ft. 9 in.
- Weight—Without fuel and wheel lugs, but with canopy top, 3,700 lbs.



See this Tractor at the  
Brandon Fair  
—It's the "Machine of the hour."

SHOWING PULLEY SIDE OF PORT HURON FARM TRACTOR

## Port Huron Engine and Thresher Company

Established 1851. Plant Covers 20 Acres of Buildings  
PORT HURON - MICHIGAN

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## Breeders' Notes

### The Glencairn Sale of Aberdeen Angus

Mr. Kenneth McGregor, of Glencairn Stock Farm, Brandon, in a recent letter to the Guide, gives the following particulars regarding their sale of cattle to be held at Brandon on July 24, during the week of the summer fair—

The feature of our sale will be our whole 1918 show herd, which includes the famous cow, Majesty Queen, five years old, with a show bull calf at foot by the famous bull, Edward of Glencairn.

"Majesty Queen" was champion female of the State Fairs in 1916 and second at Chicago the same year as a three-year-old in a class of around 50 cows. In 1917 she was grand champion female of Western Canada, and although not selling in as good show shape as she might be, she is in fine condition to carry on for another year or for the fall show. This cow weighed 1,788 pounds last year as a four-year-old and could easily be made to go over 1,800 pounds now.

The two-year-old heifer, "Fride of Glencairn 3rd," the junior champion female of Western Canada last year, is, we believe, one of the best two-year-old heifers on the American continent today. She weighed 1,415 pounds the other day, and will easily weigh 1,500 pounds by fall. She is safe in calf to Blackcap McGregor, our great young bull. Fride of Glencairn is out of Fride of Dalmeny 12th, imported, bred by Lord Roseberry, in Scotland, and champion female at Smithfield show before we imported her. She has never been shown in this country, but has been a regular and consistent producer of show cattle.

"Fridista of Glencairn," our senior yearling, is a sure winner for this year. She is out of "Fride of Cherokee 19th," first at Chicago as a yearling heifer, and champion female of Canada in 1910 and 1911. This cow has produced many winners for us, including our great show bull, "Edward of Glencairn" and "Edward of Glencairn 3rd," first prize bull calf at Chicago in 1916, and sold that year at the time of the show for \$1,550. This calf has been champion at several of the state fairs since.

"Fridista of Glencairn 3rd," also included in the sale, is a full sister to this prize-winning calf and should be a great attraction to breeders. She will sell just in ordinary condition.

"Glencairn's Pretty Rose 2nd," our junior yearling heifer, is one of the best ever produced at Glencairn. She is sired by the champion bull of last year, "Black Abbot Prince," and is out of the champion Scotch cow, "Our Pretty Rose." This heifer is a real outstander, and should be a great producer. "Our Pretty Rose," his dam, is one of the best producers we have ever had in our herd. Among the famous cattle she has produced for us is "Broadacre of Glencairn," owned by S. C. Pritchard, of Camrose, Alberta, and one of the best bulls in Western Canada.

"Karina of Glencairn 2nd," our senior heifer calf, is regarded by many as the best female in our show herd for this year. She is sired by the famous bull, "Edward of Glencairn," and is out of "Karina 2nd," a cow purchased from the Eschers some years ago at a long price.

Our junior heifer calf "Key of Glencairn," is out of the famous champion, "Key of Heather." This heifer will be one of the features of the sale.

The two-year-old bull "Pathfinder of Glencairn," will probably be the real feature of the bull offering. He was first-prize junior yearling at all the Western shows last year, and is in great two-year-old form this year. He is sired by "Edward of Glencairn," and is out of one of our best imported "Fride of Aberdeen" cows. He weighs around 1,400 pounds and will be easily a ton bull as a three-year-old.

Our junior yearling bull, "Laird of Glencairn 2nd," weighed 1,280 pounds the other day, and will be one of the features of our bull offering. He is sired by the famous stock bull, "Fride Lad of Homer," which has sired many of our best show cattle. The \$1,250 bull calf at the Calgary bull sale this spring was a son of "Fride Lad of Homer."

"Laird of Glencairn 2nd" will probably be the junior champion bull of Western Canada fairs this season.

Among the breeding cows that are selling in just ordinary condition we include the Highland Royal and Chicago Champion cow, "Queen Rosie of Collier," with a great bull calf at foot by "Edward of Glencairn," and rebred again to Blackcap McGregor. Queen Rosie is one of the most noted cows ever imported from Scotland. She has been a most consistent producer of high priced cattle and will be a great asset to any herd she goes into.

"Norma Gordon of Glencairn," imported, a daughter of the \$10,000.00 champion Scotch bull, "Metaphor," is a big 1,800-pound cow with a great bull calf at foot by "Edward of Glencairn."

"Blackbird E. 4th" is a beautiful young cow, selling in calf to "Blackcap McGregor." She has produced many prize-winning cattle for us, including the heifer, "Blackbird B. of Glencairn," first prize senior yearling heifer at the leading shows in 1917.

The 75 breeding cows will be one of the chief attractions of the sale for Western Canada breeders. There are a great lot selling in ordinary condition, half of them will have calves at foot, and the rest of them will be heavy in calf. Every one of them is guaranteed a breeder.

This is a great opportunity for the breeder who wishes to improve his stock. The sale will be held at Brandon on July 24, during the week of the summer fair. The following are some of the features of the sale:—

The sale will be held at Brandon on July 24, during the week of the summer fair. The following are some of the features of the sale:—

Every animal is a breeder, and a proven winner. Every animal will be returned to the owner at the end of the season.

Buyers will be the Brandon Fair. They will get the best of all over the application to Mr. Macleod, will be on fair on presents home.

Special from the fur from the show should take 10% to make together of it.

An indication of this breed of Canada is shown in our last year's sale, 1916, \$100,000.

We are proud to have handled in Western Canada as other breeders in Mr. McGregor will go into this at it should be.

Another fact that this is a real main herd, are retaining the best of the very best cattle are being sold in highest bidder.

### New Ayr

The annual Ayr held at Hart's resulted in 1917 thirty-eight or \$707.87 heifer averaged 1,314, most of 145.87 aged 135.71.

signed by J. Hingham, Mass record of 17, 714.32 pounds did not last to the great Canada enthusiasm, so let's let of signed by W. whose five on record was an young heifer "Farm," constt boughby, Ont., McWhinney, c

Yyrshire reco young heifer senior champ Dairy Show, secured over "Harleith High Ness, Howie's other profits Meyer, Watsc Port Chester, K.I. Adam B Webb, Shre- brockemiller,

The Willo 60 head for several top-n good prices, the bulk of 0

It takes 87 mats from c the subsidy insurance an Not to be da by Ontario, Lassnessock, 50 head, 7 time ago at weeks, and

This consti for the New Ford, Conn, delayed in s the best to from, Scotic not only r milk records are all yes and one of Ayrshire bu females are is in the co- ters of "Le- chasod by- don, Que., at springe breeding is a daughter, pion cow.

This splend the Ayrshi United Stat



This is a great opportunity for new men, wishing to establish a stock, to get the very best at their own prices.

Included in this lot are 20 two-year-old heifers heavy in calf now and a grand lot. We are selling 20 yearling heifers of our own breeding, some of them full sisters to the most noted sires we have ever shown.

They will be sold in ordinary condition, but will be a great asset to any breeder who takes them home.

The following are a few points to be noted regarding our sale:

The sale will be held at the fair grounds under cover, regardless of what the weather is like, and will start at 12:30 o'clock sharp. In order to get through with it before six o'clock, we will have to sell an animal a minute practically all afternoon to get rid of them before that time.

Every animal in the sale is guaranteed a breeder, and anything purchased that proves wrong, can be returned and the money, minus the return freight charges, will be returned to the purchaser, or an amount of equal value supplied in place.

Every animal will be sold absolutely without reserve.

Buyers will be given a chance to attend the Brandon Fair previous to the sale. They will get special rates on all railroads from all over Western Canada, and on application to Mr. McGregor or Mr. W. I. Swale, will be supplied with passes to the fair on presentation of their sale catalogue.

Special Pullman cars are being arranged for from Calgary, and Alberta breeders should take advantage of this opportunity to come together and make a good trip of it.

An indication of the growing popularity of this breed of Black cattle in Western Canada is shown by the fact that we have sold four or five head since the first of January last, 250 head of cattle valued at \$100,000.

We are practically the only men who have handled the Aberdeen Angus cattle in Western Canada in large numbers, and as other breeders have many supporters, it is Mr. McGregor's desire that someone will go into this breed, and take his place as it should be taken.

Another fact in regard to the sale is that this is a straight dispersion sale of our main herd. The only cattle that we are retaining are small heifers on our different farms that are not on shares. Our very best cattle, both breeding and show, are being put into this sale and will be sold regardless of what they bring, to the highest bidder.

New Ayrshire Price Records

The annual New England Ayrshire sale, held at Hartford, Conn., June 11-12, resulted in new history for the breed. Thirty-eight cows brought an average of \$707, 87 heifers averaged \$231, 15 bulls averaged \$314, while the entire consignment of 445 head, including calves, averaged \$259. Three times during the afternoon a new figure was reached in Ayrshire cow prices. Willowmoor Moss Rose, consigned by J. W. Chase, Seattle, Wash., brought \$2,550 from Peter B. Bradley, Hingham, Mass. This young cow has a record of 17,995 pounds of milk and 714.32 pounds of fat. This new record price did not last long, as "Lochfergus Cherry," the great Canadian show cow, amid much enthusiasm, set the record on Mr. Bradley's bid of \$1,750. This cow was consigned by Wm. Hunter, Grimsby, Ont., whose five entries averaged \$1,215. This record was again eclipsed when the stylish young heifer "Pansy's Daughter of South Farm," consigned by South Farm, Wil. Loughby, Ont., was knocked down to G. S. McWhirter, Chatham, Ontario, for a new Ayrshire record price of \$4,350. This young heifer is by "Howie's Minstrel," senior champion bull at the 1917 National Dairy Show, L. L. Knight, Providence, R.I., secured several top-notchers, including "Harleith Bight Kind," consigned by R. H. Ness, Howick, Que., and sold at \$1,275. Other prominent buyers included J. Henry Meyer, Watsonville, Cal.; H. J. Chisholm, Port Chester, N.Y.; H. A. Kirby, Providence, R.I.; Adam Seitz, Waukesha, Wis.; C. H. Webb, Shrewsbury, Mass.; and W. H. Bruckmiller, Sunbury, Pa.

The Willowmoor consignment of over 60 head from the Pacific coast included several top-notch females which brought good prices, but young heifers constituted the bulk of the consignment.

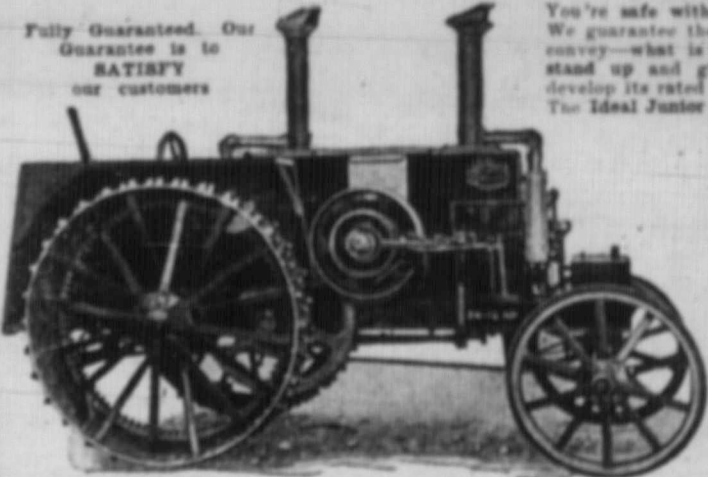
Ayrshire Importations

It takes grit and courage to import animals from overseas these days. Besides the submarine menace there is heavy insurance and risk of loss in other ways. Not to be daunted, Wm. Hunter, of Grimsby, Ontario, had Adam Montgomery, of Lessonsack, Gohltree, Scotland, ship him 50 head. They landed at Quebec a short time ago after a hard voyage of three weeks, and are now in quarantine at Lewis.

This consignment was originally intended for the New England Club Sale at Hartford, Conn., on June 11 and 12, but was delayed in shipping. They are considered the best lot of Ayrshires ever imported from Scotland, the most of them having not only good show records, but good milk records behind them. The eight bulls are all yearlings of high-class breeding and one of them is the highest priced Ayrshire bull that ever left Scotland. The females are heifers and young cows. There is in the consignment four or five daughters of "Lessonsack Golden Love" (purchased by Gilbert McMillan, of Huntingdon, Que., at the New England Club Sale at Springfield, Mass., last year), the best breeding bull of his time. There is also a daughter of Penhurst's great champion cow, "Ancherbrain Brown Kate 4th." This splendid lot will be an acquisition to the Ayrshire herds of Canada and the United States.—W. F. Stephen.

IDEAL JUNIOR--Kerosene Tractor

Fully Guaranteed. Our Guarantee is to SATISFY our customers



You're safe with the Ideal Junior or any of our tractors. We guarantee them fully; that is the first fact we wish to convey—what is more you get a handy tractor that will stand up and give continued satisfaction, one that will develop its rated horse power and more on Kerosene. The Ideal Junior is simple (not complicated in any respect) anyone can operate it.

Ideal Junior 12-24 H.P.

Two-Cylinder Tractor. Weight, 6,000 lbs. Light yet powerful burns Kerosene perfectly, equipped with our own specially designed Kerosene Carburetor; Our patented Water Valve Moisture Regulator; Our Double Opposed Cylinder; horizontal type, large, slow speed motor; high-tension trip magnet; Internal Road Gears driven from both sides, large wheels, special channel frame, roomy fuel tank, etc. are all features built in simple lasting design. Our Tractors are far past the experimental stage. They have "made good" for over 10 years and every power user in the West can profit by knowing more about our line.

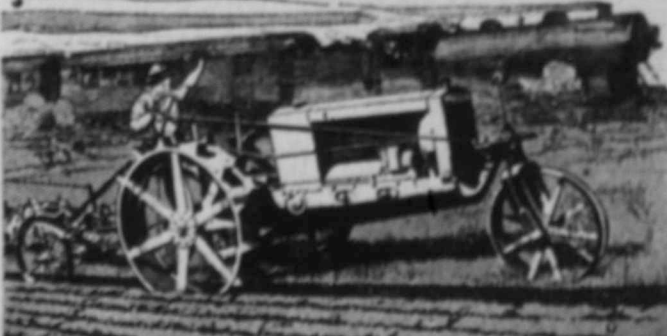
The IDEAL JUNIOR pulls three plows 2 1/2 to 3 miles an hour and ably handles a 24-inch Threshing Machine with all attachments.

We also manufacture the BEAVER 12-24 Four-Cylinder Tractor and a full line of GAS, GASOLINE and KEROSENE ENGINES, WINDMILLS, GRAIN GRINDERS, PUMPS, TANKS, STEEL SAW FRAMES, Etc. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE No. 44

Goold, Shapley & Muir Co. Ltd. Brantford, Portage La Prairie, Regina, Calgary

12-24 Beaver and Ideal Junior Tractors will be entered in the Brandon Plowing Demonstration which will be held during the Fair, July 23rd to 30th.

The Mightiest of Light Tractors



Comes to Western Canada

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. have recently been appointed distributors for J. I. Case Plows and the Wallis Tractor. Case Plows need no introduction to the Western Farmer, since they have been in service for almost half a century. In fact the J. I. Case Plow Works was the first company to build tractor plows.

The marvelous growth in sales of Case Plows has only been possible by building plows a little better than others thought it necessary to make them.

Better and easier plowing is possible with the J. I. Case Power-Lift Three-Bottom Enicar Gang Plow because it is light draft, easily controlled from the seat of the tractor—always plows at an even depth—can be easily backed—and is of strongest construction.

WALLIS

THE TRACTOR YEARS AHEAD OF ITS TIME IS HERE!

This tractor which experts acknowledge is years ahead of its time, combines for the first time three elements which farmers want—Light weight, Durability, Power, Speed and Economy. Records of service in United States, England, France and Italy prove that in the Wallis, the farmer now has a farm power plant which will do his work dependably and at low cost. Before you select any tractor you own it to yourself to investigate thoroughly this remarkable small tractor.

How Power and Light Weight are Combined

Power at the draw bar is what does your work. The Wallis proves that power is not a matter of great weight.

The Wallis Tractor weighs little more than 3000 pounds. That is 1000 to 5000 pounds lighter than other tractors designed to do the same work. This is due to the simplified and advanced design which eliminates a tremendous lot of useless weight.

For instance—the frame is made of lighter plate rolled into "U" sections. It eliminates all beams, braces and counter braces and with them a lot of weight. Further, this member serves a fourfold purpose as frame, base of crank case, transmission case, and rear axle housing.

This frame is the lightest yet strongest construction known to mechanics.

On account of this simplified, new type design the Wallis delivers at the draw bar 75% of the power generated by the motor.

Tests made by the Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.

Judging the Cost of a Tractor

Cost is determined by service—not purchase price.—Obtain the most inexpensive implement is the most costly in the end.

Economy must always be figured on a basis of work performed. To determine this divide the purchase price by the number of years of service. By this measure the advanced type Wallis will give you the greatest returns for your money.

Buying a tractor is a serious problem. What you get for the money you pay will be largely guided by the care with which you weigh the facts before you buy.

Get further details on this tractor which is considered by all to mark the most remarkable achievement in tractor construction—the only tractor in the world with a draw bar pull equal to its weight and the miracle of the tractor industry today.

This means that from each gallon of fuel the Wallis Tractor gives you 50% more power than other tractors which require 40% to 50% of their power to propel their own weight. This power that is usually required to propel heavy weights is in the Wallis turned into effective work and speed.

Speed---Necessary to Economy

A tractor should not be judged alone by the bottom it pulls. This is easy to understand. The speed with which it pulls them is equally important.

This advanced type of tractor pulls three 14-inch bottoms 6 to 8 inches deep at the rate of 2 1/2 miles per hour, or 10 1/4 acres per ten-hour day.

The average tractor is designed to pull the same load at a rate of 1 1/2 miles per hour, or 7 1/4 acres per day.

On this basis alone the Wallis will save 50% of your time plowing.

SPECIFICATIONS

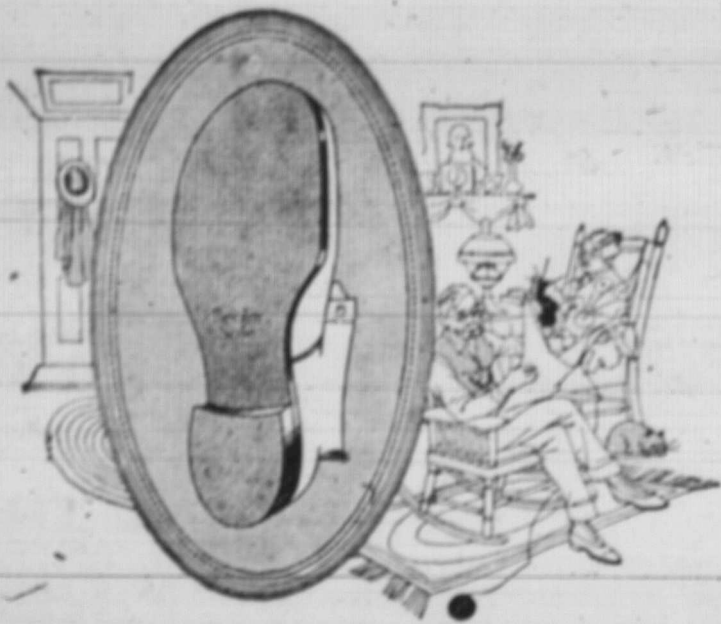
Nett Horsepower—25. Type of Engine—Vertical 4-cylinder 4 cycle. Valve-in-head. Cast block with reversible cylinder sleeves. Bore—4 1/4 inches—stroke 5 3/4 inches. Normal—R. P. M.—500. Drilling System—Positive pump and spindle. Gearbox—S. W. high tension with improve clutch. Clutch—Revolving shoe type. Wallis make. Belt Pulley—18 inches diameter, running 430 R. P. M. Belt Pulley located left hand side chassis, running forward. Transmission—Walls special, enclosed. Two speeds forward. Gears—All drop forged, cut and hardened. Bearings—Hart Roller Bearings throughout including front and rear wheels. Final Drive Gears—Drop forged, cut hardened, equipped in oil. Drive Wheels—48 inches diameter by 12 inches face. Two Rear Live Axles—2 inches diameter, 60 lbs. curves. Double live tread mounted on roller bearings. Front Wheel—30 inches diameter by 8 inches face. Mounted on springs and Hyatt roller bearings. Frame—Walls patented, better plate "U" shape. Wheel Base—100 inches. Tread—49 inches Total Width—11 inches over all. Total Length—148 inches over all. Shipping Weight—3250 pounds.

Brandon Plowing Demonstration

See the Wallis in action at the Brandon Fair. Note the speed it travels and the number of bottoms it pulls. Match it point by point with other tractors. You will agree that the Wallis tractor offers the power farmer the most advanced type of design and construction.

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. Limited

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## Good to your feet

**N**O man gives boots harder wear than a farmer. He walks a lot. He travels rough ground.

To stand the hard work of the farm, farmers have worn boots so heavy and stiff that they hurt their feet. They had to, to get the wear.

NOW, heavy work-boots are made *pliable* and *comfortable*.

They are made with Neolin Soles.

These boots bend with the foot, and make walking easy. Still, they have the weight and thickness to bear the rough usage and protect the feet.

And soled with Neolin they give *longer wear*.

The farmer can be good to his feet without increasing the year's shoe-bill. He actually saves money on these comfortable boots—through longer wear.

In the last two years, millions have proved this true.

Canadians alone buy thousands of pairs a day. They have learned how much they can save by buying comfortable Neolin Soles.

Get new work-boots and Sunday shoes with Neolin soles. Get Neolin half-soles for your old shoes. There are several thicknesses of Neolin for new shoes.

Put boots on your feet that are easy to walk in, that will keep out the wet, that will outwear the best boots you ever had.

Look for the name "Neolin." It is stamped on every genuine pair.

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of Canada, Limited

# Neolin Soles

## Some Studies in Contrasts

Results of Experiments Conducted by the Manitoba Agricultural College. Photographs taken June 17



An Interesting Experiment with Spring Wheat and Winter Wheat Sown Last Fall. Both these plots were sown on November 17, 1917. Owing to the dry condition of the soil and the late sowing, neither plot germinated until the spring. The left-hand plot is Marquis wheat, and the right-hand plot, Turkey Red, a winter variety. After germinating the Marquis come along nicely, but the winter wheat made little progress. All the other plots of winter wheat sown last fall on earlier dates which germinated, were winter killed.



Experimental Planting of Single Rows of Grass Seed.

Reading from left to right the illustrations shown are as follows: (1) Winter Western Rye; (2) Orchard Grass; (3 and 4) Red Top; (5) Western Rye Grass; (6) Tall Oat Grass; (7) Meadow Foxtail; (8) Awless Brome Grass; (9) Western Rye Grass. The superiority of Western Rye Grass is clearly shown. Meadow Foxtail, though making a good showing this year, is not highly recommended as Brome Grass.



Alfalfa, Second Year's Growth, Sown at Different Distances Apart in Rows.

The illustration on the left shows Alfalfa planted in rows three feet apart, and that on the right one foot apart. When planted three feet apart the rows can be intertilled, but the system has the disadvantage that it spreads out and falls down badly so that it is difficult to cut with the mower. The rows planted one foot apart stand up well and are easily harvested, but being so close together they cannot be intertilled. There is little difference in yield between the two systems.



Showing the Superiority of Early Sowings of Winter Rye.

That shown on the left was sown disc stubbled on October 15, 1917. Note the uneven growth of the crop; which varies from two to four feet in height. The plot on the right was sown on September 6, 1917. Note the uniform crop, between five and six feet high and well headed out. The experience in Manitoba this year has been that winter rye sown on disc stubble made a better stand than that sown on summerfallow or fall plowing. Any time between August 20 and September 16 is recommended for sowing.

### Profession

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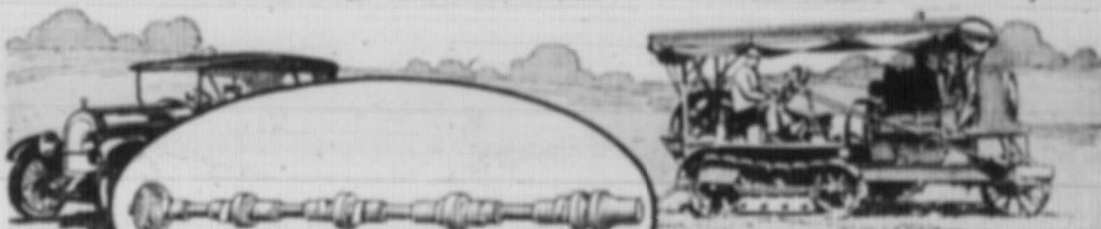
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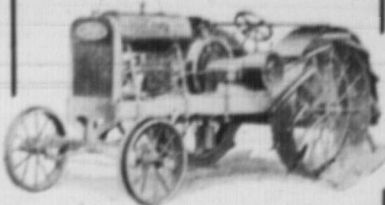


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## Peace Without Victory

*Lloyd George Says It Is Impossible*

**F**OLLOWING is reproduced in part the speech of Mr. Lloyd George, delivered at Edinburgh in May, in anticipation of a new German peace offensive—

"There were last year in this country and in Allied countries a very considerable number of people who had come to the conclusion that it was possible to achieve an honorable peace without victory. I think there are fewer of them now. (Cheers.) In Russia these people constituted a majority of the population, and the result has been disastrous to that great country. There are two circumstances at least which have served to persuade the most inveterate of those people that their persuasion, that their idea, was wrong.

"The first was that the government of this country and President Wilson, at the beginning of the year, made simultaneous pronouncements with regard to the peace aims of the Allies, which were so temperate, so moderate, so restrained in their character that even the most pronounced pacifist could not challenge them. How were those declarations received by Germany? The first reply that either President Wilson or the British government received was the most violent offensive ever launched against the British army and they launched it with the avowed determination to annihilate it. That is the answer to a moderate peace pronouncement on the part of Germany.

### Fate of Russia

"What is the second event that has brought the conviction home to the most doubting mind that the world will not be safe until you overthrow this military despotism in Prussia? The second fact that has brought that home to every reasonable mind has been the fate of Russia. There were men who paid too much heed to the speeches of statesmen in the Central Powers. To all appearances they were reasonable, moderate speeches. Their phraseology was the phraseology of men who sought peace and a fair understanding, and many good people in this country and in other countries said, 'Why don't you respond to those appeals? Why don't you answer in the same spirit?' I tell you why—we did answer, and the moment we answered the response came from German cannon.

"It is not because those German and Austrian statesmen are deliberately deceiving us—that is not my charge—it is because they do not chum in the least in these countries, not the least. They are used by the military chieftains when it serves their purpose. Even Bismarck could hardly cope with this military caste. One of the most powerful personalities that Europe has ever seen, he was constantly over-riden by them; and these men are not Bismarcks—they are the mere puppets of the military chiefs. When it suits the purpose of the military chiefs they are allowed to let loose peace cylinders, when the wind is favorable, in the direction of Allied lands, just to poison the atmosphere, to enfeeble the spirit and the will of the people; but when there is any business, then the military chiefs come in.

### A False Peace

"The peace of Brest-Litovsk is a



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It

most complete revelation of the functions assigned by the military caste to the statesmen of their respective countries. Before the peace, there were some remnants of the Russian army still in existence—hundreds of thousands of armed men, with guns—no Count Hertling and Count Czernin and Herr Kuhlmann were turned on to promise peace without annexations or indemnities and with self-determination. These were formulas of the Russian revolution. You found them in every newspaper. If you went to a hall, every speaker talked about them. If you walked the streets and met a group of workmen, and if you listened you would hear them chant, "Peace without annexations and without indemnities."

"Formulas are very useful, but very dangerous. They have their uses. Formulas are stepping stones which enable humanity to cross dangerous streams and to prevent their sinking into morasses; but if you loiter over those stones too long, and if you dance upon them, and if you use them too often, they become slippery and you slide into a quagmire. That is what happened to Russia. That is one of the reasons of the war—trust not overmuch in formulas."

I could give you several political and military formulas discredited by abuse, and which have cost the nation dearly. And the poor Russians they were caught by formulas. In the ecstasy of his joy over the adoption of this formula, over the conversion of the followers of Odin and Thor to his beloved formula, the simple Russian threw away his sword and entered the peace conference unarmed. And it was then Ludendorff's turn. Herr Kuhlmann, Count Hertling and Count Czernin were all put under the table, and the unarmed Russian, who had nothing and was only equipped with the formula, found a Prussian with an unsheathed sword on the other side of the table. What happened! The terrified pact of Brest-Litovsk, and the frightened Russian was glad to leave the conference table stripped of the fairest provinces of his empire.

**A Ruthless Despotism**

"Make no mistake—we are dealing with a ruthless Prussian despotism, that is out for plunder and pillage and loot and power. That is not the whole story. Even that humiliating treaty was not respected. It is one of the most cynical stories in the history of Prussian perfidy. They are now, after signing the treaty, marching over that treaty through Russia, pillaging, stealing, plundering, annexing lands, corn, flocks, mines, anything they want. Treaties restrain them just as little today as they did in the days of Belgium. Treaties without force behind them are mere traps to catch the unwary. What are they after? What is it that will satisfy them? These anglers used their statesmen to find and fix the bait, but they did not intend to do anything to bring the war to an end until their basket is as full as it can hold for the moment, and they then come and ask for more. That is the lesson of Russia. It is the wretched end of a great democracy's dream of freedom, and whenever anyone begins to imagine that we can, without breaking the Prussian military power, achieve freedom in the world, let him remember what befell the Russian democracy."

"An Englishman was seeing his first game of baseball, and the "fan" was explaining the different plays as they were being made.

"Don't you think it's great?" enthusiastically asked the "fan."

"Well," replied the Englishman, "I think it's very exciting, but also a very dangerous game."

"Dangerous nothing," replied the fan.

Just then a runner was put out at second base.

"What has happened now?" asked the Englishman.

"Chick Smith has died at second," laconically replied the fan.

"Died at second?" replied the astonished Briton. "I knew it was a dangerous game."

**BEST IN THE LONG RUN**

*Like a Hambletonian Horse*



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THE all-around usefulness of the Hambletonian Horse is proverbial on the farm. A fine looker, yet a husky worker. At the plough he pulls with the best; in a neat roadster he steps a gait with the speediest. He rides fine, or he will carry a load. You know him, you men of the farm, for a Kentucky thoroughbred, and a pulling horse in one.

Goodrich Tires are the Hambletonians of tires. Fine lookers, speedy, yet husky workers for heavy loads and rough going, they fit all-around service of the farm as no other tires.

Like the Hambletonian Horse, they have pedigree. The scientific and workmanship skill of the oldest and largest rubber factory is in them. Like the name Hambletonian, Goodrich stands for prestige.

But Goodrich does not ask you to buy on blind faith. It proves its tires for you as an assayer proves gold, or a chemist food, before it assures you the tested service of—

That word, *tested*, is the last word in tires for the farmer. It means that Goodrich Test Car Fleets, six of them, throughout the year 1917, battled Goodrich Tires from state to state, mauling them over sand, gravel and rock roads through mud, snow and frozen slush; and the tires proved their durability in mileage that ran to 4,178,744 tire miles.

Think of it, more than 4,000,000 miles of mileage vouch for the sure service of Goodrich Tires. The roads of every region of our country—perhaps the roads that run by your own farm—vouch for their strength.

These tires coin themselves into real money for you, the same as your ploughs and your reapers.

Whatever tires you need; for an automobile large or small, for your truck, bicycle, or motor cycle, the Goodrich brand is your guide to sure service. You know it of old from the service of the Goodrich Hipress Boot.

The husky, generous size of Goodrich Pneumatic Tires tell you their strength at a glance. Actual working tests show Goodrich Truck Tires outwear steel.

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# HOME BANK CLOSES MOST SUCCESSFUL YEAR

**M. J. Haney, President, Makes Strong Plea for a United Canada. General Manager Mason Draws Attention to Marked Progress Made by Bank During the Past Two Years.**

Steady progress and expansion is reported by the Home Bank of Canada in its statement for the fiscal year, ending May 31st.

Under conservative and energetic direction the Home Bank has been forging ahead and improving its financial position.

Right along the management has carried out a number of thrift campaigns and these have resulted in a very considerable increase in the number of savings accounts at the various branches.

With its larger resources the Bank, in turn, has been able to handle a larger amount of general business throughout the country.

One of the outstanding features of the report is the gain of almost \$3,000,000 in total deposits. During the Victory Loan Campaign the Bank lent every assistance to its customers and depositors, with the result that there were withdrawals by the depositors for investment in Victory Bonds of close to \$2,000,000. If this campaign had not developed the increase in deposits for the twelve months period would have been close to \$5,000,000.

The marked gains made by the Home Bank during the past few years must be regarded as the best indication of the further strides it is likely to make with its organization strengthened in different parts of the country.

The total assets have increased almost \$3,000,000 and now stand at \$23,675,773 compared with \$20,745,829 a year ago. Of this amount liquid assets amount to \$11,073,182. Holdings of Dominion Notes amount to \$3,129,010, Canadian municipal and British, foreign and colonial public securities amount to \$2,727,332 as compared with \$1,214,450 last year.

The success of the thrift campaigns carried out by the Bank has steadily resulted in gains in savings deposits, these now standing at \$11,539,496 up from \$10,243,553, while deposits not bearing interest now stand at \$4,143,264 up from \$2,396,865.

The annual meeting of the Bank was held at the Head Office, and brought together a large number of shareholders.

Mr. M. J. Haney, the President, in a short address to shareholders, drew attention to the more important problems that Canada had to solve. He made a strong plea for a united Canada, and showed that this should result from absolute co-ordination between the farmer, the financier and the manufacturer.

General Manager Mason, referring to the affairs of the Bank, stated that the actual cash position was the strongest the Bank had ever occupied. A most satisfactory development was the steady increase in deposits, and the increase in them during the past three years had amounted to as much as 64 per cent.

Mr. Haney, discussing Canada's problems, said in part:

"A great responsibility rests upon our industrial organization for the development of our natural resources of forest and mine. Activities in this direction must do more than meet present necessities. Not only must the demand for home consumption be filled, but plans should now be laid for the period of reconstruction that will follow, in every country, the close of this destructive war. It is now that our manufacturers should be preparing for business after the war—to increase our trade with other countries, and stabilize our trade balance by manufacturing the highest products from our abundant natural resources. The success of our three Transcontinental Railways in Canada depends on the rapid development of our national resources by the most practical and vigorous methods.

"Our slogan should be first a UNITED CANADA—the fullest development of all our natural resources with absolute co-ordination between the financier, the farmer, the fisherman, the miner, the lumberman, the manufacturer, and the transportation system, to provide the necessary Capital, Labor, Energy and Management for War requirements, to the extent of our ability, and place this country in a position to meet its obligations during and after the war."

### PROGRESS MADE DURING PAST FEW YEARS

General Manager Mason, referring to the progress made by the Bank said:

"The Thirteenth Annual Report of the Bank shows it to be in a strong liquid position. Our actual cash position is the strongest we have ever occupied, and our liquid assets represent 52.10 per cent. of our total liabilities to the public. Notwithstanding the heavy withdrawals for investment in Government and attractive securities, a very substantial increase is shown in the deposits. Our deposits by the public, exclusive of deposits and balances due to the Dominion Government, amount to \$15,680,000 an increase of over six million dollars, or 64.12 per cent. in the past three years. The net earnings for the year were larger than last year, being about 10.18 per cent. of the Paid-Up Capital and Rest.

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors and Officials were elected as follows: Brig.-Gen., The Hon. James Mason, Hon.-President, Toronto; M. J. Haney, C. E., President, Toronto; R. F. Gough, Vice-President, Toronto; H. T. Daly, Toronto; John Kennedy, Swan River, Man.; A. Claude Macdonnell, M. P., Toronto; C. A. Barnard, K. C., Montreal; J. Ambrose O'Brien, Ottawa; S. Casey Wood, Toronto; General Manager, J. Cooper Mason.

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Can be started from as many points as desired.

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6% GOLD BONDS**

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**CITY OF REGINA 6 1/2% TWENTY-YEAR BONDS**

Dated July 1st, 1918—Due July 1st, 1938. \$1000 denominations SOLD AT PAR. A long term investment with unusually high interest rate.

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CAPITAL PAID UP \$7,000,000 RESERVE FUND \$7,000,000  
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Drafts, Money Orders and Letters of Credit issued, available throughout the world. Savings Deposits bear interest at current rate.

126 Branches 48 Branches in Western Canada.

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are two guiding principles in all business intrusted to us as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, etc. We offer a service that is established and directed with the idea of practical assistance.

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THOS. TUDGE 203 Confederation Life Building Winnipeg

**Idle Agricultural Lands**

Recommendations of the Canadian Problems Club of Winnipeg

THE following recommendations regarding idle agricultural land in the West have been drawn up by a committee of the Canadian Problems Club of Winnipeg and approved by that body.

The Canadian Problems Club of Winnipeg recommends that legislation embodying the provisions set forth in this memorandum be enacted by the legislature of each of the three prairie provinces. The general objects of the suggested legislation are: (a) The promotion of land settlement; (b) The encouragement of immigration by the introduction of a regulating influence in the selling price of land; (c) The consequent increase in production; (d) The formation of a reasonable basis for a more comprehensive land settlement scheme with possible government purchase and government aid as a result of close co-operation between the Dominion and provincial governments.

1.—The owner of each parcel of idle agricultural land shall be required, on or before June 30, 1919, to fix a selling price for same, such price to be filed by the owner with the clerk of the municipality in which the land is situated.

"Idle Agricultural Land" would be defined in the statute and a uniform definition in the three provinces would be desirable, although not necessary.

2.—In the event of the owner failing to fix the price, the same shall be fixed by the government, through provincial assessors or municipal assessors, or in any other equitable manner.

This assessment would be comparatively simple on account of the price level which would have been previously set by the owners not defaulting in the fixing of prices.

3.—The prices fixed under "1" and "2" shall be returned by the municipal clerks to the municipal commissioner who shall have same classified and printed in booklet form and ready for distribution not later than November 30 in each year.

Knowledge that every parcel of land in Western Canada had a readily ascertainable fixed price attached thereto would undoubtedly influence a great many American farmers to come up and look over the offerings of land which would not think of going to the trouble and expense of making the trip if such a ready means of investigating the situation were not provided.

This list would doubtless also be made use of by the department of the interior in connection with its lists of available wild lands which it already has under preparation. These Dominion government lists would be of much greater value when accompanied with information as to fixed selling prices.

The fixing of a selling price for a definite term would stimulate immigration and settlement generally. For example, an American settler could readily ascertain just what lands were available around him and would know that the price was fixed so that it would not be raised as soon as any interest was displayed by an intending purchaser, and such American settlers would be free to correspond with friends in the vicinity of his former home setting forth the advantages of moving to Canada. The improved social conditions for himself would be ample incentive for such a man to do his best to have friends settle in his district around him.

4.—The wild land tax shall be levied on the selling price as fixed under "1" and "2" instead of on assessments as provided in present legislation.

This would have a regulating influence on the fixing of the price by owners under "1." An owner, even though desirous of avoiding taxation, could not afford to risk naming a price lower than that at which he would be willing to sell. Some owners might name higher prices in order to avoid the possibility of an early sale, but would, as a result, increase their tax burden and consequently the provincial revenue, without nullifying the general objects of the legislation, because the number of such owners would not be sufficiently large to retard settlement. In general the tendency would likely be for an owner to fix a reasonable price.

5.—The price fixed under "1" and "2" shall hold from January 1, 1920, until December 31, 1921, and shall continue in force thereafter until changed by the owner. The price for any subsequent calendar year may be fixed by the owner prior to June 30 of the preceding year.

It is advisable to have notice of change given six months ahead so as to give the government ample time to complete the lists of lands available under "3," and also desirable in order that intending purchasers for cultivation may have sufficient certainty as to the availability of the land.

6.—The Dominion government, the provincial government or any individual or corporation shall have the right to purchase any parcel of idle land at the fixed selling price, provided full payment be made in cash.

Although the price would be an all cash price, there would be several methods by which a man could buy. He might have sufficient cash, if not,

he might raise a loan on his farm adjoining the land which he proposed to purchase. The loan might cover both purchase and result in enough money being raised to pay for the new property. The purchaser might have some cash and be able to borrow enough to pay the balance of the purchase price. Even though the owner of the land is not bound from charging a higher price when selling on terms, yet the fixing of an all cash price which would be readily ascertainable by anyone would have a regulating influence on the terms price to be charged.

7.—Any purchaser shall have the right to purchase through the land titles registrar in whose district the land is situated by paying to the registrar a deposit of ten (10) per cent. of the purchase price and filing an affidavit of intention to purchase. The balance of the price shall be paid to the registrar within sixty (60) days and in the event of default the deposit shall be forfeited and paid to the consolidated revenue fund of the province. The registrar shall pay the purchase price to the owner or distribute it amongst the encumbrances entitled to it, and from the purchase price there shall be deducted by the registrar one (1) per cent. for assurance fund and expense purposes.

It is necessary to make provision for the purchase of land through the registrar or some other government official so as to make it impossible for owners to unduly hamper the purchase of land and also to avoid delay in the event of non-resident owners and other owners not readily accessible. Such a provision would also be necessary for the protection of purchasers in the event of complicated titles.

8.—At any time before the filing by a purchaser of an affidavit under the provision of "7," the owner of any piece of idle land shall be entitled to withdraw the same from sale by filing with the registrar an affidavit of intention to improve, and no government, person or corporation shall have the right to purchase the said land under the terms of this legislation within a period of six months from the filing of such affidavit. The owner upon so filing an affidavit shall not be entitled to an increase in the price of the land for the next following calendar year.

Provision of this nature is necessary for the protection of owners desiring to improve their land and the denial of the right to increase the price is necessary in order to prevent the filing of affidavits of intention to improve merely for the purpose of preventing the land from being sold. On the other hand, if the intention to improve is bona fide the absence of the right to increase the price does not prejudice the owner.

9.—In the event of an owner defaulting in the making of the improvements he shall have the privilege of at any time applying to a judge for an order allowing him to again file an affidavit of intention to improve. The judge shall grant such an order only when satisfied as to the bona fides of the first affidavit as well as the bona fides of the intention to improve under the terms of the proposed second affidavit. If the order be granted, the second affidavit may be filed with the same effect as the first one, but in no event shall the owner be entitled to file a third affidavit with respect to the same parcel of land.

This provision is intended as relief against hardship to an owner of land who, through circumstances for which he is not responsible, is prevented from carrying out the improvements contemplated when the first affidavit was filed.

10.—If a corporation or individual shall make a purchase the same shall be subject to the selling price already fixed to the same extent as if the land remained in the hands of the prior owner. If, however, the purchaser shall file an affidavit of intention to improve, he shall be protected from any repurchase for six months from the filing of such affidavit. The purchaser so filing an affidavit of intention to improve shall not be entitled to an increase in the price of his land for the next following calendar year. In the event of the improvements not having been made within the six months' period, the owner from whom the land was purchased shall have a thirty-day first privilege of repurchasing at his actual selling price without subsequent interest or taxes and this privilege shall be one out of which he cannot contract himself.

The withdrawal of the right to increase the price does not prejudicially affect the purchaser if his intention to improve is bona fide and the giving to the former owner the first privilege of repurchasing in the event of default being made in the making of the improvements, protects him against a speculator purchasing the land to the owner's disadvantage.

11.—In the calculation of the six

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months' period referred to in paragraphs 7, 8 and 9, the months of December, January, February and March shall be eliminated.

It is proposed to eliminate these four months because they are months during which agricultural work cannot be carried on.

12—All encumbrances shall be obliged to accept payment in the event of sale and the maximum bonus chargeable shall be one month's interest for each unexpired year of the encumbrance and in no case shall the bonus exceed five months' interest.

The bonus would apply only to encumbrances under which there is no privilege of prepayment, or under which any bonus provisions are more onerous than those defined in this section.

13—The owner of the land shall be at liberty to sell the land either for cash or upon terms at a low price than that fixed under these provisions and he shall be at liberty to sell on terms at a higher price than that fixed hereunder.

The Canadian Problems Club of Winnipeg has given considerable thought to the above suggestions and to many other details with which this memorandum has not been burdened.

### Public Ownership Demanded

A concerted drive for the immediate public ownership of the telegraph and telephone systems of the entire country is being made by the Commercial Telegraphers Union, the American Federation of Labor and the Public Ownership League of America. It has been urged that the psychological moment has arrived for the Government to take over these utilities; in fact, that there is nothing now that the Government can do but to act at once in this direction in order to avert a dangerous strike that threatens to tie up the entire Western Union Service of the country.

It is pointed out by those who are handling the situation that the immediate taking over of the lines is absolutely necessary now for military reasons. The Signal Corps are in immediate need of men and material for electrical service in the conduct of the war. Under present conditions, with a number of competing wire companies repeated duplications in service and equipment, it is impossible to release either the men or the materials. But if the Government should take over both the telephone and telegraph lines, it could combine both services, using the copper wires, the operators and the equipment of the telephone system for the telegraph service. It is a well known fact that telephone wire can be used for both telegraphing and telephoning at the same time.

### Would Release 20,000 Workers

Thus by taking over all the electrical means of communication, as is being urged, it is estimated that 20,000 skilled telegraph operators and telephone operators could be at once released for the service of the Government in the conduct of the war, besides much electrical equipment and material very much needed.

The present crisis has arisen over the labor situation. The companies have locked out over 1,000 of their employees and aggressions continue. The workers have appealed to the Government at Washington and followed loyally and faithfully every principle and demand laid down by the War Labor Board appointed by President Wilson. The Postal Union, the Associated Press and other smaller organizations using the wires, it seems have agreed to the conditions laid down by the National War Labor Board, but the Western Union, which controls four-fifths of the telegraph service, stubbornly refuses to do so, and as a result we are confronted with the menace of a serious strike of over 100,000 workers that threatens to tie up the entire telegraph system of the country.

### Must Take Over All Lines

Obviously this strike must be averted. And there seems to be but one way that it can be done, and that is by the immediate taking over by the Government of the entire wire systems of the nation. It would be a serious mistake for the Government to take over only the telegraph lines. That might result in the unloading upon the Government a wire system that is really becoming obsolete, without giving it the advantages which would make it possible to release the men and material and otherwise make the plan a success.

So organized labor, farmer and public ownership forces are urging and demanding the public ownership of the entire wire systems of the country so that all unnecessary duplications may be eliminated, the wire systems united and made a part of the postal system and the labor difficulty solved.



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Th  
THERE are some things that can science. It is conscience the answer will be with most people the second question suggested, is one allowed to follow this science which may wrong?

Where is the obligation to obey a monitor? we know that it is mistaken? And when we see the variety of sciences in the world the contradictory rules they assume, can affirm that his or any man's science is infallible? We admit, then, that science is often in error, I would go further and affirm that measure the highest standard consciences of men generally in error, no one today is conscience perfectly Divine, and yet such conscience, defective it may be.

It may help us to we must when we do that what we call it simple indivisible highly complex. The instructive and unch element that is high the result of education. The first element is though it may differ second varies in different ages and duals.

The first element the oughtness of the of obligation to do to us right. It is prove that this feel word "ought" its existence of the fee something different or it is in my inter The word would way with its dist the common speed indeed, never have had not felt in reg sense of obligation any desirableness expediency in their very reverse of the A man may try sense of obligation education or inter very few, if any, once we have decid of conduct is right with a majesty and that of kings or s and domineering.

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But with the in a particular act is this solemn imper have to do and it it very little and

Idea of what wrong very enorm differences even sharply contradict teaching. There a see enlistment to the highest duty soldier's life is attitude toward as in conscientious many phases of regard to which divided.

As a judge of actions the natur is a very poor education more mother knows her children have. I The moral prog the education of surely the gener

# The Deeper Life

On Conscience.

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

**T**HERE are some very hard questions that can be put about conscience. It may be asked if one's conscience is always right, and if the answer is in the negative, as it will be with most people not insane, then the second question is suggested, is one always bound to follow this conscience which may be wrong?

Where is the obligation to obey a monitor when we know that it may be mistaken? And when we see the variety of consciences in the world and the contradictory attitudes they assume, who can affirm that his own or any man's conscience is infallible? We must admit, then, that conscience is often in error. I would go further and affirm that measured by the highest standard the consciences of men are generally in error, that no one today has a conscience perfectly in tune with the Divine, and yet such man must obey his conscience, defective and erroneous as it may be.

It may help us to recognize as, I think, we must when we look into the question, that what we call the conscience is not a simple indivisible thing, but something highly complex. There is in it, an element instructive and unchangeable, and another element that is highly changeable, that is the result of education and experience. The first element is the same in all men, though it may differ in degree. The second varies in different peoples, in different ages and in different individuals.

The first element may be defined as the oughtness of the ought. It is the sense of obligation to do the thing that seems to us right. It is scarcely necessary to prove that this feeling is universal. The word "ought" itself establishes the existence of the feeling. I ought means something different from I must or I will, or it is in my interest or it is expedient. The word would never have found its way with its distinctive meaning into the common speech of men, it would, indeed, never have been invented if men had not felt in regard to some things a sense of obligation quite distinct from any desirableness or profitableness or expediency in them, but sometimes the very reverse of these.

A man may try to reason away this sense of obligation, to resolve it into education or interest or expediency, but very few, if any, are successful. When once we have decided that a certain kind of conduct is right it becomes invested with a majesty and an authority beyond that of kings or the most self-confident and domineering majority.

We did not make this strange authoritative feeling. We may disregard it until it seems for a time at least suppressed, but no one can tell when it may rise from its apparent grave, more terrible than ever in its inescapable condemnation.

But with the judgment as to whether a particular act is to be invested with this solemn imperativeness many things have to do and instinct may enter into it very little and education very greatly.

Ideas of what is right and what is wrong vary enormously. We find sharp differences even within the Bible. Jesus sharply contradicts some Old Testament teaching. There are among us those who see enlistment to fight the German as the highest duty and those to whom the soldier's life is always sinful. The attitude toward amusements varies much in conscientious people, and there are many phases of business and politics in regard to which good people are markedly divided.

As a judge of the moral quality of actions the natural conscience by itself is a very poor guide. Nothing needs education more than conscience. Every mother knows how little conscience most children have. It has to be developed.

The moral progress of the race is just the education of conscience. Slowly but surely the general conscience is being

educated to see the evil of permitted things. Slavery, the manufacture and sale of intoxicants, the opium traffic, polygamy and concubinage, prostitution, the duel, gambling, all are examples of things once regarded without condemnation and now generally disapproved.

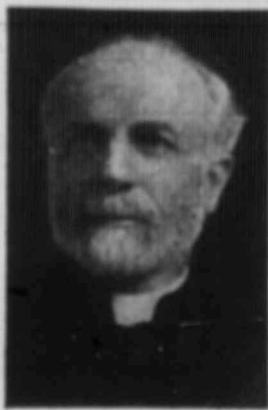
On the other hand, conscience may become morbidly sensitive and condemn what is not wrong. When I was a youth I lived three years in Montreal and never set foot on St. Helen's Island, though I greatly desired to see it for its military and scenic interest. But one could only reach it by a ferry and the ferry cost five cents and I never could justify myself in spending the five cents in what was after all unnecessary indulgence. Necessary exercise and recreation I could take by a walk up the mountain, which cost

nothing. The expenditure involved, it was true, was small, but there was a principle in the matter. And so at another time in my life I went about taking back some kindly greetings and compliments which were not quite true, but which had slipped out as such speeches do sometimes under the impulse to please. It was acutely painful and mortifying and perhaps taught me to watch my speech more carefully, but now, in some cases at least, I think it was a mistaken conception of duty. My conscience was working in a narrow and servile way, not in a large and generous and reasonable way.

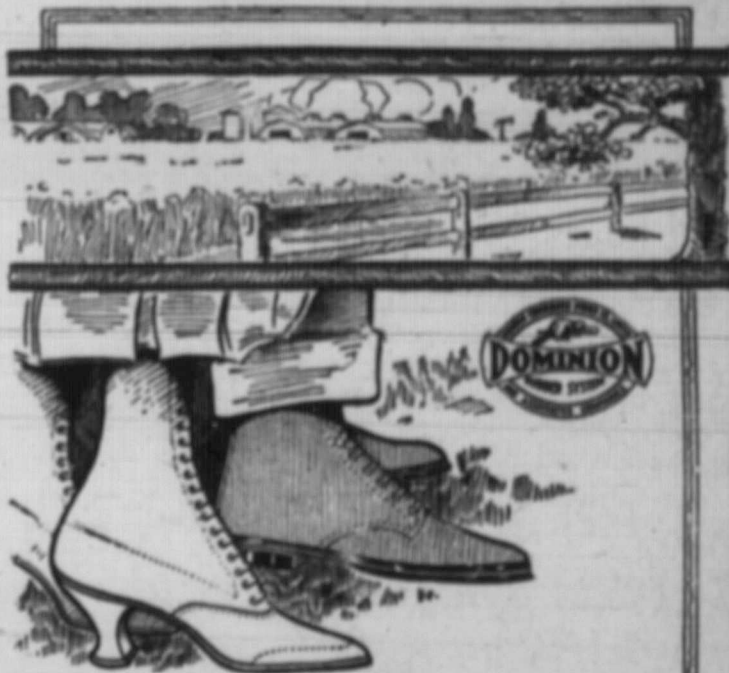
But after all, one must always obey one's conscience. Knowing it may be mistaken, willing always to receive fresh light, one must still obey. To disregard one's own conscience because it is dangerous or costly or unpopular or difficult to obey it or out of deference to other people's views brings guilt and shame and demoralization. One may even suspect that another person who differs from us is more likely to be right than we are, but that makes no difference. Till we see we are mistaken we must do what we ourselves think right.

And so people perhaps equally conscientious may be placed in very unhappy relations. A judge bound by the law may have to sentence to prison a man whom he may believe to be a really conscientious objector to military service. A soldier may be compelled by his conscience to refuse obedience to a military order, and an officer knowing and respecting his conscientiousness may yet with equal, though less costly, conscientiousness be obliged to punish him.

When John Huss, chained to the stake, was waiting for the torch to be applied, it is said a poor old peasant woman tottered up with a bundle of faggots. Huss asked her why she brought the wood and when she said she was a poor woman and firewood was scarce and dear, but she felt she must for so good a work as burning a heretic bring what she could, the martyr with Christlike magnanimity asked God's blessing on her and said, "Your gift may help to save your soul and mine." And so two conclusions seem to emerge. One is that, under all conditions we must follow our conscientious convictions. The other is that we should hold our convictions subject to change. We must always be willing to revise them. We must be open minded. If discussion or larger experience or Bible study or prayer can make us doubt any of our opinions we must be willing to doubt and even discard. The only healthy character is a changing one, or rather a growing one, for the changes in the ethical judgment of an honest and thoughtful man always mean growth and enlargement, a deeper insight, a fuller knowledge. Such change is not a see-saw or a pendulum swing. It is a spiral movement. Not often will things once deemed wrong be later deemed right, but things once through carelessness or habit or usage counted right will through a clearer and more penetrating and discriminating insight be seen to be wrong.



Dr. BLAND



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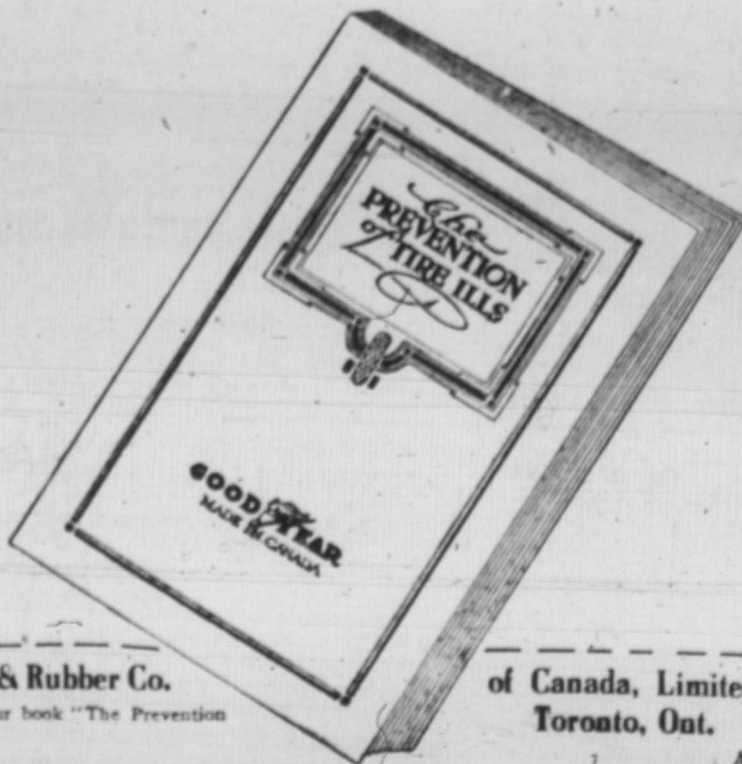
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## The People and the Railroads

Continued from Page 7

action with the aid granted the rail-ways in 1916 that the government de-cided to have an inquiry made into the whole railway system of Canada, the outcome of the inquiry being the Dray-ton-Acworth report, which recommended the acquisition by the government of the Canadian Northern, Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific railways, and set forth the methods by which they should be acquired, as well as the methods by which they should be oper-ated. The report, it will also be re-called, favored the acquisition of the entire stock of the Canadian Northern and recommended that compensation should be made therefore by allotment to the proprietors of certain proportion of the stock, which proportion was to be determined by arbitration. As to the Grand Trunk railway the report recommended the acquisition of the guaranteed stock, the first, second and third preference stock and the common stock of that railway, upon payment to the shareholders of a moderate but sub-stantial percentage of \$3,600,000 per annum, that sum representing the aver-age annual dividends paid upon such stocks during a period of ten years before the report was made.

It is apparent that the proposal to purchase the Grand Trunk as well as to take over the G.T.P. is in line with the suggestions made in the Drayton-Acworth report, and that the labors of the commissioners have not, from the standpoint of the public welfare, been in vain.

The National Transcontinental rail-way having become a government oper-ated line, it is not necessary to re-view the well-known facts relating to its construction and cost to the country. The story of its failure to fulfill the expectations of the men who planned this enterprise is written large in the recent history of the country. Admit-tedly, this failure was emphasized by the conditions produced by the war, but even had there been no war the N.T.R. would still be a white elephant of considerable proportions.

### The Generosity of Governments

An article of this kind would be in-complete without a reference to the amount of aid which governments of the Dominion have given to the Canadian railways. According to the latest avail-able report of the Comptroller of Rail-way Statistics, the Dominion govern-ment has advanced to the railways cash aggregating the enormous total of \$185,493,913. This sum includes cash sub-sidies, loans, cost of lines handed over to the C.P.R. and the implementing clause of the G.T.P. agreement. But it does not include the purchase of Grand Trunk Pacific bonds aggregating over 33,000,000 by the government. The Dominion government has also con-structed and now operates the N.T.R., on which an expenditure of \$163,797,784 had taken place up to March 31, 1917. Incidentally it might be observed that the provinces have given cash as-sistance in excess of \$37,000,000, while aid from municipalities has been ap-proximately \$18,000,000.

Land grants to railways by the Dominion government have amounted to 31,864,074 acres, while provincial grants have increased the free land acreage received to 44,996,989 acres. The Dominion has not made any land grants in aid of railways since 1894.

Guarantees of bonds have been sub-stituted in large measure for other forms of aid during recent years. The Comptroller of Railway Statistics, while stating that it is difficult to get an accurate statement of facts in regard to the precise amount of aid granted in this form, finds that the Dominion government has authorized bond guar-antees to the amount of \$189,666,539, while provincial guarantees have swelled this amount to the enormous total of \$407,029,064. Guarantees actually earned by the railways total \$352,392,681.

The foregoing figures indicate clearly the extent to which the railways of the Dominion are indebted to the fed-eral and provincial treasuries and afford in themselves a sufficient argument to

demonstrate the a policy of N.T.R. including the C strongest argum inclusion of the prous of the r alization plan i circumstances t mense value of C.P.R. and its a prosperity ut tributed to b taking over of the financing plan of national easy task. Wit great capacity the government the financial l involved in con alization of all the people to b and this, how postponement o for a considera

### One Cause

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"I have a "condemned was great e But I want notion held Canadian pe tude to the we-gave ex materials re of that road, enormous va dition we ga large loans asked for th Pacific exten all its possi his trumpet, tion which p the concessi approximate 30 years."

Mr. Rich that in add the C.P.R. p contributed Provincial ; sidinary con 600,000; B; over 6,000,0 net the con He estimat- cinding the freedom fr received al to \$750,00 proas-tes Shaughness places upon today."

This eno in conjunc to railway a strong Canada's the propo When the C.P.R. is other syst that there to advanc solidate facilities ing the o the hands ship of th people

demonstrate the positive necessity for a policy of nationalization of all lines, including the C.P.R. But perhaps the strongest argument in support of the inclusion of the biggest and most prosperous of the railways in any nationalization plan is to be found in the circumstances that, owing to the immense value of the aid received by the C.P.R. and its consequent prosperity, a prosperity undoubtedly greatly contributed to by good management, the taking over of that system would make the financing of any well thought out plan of nationalization a comparatively easy task. Without the C.P.R. and its great capacity for producing dividends, the government may quite possibly find the financial burden which would be involved in connection with the nationalization of other lines too onerous for the people to bear at the present time, and this, possibly, might lead to a postponement of the government's plans for a considerable time.

**One Cause of C.P.R. Prosperity**

During the railway debate, R. L. Richardson, member for Selkirk, dealt in a most illuminating way with the assistance given by the people of Canada to C.P.R. enterprises. He pointed out that before the advent to power of the Macdonald government in 1878, the Mackenzie administration had spent 35,000,000 in construction work on the C.P.R. as a public undertaking. The new government reverted to the policy of private ownership and handed these lines over to the Company. They gave further to that system \$25,000,000 in cash, 25,000,000 acres of land on which the company had realized over \$1,000,000,000, and still have remaining 11,000,000 acres, which they estimate at a value of considerably over \$100,000,000. In all the C.P.R. received in the beginning of its enterprise cash and land which will yield the sum of \$250,000,000, which is more than the original estimate of the cost of the construction of the line.

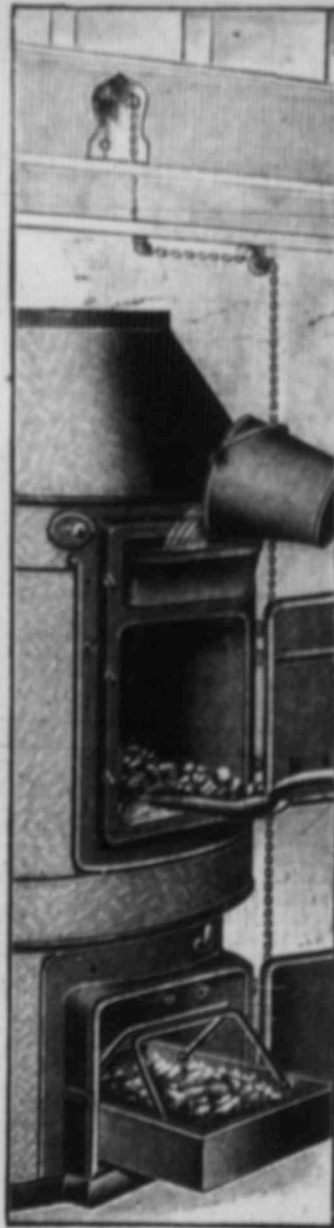
"I have not," said Mr. Richardson, "condemned the bargain made. There was great excuse for it at the time. But I want to explode the absurd notion held by many people that the Canadian people owe a debt of gratitude to the Canadian railroads. Then we gave exemption of duties on the materials required in the construction of that road, which was a concession of enormous value at that time. In addition we gave from the public treasury large loans whenever the company asked for them. We gave the Canadian Pacific exemption from taxation upon all its possessions until Gabriel blows his trumpet. Based on the rate of taxation which prevails in the United States, the concession amounts to the appalling approximate sum of \$500,000,000 every 30 years."

Mr. Richardson further pointed out that in addition to the aid granted to the C.P.R. proper, over \$30,000,000 were contributed to subsidiary companies. Provincial governments granted to subsidiary companies of the C.P.R. \$12,000,000; British Columbia contributed over 6,000,000 acres of land, which will net the company a large sum of money. He estimated that under all heads, including the estimate of the value of freedom from taxation, the C.P.R. has received aid amounting approximately to \$750,000,000, "which almost approaches the valuation that Lord Shaughnessy, in his recent manifesto, places upon the assets of the company today."

This enormous sum, when considered in conjunction with the figures relating to railway assistance in general, make a strong case for the inclusion of Canada's premier railway system in the proposed nationalization scheme. When the financial strength of the C.P.R. is contrasted with that of the other systems the case is made so strong that there is no reasonable argument to advance against the plan to consolidate all the land transportation facilities of the country, thereby placing the control of rates absolutely in the hands of the government and ownership of the system in the hands of the people.

# Furnace Management

## Ease of the Sunshine



Feeding the furnace;

- shaking down the ashes,
- removing the ashes,
- keeping the health-giving water pan filled,
- fixing the drafts for the night,

-those are the five major operations in managing a furnace—and what a trial of the temper and destruction of your raiment any one of them may be.

If your furnace is the famous McClary Sunshine these operations will cause you little more trouble or effort than winding up the clock.

The feed door of the Sunshine is big—you don't hit the side and damage your shovel and temper and scatter coal and naughty words all over the basement.

You don't shake the Sunshine grates, you merely rock them a few times,

—and the ashes drop from the perpendicular fire-box walls and grates and are guided into the big ash pan,

—and you lift the ash pan out with handles that are always cool.

—No shovelling of ashes—no ash dust on your clothes or in your hair or in the house.

And at night, without going down to the basement, you drop the damper and open the check with pulls that always work.

And the water pan is right above the fuel door—very accessible—in plain view, where you can't forget it.

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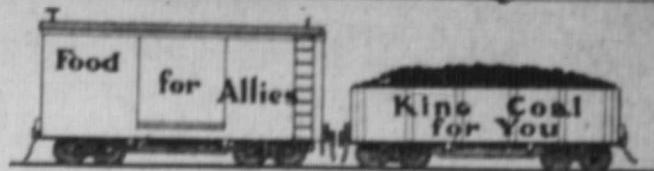
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# The Country Homemakers

Convention Sociability

Conducted by Mary P. McCallum

**F**VERY convention has some firsts which make it quite unlike any other convention that ever was convened. Your editor has attended six annual provincial conventions of farm women in as many months, and has realized as each one unfolds, and has realized that it had never passed into history that it had some feature that made it quite distinct and unlike any of the other ones. The Manitoba Women's Convention, whose convention came first, showed an aptitude for hard and unflinching work that has not been equalled by any subsequent convention. From 9:30 in the morning till 10:30 at night the regular hours were many of the regular meetings which reached into the small hours of the next morning.

To our home. The crops were pretty disappointing when we left home and many of us felt that we should not come, but this rain assured us that everything will be alright yet. Eric wonders that they were disposed to make queries. The rain saved a whole year's work and anxiety and a crop this year means very much to the whole world. Even the elements helped Miss Peckley, Jean Robertson and Professor Greenwood to make the Homemakers' convention the happy pleasant occasion it was.

Both in England and the United States there is a strong movement in favor of giving an even more prominent place to public health administration than it has had in the past, and in England particularly there is every reason to believe that the formation of a ministry of health will soon be effected. Canadian cannot afford to neglect in the background in respect to the public health of our own country, and look with confidence to a realization by the government of the generally good for a federal health service with wide powers.

Speaking on the subject of child welfare to one of Winnipeg's daily papers, Dr. Ross said: "To me, the tragedy of this earth is a human child. The natural inheritance of a child is a sense of freedom, joy and strength of mind. He is robbed of it all by disease. To me, the most tragic incident of civilization is a diseased child—that civilization that should still and let a little child, through ignorance of his parent or teacher, or any other cause, be robbed of this divine inheritance of the joy and happiness of childhood. Medical inspection is intended to prevent that tragedy, to help remove that terrible indictment against our Christian civilization. The physician and the teacher are necessarily the main agencies in this work. Medical inspection, then, opens a new door of larger service to childhood, to civilization and posterity."

**First Date**  
THE Grain Convention held in the honor of Manitoba in that for women has not been very much of the same. The large attendance after the application the appointment are taken national affairs of the day presided at the afternoon. Mrs. T. B. Miller, of 1 comprehensively of the organization of the future of the possibilities in 1 section, while the movement to the Mrs. McCallum. The Girls' program of the first convention in 1913, when 5 present, to its development as and spent of session, such as come tax, the Hospital Act, C. H. Burnett meeting. Mrs. Horton, Mrs. However, on Teacher's Richardson on Organization of the reading a generally variety to a 5 supper was Hall by the branch. Convivial the power-fully, economic well-organized women gain necessity of at that the protocol in J. D. Whitman W.S.G.O.A.

## Federal Health Board

The first annual convention of the Canadian Public Health Association was held recently in the city of Hamilton, Ont., and was attended by delegates from all parts of the province and from many municipal health departments throughout Canada. Manitoba was represented by Dr. M. R. Fraser, of the provincial health-department, who is at present in the east.



An Assessor from the Beehive.

Among the many subjects that were taken up and dealt with, the two principal features were a discussion on the establishment of a federal department of health and child welfare work. From all quarters of Canada there has come the demand for the establishment of a Dominion department of health. The idea is by no means a new one, and cogent reasons have frequently been set forward in illustrating the great desirability of a federal organization which might coordinate and supplement the activities of the provincial organizations. The war has created new problems which cannot be successfully coped with in the absence of a central directing bureau, and which have so accentuated our needs in this particular that all who are interested in

the preservation of the joy and happiness of childhood—of the strength and growth of childhood. Medical inspection is intended to prevent that tragedy, to help remove that terrible indictment against our Christian civilization. The physician and the teacher are necessarily the main agencies in this work. Medical inspection, then, opens a new door of larger service to childhood, to civilization and posterity."

And whereas the proposed bureau would not undertake administrative work, it would not make regulations concerning children, nor create institutions for them, but its duty would be to study and report upon conditions affecting the welfare of children, to present them clearly and promptly for what is called popular distribution. Those facts secured by the bureau, as the result of the investigation, should be published in a form approved by the minister of labor or the minister of the department taking it up.

And whereas we have little, if any, authoritative information concerning such questions as, infant mortality, the birthrate and record of births illegitimate, children's institutions, child immigration, child desertion, child labor, dangerous occupations, accidents and diseases of children, children's courts, children's playgrounds, mother's pensions, mental defectives, race degeneracy, health and training of the child, etc.;

## Health Great Economic Asset

With our country at war, industrial, family, and community health is our greatest economic asset, and is entitled to receive our best efforts for its preservation.

Public health work is keenly desired that our federal government shall take this matter seriously in hand and make prompt and efficient provision for some such attention to research along public health lines, as is being carried on under the local government board of England—and by the United States public health service and kindred bodies elsewhere, but with the wider administrative powers which would associate with a separate department of government.

And whereas the conservation of child life as an asset by the state is at this time one of extreme urgency and a war problem;

Be it resolved that in the opinion of the women here assembled in conference, a child's bureau should be established by the federal government to enquire into these matters, to tabulate the results of these enquiries and to have these results available for use.

**Brando**  
The week of district was speakers for Wool, E. E. B. Miss Rose, Douglas and posed entirely for Miss Rose and speak to June 9. The as arranged women and of ent. D. G. concrete man explained the co-operative work done the X of Mrs. Gray outlining in an interesting way the activities of 1) Women's Grain Growers of 1917. She gave a survey of 1 pathology of 1 done and told the large number of 1000 women and 800000. She told how the organization had increased its membership in 1917. She gave a survey of 1 every woman the night hood laced with the Women's Rose then pointed out the problems

Perhaps they could not have been so merry and happy had it not been for the rain. After the first day, which was cold and windy the rain came in earnest. Towards the end of the second day there was a decided brightening up among the delegates. Some of us thought it was because they knew each other better and were freer and more kindly disposed to those with whom they were becoming acquainted. I asked several women why they were so much brighter and happier after the first day or two. The answer invariably was, "The rain! Many of our women have had messages from home saying that the rain is teaching also



Betty and the Buds.

the economic loss sustained through sickness and inefficiency is a direct drain on our country's resources. It, therefore, becomes our patriotic duty at this time, to see that neither our own health nor that of our neighbor is imperiled. Ignorance, superstition, and disease go hand in hand, and all the skill available should be vigorously directed against their spread. The attainment of this object can be greatly facilitated by the further establishment of

When father came home to dinner he observed a vacant chair at the table. "Where's the boy?" he asked, nodding to the chair.

"Harry is up-stairs," came in a tone of painful position from the mother.

"I hope he is not sick."

"He is not sick," continued the mother. "It grieves me to say, Richard, that our son, your son, has been heard swearing on the street. I heard him myself."

"Swearing?" explained the father. "I'll teach him to swear!" And with that the angry parent started up-stairs in the dark. Half-way up he stumbled and came down with his chin on the top step.

When the confusion had subsided Harry's mother was heard saying from the hallway: "That will do, Richard, dear. You have given him enough for one lesson."

THE Grain Convention held in the honor of Manitoba in that for women has not been very much of the same. The large attendance after the application the appointment are taken national affairs of the day presided at the afternoon. Mrs. T. B. Miller, of 1 comprehensively of the organization of the future of the possibilities in 1 section, while the movement to the Mrs. McCallum. The Girls' program of the first convention in 1913, when 5 present, to its development as and spent of session, such as come tax, the Hospital Act, C. H. Burnett meeting. Mrs. Horton, Mrs. However, on Teacher's Richardson on Organization of the reading a generally variety to a 5 supper was Hall by the branch. Convivial the power-fully, economic well-organized women gain necessity of at that the protocol in J. D. Whitman W.S.G.O.A.

# Farm Women's Clubs

## First District Convention

THE Grain Growers' district convention held in Oakville, June 8, proved an unqualified success. Oakville has the honor of being the first town in Manitoba in which a district convention for women has been held and the result has been very gratifying to those in charge of the management.

The large attendance of ladies at both afternoon and evening sessions indicates the appreciative interest that women are taking in the movement of national affairs and the political questions of the day. Mrs. Geo. Hight presided at the Women's Section and T. B. Milfar, of Portage la Prairie, dealt comprehensively with the purpose and aims of the organization forecasting a future of progressive legislation and possibilities in the life of the Women's Section, while Mrs. Barratt, of Bagot, showed the relation of the women's movement to the men's organization. Miss McCallum, Associate Editor of The Guide, reviewed the growth and progress of the Women's Section from the first convention held in Saskatchewan, in 1913, when 59 women delegates were present, to its present widely organized development and increasing activities, and opened up many subjects for discussion, such as the labor problem, income tax, the tariff, the Municipal Hospital Act, etc.

C. H. Burnell presided at the evening meeting. Addresses were given by Mr. Horton, Miss Annie Hutchinson, of Beaverton, Miss Rural Hatway, from a Teacher's Standpoint, and Ben Richardson on "The Need of Future Organization of the Grain Growers." The reading and musical numbers so generously contributed made a pleasing variety to a very interesting program. Supper was served in the Co-operative Hall by the ladies of the Oakville branch. Conventions such as these reveal the power that might be wielded socially, economically and politically by a well-organized body of men and women grain growers, and show the necessity of strong organization to combat the protected forces that are entrenched in powerful opposition.—Mrs. J. D. Whitmore, secretary, Oakville, W.S.G.G.A.

## Brandon District Work

The week of work in the Brandon district was especially encouraging. The speakers for this series were W. R. Wool, E. E. Bayne, D. G. McKenzie and Miss Rose. The first meeting was at Douglas and as the audience was composed entirely of men it was arranged for Miss Rose to come back to Douglas and speak to the women on Saturday, June 9. The second meeting was held as arranged and a large number of women and quite a few men were present. D. G. McKenzie in a brief and concise manner explained the co-operation work done in the Forest branch. Mrs. Gray outlined in an interesting way the activities of the Women Grain Growers at Forest. She gave a survey of the petriotic work done and told of the large numbers of boxes which this branch has sent overseas. She told how their section had increased its membership from 14 now practically every woman in the neighborhood belonged to the Women's Section. Miss Rose then explained some of the problems of

the farmer and insisted that our farm people must stand united for their own welfare. She explained the necessity of every woman helping on the farmer's cause. No section was organized as the women have several other sections through which they are working and they wanted time to consider the matter of having a section.

On Tuesday evening the speakers addressed the branch at Kenney. The women of the newly organized section at Kenney were very interested in Grain Growers work. A vision of the importance of our farm people's cause is making Kenney an important branch.

Wednesday afternoon Miss Rose addressed the Women's Section of Forest. The women of Forest have a very full month's work mapped out. The section is composed of very busy women who are continually doing just a little bit more. Over 30 women were present. Miss Rose spoke of the necessity of women's work in every phase of life in the community, province and nation. Our women while busy looking after their homes and sending comforts overseas must find time to study the needs of our women at home. Wellness day evening the speakers spoke to the Little Souris branch. The church was filled. Half the audience was women. The Women's Section at Little Souris are serious workers. They have planned many good times and are of the type of women who can combine work and a good time to the best advantage.

The meeting at Justice on Thursday, June 7, was held in the school house. The women, well organized for Red Cross, wished to have time to consider. Many signified their willingness to join the Grain Growers Association. Justice is a place where we may hope soon to see a progressive Women's Section. Friday, June 8, a meeting was held at Chater. The school was filled and a large number of women were present. Ten women names were given as new members. The hour was too late to organize but the women of Chater hope to have a fully organized Women's Section in the very near future. The district officers of Brandon had the week's work well planned. They helped the speakers from the Central office in many ways. In every case a kind welcome was extended to the women to join each branch. Each branch seemed to have the family spirit and the spirit of good will could be felt.—Amy J. Roe.

## A Wonderful Record

The Cleveland Homemakers' Club, a small branch of the stronger organization, was started several years ago, when the movement was first made in the province by the university. Our interest in the work is steadily growing and, while the maximum membership is only about 15, we have suc-

ceeded in holding together and doing a considerable amount of useful work, at the same time learning the invaluable lessons of co-operation—the co-operation which is slowly but steadily gaining ground throughout the wide-awake world and without which our political, religious and economic structures must totter to their fall.

The outbreak of war during the year we organized turned our energies in one direction, with the result that we, in common with others, have worked as much to do our bit for the world cause as for the original purpose of the organization, social progress in the neighborhood.

By the familiar, but sometimes disapproved, method of raising funds by social gatherings of various kinds, and also by direct contributions, we have been enabled to do a part in the financial side of war work. In addition to this our efforts have been lent towards packing boxes for the soldiers overseas and the making of hospital supplies in connection with the Red Cross Society. A limited number of workers cannot accomplish wonders, but with the assistance of others in our own and neighboring districts we have found the work on the whole very encouraging and well worth the time and energy expended upon it.

We have profited by the offer of the university regarding assistance with a permanent library and have procured a small but excellent collection of books of a varied nature. These are appreciated, and since they range from fiction to social and economic problems, they afford both entertainment and educational matter.

Owing to the fact that our membership is small, one of the greatest difficulties with which we have had to contend from the first is that of making our meetings interesting to all and as attractive enough, both in efficiency and good cheer, to make an active worker of every member. Our programs are varied, consisting of papers on special topics, open discussions, musical selections, housekeeping suggestions and so on. We see room for improvement, but instead of being discouraged by that fact we must consider it the attitude of mind without which there can be no real progress. The several women's organizations, among them the Saskatchewan Homemakers' Club, are doing a worthy work in awakening in the women of our land a realization of their capability and untired power. The ideal of womanhood is not to become masculine or to supplant man, but rather to develop the best in femininity and to co-operate in all the problems of the day with that half of the race which is better equipped by training, but not superior in potential intellectuality. Co-education and co-operation

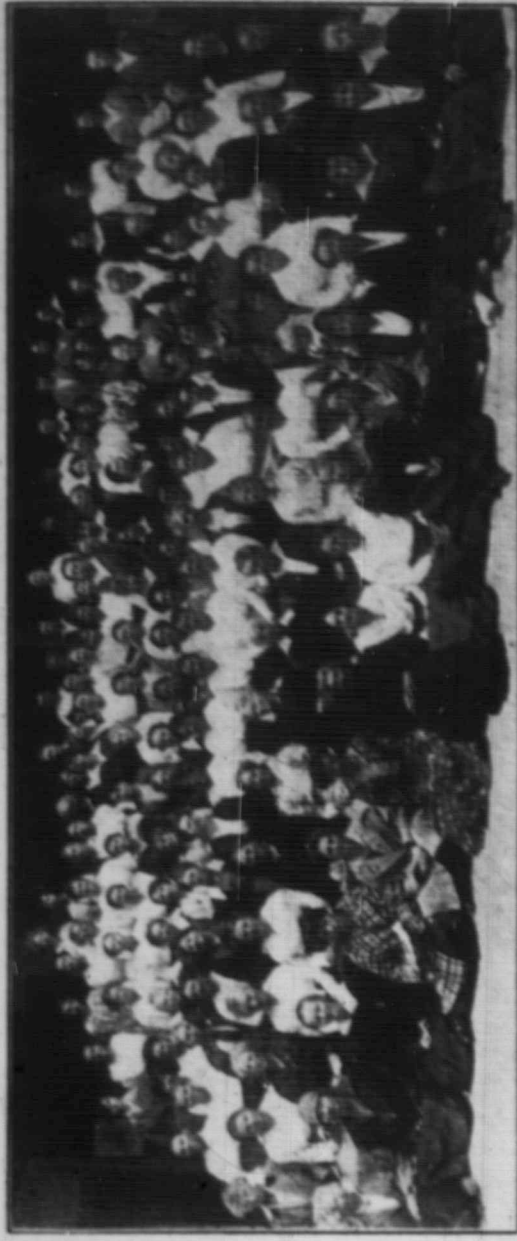
are indispensable to progression. The entrance of women into club work must ultimately educate them in the line of intellectual and executive work in which only the exceptional women have appeared in the past. Latent ability can be developed only by training and practice. We must prove our capability and rise by merit into the ranks of those who have already spent years in direct or indirect preparation for that sphere into which we are now entering.—Mary Isabel Scott, Cleveland H.M.C., Hartford, Conn.

## Four Years' History

The Arnsand Home Economics Society started in May, 1915, with only 12 members. Our first meeting was not for June 16, but owing to a heavy fall of rain our members were disappointed. It was some time to come, but the roads were impassable. However, we waited patiently until July, and 14 members were present, two having joined in the meantime. We had a splendid program on canning and preserving; also a good demonstration on the economical use of meat. We had our program printed and started right into home economic work. At the end of our first year we had 20 members, which covered an area of 25 acres. Only three members are living in town. During our second year we had more useful demonstrations and papers. For our December meeting we had a sale of work and a concert, which realized \$105. It was divided between the Belgian Relief, Prisoners of War and Returned Soldiers' funds. We have had several demonstrations in cooking, home nursing, millinery and sewing, by the different ladies sent out by the department of agriculture. Only those who have attended these classes know the great help they have been to the country people. Many of our members are very busy, butting for the Red Cross Society. One lady has kindly put up a hand-embroidered cushion to be raffled for patriotic purposes. Already a goodly number of tickets have been sold. We are intending to have a bazaar in the near future. The proceeds will be for patriotic purposes also. All our members are very busy women, as most country women are, but we all try to attend our monthly meetings if possible, for we do enjoy them so much. We have started our fourth year with 46 members, and \$19 in the bank, and with bright prospects for more members to help our happy and useful society.—Secretary, Arnsand H.E.S., Arnsand, Man.

## A New Section

On Thursday, May 30, Mrs. Bowden, of Wapella, met the ladies of Busy Slope at the home of Mrs. Jos. Gray, and formed a branch of the W.G.G.A. Miss Bowden gave a short talk on the aims of the association, which are not only along the lines of patriotic work, but of practical aid to each other in the community. The officers elected were President, Mrs. Wm. Price; vice-president, Mrs. A. E. Price; secretary, Mrs. Thom Gray; club reporter, Mrs. J. Headly; director, Miss Campbell; Mrs. Chiffell; Mrs. Lane and Mrs. Jos. Gray. Arrangements were made with Miss Gordon for Red Cross work, and a meeting was held at Mrs. Thom Gray's where the work was commenced.



Homemakers in Convention at Saskatoon. Mrs. Dawson, of the Home Economics Societies of Manitoba, is the second from the right in the middle of the bottom row. Mrs. Dawson, of Brandon, is the first president of the one directly above Miss DeLary. In the second row, directly above Miss DeLary, is Mrs. Thorburn's left hand in Mrs. Hawken, of Periville. To Mrs. Hawken's left is Mrs. Miller, of Geo. Appleby, Saskatchewan, most famous scientific housekeeper, and to her left is Mrs. Doreen, of Paynton.

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## Saskatchewan Homemakers' Convention

'Report of Last Day's Proceedings

THE report of the last day's proceedings at the Homemaker's convention held in Saskatoon, June 25 to 28, was too late in reaching The Guide office to be included in last week's issue.

Friday's sessions were the heaviest of the convention. In the morning Mrs. Burrows, of Regina, was chairman, while in the afternoon Mrs. Kitchen, of Davidson, presided. Professor Baker, of the University gave a splendid address on poultry keeping in war-time. There is a particular need at this time, Professor Baker pointed out, for poultry raising. Poultry not only produces food but it does it more quickly than any other food producer. Poultry has an added advantage of being profitably kept almost anywhere. They occupy small space and feed largely on waste products.

The Professor pointed out that there are largely different circumstances prevailing today in poultry raising. Unless food is produced in increasing quantities famine is imminent. The cost of food for poultry has increased. Wages are much higher and there are fewer people to do the work. Careful selection is necessary if the poultry flock is to be 100 per cent. efficient. There is a large wastage at the present time. Professor Baker stated that \$6,000,000 had been lost on spoiled eggs during the last year. The speaker gave the delegates and visitors to the convention a hearty invitation to visit the poultry barns. Many of them availed themselves of the opportunity and learned much more of scientific poultry keeping.

### Milestones of Progress

Mrs. Rutter, of the University staff, gave an address on the milestones of progress in women's work during the past year. Many things during the year just gone mark this progress. Mrs. Rutter mentioned particularly Dominion prohibition, the federal enfranchisement of women, the appointing of five Canadian women judges, the election of three women to provincial legislatures, the Red Cross work has increased, the conference to Ottawa, the general adoption of plain living in high places, the nation-wide awakening to the acute need for health campaign, the admission of so many women to the medical profession, two graduates as Bachelor of Science in Agriculture and the admission by the Anglican church of women on their boards. These are only a few of the milestones of progress. Getting down to Saskatchewan the speaker pointed out that a special course for nurses had been established in Regina to fit them for rural school nurses. In the city of Saskatoon supervised playgrounds have been established. A community kitchen has also been constructed in Saskatoon. All these things mark the progress of women along increasingly co-operative lines. The speaker presented her address in an interesting way and has endeared herself to Saskatchewan Homemakers.

Professor Bates, director of school agriculture, gave an instructive address on rural education. The speaker said that education could not be dissociated from a measure of discipline. So much of education during the past had been

all-fashioned platitudes and far removed from the present day needs. Education after all, said the speaker, is the adjustment of the individual to the life he is going to live. The speaker made an appeal for a better training for teachers. He said that men and women were started off in the most important profession under the sun less trained than were the members of any other profession. He pleaded for a fairer education in rural schools, and after all, he said, the whole viewpoint of Saskatchewan is that of the agriculturist and should dominate education.

### Education in Citizenship

Mrs. E. R. Myers, president of the Citizens' Educational Board, addressed the delegates on education in citizenship. She related women's place in all of the sphere of the homemakers. Women's place she said was wherever she could be put to the best use, whether in the home or elsewhere.

Now that women have the franchise they must be trained, for no God-given sense of knowledge has enshrouded them to enable them to use the vote intelligently. Like any other business efficient citizenship requires trained men and women.

Mrs. Myers presented the aims and objects and plan of work for her organization and amplified it, asking at the same time for the co-operation of the Homemakers. An outline was read of a program for a small club. Splendid topics were suggested. Literature is to be prepared and distributed among other clubs rather than to organize local citizens educational clubs. The work can be carried on in this day of multitudinous duties in the way outlined.

A special feature of the Friday afternoon session was a discussion on the labor question. Mrs. Robertson, of Bradwell, thought that there was such a diversity of work in town and country that it is a specially difficult problem. Mrs. Murray, who was recently in attendance at a labor conference with the Department of Labor in Regina, explained the plan under project whereby town women might be diverted to the country. It seemed, however, to be the consensus of opinion that if there was tolerance on both sides the plan would be successful.

### The Community Spirit

Dean Rutherford gave the concluding address and left with the delegates a final inspiration and encouragement for the year ahead. He emphasized the great value of the community work. If community work is well done there is little need for the reaching out into national affairs. The community spirit might be said to permeate the whole convention. The joy and happiness of meeting together and living for a week in the University residence were not the smallest benefits of the convention. Women from far ends of the province met in friendly intercourse and went away much richer for the experience. That wonderful social experience in the 1918 convention cannot be over-estimated and must go with the delegates to make life just a little easier and more satisfying in the year to come. The 1918 Homemakers' convention was most surely a long milestone towards a better rural life in the province of Saskatchewan.



Miss A. DeLory, Director, Saskatchewan Homemakers' Clubs.

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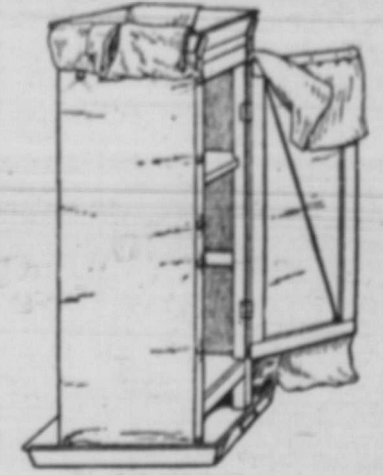
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Make a screened case 3½ feet high with the other dimensions 12 by 15 inches. If a solid top is used, simply place the water pan on this. Otherwise fit the pan closely into the opening of the top frame and support it by 1-inch



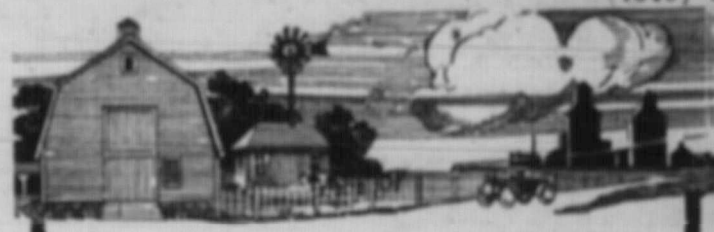
cleats, fastened to the inside of the frame. Place two movable shelves in the frame, 12 to 15 inches apart. Use a biscuit pan 12 inches square on the top to hold the water, and where the refrigerator is to be used have the whole thing standing in a large pan to catch any drip. The pans and case may be painted white, allowed to dry, and then enameled. A covering of white cotton flannel should be made to fit the frame. Have the smooth side out and button the covering on the frame with buggy or automobile curtain hooks and eyes, arranged so that the door may be opened without unfastening these hooks. This can easily be done by putting one row of hooks on the edge of the door near the latch and the other just opposite the opening with the hem on each side extended far enough to cover the crack at the edge of the door, so as to keep out the warm and outside air and retain the cooled air. This dress or covering will have to be hooked around the top edge also. Two double strips one-half the width of each side should be sewed on the top of each side and allowed to extend over about 2½ or 3 inches in the pan of water. The bottom of the covering should extend to the lower edge of the case.

"How useless you girls today are," lamented the old lady to her granddaughter. "Why, I actually don't believe you know what needles are for."

"How absurd you are, grandma!" protested the girl. "Of course I know what needles are for. They're to make the talking machine play."

"Your daughter," said Mrs. Oldcastle, after being conducted through the newly furnished wing of the magnificent palace occupied by the new rich Bullingtons, "has such a splendid vocabulary."


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# Young Canada Club

By Dixie Patton

**T**HE stories of "When I Would Like My Summer Holidays and Why," have been carefully read and judged and here they are for you to read. Don't you think they are pretty good? The contributions for the Blue Cross Fund for this week are—

Ernest G. Tyson, Box 51, Stavely, Alta. \$ 25  
 Beattie M. Currie, Peedee, Sask. 10  
 Frederick Hope, Waseca, Sask. 10  
 Lizzie McLellan, Netley Lake, Man. 25  
 Pearl Holstein, Yellow Grass, Sask. 25  
 Odell Voss, Neillburg, Sask. 25  
 Edol Emsman, Drumheller, Alta. 25  
 Bob Smith, Marshall, Sask. 20

—Dixie Patton

### Prefers the Summer First Prize Story

This is my first letter to your interesting club. I thought I would try in the new contest. I would like my holidays in June or July because it is so hot to go to school then. We can have more fun in the summer than in the winter because it is often too cold to go out to play in the winter. Often a crowd of us go berry-picking. We take our lunch with us and eat in the woods. It is also great fun to go to the creek and wade in the water or step across on stones where there are many.

We had a picnic by the Cut Arm Creek last year during our holidays. We took our lunch, including ice cream, and ate it under the trees. After lunch we put our dishes away and played a game of tag which lasted a long while. We then thought we would like a game of baseball. We had a real good game and enjoyed ourselves very much. Then we waded in the water for a while and had great fun. When it was almost time to go home we went and had another lunch. Then those who drove got their horses and went home.

There are many good ways to spend the holidays when they are in June or July. If the holidays were not in June or July we could not go berry-picking or have picnics on the creek bank. In the winter-time you cannot have such

sport because it is too cold. Therefore, I like to have holidays in the summer best.

I must close for this time, wishing the club much success. I hope to see my letter in print or at least receive a membership pin.—Lucy Toth, Gerald, Saskatchewan.

### Likes Them Best in Fall Second Prize Story

I like my holidays best in fall for there are hardly any mosquitoes. Such fun you have berry-picking and cutting grain. I love to see the wonderful colors of the trees about September and I like Indian Summer too. The things in the garden begin to turn brown and only a few late flowers replace the once radiant garden. In September we start to dig potatoes and other vegetables to store for winter use. The trees begin to put on their beautiful autumn tints of red, green and gold. Cranberry trees turn yellow and brown, and, with their red berries, look lovely. As our house is situated on a bank we can go for long walks and go to the river and have picnics.

With winter coming the days get cooler and once more you hear the

familiar "ding, ding" of the school bell. So back you go to school after happy holidays.—Gladys R. Smith, East-wistle, Alta.

### Holidays in Harvest Third Prize Story

I am 14 years old and am working on a farm. By working on a farm I will pass my entrance examinations. I would rather have my holidays in the harvest. My reasons are, since we can work out on a farm in the spring we want our holidays later. A farmer can sow more grain than he can cut in the same length of time. Thus the need for more help during the harvest. And boys can draw grain to the elevator and get it on its way to the Allies, Britain, France and Italy, before a car shortage occurs which keeps the grain lying in the elevators.—Gordon Dow, Neville, Sask.

### Likes Summer Best

This is my second letter to the Young Canada Club. I'm very interested with the Doo Dads. They are always playing a trick on Percy Haw Haw. I am going to tell when I would like my summer holidays and why: I would like them

next month for about then it will be very hot, nearly too hot to study. And I think we will have them about the end of the month. I would like our holidays to be pretty soon, before the water dries up in the ponds for I just love to be out in the water in the summer-time. I am enclosing 25 cents for the Blue Cross.—Raymond William Frame, Neville, Saskatchewan.

### Some Camp Visitors

This is my second letter to this club. I did not see my last letter in print so I thought I had better try again. I am going to tell you about when I was out camping at Rock Lake. It is just 12 miles from here. We camped in a tent and at night you could hear the squirrels running about. My friend saw one come right up on to her bed. In the morning you could look up and see the crows walking around on the top of the tent. There was a nice big swing there and it was nice to have a high swing along not far from our tent. It was good water to drink. I liked rowing on the river. It was nice to put your hands into the water and make it ripple. I did not want to come home when it was time because I was having such a good time.

I would like to correspond with any girl my own age. I am 11 years old. I have two brothers and two sisters. I hope that this letter will not go to the W.P.B.

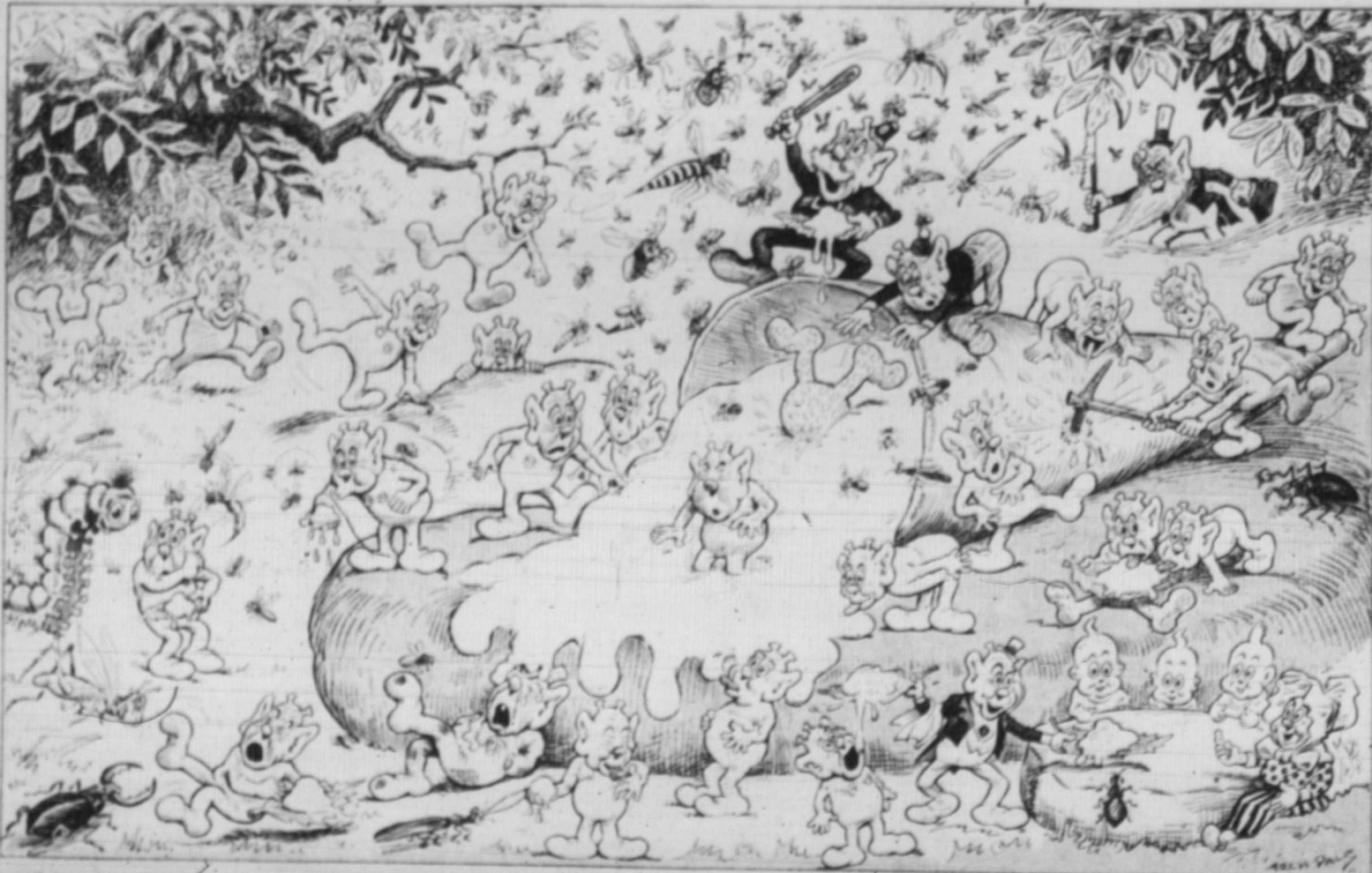
Wishing the club much success.—Alicia V. McGowan, Pilot Mound, Man.

### Likes Autumn Holidays

I would like my holidays in autumn so I could help at home. My oldest brother was plowing, seeding and harrowing. He is only ten years old. My other two brothers catch gophers. I go to school. I am 11 years old. I help my mother in the house and feed the chickens and little turkeys. I have two little sisters but they are not going to school. I did not get my membership pin. Will you please send it soon.—Sarah Alice McGee, Deloraine, Man.

### THE DOO DADS FIND AN ICE CREAM CONE

WHOEVER could have lost an ice cream cone in the Wonderland of Doo! It must have been someone who was out with a picnic party. But whoever it was the Doo Dads were not long in finding it. They were hiding in the bushes and noticed that it had been left behind for, just as soon as it was seen, out they rushed and here they are having a wonderful time of it! Flannel Foot, the Cop, is on top of the cone. He has some of the ice cream on a leaf and was just ready to begin his feast when the wasps and mosquitoes began swarming around. See how he is trying to beat them off with his stick. However, they do not seem to be any more afraid of him than the Doo Dads usually are. Poor Holly has tumbled in head first, and Polly thinks it is the last of his little brother. Our greedy little Doo Dad waded right into the ice cream. He wishes he were out of it for now how he is shivering with the cold. Here is the old lady Doo Dad with three of the Doo Dads. Like the gallant little gentleman he is, is seeing that they are served first. Old Doo Sawbones is coming on the run. He is sure the Doo Dads will all get a dreadful cold after eating so much ice cream. Do you see that little Doo Dad who is feeling the ice cream with his finger. He doesn't know whether it is cold or hot. That other young fellow is sure that it is hot for see how he is blowing on it to cool it. All are greatly excited except Sleepy Sam, the Hobo. The little laxybones is actually having a shoozem when he could be having a great feast. His nap will be out pretty soon, however, for see how the ice cream is running over his head. If the Doo Dads would not get so excited they could have all the ice cream they wanted before it melted.



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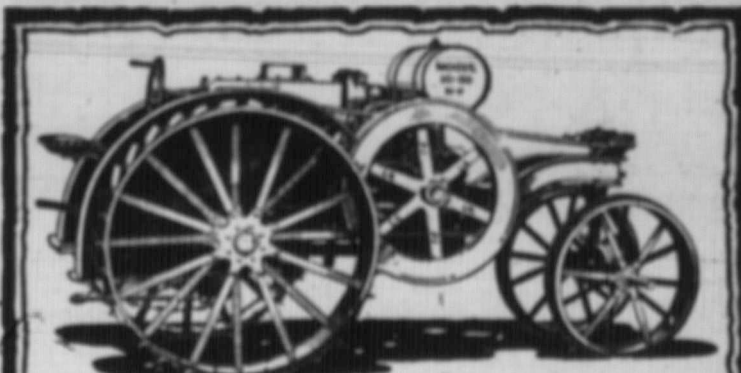


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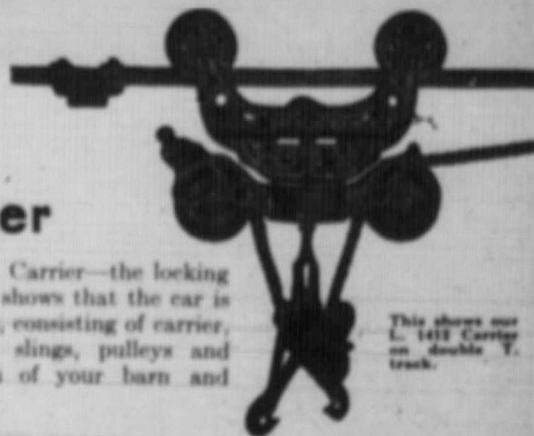
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If you are building the new barn this year or simply fixing over the old one, figure on all the necessary improvements while you are on it. It's easier to equip a barn with labor savers when you are building, but U.G.G. equipment can be used to advantage on either old or new buildings.



## U.G.G. Sling Carrier

The illustration shows the main points of the U.G.G. Carrier—the locking device, the strength which means durability, and also shows that the car is reversible and swivel. We can supply complete outfits, consisting of carrier, track, hangers, brackets, slings, pulleys and rope. Tell us the length of your barn and get our prices.

This shows our L. 1413 Carrier on double T. track.



## Barn Gable Door Hangers and Tracks

Especially designed to meet the demand for easily operated doors. Particularly good where sling carriers are used. Each door is counter-balanced by weights. See catalog page 115. Give us size and get prices.

## Sheet Metal Roofing and Siding -- Eave-troughing and Supplies

We can supply you with everything in sheet metal. Our stock includes metal roofing, siding in several patterns, ridge roll, hip covering, eave starters, end flashing, nails, washers, ventilators, eave-troughing, end caps, mitres, hangers, conductor pipe, centre drops, elbows, funnels, wire strainers, etc. We can submit a reasonable estimate on this work.

## Steel Stalls

The cow stall shown is manufactured from 1½ inch tubing, Japan finished. Complete single stall includes one steel stanchion with top clamp and cement clevis, one post, one double curved partition with stanchion rest and sufficient head rail. F.o.b. Winnipeg, \$7.50.



No matter what repair work you have around your farm, no matter what new buildings you are putting up, U.G.G. can help you get the most value for your money. Use this builders' supply department all you can because it can supply you everything you need for a building from lumber to nails. **WRITE US TO-NIGHT.**

**UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.**  
WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY

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**YOU CAN SMILE AT THE SHORT SEASON**

when you have a 24-hour-a-day power to plow or harrow or seed.

**THE HAPPY FARMER TRACTOR**  
Model B. 12-24 h.p. Kerosene

is a perfect kerosene burner—no smoke—no carbon. Economical in operation—speedy—pulls 3 plows or 2000 lbs.—develops 24 h.p. on the belt. It's a thrifty tractor because it uses every ounce of fuel and you can rely on it for steady continuous service. Ask for more information.

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**HAPPY FARMER CO. Ltd.**  
HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG  
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7th Ave. and Halifax St., Regina  
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We have a circular showing our stock and prices of paints for interior and exterior, floors, barn and elevators, wagons, etc. Also varnish for inside and outside work, floor lac varnish stain, shingle stain, white enamel, oil wood stains. Also complete line of brushes. Get our new prices.

**Hides and Wool**

We are wanting all the hides and wool you can ship in.

**LONG PRICES AND QUICK RETURNS**

**Wheat City Tannery Limited**  
BRANDON, MAN.

References: Bank of Commerce and all Express Companies.

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

**LIVE POULTRY WANTED**

Farmers who have not shipped to us yet we would be pleased to make a trial of shipment; you will prove yourself we are giving good weight and fair prices. We prepay crates to any part in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Fat Hens, 5 lbs. and over, per lb. 25c  
Hens, any size, per lb. 23c  
Ducks, per lb. 24c  
Turkeys, in good condition, per lb. 24c  
Geese, per lb. 18c  
Old Roosters, per lb. 18c  
Young Roosters, good condition, lb. 22c

These Prices Guaranteed Till Next Issue, from date, F.O.B. Winnipeg. All these prices are for Poultry in Marketable Condition.

**Royal Produce Trading Co.**  
97 AIKENS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

**THE MARTIN DITCHER AND GRADER**  
DIGS YOUR DITCHES GRADES YOUR ROADS

EASILY QUICKLY CHEAPLY

REVERSIBLE ADJUSTABLE



PAID DELIVERY IN ONE DAY

**DOES THE WORK OF 30 MEN**  
SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET

The Preston Car & Coach Co. Limited  
54 DOVER ST. PRESTON CANADA

**Live Poultry and Eggs WANTED**

**EGGS**—We are paying highest market price. Egg crates supplied on request.

Old Hens, per lb. 22c to 25c  
Ducks, per lb. 23c  
Young Roosters, per lb. 22c  
Turkeys, per lb. 25c  
Geese, per lb. 20c

Highest Market Price Paid for Broilers.

Old Birds in Good Condition.

We are prepaying crates to any part in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

**MONEY ORDER MAILED DAILY**

**Standard Produce Co.**  
43 CHARLES ST. WINNIPEG

**POULTRY PRICES**

Hens, 5 lbs. and up, per lb. \$0.25  
Hens, under 5 lbs., per lb. .23  
Roosters, 1 year old, in good condition, per lb. .25  
Old Roosters, per lb. .20  
Old Ducks, any size, per lb. .25  
Young Ducks, per lb. .27  
Broilers, per lb. .30  
Geese, per lb. .18  
Turkeys, in good condition, per lb. .25

All Prices are Live Weight F.O.B. Winnipeg

The Prices quoted are for Poultry in Marketable Condition and are guaranteed for 15 days from date of this paper.

Write us today for Crates or ask your station agent for full information regarding crate requirements, then make crates yourself. Save time in shipping and crate charges out.

**TERMS: CASH, BANK MONEY ORDER ON RECEIPT OF GOODS.**

**Golden Star Fruit & Produce Co.**  
91 LUSTED AVENUE WINNIPEG

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in editorial and special article writing on The Grain Growers' Guide. Several of the articles dealing with the farmers' movement in the special Anniversary Number were, it was explained, written by him. The committee recommended his appointment as secretary. The appointment was made forthwith and Mr. Lambert was introduced to the Council, with most of the members of which he has, of course, been long and intimately acquainted.

**Seed Grain Situation**

The serious situation which may confront the farmers in some districts of the West in securing seed grain for the 1919 crop was also taken up. Reports indicated that in some sections the conditions of 1914 might be repeated. The representatives from Ontario called attention to the fall wheat situation

there. The total fall wheat yield would provide less than 25 per cent. of the amount required for this fall's seeding. A committee consisting of the president and secretary and Col. Fraser, of Ontario, was appointed to take steps to secure accurate information as to the seed grain situation in the prairie provinces. They were instructed to advise the government and the Board of Grain Supervisors of the conditions as they found them. They were further instructed to advise the government of the necessity of securing fall wheat for this year's seeding.

Mr. H. W. Wood referred to the conditions that arose last spring regarding the delivery of wheat to the elevators. A request had been sent out that the farmers deliver any wheat they had left with the result that some who

had made it a practice to hold over surplus wheat for seed purposes, had got the impression that the Board of Grain Supervisors had ordered them to deliver it. Mr. Wood and Mr. Rathwell got together and talked the matter over. They decided that it should not be made an order of the grain supervisors. The fact that the wrong impression had got abroad, however, had made the seed situation worse than it otherwise would have been.

**Freight Rate Increases**

Roderick McKenzie reported that the railways had made application to the Board of Railway Commissioners for a freight increase of 25 per cent. effective August 1. Reports to the effect that the railways were already preparing their new tariffs were in circulation. It was true that Mr. McAloo had raised the freight rates in the United States 25 per cent., explained Mr. McKenzie, but the rates to begin with were lower than they were here. In the United States they did not get the first increase of 15 per cent. on the Eastern lines. Besides, in the United States the government would get the profits, whereas in Canada they would go largely to the C.P.R. On motion by John Kennedy, a committee of five was appointed to take up the freight increase with full power to act.

**Meetings With Other Bodies**

A letter from Vere Brown, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, regarding short term credits was read to the Council. It raised various objections to the Short Term Credit Act which had been put in operation in Manitoba and requested a conference with the Council. Among other claims was one which stated that the members should assume unlimited liability for loans secured through the credit associations, and that the government should not assume any liability. A committee consisting of two members from each of the three provinces was appointed to go into the matter.

A conference with the Council was also requested by the Credit Men's Association. In fact, the association had gone so far as to appoint July 3 as the date for the conference and to write Mr. McKenzie that the date had been fixed. Mr. McKenzie at that time was in the East and the coming meeting of the Council had made it impossible to meet the credit men on that date. The secretary was instructed to inform the credit men and the bankers that the Council would be able to arrange a meeting some time during the last week of October or the first week of November. Mr. Gurney was asked if that time would be convenient for the Ontario men. "Ontario has got to that position where she is willing to make a sacrifice at any time to help the cause of the farmer," replied Mr. Gurney.

**The Question of Taxation**

As is usual at meetings of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, the question of taxation came up for discussion. It was felt, however, that this was becoming a matter of such moment that it would require a special meeting to deal with it at all adequately. Some interesting points were brought out in the short time the matter was open to discussion. One was that the Victory bonds were rapidly finding their way into the hands of financial institutions. Since the dividends were free from the income tax and a high rate of interest was realized they were looked upon as gilt-edged by the interests and special efforts were being put forth by some corporations to gather them in. Some mortgage companies were, for instance, finding that farmers were liquidating their indebtedness faster than new loans could be placed and had men out in the country buying up Victory bonds. The opinion was freely expressed that the dividends of future loans should not be exempt from income tax.

Mr. McKenzie was of the opinion that federal and provincial authorities should get together and determine which fields of taxation they should each exploit. There was already overlapping in the income tax. The statement that it should be put up to the Dominion government to pay more of the expenses of the war while it was in progress was vigorously applauded. Hon. Geo. Langley explained at some

length the general principles governing provincial taxation. He stated that the provinces were co-ordinated in the matter of subsidies from the Dominion treasury and that the changes in the subsidies must be uniform as regards the different provinces. He outlined the operation of the wild land tax in Saskatchewan. The surtax on wild lands in the provinces had yielded an average \$8, about \$700,000 a year for four years. This had formerly been expended by the municipalities. The new land tax, passed last session, would yield \$800,000 according to the estimate of Hon. Chas. Dunning. As far as the income tax was concerned he did not think that incomes of less than \$1,500 should be subject. It would prove to be a difficult matter to apply the income tax to farmers. Very few of them kept accounts and it was next to impossible for them to calculate what they had made from any year's operations.

"The organized farmers have always been ready to put forward land value taxation as an alternative for the tariff," said Mr. Langley. "It would not take one half as much out of the farmer's income to meet his share of the expenses of government. Under the tariff farmers are unconscious of the tax they are paying. The invisible tax was the biggest act of iniquity ever committed in the whole world of finance."

The coal shortage was also discussed by the council, and it was felt that the whole matter should be made the subject of an investigation by a royal commission. Shortages when coal was purchased in carlots direct from the mines were complained of, especially in Alberta. As much as a ton underweight to the car was reported and it was decided to gather specific instances and take the matter up with the Board of Railway Commissioners.

The proceedings of the meeting closed with an interesting account by Roderick McKenzie, of his trip through Eastern Canada, during which he attended the big farmers' meeting in Toronto, the manufacturers convention at Montreal, and did organization work in New Brunswick and Quebec. A report of his address will be published in an early issue of The Guide.

**Price Unchanged**

President Wilson has declared his intention of vetoing the agricultural appropriation bill recently passed by Congress, which fixed the price of wheat for 1918 at \$2.40 per bushel. President Wilson wants the price to remain at the present figure, \$2.21.

# Simplified Control



# Heider

The Real All-Purpose Tractor

Two Sizes, 12-20 and 9-16 H.P.

It's easy to drive a Heider Tractor. Move the one lever forward to go forward, pull it back to reverse. Seven speeds, either way. This is one of the reasons why you will find an owner Heider Tractor's manoeuvrability equaled by even less powerful tractors.

**Rock Island Farm Tools**

Plows, Discs, Planters, Seeders, Cultivators, Lathes, Hay Tools, Cross Cutters, Mowers, Spreaders, Gasoline Engines, etc.

Write for our Farm Tool Catalog.

It is one of the advantages of the Heider Special Drive that the big engine is in the tractor housing. Hence smooth, flexible power with low gears, fewer parts, less chance for breakdown, more capacity.

Write for Heider Catalog Heider Tractors equipped by 20 years of actual field work.

Manufactured by Rock Island Plow Co., Rock Island, Ill. Canadian Distributors: WATERLOO MANUFACTURING CO., P.O. Box 14, Perth, Ont., K1G 1A1, Toronto.

Model D, 9-16 h. p.

with Rock Island No. 9 plow attached to the tractor. Automatic power lift. Sold with or without plow attached.



Use Rock Island Plows and get the best results behind your tractor. The famous Rock Island "CTX" Bottoms turn the furrow slices clear over—prevent air spaces from stopping the moisture. Plow furrows about 1 1/2, 2, 3 or 4 "CTX" Bottoms.

**The World's Cheapest!**

**Quickest!!! Easiest!!! Way to Pull Stumps**

Guaranteed! Proved by every stump puller from coast to coast. Pulls up stumps from 1/2 to 12 inches diameter. Pulls up stumps from 1/2 to 12 inches diameter. Pulls up stumps from 1/2 to 12 inches diameter.

**Kirstin One-Man Stump Puller**

Patented double bearing drive, low gear of GIANT size and power. Pulls up stumps from 1/2 to 12 inches diameter. Pulls up stumps from 1/2 to 12 inches diameter. Pulls up stumps from 1/2 to 12 inches diameter.

A. J. Kirstin & Co., Dept. 316, Saskatoon.

**THE FAMOUS K. W. and Swiss HIGH TENSION MAGNETOS IN STOCK**

We Repair all makes Magneto and Ig Meters. Quality Work Guaranteed. Prompt Dispatch. Official Service Station.

**ACME MAGNETO WORKS, 276 Fort St., Winnipeg**

**HECLA Warm Air FURNACE**

**STEEL RIBBED FIRE POT**  
(A HECLA PATENT)  
EVERY RIB MEANS MORE HEAT

Save One Ton of Coal in Seven

GET GUARANTEED HOUSE HEATING PLANS & BOOKLET—FREE. If you are interested in Hot Water or Steam Heating ask for our Booklets on Atlantic Boilers & Hydro-Thermic Radiators.

Coupon: **CLARE BROS. WESTERN, LTD., WINNIPEG**

Please send me "Comfort and Health," also your guaranteed house heating plans.

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**For Men, Boys and Women**

**FOOT COMFORT**

Proper boots ease the strain of a hard day's work—that's why every farmer should wear

**Palmer-McLellan Chrome-Oil Farm Boots**

Light in weight, easy on the feet, wearing like iron, these boots meet the needs of the farmer better than any other boot on the market. Made in the general style of a moccasin, from selected hides, tanned by our FAMGUM CHROME-OIL PROCESS, the leather used in them is soft and pliable and gives with the movements of the foot. Built on right and left lasts, with counters and soles, they are neat and give utmost support to the feet. They are as nearly waterproof, too, as boots can be made, and the Chrome-Oil process of tanning keeps the leather from shrivelling up, hardening or cracking.

They'll give you greater comfort, satisfaction and wear for your money than any other boot made. Shipped postpaid at the following prices:

- Men's, 6 in. high, \$4.75; 9 in. high, \$5.25.
- Boys', 6 in. high, \$3.75; 9 in. high, \$4.00.
- Women's, 6 in. high, \$4.25; 9 in. high, \$4.45.
- Fitted with Tap Sole. Men's 70c extra. Boys' 60c extra. Women's 60c extra.

Waterproof paste per tin 25c.

In ordering state size and height required, and address your order to Dept. 5

**Palmer-McLellan Shoepack Co. Limited, Fredericton, N.B.**

**A.**

OUR MACHINERY... THE WORLD PRIZE WHEAT OATS FLAX BARLEY AND GRASS

It can right... with the frame... this year... When... Right...

25 in. Reapers, Mowers, Trusses...

# A. STANLEY JONES North Battleford SASKATCHEWAN

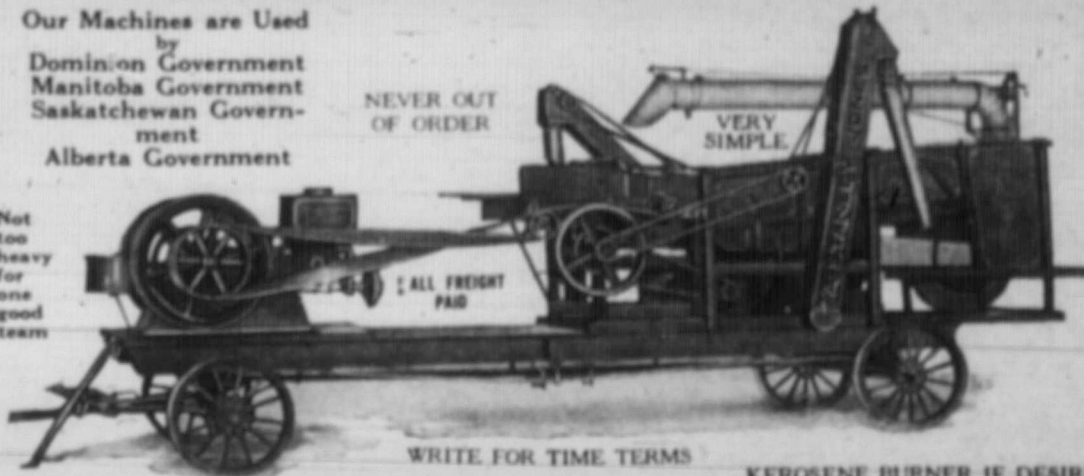
DON'T BUY any small thresher without knowing all about this one

OUR MACHINES THRESHED THE WORLD'S PRIZE WHEAT OATS FLAX BARLEY AND GRASS

Our Machines are Used by Dominion Government Manitoba Government Saskatchewan Government Alberta Government

NEVER OUT OF ORDER

VERY SIMPLE



WRITE FOR TIME TERMS

KEROSENE BURNER IF DESIRED

Sold in West for last SEVEN years

Repairs stocked in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta

Is a Separator chosen by Government good enough? And chosen, not because it was cheapest, but BECAUSE OF ITS WORK

It can be fitted with either straw carriers or blower. Special grate behind cylinder saves 80 per cent of grain right there. Cylinder bars of solid steel—NO WOOD. Platform included. A man and one helper can thresh with this machine quicker than they can stack. Nothing fancy or flimsy, made solid, strong and honest, with frame work of hard wood as heavy as many big rigs. DON'T TAKE A CHANCE—your grain is too valuable this year. SAVE ALL THE GRAIN with this machine.

When the crop is cut will you be running around to arrange for someone to thresh you out, or will you be independent with the Right Machine waiting all ready in your yard to pull in at the Right Moment.

28-in. Separator, 9 H.P. Engine with Straw Carriers, Magneto, Platform with Double Truss Rods and Freight Paid \$870

If a Blower is wanted and Straw Carriers are deducted it would come to \$1025

If you already have a Tractor buy the machine you can use without lots of help, with Trucks, All Belts and Fittings. Freight Paid \$500

The Question is NOT if you CAN afford it, but CAN YOU AFFORD TO DO WITHOUT IT!!  
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND GET FULL PARTICULARS, WE CAN'T TELL ALL HERE.

## GREAT DISPERSION SALE

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### Glencarnock Herd of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

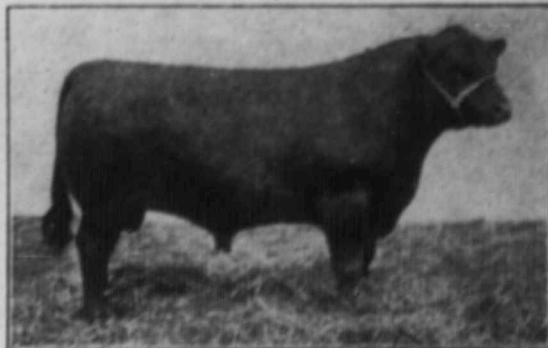
to be held at

BRANDON, MAN., ON FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1918



JAS. D. MCGREGOR.

Laird of Glencarnock  
2nd  
the 1250-lb. Junior Yearling Bull in the McGregor Sale at Brandon, July 26



125 Head

Every animal will be sold absolutely without reserve.

75 Breeding Cows

the majority of them with calves at foot

20 Yearling Heifers  
10 Bulls and

THE WHOLE 1918 SHOW HERD

125 HEAD  
The Greatest Herd of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle on the American Continent.

In this Sale will be offered such famous females as "Queen Eosie of Cullen," Imp., Champion at the Highland and Royal Shows of Scotland and England, and Champion female at Chicago. "Majesty Queen," Champion at Chicago, and at the 1917 Western Canadian Fair. This cow will be sold with Show Bull Calf at foot. "Pride of Glencarnock III," Junion Champion of Canada, 1917.

Also the great Show Bulls, "Pathfinder of Gwenzmar," an outstanding two-year-old, and "Glencarnock Laird 2nd," a junior yearling, weighing 1,250 lbs. now, and a sure winner.

The real attraction of the Sale will be the great list of tried Breeding Cows, every one of them guaranteed right. These females are a remarkable lot, and with the large number to be sold, there are sure to be many real

bargains. The Sale will afford a splendid opportunity to farmers and others who wish to start in raising Aberdeen-Angus Cattle; they will have here a chance to get the best kind of foundation stock, and at moderate prices.

The Bulls offered, are the good thick kind, which the Farmer and Rancher are looking for, and they will satisfy the most critical buyer.

Special Pullman Cars are being arranged for from points in Alberta and the United States. In order to make final arrangements for these cars, we would like to hear from breeders and others, who purpose attending our Sale and the Big Brandon Summer Fair. Special rates will be in operation over all the railways during Fair Week, July 22 to 27.

Catalogues will be ready July 1. Kindly send for one.

AUCTIONEERS:  
J. W. DURNO, Calgary, Alta.  
W. H. COOPER, Iowa.  
DAN HAMILTON, Dauphin, Man.  
and  
W. H. ENGLISH, Harding, Man.

JAS. D. MCGREGOR, Proprietor  
Glencarnock Stock Farm  
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Co. Limited.

# The LISTER Thresher

*differs from the larger ones in size and capacity only*

Many farmers with small power plants desire to do their own threshing and perhaps a few jobs for their neighbors. They are looking to the small thresher as a guarantee of the prompt threshing of their crop this fall.

It is no longer a question of owning your own outfit—but of choosing the right one. A small thresher, in order to save all the grain and to thresh it clean must be as perfect in design and construction as the largest and best grain-saving separator. It must be a real thresher in every sense of the word and differ from the larger ones only in size and capacity.

Lister threshers are just as efficient, just as good in every way as the larger machines. You get the right sort of a thresher when you buy a Lister. They are light in weight, compact in design and the cost of maintainance is unusually low. The quality of the work they do, could not be better.

## What Owners say---

John Foster of Speers, Sask., writes as follows: "I threshed wheat and oats this year, 700 bushels of wheat in nine hours, and 1500 bushels of oats in eight hours. The machine is built very strong and handy to adjust, and will do more work than other makes that cost from five to seven hundred dollars more."

Crossley Bros. of McCreary, Man., writes us as follows: "The photos we send show us threshing Marquis wheat which went 35 bushels to the acre. The straw was tough all the time with the exception of two days. The machine did perfect work and was easily mastered. The blower disposes of the straw satisfactorily, and we could thresh for two days without a move. The six-

wheel truck deserves special comment in eliminating all vibration. The agitators and beaters shake the straw so thoroughly that the grain cannot possibly pass over the decks. The component parts of the machine are substantially made. We have studied every combination on the market today, and we do not hesitate in pronouncing the Lister machine to be our first choice. The engine did not cause a minute's thought."

Henry Balzer of Leduc, Alta., writes as follows: "All the neighbors around here who had a thresher outfit, when they saw the Lister machine, said it was the finest machine they had ever seen. The first day it arrived we received thirty-two calls that we should go and thresh for them."

## Select Yours Carefully

For your own sake look around over the country and investigate—listen to what people have to say about the "Lister" performance. There's one somewhere near you for the country over is dotted with them. We want you to go just as deep as you like in your investigations of this well and favorably known machine. We know that you will get nothing but the highest praise from every proud owner of a "Lister."

"Lister" threshers are built in two sizes: 22 x 36 inches and 26 x 42 inches. You can buy them separately or mounted on a six-wheel truck. They are powered by a "Lister" or Manitoba engine. Mail the coupon today for prices and full particulars.

## See Us at the Fairs

We will be at the Edmonton, Brandon and Regina Fairs. We want every farmer who attends these fairs to be sure and see us. Get all the facts—then go and make your choice. Your good judgment will at once tell you that the "Lister" is the thresher you should buy. For years to come it will do your threshing in a most efficient manner.



## Lister Lines

"Lister" and "Can-nuck" Gasoline and Kerosene engines, Grain Grinders and Crushers, Milk-ing Machines, Cream Separators, Churns, Ensilage Cutters, Silos, Saw-ing Outfits, Pumps, Pumpjacks, Power Pumping Outfits.

Prices and information on any of these will be gladly given on request. Be sure to mention them on the coupon when mailing it in.

**R. A. LISTER & CO. [Canada] Limited**  
TORONTO      WINNIPEG      MONTREAL

R. A. LISTER & CO. (CANADA) LIMITED, Dept. "C"  
Winnipeg, Manitoba

Please give me full particulars and prices on Lister Threshers, also prices and information on

Name

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