

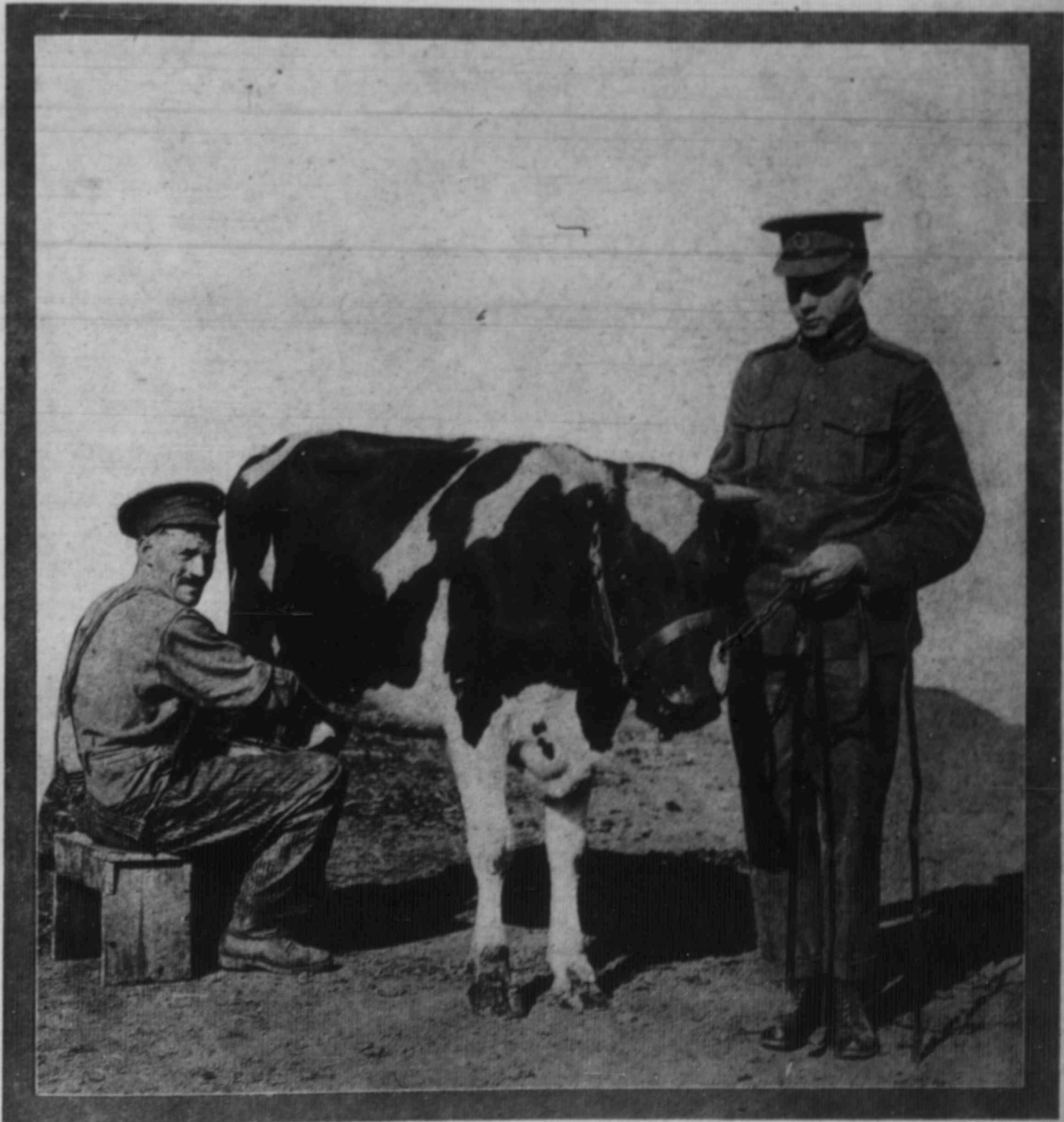
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man.

May 8, 1918

\$1.00 per Year



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

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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

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



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

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

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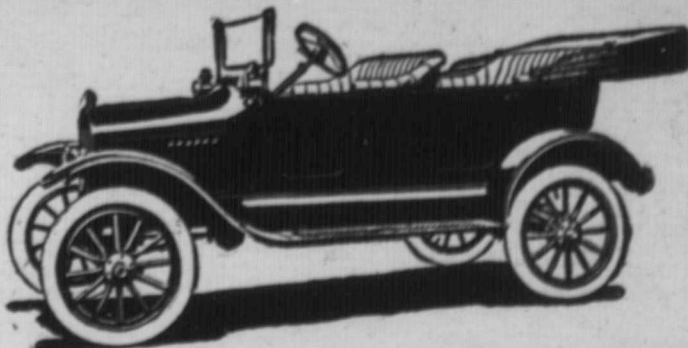
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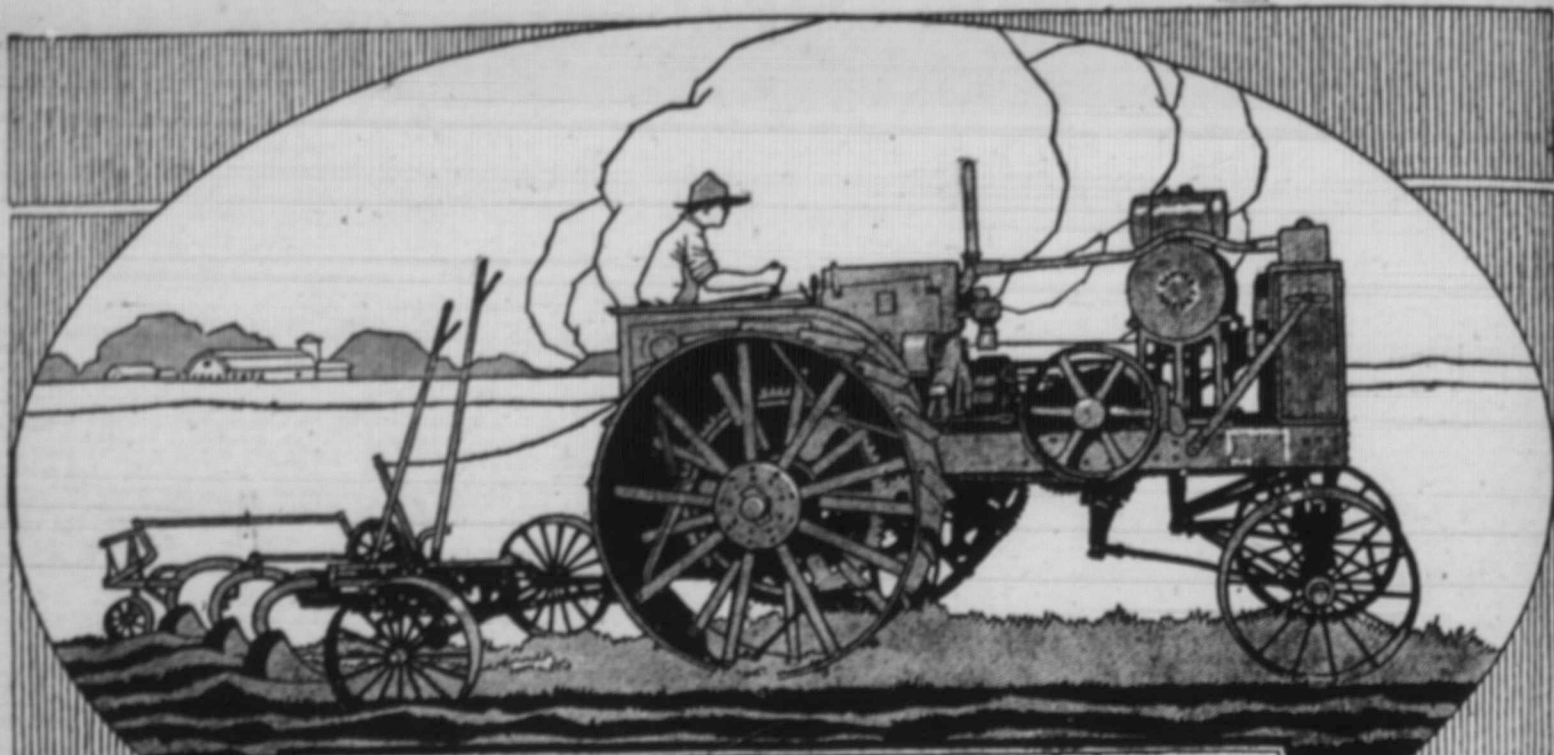
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The largest and one of the history to the federal acting minister Lean. It took trade for the to the demand expenditures \$878,000,000 beginning of indicated an amount before year. It received revenue for \$258,000,000, customs' duty estimate of the during the and the difference discharge that was proposed of almost a first, by revenue secondly, by amounting to used to maintain seas; thirdly the Victory \$130,000,000 loans this year the balance measure of for the production supplying the entering into export trade.

It will be proposed to raise 000,000, which than was raised. Although it be almost a fiscal period income it will be increased in order to represent at taxation had of an increase certain other change in the tariff. The increase in revenue of the new under the and Finance direct method the custom changed, a rather strong

The true majority of provinces will of this year that such outstanding financial advantage whole of West, favored comes. The Tax Act of the right nearly as by the department bringing government to follow

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, May 8, 1918

A Billion-Dollar Budget

The largest and most important budget, and one of the most disappointing, in the history of Canada, was presented to the federal parliament last week by the acting minister of finance, Hon. A. K. MacLean. It told of an unprecedented total trade for the past fiscal year, due largely to the demands of war. It cited the huge expenditures on war account, amounting to \$878,000,000 for the period dating from the beginning of the war to March 31, 1918, and indicated an increase of \$400,000,000 in that amount before the end of the ensuing fiscal year. It recorded further an unparalleled revenue for the past year, amounting to \$258,000,000, and raised very largely from customs' duties. It concluded with an estimate of the financial need of the country during the next 12 months, at \$980,000,000, and the different items of income required to discharge that amount were outlined. It was proposed that this annual requirement of almost a billion dollars should be met first, by revenue estimated at \$280,000,000; secondly, by advances from Great Britain amounting to \$300,000,000, which would be used to maintain the Canadian forces overseas; thirdly, by the unexpended balance of the Victory Loan of last year, amounting to \$130,000,000; and lastly, by floating further loans this year in Canada, or elsewhere, for the balance of \$280,000,000. But not one measure of practical assistance was suggested for the producer on the land, who, today, is supplying the larger part of the materials entering into the country's greatly-increased export trade.

It will be noted that the government proposes to raise this year from revenue, \$280,000,000, which is only some \$12,000,000 more than was realized from that source last year. Although our requirements for 1918-19 will be almost 80 per cent. larger than in the fiscal period just closed, the amount of income it is proposed to raise from revenue, will be increased less than five per cent. In order to realize this slight increase, a great pretence at drastic change in methods of taxation has been made. With the exception of an increased duty on tea, coffee, and certain other beverages, and movie films, no change whatever was made in the customs' tariff. The bulk of the extra five per cent. in revenue will be raised through an extension of the scope of the income taxes, and the increase in certain excise taxes. The details of the new tariff may be seen this week under The Guide's department of Business and Finance. This larger application of the direct method of taxation, and the fact that the customs' tariff remained practically unchanged, are supposed to appeal to the West rather strongly.

The truth of the matter is that the majority of the people in the western provinces will be disappointed in the provisions of this year's budget, and The Guide believes that such disappointment is justified. The outstanding weakness in the government's financial program is its failure to take full advantage of the feeling throughout the whole of Canada, and particularly in the West, favoring a much heavier tax on incomes. While the enlargement of the Income Tax Act over that of last year is a move in the right direction, it does not plan to realize nearly as much revenue as might be raised by the direct method, and raised without bringing hardship upon any person. The government, incidentally, has neglected also to follow the lead of Great Britain in abolish-

ing the law exempting war bonds from taxation. The desirable end to be attained by any minister of finance at this acute time would be to levy taxes in such a way as to meet the demands of expenditure to the fullest possible extent without entailing the least impairment to the productive strength of the nation. Contrary to the British example, Ottawa still persists in its devotion to a customs' tariff as its chief source of income.

Accordingly, the duty has not been removed from farm machinery entering Canada from the United States. The excuse advanced for not doing so is the need for revenue. And yet, in the very same budget that exhorts the nation to greater production, and to the maintenance of our surplus of exports over imports, the time-worn demand of the farmer for free agricultural implements, is politely ignored. The recommendation of Hon. C. A. Dunning, the Dominion controller of production, is thus also ignored. The western producer is accused by those who do not agree with him, with being animated by selfish motives in insisting, as he does, upon the removal of the tariff on farm machinery. The charge is entirely unfair. The truth is rather that the man living and working on the land of the West under the prevailing conditions of the pioneer, is a better judge of a national necessity than those in older and more comfortable parts of the country whose influence is weighed against him. The West wanted the removal of the duty on farm implements at this session of parliament, because it is felt that the country as a whole would benefit by that reform. Lower the customs' tariff, and make up the loss in revenue by increasing the tax on incomes. That is the view-point of the West, and because Canada's billion-dollar budget is not based on that policy, it will meet with much criticism west of the great lakes.

Buy Implements Early

The Guide takes this opportunity of advising the western farmer, if he is in need of binders or mowers or any of the machinery which he may require later in the season or even next spring, to place his order immediately. The universal shortage of the materials out of which farm implements are made, is so pronounced, and transportation facilities are so uncertain, that deliveries from the East are bound to become increasingly slow as the pressure of the war claims so much railway and shipping equipment on the Atlantic coast. The majority of the farm implement warehouses advise The Guide that deliveries of machinery for use this spring were inadequate to the demand from the prairies. Many a farmer this season is being obliged to make shift with old, worn-out implements. The only recourse, therefore, for those who can afford it is to plan sufficiently in advance so that no season will catch a man unprepared for it in the matter of the proper machinery.

This advice is of more than individual importance. It affects the whole critical situation with regard to the nation's and the world's supply of food. The harvest this summer and autumn promises to be very large. It is now known that the total acreage under crop will exceed that of last year by nearly 5,000,000 acres. Everything must be in readiness for the work of garnering the grain next August. It will probably be difficult to secure all the labor that the country will require for its harvesting season, and

that is all the more reason why the West should be prepared for its work of next fall in every other respect. Take time by the forelock and stock up with all necessary machinery, binder twine, oil and other accessories.

Blaming The Reporter

In the issue of The Guide of April 10, and under the heading "One Hundred Dollars, Please," we called upon S. R. Parsons, the president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, to make good his wager of \$100 that certain statements credited to G. M. Murray, the secretary of the C.M.A., could not be corroborated or substantiated. In this week's issue and in another column, we publish a copy of Mr. Parsons' letter written to the editor of the Farmers' Advocate, London, Ont., in reply to The Guide's demand of April 10. He takes the position that the report of G. M. Murray's speech, as published in the Winnipeg Evening Free Press, of February 3, 1910, is not correct, and misrepresents what Mr. Murray actually did say on the occasion of his address in this city at that time.

The actual report of that part of Mr. Murray's speech over which this controversy has arisen, is again reproduced as follows from the Evening Free Press:—

The re-organized Canadian Manufacturers' Association is like a young giant, ignorant of its own powers. By the exercise of these powers, it could, if it chose, bring several millions of people to the verge of starvation, or paralyze the industries of the whole Dominion. From the half-hearted 132 who comprised the whole membership of the association in 1899 (the year of its re-organization), it has grown with such strides that now in 1910 its members number more than 2,500.

This paragraph appeared at the very beginning of the newspaper report, and was couched in quotation marks. It is clearly the accurate transcription of the press reporter's notes, and was presented as the feature of Mr. Murray's address. The president of the C.M.A., however, now quotes his secretary's flat denial of the report, and then proceeds to back it up by casting reflection upon the truthfulness of a press story which appeared before the public more than eight years ago. Mr. Parsons goes so far as to say in his letter: "A simple newspaper report of what was supposed to have been said at any time, would not be accepted in any court of law as evidence." We should like to inform Mr. Parsons that he is quite wrong in his appreciation of the value of a press report in a court of law. The man who reported Mr. Murray's speech in Winnipeg in February, 1910, for the Evening Free Press, by producing his stenographic notes of that speech in court, as evidence, would be a more effective witness in the eyes of the judge that would Mr. Murray or Mr. Parsons with their mere words of denial.

Furthermore, that report after having been published not only in the Winnipeg Evening Free Press, but also in The Grain Growers' Guide, and having been the subject of comment generally throughout Canada, is now denied publicly for the first time. Eight years is a long time to permit such a misrepresentation to stand unchallenged. Mr. Murray and Mr. Parsons however, are not the first men who have taken refuge from the printed words of a speech by blaming the obscure reporter. Nevertheless, to be quite frank, we rather expected to see a man of Mr. Parsons' standing and pretensions disdain to crawl through the very

obvious loophole that was presented to him in this case. If the president of the C.M.A. claims exemption for his \$100 on the poor outworn plea that Secretary Murray was misreported, he ought to be penalized to that extent anyhow, if for nothing else than a lack of originality.

War Profits Tax Stays

The tax which has been imposed for three years on excess war profits is not to be abolished as Sir Thomas White hinted it might, at the last session of the federal parliament, when the present war income tax act was introduced. Many people looked forward with interest to the budget which was brought down last week, to see what would happen to the excess profits' tax. But in spite of protests from the big business interests, it was re-enacted, and, if anything, made a little more rigid than it was in 1917. Under the old act, only businesses capitalized at \$50,000 and over, were liable to the excess profits' tax. Now, all businesses employing \$25,000 or over, will come under the act. The tax on the smaller concerns having a capital of less than \$50,000, or more than \$25,000, will be 25 per cent. of all profits in excess of ten per cent. To larger companies, the act applies as before, but the corporation tax which is included as a feature of the War Income Tax Act, may be used as a set-off against the excess war profits levy.

The continued existence of the excess profits' tax is unquestionably due to the strong pressure of public opinion which would not tolerate Sir Thomas White's suggestion that it be discontinued. Corporation influence, the most powerful in the country, stood behind the minister of finance a year ago, and urged that the earnings of capital be given a freedom unrestricted by a tax on profits over a certain amount. Here in Winnipeg, last June, at the annual convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, a typical argument was advanced against this tax by Colonel Thomas Cantley, president of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Corporation. This imposition, he argued, would induce a most disastrous situation amongst big industries like his, and it would be impossible under the burden of that tax, to prepare properly for conditions that would prevail at the close of the war.

People, however, have come to the point, both in Canada and the United States, where their appreciation of money is being estimated in terms of usefulness in the present struggle. It is not so much a case of developing a reserve on which to draw in the future, as to utilize all power in the present. There

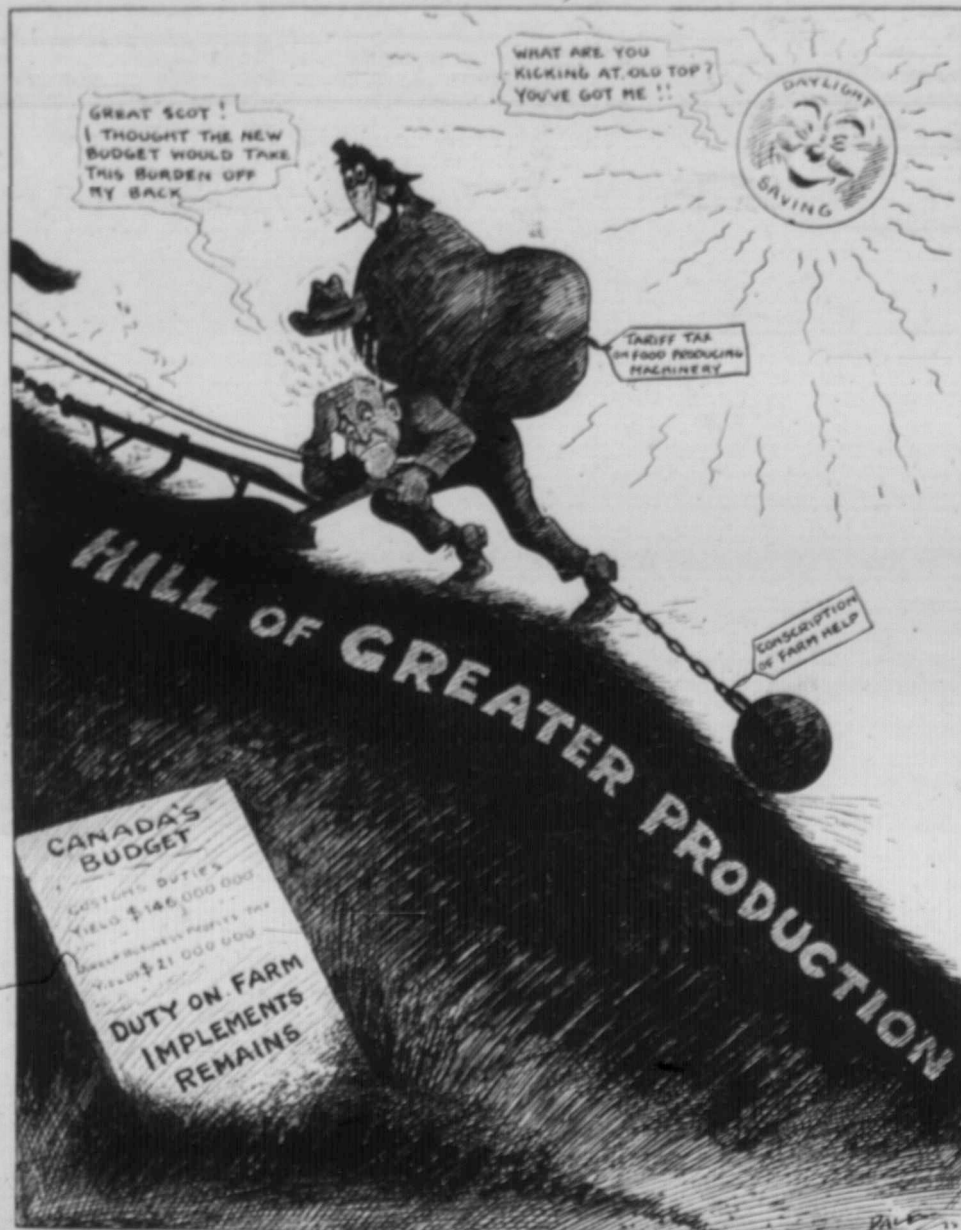
can be no discrimination in favor of corporations, even if it lurks behind the pretext of preparation for the future. The individual laborer and his employer have everything at stake in the issue of the war, and both will have to face the future as best they can, after the present crisis is settled.

Meat Supplies Needed

Lord Rhondda, the British Food Controller, said a few days ago, "Bacon is coming forward well but all will be needed to make up the deficiency of meat supplies which are scarcely likely to meet the requirements, even on restricted basis of existing compulsory meat rations." The shortage of meats in England, France and Italy is appalling. It has been stated recently by the Canada Food Board that only one-third of the Italian army could be maintained at the front on account of the food shortage, and that the rations of the French army have had to be reduced. Indications point to an early and a greater call on America for meat supplies. The French High Commissioner in Washington recently said that one-half of France's horses and half its cattle have been destroyed. England's flocks and herds have been seriously depleted. The scarcity of shipping makes the dependence on Argentine for any meat supplies most precarious, and that connection is likely to be cut off at any time. On United States and Canada devolves the responsibility of producing enough, both of wheat and meat, to

make up the Allied deficiencies. The meat products sought by the Allied governments consist of about one-third beef and two-thirds hog products. The beef is taken in the form of frozen quarters and canned, corned and boiled beef. The British government specifies steer beef, weighing 500 to 550 pounds dressed, the French and Italian governments want carcasses weighing 450 to 550 pounds. The hog products are bacon and salted meats, and lard. The purchases made by the Allies are not only for the military forces but for the civilian population as well.

The demand for the maintenance of both beef and pork supplies, but especially the latter, is imperative. The early winter saw a campaign for increased pork production that should mean thousands more young pigs in the farmers' hands this spring. The raising of these with the minimum consumption of grain is now of vital importance. Pens and Oats and Rape or other good annual pastures should find a place on every swine-producer's farm this year, not only as a personal economy but as an imperative national necessity in saving grain. So far, the livestock men of Canada and the United States have supplied without delay all the meats and meat products that could be transported to Europe, and they have in this country at least been laying broader the foundation of future production. Meat restrictions have not generally been so disastrous here as in the United States, where meatless days have now been entirely abandoned for the present. There, it was finally recognized that the restricted market for mutton and heavy beef, due to meatless days and lack of shipping had a disastrous effect on production. Thousands of feeders suffered losses that will have a serious effect on their future operations. Since the recent removal of restrictions on meat consumption in the United States the pulse of the market is back much nearer to normal, and producers are much more satisfied. Feed has been scarce this spring and farmers have had a most difficult time carrying stock over. It has cost them much but their sacrifices at worst are but small to what many are making in the war-worn Allied countries. The draft is hitting many hard, and it may seem difficult to "carry on," but our utmost efforts to maintain our livestock resources must continue, because these are not only vital to the feeding of the Allied, and our own, armies overseas, but because livestock farming, war or no war, is the foundation of good farming, and vital to after-war reconstruction both here and in European nations, which must depend largely on America for rebuilding their flocks and herds.



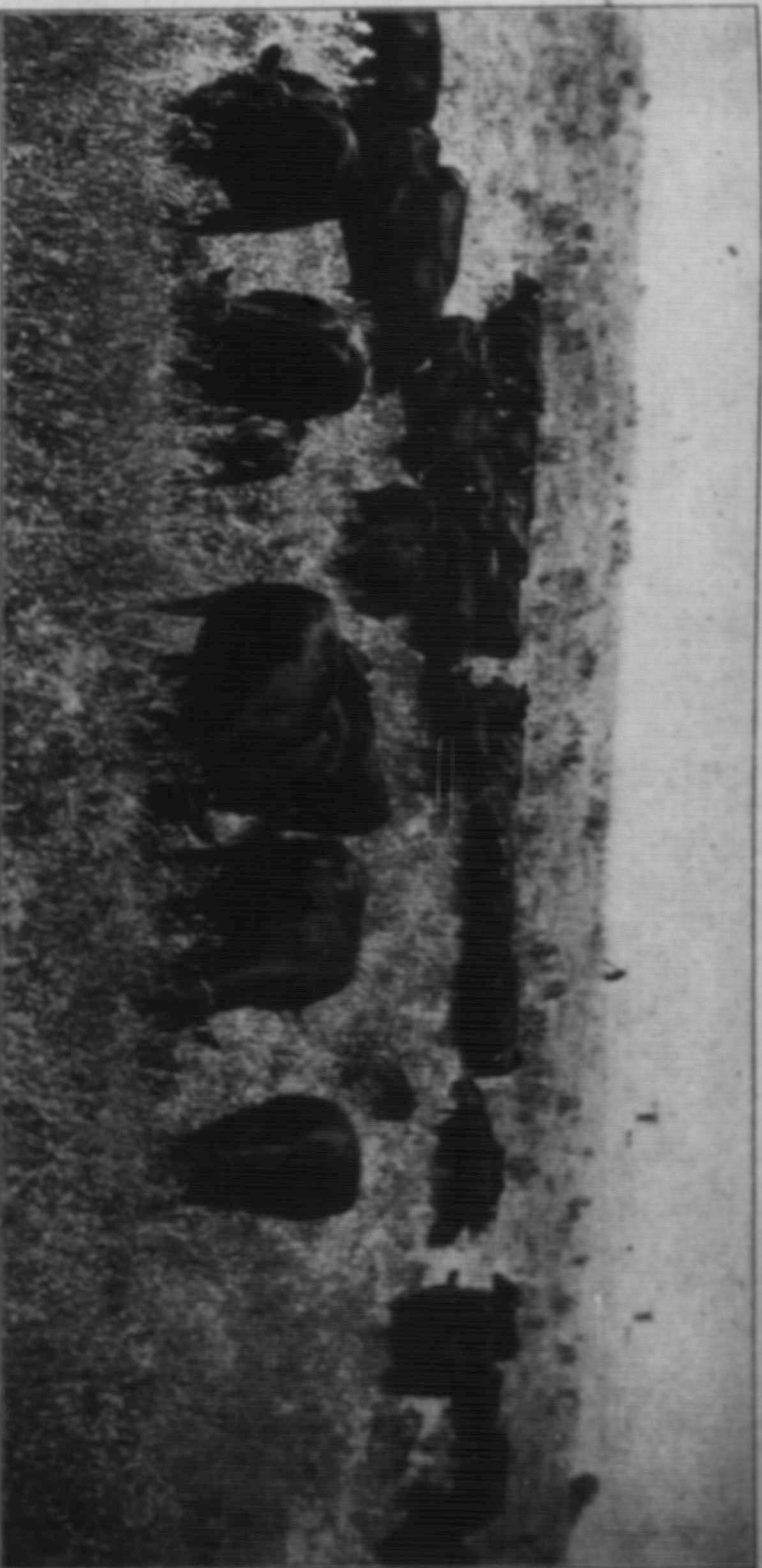
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Livestock an Stockmen in Canada should mum number e from their fs practically all given reasonab grain is suitability, and at food value is animals and conducts resulting that livestock consuming wa waste of one a chicken or hog, and along hay and a sm make well-bal of a small such feeding three times as



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LIVESTOCK IN WAR TIME

The Place of Livestock in war economy, by R. H. Williams in The Breeder's Gazette, Chicago

LIVESTOCK always has and always will play a predominant part in war. The larger number which must remain at home to equip and supply those actively on the firing line have just as important work before them as the man who pulls the trigger. Our animals may be drawn on closely, and the cuts used to supply meat, but it is important that the best breeding stock and the animals of tender age be maintained for future use. It should be remembered that all animals must serve man and those that can serve him to the best advantage will be longest in demand. The object of feeding animals is to transform food materials of little value to man into more valuable products. Thus silage and alfalfa make a fairly well-balanced ration for cattle which convert them into milk and meat. Human beings cannot make direct use of silage and alfalfa, but they can use milk and meat. Some of the distinct advantages resulting from livestock farming may be summed up as follows:—

Farm animals utilize many products which would be wasted without them. They maintain soil fertility and the crop-growing capacity of the land. They offer a ready means for storing roughage, concentrating it and holding it in suitable form for emergencies. They use machines to utilize and manufacture non-edible products into edible forms. They offer a diversified means of agriculture. They supply the best market for farm crops. They regulate and distribute the work evenly over the year. They furnish the only means for utilizing immense areas in the west. They lend a charm to farm life and develop industrious habits in young and old.

Livestock and Waste Elimination

Stockmen in the United States and Canada should aim to produce a maximum number of pounds of human food from their farms. It happens that practically all animals thrive best when given reasonable amounts of grain, but grain is suitable for human consumption, and at least 75 per cent. of the food value is lost by feeding it to animals and consuming the animal products resulting. It so happens, however, that livestock may be used chiefly for consuming waste products. The table waste of one individual can half-feed a hog; and along with the garbage, alfalfa hay and a small amount of grain will make well-balanced rations. The use of a small amount of grain in such feeding may result in fully two or three times as great returns as when fed

alone. This is the reason why certain grains may be used to advantage in supplementing otherwise unsatisfactory rations, while they would be unprofitable if fed alone. Hogs and poultry require food of a concentrated nature, and therefore, they should be limited to the extent of their ability to utilize waste or foods which would accumulate without them. Skim-milk, which may be easily converted into cottage cheese and used directly for human consumption, may also be used for hogs profitably in small amounts to supply protein in a ration otherwise unbalanced. It is important that we should strike an efficient balance between the various foods used for animal and human consumption. Certainly we cannot hope to do without the hen and hog, even if grain cost two to three cents a pound, for these animals may be largely fed on waste.

Livestock may be used to the best advantage as scavengers, and those that are best suited for this purpose will always be in greatest demand. Coarse bulky foods such as hay, straw, range plants and the products of manufacturing, including bran, cotton seed meal, oil-cake, butter-milk, skim-milk, beet pulp, gluten, and a hundred other feeds would be of little value without livestock.

Millions of dollars' worth of crops are lost annually in this country that could be utilized by livestock. Weeds and fodder growing on ditch banks, road-sides, fence-corners and in all out-of-the-way places should be converted into meat, wool or milk. This may be done with facility if the farm operations are managed with a view to utilizing these products to their maximum. Livestock must convert corn and alfalfa, and the waste products of cotton and wheat, as well as millions of tons of range forage into meat, milk and wool. Even on the best-managed farms there is considerable waste. Take the wheat crop: 60 per cent. of the wheat crop is found in the straw and another 10 per cent. is rejected in the bran. Farm animals are required to utilize this 70 per cent. of the wheat plant and convert it into a product of greater service to human beings.

The true place of farm animals in the nation and the world should be decided on, and then operations conducted so

that the animals may serve best. It so happens that there are certain animals which may be useful for special purposes where other animals would fail. Dairy cows, pigs and poultry, do best on farms where feeds are supplied them, while beef cattle, sheep, goats and horses will thrive on the open range. There is no place inhabited by man where animals cannot serve. It requires knowledge of the various characteristics of the animals, and good judgment in order to place them where they can serve best. Our problem is to fit in livestock where it is of greatest service. The slogan should be: "Livestock where stock can serve best," and not, "More livestock."

How to Increase Livestock

The west is not receiving maximum returns from the livestock industry. Careful estimates indicate that with proper management it is possible to increase the number of animals on the next 10 years this increase should be reached. Livestock preparedness should be seriously considered by range stock men. Among the specific ways to effect it are the following:—

Conserve the range.—Reduce the mortality. Improve methods of management. Use better animals. Buy land and develop it. Destroy poisonous plants. Co-operate in production and marketing. Use registered sires. Destroy predatory animals. Develop more water. Raise silage to tide animals over drought. Have better sanitation. Secure a higher percentage of offspring.

If stockmen in the west would improve conditions and attend to their animals as well as they could, it is certain that fully 40 per cent. more food could be produced, and this would be of better quality. By culling out inferior animals and providing better conditions for those that remain greater returns will be possible. There are too many cuts on the range. The following considerations may guide in eliminating the unprofitable animals:—

Get rid of all males and females that do not produce, or are not regular breeders. Cull out all narrow, long-legged animals. Sell the wild ones. Grade your stock so as to get it uniform in size, color, breed type and other characteristics. Sell breeding animals before they get so old and infirm that the

mortality is high. Castrate all grade males. Discard inferior native females. Cull out all animals that are weak in constitution or do not reach early maturity. Eliminate the small animals and those that are not good parents.

It is a mistake to breed range animals, or to breed females at too young an age. The bulls should be kept up and fed during the winter months. The best animals require more attention than the inferior ones, for those animals improved by man require man's attention to maintain their quality. Among the chief considerations of improving animals by means of breeding are the following:—

Use nothing but pure-bred sires of one particular breed. Never sell the best individuals, but cull the inferior ones. Take proper care of stock during critical periods so as to avoid high mortality or low yield of offspring. Secure a special market. Avoid inbreeding. Do not breed from immature animals, but allow them to gain their growth.

The Responsibility of Stockmen

Western stockmen on the irrigated and dry-farms also have a responsibility at this time. They should reorganize their operations so as to increase food production. Each person should look over his farm and take stock with a view to increase his food units which may be marketed as a surplus. They may plow up strips of inferior land and seed crops which will produce more food, make every inch produce its maximum. Grow the greatest crops possible of those foods which are the best for man or farm animals, conserve the manure and spread it over fields, prevent disease by proper sanitation, clean up the farmstead and burn all rubbish, watch the animals more closely and treat them for scree worms and lice, provide feed and comfortable quarters for stock, avoid losses due to inferior feeding or bloating, vaccinate for blackleg and hog cholera, test cows for tuberculosis and kill all reacting animals, use greater precaution in purchasing animals to make certain that they are free from infectious diseases, use more efficient animals, and develop greater sympathy for the business.

American producers of human food dare not take chances, they should follow well tested practices which are known to yield returns. There is no time for experimentation, but safe and certain products should be emphasized. Each stockman has a distinctive work to perform and he should feel the responsibility.

The Winning of the Liberty Bond

By Walter Moore*

PART II

I HAD weighed the possibility for several months of that old friend of mine, as the one last chance to make Wish feel at home, wherever we might take him, without ever letting my plans become known, but from that night when we had had our heart-to-heart confab, I firmly decided to try once more to win the Liberty Bond stake, depending on my old pal, as I so often called him, as the means of my gaining my heart's most coveted desire. I had watched and marveled for years at his unrivaled facility in making friends. No matter how reserved people might be, it was always the same story. Though taciturn, even unapproachable, to other men, when that little old canine smile-bearer stopped them, wherever and whenever he met them a kind word and welcome pat came instant from the most distant of them all. Familiar as it was, always it seemed a marvel.

Mrs. Blazer and I sat by the mellow light from the grate fire in early October, the comfort and warmth bringing out all the sentiment in our souls. We discussed some chocolate bon-bons, sharing them with Buck as always. When they were finished, Mrs. Blazer resumed her knitting while Buck, luxury-lover that he was, snuggled snugly at my feet, his head resting pillow-fashion upon one of them. And silently I was thinking of all the friends that fading little gay, gray head had made of the pleasure and comfort he had carried to many hearts and houses in our little old home town.

There was poor George Ware, for years an invalid, always glad to see him; no visitor was so welcome as the little half-grey face of Buck as he made his morning call, each day for weeks, before the good man passed on to his maker.

There was "Bawley" Wilson—how often he bragged to me that every chicken he owned owed its life to Buck; hadn't he caught fifteen rats at the season when the young chickens were disappearing nightly? From that day Buck became a regular visitor to the Wilson domicile, sure of a hearty welcome and of a bite to eat, as some favorite child. When sickness came and poor old "Bawley" became too ill to leave his bed, each morning a little visitor would peer into the window and be admitted to the sick room. A wasted hand would slowly appear from under the cover to feebly pat the little head resting on the snowy counterpane, the sick man's lips parting in a satisfied happy smile. No other caller was more welcome. He bore no thought of criticism, neither did he offer unfelt words of solace; just winked those kindly, trusting eyes, and with a wag of his stubby tail, expressed affection without ostentation.

There was that grim old soldier, John Hatcher, a veteran of the Civil War, who barely nodded, even to comrades of his soldier days, yet when Buck met him with his all-subduing smile, the old man always reached down and patted the little grey head, so confidently lifted. Often they would toddle off down the street together, comrades for a half hour's visit, then Buck would ramble on home, to inspect his own rug in a cozy corner on the front porch.

Was it, any wonder, as all these things passed before my vision, that I thought he might supply the something lacking to make that great and greatly-disappointing trotter feel at home wherever he might be?

Other men I heard brag of their dogs being out-man dogs, not even noticing the tid-bits or friendly pats of strangers. But Buck!—why, I loved him all the more because everybody loved him; because every man, woman or child, was made welcome by him with his joyous smile. If he could make friends with the most reserved and moody people in town, why shouldn't I try him with a horse, even though other dogs had failed!

*By Permission of The Horse Review, Chicago.

My first move came the next morning, when I took Buck in the car, and with a sack of chocolates, drove to the fair grounds to make the introduction that was to either dissolve my interest for ever in race horses or make me the happiest owner in the world.

With doubts and hopes alternating, I opened the door to Wish's stall, chocolates in one hand and Buck in my arms. The food conservator surveyed us for a minute, then flattened his ears on his neck at the sight of Buck. I half audibly said, "Don't you make one move at this friend-maker of mine, or I will go out of the speed business with one stroke and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will have a case of murder on their hands, for if you harm this dog, I'll kill you in your tracks!"

I stood like a statue for at least two minutes, my mind a whirl seeking some thought to put into action. Finally I gave Buck a chocolate and offered one to Wish, which he hesitatingly ate.



Wish Reached Over and Licked Buck on the Top of His Pate

Another and another bon-bon was handed first to one, then to the other, without the first sign of acquaintance on the part of the horse, while that old dog nearly set me going when he wagged his bob-tail as the horse drew nearer for another bite. I didn't continue the introduction painfully long to either animal, resolving on short but frequent attempts. Every day for three weeks, or until the fall had almost gone, Buck and I journeyed to the fair grounds on our mission of making friends with that handsome chestnut gelding. I could not see that I was making any headway, for Wish drew back each time I tried to get their noses close together, and I was beginning to think my last card was to fail of taking a trick. Then, just a day or so before Christmas, when the morning lesson was being gone over, I received one of the best surprises of the year, or, in fact, of my entire life, when Wish reached over and licked Buck on the top of his pate! My feelings surged up and down like a stage heroine's when that old dog returned the compliment twofold by licking that chestnut nose several times, to the evident pleasure of the horse. I was so delighted that I called both Rufus and Patsy to watch

the spectacle, and still more so when the same occurrence took place the next morning. From the day of their first caress a friendship seemed to have been born, and I felt that progress was being made when the horse began nickered for the dog the minute my car stopped in front of the barn, on my daily visits to the track. In two months' time, that there was an understanding between the two was certain. As the winter days rolled by I often gave them chocolates to dig out of the sack together, which they did without a murmur of dissent. Many times I watched their comradeship, my mind busy with thoughts of what it might mean to me.

Spring came and I had a small aperture made in the door of Wish's stall, that Buck might have free access to and from it. Then I had a wide board slanted up to the feed box which served as a means by which Buck could get up to the horse's nose while he ate his rations. This arrangement proved a happy thought as Buck often lay on

the little platform we built beside the feed box while Wish tucked away his dinner, in apparent solid comfort at having the world's champion friend-maker for his chum.

Repeating time drew on and Patsy taught Buck, old as he was, to carry the halter strap in his mouth, while Wish was doing his cooling out exercise. Then he learned to ride the horse on the blanket, a pleasure he gave voice to in loud barks when he was being lifted up on Wish's back. That they were friends, yea, even bosom pals by now, I had no doubt of; but whether it would dispel the homesickness the horse had always shown when he was taken away to the races was still a matter of doubt, certain as I was that the horse seemed so perfectly content with his little old canine friend at his side.

It was now entry time, and with mixed hopes and misgivings, for the third time I sent in an entry to the Liberty Bond stake at Toledo—the chestnut gelding Wish, by Noble Wortby. When my entry was received by the Toledo association, President Moonsey wrote me personally that the entry had been booked and that the officers had directed him to say to me that if my nomination did not get any part of

the stake, my money was to be refunded, not as a refund, but as a reward for my staying qualities. As I expected, when the entries to the stake, which had now become the leading one of the world for aged trotters, was published, the turf press had a regular riot of sarcasm.

As usual the preparation of Wish was a joy for his trainer. Buck moved his bed room temporarily to the fair grounds, spending his nights and much of the day time in Wish's stall. He also learned to go to the track repeat day, and when Wish was finishing a mile, he would jump and bark with joy, being too smart to run out onto the track, but was always the first to greet the horse when he was pulled up after a heat. On his part Wish was just as keen to hear that sharp bark also, for invariably he would flash his ears forward whenever its joyous call reached them.

The last keying-up miles—what gems of speed and the ability to carry it they were! The fastest ones were 2:03, evenly rated, and 2:02½, last half in :59½, then a last half in :59½, last quarter in :28¼—and now we were ready to find out whether Buck's friendship would be of any value as a campaign asset.

Shipping day came and I watched the caravan to see if Wish would show the former signs of disquietude at leaving home; but with Buck on his back as they marched to the station, I failed to see one single symptom of his former regret at starting away. The occupants of the express car were Rufus Paul, trainer; Patsy McGonigal, valet; Buck Johnston, chum, confidant and appetite furnisher; and Wish, eligible to any class—all billed to Springfield, O., and there to see if the combination would work. I failed to even take one wink of sleep the night after seeing the forlorn hope off on the train. Quietly I told Patsy to wire me if the horse ate anything on the car en-route, and the day after arriving this is what he duly wired back: "Yes, Three square meals every day since we left, including a four dollar hole in my Panama hat."

I had planned to try at least two or three races over the half-mile tracks, to get some little line on what to expect of the world's champion fasting race horse, so made the trip to Springfield on Monday of race week there, and with a quaking feeling asked Patsy, when I reached our stall, if he needed any feed. He said, "Well, I don't today; but if this wolf don't keep his nose out of the manger, you will have to send on a car load before we ever see Toledo."

"You don't mean it, do you?"

"Of course I do. He eats like a free-lunch fend all the time."

"How's Buck?"

"Oh, he's the whole show around this race track. He's talked the secretary out of two passes for a couple of stray pups he has boarding with him now."

Race day dawned and Rufus won the 2:30 trot so easy there was no semblance of a contest; best time 2:12½, and did I feel good? Patsy wrote home to all the boys how things were coming along with the chestnut, and we shipped on over to Finlay.

Again Patsy reported the same old thing—nothing at all but eat for Mr. Wish. "Sure enough, Patsy," says I, "he does eat like a real campaigner. But—"

"Say," he answered, "just give me some more money to buy oats with. Don't ask, Does he eat? Ask me how much it costs for alfalfa!"

A party of my friends came round to see me and the horse, and one of them remarked: "Say, Blazer, is this the Hoover horse?"—the one that can't eat anything but home cooking!"

I looked a little vacantly at him, saying simply, "Yes, this is the one."

"Well, he don't look like a steed that had ever missed a meal!" Then

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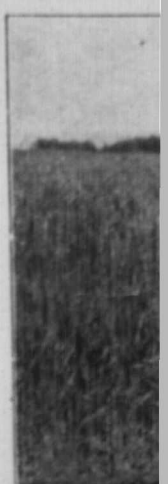
FOR the benefit of growing Red B wheat for the it is advisable their character few suggestions with time to cut and are no two varieties variety of every characters that are other variety. The is made that it is sort than Marquis or wheat excepting I other very early sor

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A Field of B

Caring for Your Seed Plot

Suggestions Respecting Red Bobs and Kitchener Wheat---by Seager Wheeler

FOR the benefit of those who are growing Red Bobs and Kitchener wheat for the first time this season it is advisable to point out some of their characteristics and offer a few suggestions with regard to the best time to cut and harvest them. There are no two varieties exactly alike. Each variety, of every kind of crop possesses characters that are not found in any other variety. The claim for Red Bobs is made that it is an earlier ripening sort than Marquis or Red Fife or other wheat excepting Prelude and some other very early sorts.

It is altogether likely that small parcels of this wheat that are being seeded this season may be sown on the thin side in order to make them cover as much ground as possible. Besides, small quantities of wheat do not run through the seeder as freely as when the hopper of the seeder is full. In this case, Red Bobs, being an early ripening sort, may not ripen as early as might be expected, or as it will when seeded at the same rate as other sorts. To arrive at a fair test as to its earliness as compared with other wheats they should be sown under equal conditions or nearly so. It depends largely also on reasonable factors, or whether it is grown on new land—breaking or back-setting—stubble-plowed land, spring or fall plowing, or on some rich portion of the farm, as to the period it takes to ripen this wheat. As Red Bobs will be grown this season in the different districts of the three prairie provinces under many different conditions it would be well to take this into consideration. Red Bobs will be found to be an early ripening sort in any case, as compared with Marquis or Fife, and if seeded under equal conditions may be expected to mature from a week to ten days sooner.

As this article deals with both Red Bob and Kitchener wheat I shall describe them separately.

Characteristics of Red Bobs

The earlier a variety of wheat is in ripening the lower it may be expected to yield. Early ripening wheats do not stool as freely as later-maturing sorts, as their growing season is shorter. This is not the case with Red Bobs. In respect to yield, while it does not stool as freely as some sorts, it is a fair stooling sort. Beside its earliness it possesses several other good characters in point of yield which really is the chief concern of every grower; no matter how early ripening a variety is it will be discarded for a variety that gives good average yields. The chief character of Red Bobs has been described in other issues of The Guide, but I would point out a few of them at this time.

Red Bobs may be classed as a fair stooling wheat. When growing in the field or plot it may appear to stand less thickly on the ground than later sorts. Still in spite of this fact it will yield equally and in some cases better than other sorts. This is due to the fact that it possesses a solid, well filled head, with the spikelets filled from

the base of the head to the tip, while in other wheats the spikelets are often empty at the lower portion of the head and in some cases at the tip as well. Grown side by side with Marquis on my own farm, it has out-yielded Marquis by 8 to 10 bushels per acre, in the only two seasons they were grown side by side. I do not make the claim that it will do so under every condition. Where it may be sown in the different districts of the west, sown on old land it will ripen earlier than on summerfallow,

I would suggest that every grower of Red Bobs this season watch the growth closely, and note when the first heads appear, in comparison with other wheats growing under similar conditions.

When to Cut Red Bobs

It is the general custom to cut the wheat crop when the straw is ripe or nearly so. It depends a good deal on the season whether the grain or the straw ripens first. It is good practice not to take too much notice of the

Red Bobs may be ready to cut and in some instances left standing longer than is necessary and may then not show as much difference in ripening with other wheats. Red Bobs and Kitchener wheat also may be cut in some seasons while the straw is still green, and still give a fine, well-matured sample of grain, where later wheats at a similar stage may shrink if cut.

Red Bobs is being grown this season in different parts of the three prairie provinces and every grower should take special note of the characters of this wheat that I have pointed out. It will be sown under widely different conditions, on light and heavy soils and in districts of light and heavy rainfall. In the drier districts and on light soil it can be expected to mature more quickly than in moister districts and on heavy soil where the growing period will be longer. The most important point is to note the growth in comparison with other wheats under equal conditions.

For the benefit of those who are growing this wheat in the drier districts, and where the straw does not grow, in an average season, as tall as in the moister districts, the straw may ripen prematurely and in this case it is important to let the crop stand and give it every chance to properly develop and mature the grain by letting it remain until the berry is quite firm. This may also apply to very light soils. On heavier soil and in districts where there is a normal or abundant rainfall it may be cut while the straw has a green shade, providing the berry is fit, as I have pointed out.

If the foregoing suggestions are followed by every grower, we shall be able to know how Red Bobs behaves under the different conditions of soil and season in the widely different parts of the wheat growing area of the west.

The most important characters of this wheat lie in its early maturing qualities, and average good yields whereby it may be harvested safely before early fall frosts or rust can injure it, and thus also extend the period of seeding a few days longer in the spring than is now wise and safe with Marquis, Red Fife or other wheats, especially when sown on spring plowed lands.

Characteristics of Kitchener

The characteristics of Kitchener have been fully described in The Guide in past issues, so I shall only point out a few of the main ones. This wheat when grown under good average conditions shows a good length of straw, with upright head, usually well filled. I know of no other wheat that fills in the head so completely and full and plump and smooth.

When properly matured the heads are heavy and solid indicating good yielding qualities. The grain is of large size. It stools freely and the stand on the ground is heavy, more so than any other sort that I know of. Consequently, it does not mature any earlier than Marquis but it is no later under

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Harvesting in Wheat on Seager Wheeler's Farm

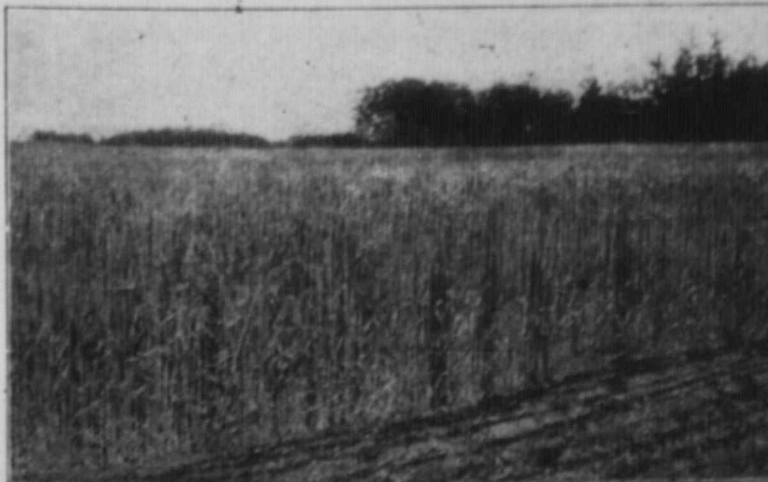


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or on a very rich portion of the field. Another characteristic of Red Bobs is its great strength of straw. It can be grown on lands and stand up where other wheats will lodge and go down. This is a great feature of this wheat as lodged grain does not fill properly, and is more susceptible to frost and disease such as rust or mildew.

The head is very upright, strong and solid and can be bound in nice clean sheaves. It threshes more easily than Marquis; the grain is short and round,

straw, but to watch the berry closely, as Red Bobs may be riper than is apparent by the condition of the straw. If the growing season is prolonged, due to abundant moisture in the soil or cool weather, the straw is likely to remain greener than it otherwise would. If the berry is squeezed, and no moisture is found, it is ready to harvest, independent of the color of the straw. This point was explained in detail in a former issue of The Guide, in "The Time to Cut the Wheat Crop."



A Field of Red Bobs 1917. Note the Strong, Even, Upright Growth. One of the Chief Claims for this Variety is its Early Ripening.



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United Farmers of Alberta

Man

WE have the following letter from Chas. H. Harris, director of the Medicine Hat district:—

May I ask for space in the Alberta page of The Grain Growers' Guide, to make an appeal to the farmers in the Medicine Hat district, to wake up and get busy and assist in getting every tiller of the soil to become a member of the U.F.A.

Come, Brother Farmer, we need you, and you need us; we want to get together; remember, our interests are all alike—what is good for one is good for the other.

We know there are in every neighborhood good sound-thinking men and women, that can be of great assistance in promoting the cause for which the U.F.A. stands; in fact, there is hardly a man or woman but who has good ideas germinate under his or her hat, and we want you all to get together and assist us in sifting out the best, and applying them to our many problems, so that we may settle them right, and by so doing, better our social and financial conditions.

We must remember that we are living in the age of time, when all industrial and business concerns are thoroughly organized and that we are constantly dealing with those concerns, and unless we are also organized, we are dealing with a disadvantage, and therefore we are most sure to get the worst of it. We are always at the mercy of the other fellow. In years gone by, we have had to submit and allow a bunch of gamblers to make the price of the product of labor, and many a time that price has been so low that it did not give us wages for our labor. Last year we got out of that sort of thing, but, Brother Farmer, unless we strengthen our organization by securing more members to our locals so as to give strength and strong backing to our able president when he goes to do battle for our cause, and fight for a square deal for you and me and every tiller of the soil, we can expect nothing but a return to the gamblers' principle as soon as the war is over.

We have the strength and ability, if we only wake up and use it. I cannot expect more space at this time in which to point out the many reasons why we should all be united in this great cause, but I am at liberty to go anywhere in the Medicine Hat district and assist in strengthening the locals we now have, and organize new ones, wherever the farmers may wish to have me come.

Clairmont's Big Rally

One of the largest and most successful U.F.A. meetings ever held in the north country assembled in Clairmont in the Grande Prairie district Monday, March 25th. Sixty-two duly accredited delegates were in attendance. With the kindness of the Rev. M. Younger the Baptist church building was occupied on this occasion. With the 62 delegates and many visiting members, even standing room was at a premium. On the platform were the following: Joshua Fletcher, president; J. H. Harris, vice-president; Rev. C. F. Hopkins, secretary-treasurer; W. F. Bredin, district director on the Central board. W. Molyneaux, of Calgary, representing the livestock branch of the Grain Growers Ltd., and M. Reynolds, a new arrival in the settlement, who has purchased a farm near Clairmont. Some fourteen years ago Mr. Reynolds was present at one of the first meetings which the organized farmers ever held in Alberta. This was the historic meeting held in the Robbin Hill schoolhouse.

On his opening address, President Joshua Fletcher spoke as follows:—

At this meeting of the Grande Prairie District Association of the United Farmers of Alberta called here today we hoped to have been able to arrange for representation from each of the nineteen local unions in Grande Prairie and Peace River land districts. In meeting here today we do so knowing that the world is going through the most strenuous times known to human-

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham
Calgary, Alberta

ity. The very latest advice from the battle front tells us that the liberty and freedom of our race hang in the balance. It is a grave question at this moment where we need our men the most. We need men of physical excellence and calm judgment in the first line of defence. We require the ceaseless energy of our scientists that we may keep pace with those wonderful and terrible engines of destruction. We need men of ability and honesty in our parliament and legislative halls. We believe that throughout Canada and the United States we are well supplied with men of large calibre and ability. Let us try then to keep in the front rank men of honesty and integrity. It has been said that "an honest man is the noblest work of God," and some humorist has added "and it is about the rarest."

Coming nearer home it is our duty as individuals and it is the duty of this organization and the most important duty at the present time to increase production and safeguard transportation in every possible way. We regret that it is a fact that while we may take care of production and receive the approval therefor from our various governments and other combinations of men, still we painfully realize that our transportation system of railway and steamship lines, including the cold storage plan of handling perishable products, are in the hands of huge corporations. It has been truly said that these corporations have no conscience and no soul. The railway companies have succeeded in convincing the authorities at Ottawa that they must have another increase of fifteen per cent. on their already high charges. This has now gone into effect and a vast sum of money will be demanded of Canadian industry to buy titles and build up a Canadian aristocracy. The railway companies, so we are informed, cancelled all convention rates as affecting the organized bodies of industrial classes. The reason given is that the common people were protesting against any increase in passenger and freight rates.

Recent reports state that the president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in Toronto, in company with six of his colleagues, appeared before the government at Ottawa and protested against the importation of farm tractors by the government. They protested against the free admission of farm machinery and made a general protest against any further concessions being granted to the farmers before their being consulted. These huge corporations throughout Canada and the United States are thoroughly and effectively organized. They believe, as we are forced to believe, that any government, no matter by what name it is known, will yield to the strongest pressure. They are demanding legislation and fixing unnecessary conditions under the pretext of war necessity, but experience teaches us that what they gain they never relinquish.

Various resolutions will be presented to you today regarding food production, the sale of food products and the fixing of prices. During the present year your executive will come in closer touch with our own central body at Calgary through our having elected W. F. Bredin on our Central board. We should also find ourselves a little closer related to the Canadian Council of Agriculture and in a position to assist in solving those larger problems which confront the industrial people of Canada.

Our organization during the early years of its existence found it absolutely necessary to engage in the grain trade that we might learn the whole business from the inside. This has been highly successful. This afternoon you will hear an address, which I assure you you will appreciate, by M. W. Molyneaux, of Leduc, dealing with the co-operative shipping of livestock. Mr. Molyneaux is an accredited representative of our own company, "The United

Grain Growers Ltd." We trust that this district association will proceed under his direction to form a commercial branch. In this we will be wisely instructed from time to time by Mr. Stephen, the superintendent of our elevators in this district.

The grain trade of the past season has been surrounded by unusual conditions and extremely difficult to handle. The shareholders of our local elevators are to be congratulated upon having a man so capable of dealing with the public and at the same time retaining the confidence of the head office. Our relationship to other organizations is something which we must carefully consider individually and collectively. The Grain Growers of Manitoba and the Grain Growers of Saskatchewan and the United Farmers of Alberta stand together as one great family. Recently we have admitted to this family the United Farmers of Ontario, an organization patterned after our own in the Province of Ontario with the greatest variety of products of any province in the Dominion and a population of over two and one-half million people. The United Farmers of Ontario should read our highest expectations.

Turning to our sister province of British Columbia we may say that our relationship as conducted by our Central bodies has not been so successful. In our Edmonton convention, January, 1917, we were pleased to meet the president of the B. C. Fruit Growers' Association on our platform. We noticed with regret that organized agriculture in B.C. was not represented on the platform of our Calgary convention, January, 1918. Situated as we are, British Columbia is our natural outlet. If we can make it possible, our orders for fruit and other products of that province should be sent there. The death of the late Premier Brewster was a serious loss to Western Canada and most particularly was it a loss to Grande Prairie. Last fall, where the late Premier and a number of his associates visited this settlement, we noticed the warm sympathy he had in our affair and how he appreciated our geographical position and our natural resources. On this occasion the Premier and his company were entertained at a banquet in the Grande Prairie hotel in Grande Prairie City, and although a serious wrong was committed there, it was no fault of our visitors that no representation of organized agriculture was allowed to appear before them. The program was entirely made up of the legal fraternity of that much advised city.

We are informed that our guest was himself surprised at such a prosperous bunch of lawyers and that agriculture, the basic industry of this province, was not in evidence. The premier was quick to grasp the situation and said in his address that he belonged to the industrial class and followed rough outdoor work along the Canadian coast line. We observed that he was not guilty of being a lawyer politician.

We are being asked now to co-operate in a measure with merchants' associations and boards of trade. These matters are worthy of your consideration. In conclusion we may state that a more complete organization and a largely increased membership are the urgent requirements of the time and we trust that any effort made here today along commercial lines will simplify our advance and increase membership in our local unions.

Annual Report Delayed

We very much regret to inform you that owing to the unprecedented scarcity of printers' labor in this part of the country, the restrictions due to the operation of the Factory Act, and other matters wholly beyond our control, the issue of our Annual Report, approximately scheduled for last month, has been delayed.

Our printers, however, are now working as hard as they possibly can, and without making any definite promises intimate that the work will be off the presses before very long.

The members of our different locals are looking forward eagerly to this issue, and for this reason we are just as anxious as every one concerned that there shall be as little further delay as possible.—Yours faithfully, The United Farmers of Alberta, Publication Department.

"I PAID my dues when the year tary never no dropped out."

spoke these w secretary to get aft man were on the li pected the secret 1918 to be on th possible the man v ing by paying his less the expectati live organization, should see to it th just because he l Moral: Has your loc one on its list to-d bers who were on don't wait for any after them in May.

And there's ano The Grain Grower member in 1917 wil of 1918 to pay his a will not wait till t after him." He w at the annual me after it as possibl down the "stuff" I will not soon eno possibility of any him, but will be o others like-minded secretary and mak before June.

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How many lo linked hands w ation in order t or principle held has the church s striving for som with all her-hea and behind you

Manitoba Grain Growers

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

W. R. Wood

404 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg

I PAID my dues for the year, but when the year was up the secretary never notified me, and I dropped out." The farmer who spoke these words expected the secretary to get after the fees. If a man were on the list for 1917 he expected the secretary at the opening of 1918 to be on the job to see that if possible the man was kept in good standing by paying his annual fee. Doubtless the expectation was justified. A live organization, with live officials should see to it that no one drops out just because he is not gone after. Moral: Has your local association every one on its list to-day as paid-up members who were on it in 1917? If not, don't wait for any June campaign. Go after them in May.

And there's another side to the story. The Grain Grower who is a real live member in 1917 will not wait till June of 1918 to pay his membership fee. He will not wait till the secretary "goes after him." He will walk up, if not at the annual meeting, then as soon after it as possible and he will put down the "stuff" for the new year. He will set soon enough to obviate any possibility of any official coming after him, but will be on the job of getting others like-minded to hunt up the secretary and make him smile. Try it before June.

Pep

Pep, which may not be exactly a classic term, stands for purpose, and point, and push—for design and direction, and dynamic. Possibly it is just the thing your association needs, the thing you ought to get into it in the month of June.

Purpose, worthy enough to enlist the sympathy of your best and worthiest, unselfish enough to appeal to the most altruistic, practical enough to have in it a call to the willing worker. The purpose of the movement of rural life in Western Canada is such and when the individual citizen or the local group cordially adopt the purpose there will be results.

Point, clearly defined direction, fully specified objective, immediately located design. The aim will be toward results that will be apparent this year and next, in the surrounding community; better farming, better business, better living; better physically, better intellectually, better socially, better democratically. Local co-operation, education, community life. For June the point may be a 25 or 50 per cent. increase in membership, a 50 or 75 per cent. increase in The Guide subscribers—your territory 90 per cent. efficient so far as the association is concerned.

Push. It must begin with a pusher, one who cannot be satisfied with stagnation or quiescence, one who must move himself and others. Have you a mover in your community? If not—there's your opportunity. No jammed thoroughfare. Full chance for movement, initiative, advance. Push first those who are likely to develop into pushers. Have your design and direction clear and then go to it. Push hard. Its "up to you."

Hands Linked

There is still much more talk than there is action in the direction of co-operation. How many local schools have sought somebody beside the official teacher to come in and teach them something specific on which that particular somebody was an authority? Why shouldn't trustees say once a month to the children, "We are going to treat you to a lesson on the municipality taught by the Reeve," or "Will you come out on Thursday evening for a lesson on bees from the owner of the apiary over on the hill?" Why is not the school made more fully a community institution which offers something beyond a stereotyped course?

How many local churches have ever linked hands with any other organization in order to give effect to ideals or principle held in common? How often has the church seen another institution striving for some good cause and said with all her heart, "We are with you and behind you in that work. We will

do our utmost collectively and personally to guarantee your success!" It has been done—occasionally—but how often has it been left undone.

And the local Grain Growers' Association. How many meetings does it hold in a year jointly with other organizations that are democratic and progressive? How many consultations do its directors hold in a year with the directors of the public library, the agricultural associations, the local young men's club—in order that they may work together for some of the principles on which they are agreed? So long as the association stands for drawing the community together it must stand for seeking that well-principled and progressive bodies shall unite their powers, co-relate their enterprises and work out so far as may be, together, their plans for social and general well-being. It is only by such effort manfully undertaken and patiently and persistently carried out that our western settlements can be drawn together to constitute what we know by the name community.

Hints for Canvassers

1. Believe enthusiastically in your proposition. This is absolutely essential to success.

2. Be absolutely honest with the people you approach. Make no claims which are not fully substantiated.

3. If you meet objections or criticisms which you cannot answer drop a line regarding them to the Central office.

4. Aim primarily to win interest and sympathy and secondarily membership and co-operation.

5. Keep the ideal high. We are not a dollar grabbing institution. We exist for the betterment of community life and defence of the interests of the people on the land.

6. Be able to answer the question "What do I get out of it for the dollar or two dollars I pay in." One gets out of it the opportunity to co-operate with a great living organization in serving the community, the cause of rural life generally, and the Canadian democracy at large.

7. Emphasize the value to the individual and to the family of being an integral part of the most active and progressive organization in the country.

Information and Emphasis

1. Make it clear that there was urgent need for the organization when it was inaugurated. Railway, grain dealers and implement men had the farmers absolutely at their mercy.

2. That need has been in some measure met. Farmers can now, under reasonable conditions, secure a loading platform and each can at least get his turn with others in ordering cars for grain shipment.

3. It has not been wholly met. Since the war began manufacturers have added 7 1/2 per cent. to the tariff and railways 15 per cent. to freight and passenger rates.

Our Returned Men

Hundreds of our farm women have been doing splendid work for our boys overseas. Now they realize there is another phase of work to do. They are ready as an organized body, the Women's Section of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, to assist our returned men. Don't you want to share in this good work? If you want to know what the Women's Section is, what it stands for, what it is doing, and what its aims are, write to Miss Amy J. Roe, provincial secretary of the Women Grain Growers, 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg.

4. The predatory interests are still in the saddle. They are on the backs of the common people. They remain there just because our organization is partial and incomplete. If we were 100 per cent. strong we would unseat them in three weeks. We invite membership to secure that end.

5. Be able to recommend the National Platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and urge that with another 100,000 organized votes behind it, it will be much nearer the field of practical politics.

6. There has been real progress in establishing the power to weigh issues and to think independently on economic and political matters. Our present position in regard to liquor legislation, in regard to woman suffrage, in regard to direct legislation and in regard to farm loans and short term farm credits is largely due to the educational work done by the association.

7. Have a clear view of the objects of the association as stated on page 71 of the Year Book, of the association pledge taken at the Thursday evening session of the 1918 Convention (page 63) and of our special provincial objective as stated on page 11.

Whom to Invite

Always keep in mind that the movement aims to include the whole rural population.

Make special effort to enlist the young. Inspire them with the ideals of service and co-operation and optimism and progress. If there is special capacity for service, intelligence training, literary, musical or platform ability in any quarter, win that for the cause.

Do not pass by anyone who is or who should be interested in the service of man which is also the service of God.

The Women's Section

Commend the special objects which the women have in view in developing women's work in the association, viz.:

To extend the influence of the association by special effort to enlist in sympathetic co-operation with it the women and girls of our rural communities.

To increase the association's power for community betterment by discussion of and activity in lines which appear to be most directly related to the life of women.

The maintenance and defence of the home as an institution and the enrichment of rural life socially and intellectually.

Education of girls and women for the responsibilities of community life and of democratic citizenship.

The improvement of rural schools and the securing of more intimate relationship between the school and the rest of the community.

The safe-guarding of the fundamental rights of women and children by more adequate legislation.

Better provision for the medical and general care of child life and more adequate machinery for the safe-guarding of public health.

Wholesome recreation under community control.

Larger emphasis upon the finer things of life—the things that are more excellent."

The Grain Growers' Guide

Put your Guide subscription canvass on a par with your membership appeal. No one can be fully informed Grain Grower who is not a reader of The Guide. It is more than a farm paper. It is part and parcel of the farmers' organization.

It devotes special attention and special ability to the economic, social and political questions of the day from the farmer's point of view.

It is now going into 38,000 homes in Canada, and no journal in the Dominion is doing more to mould Canadian thinking than The Guide.

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Saskatchewan Grain Growers

To our Organizers, Local Secretaries, and Interested Friends—Ladies and Gentlemen: We are very desirous of getting new locals organized in all parts of Saskatchewan, and we would very much appreciate your furnishing the names of leading farmers in any community where there is at present no local organized. We will correspond with those whose names are furnished, and will refer to our organizers the information which we receive. When you send in names and addresses of people we will very much appreciate your giving the number of the section on which they reside, together with the township and range, and also tell the nationality which prevails in the community. Kindly use the enclosed form for furnishing this information. We are prepared to furnish our literature in English, German, and French, but have not so far issued printed matter in other languages.

It is generally recognized that our association is able to accomplish valuable work in the cause of democracy, educating its members along certain important lines, and helping to unify the opinions and efforts of our citizens. We think, therefore, that you will be rendering a valuable service to the province as well as to our association, when you assist us with this organization work. Not only do we wish to double our membership during this year, but we desire to get locals of our association formed in every important community centre in the province.

Any information or help to this end will be very much appreciated. Very truly yours, **The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association Ltd.—H. H. McKisney, superintendent of organization.**
 P.S.—We would like to have you become a life member of the S.G.G.A.

To All Local Secretaries

Dear Sirs: It has been decided to observe Grain Growers' Sunday on June 16. The arrangements for the day are entirely in the hands of the local secretaries. It is for your local to decide how you will have the day observed in your community. At the Central office we will be glad to be of any assistance possible in helping you to work out your plans for the day. Last year the locals arranged with the regular ministers of the different churches to give addresses, or with certain special speakers who were secured for the occasion. A considerable number of our directors and prominent leaders spoke on Grain Growers' Sunday last year.

It is hoped that the occasion this year will have the influence of bringing the churches and the association into closer relationship. There is certainly a great need for united action in improving social and moral conditions in the various communities of our province. Now, as never before, all of the organizations which seek to improve the conditions of our like should co-operate and harmonize their activities in order to secure the most efficient service.

We will be glad to have you advise us of your plans, stating whether or not you will have a service conducted especially for the members of your own local, or whether you will unite with some other local for this occasion.

The Central office recommends that a special collection be taken on Grain Growers' Sunday for the benefit of social service work in this province. We are enclosing herewith some printed matter outlining the work which is being done by the Social Service Council. We have been giving a great deal to many other patriotic causes, and much more must be given. At the same time, we should not neglect to give for the important work which is needed here at home, not only to help us carry on the war in better fashion, but to improve the conditions, both now and after the war. We cannot afford to neglect the questions of health and morals which confront us in our own province, nor can we postpone action in these matters until after the war. Let us continue to give to the Red Cross,

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

J. B. Musselman
 Regina, Sask.

the Military Y.M.C.A., and other patriotic efforts, all of which are most worthy and most urgent, but let us not neglect to support the work of education and moral reform which demand special attention and heroic efforts during these trying times.

We will be able to supply a limited number of speakers and will be glad to have you advise us if you have not been able to arrange for a speaker otherwise. We will send out printed matter to any minister or speaker who will apply to us for information about our association work.—Very truly yours, **H. H. McKisney, superintendent of organization.**

Salaried District Organizers

A letter was recently received by Mr. C. M. W. Emery, director of District No. 2, from Mr. Geo. W. Atkinson, in which the latter outlined a scheme for the employment of salaried district organizers, the cost to be met by voluntary contributions from locals. The suggestions of Mr. Atkinson are well worth earnest consideration, and we have pleasure giving his letter herewith:—

I have just received a letter from Mr. Devlin, which emphasizes the importance of the salaried district organizer.

Let the matter be presented somewhat fully to the locals at the summer meetings and otherwise. The suggestion is that each local wishing to participate (it is hoped that that will mean all locals) shall tax itself \$10.00 per annum (or \$15.00 if \$10.00 is too little) to pay for the services of a district organizer to work under the general supervision of the district director. Such organizer to visit every contributing local at least once a year, and as often besides as possible and advisable. Through these visits and through correspondence he should keep in touch with the activities and needs of each local, and should inspire and assist in the taking on of new activities especially of a social and educational nature, as rapidly as the expanding ideas of the members will permit.

At the same time he should labor to secure the formation of new locals wherever possible, and foster in them an interest that will produce the continuous activity that alone can make a permanent working local. As soon as the contribution of locals grow to a sufficient amount the organizer should devote his whole time to the work. So far from his activities taking the place of any volunteer work, they would operate to mobilize and effectively direct all present workers, and also enlist many who at present are not helping.

I think that you will agree with me that very much of the director's organization and development work goes for nothing, because he is not able to follow it up. The salaried organizer would be able to stop this dissipation of energy, this back-sliding, this checking, and stopping, and reversing of progress once begun.

Of course this is asking a great deal of the organizer. He must in the first place be a true missionary. Other qualities are important, but this is essential. While difficult, I do not think it impossible to find a suitable man. I have two in mind that I am inclined to think would do. Perhaps you could name one or more. In any case, since the success of the plan would depend very largely on the success of the first appointee, the election should be made with care.

I would appreciate a free discussion of this scheme. If desirable and feasible, it ought to be put through. If otherwise it ought to be set aside for something else. The present temper of the people calls for progress. Where shall it start!—Yours fraternally, **Geo. W. Atkinson.**

We have much pleasure in acknow-

ledging receipt of the following contributions from several of our locals, which are greatly appreciated, viz.:—
 Thistle Local, Emergency Fund \$12.50
 Thistle Local, Agricultural Relief of the Allies 12.50
 Ladstock Local, Y.M.C.A. Military Fund 30.00
 Ladstock Local, Red Cross Fund 50.25
 Handel Local, Red Cross Fund.. 43.25
 Thunder Creek, Red Cross 97.25
 Parkbeg Local, Red Cross Fund.. 51.00
 The contribution from the Ladstock local includes a donation of \$2.00 from Mr. A. Fudge, and \$10.00 from Mr. K. Halvorsen.

Lockerbie Man's View

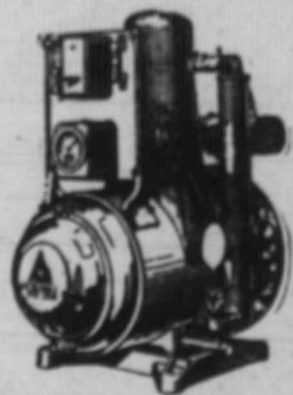
Mr. Percy Arkle, of Lockerbie, does not believe in any time limit in rounding up the farmers; at least he is going to keep at it "as long as 1918 is a year" and no harm will be done if he keeps on through 1919, unless he has exhausted the field in the meantime. Mr. Arkle's idea of a map with the name of every farmer in the district inscribed on it is a thoroughly good one, and will make it impossible for any one to be overlooked. There is many a potentially good citizen outside our association, and the point is to find out why they are outside. You must diagnose the disease before you can hope to cure it, and this is Mr. Arkle's method. He will make a good doctor, and should effect many a cure. He writes as follows:—

Have received your circular re membership drive and am pleased to report that so far as we are concerned we are doing all we can to increase our membership and make the association what it ought to be. We have held rallies, one in particular at Horizon, when four locals were represented. We had somewhere around 175 persons present, and several new members were secured for the various locals. It is a good thing to strike whilst the iron is hot, but to me it is better to keep the iron hot all the time. With that end in view I am going to ignore any time limit set by the association to secure new members, and keep at it as long as 1918 is a year. I have one idea which has been discussed by our local and will be put into operation. I purpose for each local to have a map of its immediate neighborhood, with each settler's name on. (A municipality map is good). Mark off every name that is on the membership list, and then go personally after the rest, visiting each one at their own house, finding out the reason, if any, why they are not members of our association, tabulating those reasons, and if unsurmountable as far as that individual is concerned, turn such a one into the hands of the Central officers. By this method we shall secure much valuable information, helpful to all of us. I can give you three names now of farmers north and east of here in the Adell school district who are absolutely prejudiced with no satisfactory reason, and yet we must have them, and once we get them they will become good citizens. Pardon this long epistle. I address a meeting here on the 15th, and one at Pretty Valley on the 20th, and am hoping for more to address on co-operation.—Sincerely yours, **Percy Arkle.**
 Writing at a later date, Mr. Arkle says:—

Our oyster supper last night was blessed with fine weather and a big crowd. I do not know what results were obtained; but some new members were received. Mr. Devlin gave us a talk on the association's work, which was well applauded. Musical items were rendered, and then I finished up, making an appeal for members. We are alive alright. I will send you a report on the Pretty Valley's meeting next Wednesday when I get back. I believe largely in the educative work, and would like nothing better than to be kept going all over the province. I have had nine years or more experience in addressing audiences on each side of the line, and so am heart and soul in the movement. Please send me another Life Membership button. I am sending an order for stationery for myself next week.—Yours truly, **Percy Arkle.**

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Delco-Light is wonderfully efficient. Runs on coal oil. Lights the house, barns, sheds, dairy, yard. Gives power to work small machinery—water pump, churn, milker, grindstone, feed-grinder, vacuum cleaner, washing machine and so on. Write to-day for the Delco-Light literature.

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You know Delco-Light is needed on your farm. You know it will pay you to have Delco-Light. NOW is the time to buy it. NOW before steel and labor costs send Delco-Light any higher. NOW, when your farm can pay for Delco-Light as never before.

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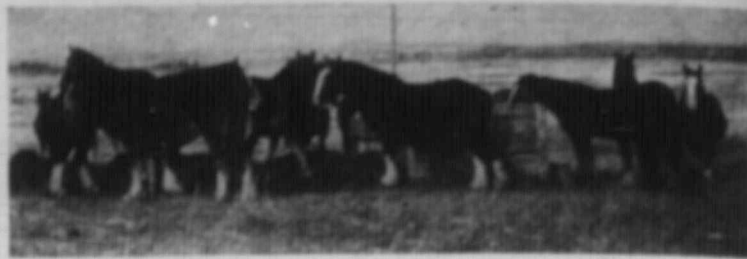
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Will be held at **Deloraine, May 28th, 1918**

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Peas and Oats for Silage

The problem of securing satisfactory succulent feed for cattle in winter has been keenly felt by stockmen in Alberta. In Central Alberta the growing of corn for silage is not feasible for the reason that only fifty per cent. of the years in which corn has been grown has the crop reached sufficient volume to be considered profitable. The best substitute for corn is peas and oats, seeded at the rate of one bushel of peas and two of oats to the acre. In fact, the experience with these two fodders as grown under Central Alberta conditions would indicate that peas and oats are superior for silage purposes to corn, and since this crop is dependable every year, and the yield satisfactory, it is safe to predict that it will occupy a premier position among the silage crops for this section of the West.

Peas and oats, or oats alone, can be sown for silage purposes as soon as the crop intended for threshing has been seeded, and the crop will be ready for putting into the silo when the oats are in the late milk or early dough stage, before the crop intended for threshing is ready for the binder. The green bundles are at once run through the cutting box and cut as fine as possible, going into the silo absolutely green. There should be at least three active men in a silo 12 feet in diameter, men who will keep on the move continually in order to insure that the silage be thoroughly tramped, particularly at the edges, as the centre will, in a measure, take care of itself since the pressure from above, as the silo is filled, increases. The amount of oxygen remaining in the silage will depend on the amount of tramping, and the amount of oxygen will be the determining factor in the keeping qualities of the silage. After the silo has been first filled it will settle and may be filled again in the course of five or six days. In this way another 10 to 15 tons may be accommodated and a silo so filled, 30 feet high and 12 feet in diameter, will hold 80 to 90 tons, according to the amount of moisture in the crop at the time it is cut.

Freezing Not Serious

Some bulky fodder, such as hay or oat straw, is usually fed in conjunction with silage, as well as the usual grain ration. When so fed, cows on full of milk will consume around 40 pounds per day. Even though the silage freezes around the edges of the silo it will come out in flakes, and the freezing does not appear to affect injuriously its feeding value.

Experiments, which have included the whole dairy herd at the Lacombe Experimental Station, have been carried on during the past two years to determine the relative feeding value of this silage as compared with the same feed cured in the ordinary way in the shock as green feed. Both years the results have been very decided in favor of ensiling the crop, showing a saving in the cost of producing one pound of butter of as much as four cents per pound and as much as seven cents per pound with silage made from peas and oats as compared with silage made from corn. In making the determination of the cost of butter, ensilage has been valued at \$3.00 per ton, and cured green feed at \$10.00 per ton.

When these values have been used as a basis, striking economies have been effected by the use of silage made from peas and oats. The feed cost of a pound of butter was 16.7 cents when peas and oats silage was fed, and 20.84

cents when the same feed, cured as green feed, was used. In each case this is the average of the results of four trials in which the whole herd was used, and it shows a saving of 4.14 cents per pound in the cost of a pound of butter, directly due to the method followed in curing the fodder, a saving of 20 per cent.

Gestation or Pregnancy

Gestation, or pregnancy, is the period during which the female carries its young, extending from the time of impregnation until birth. The average period of pregnancy in mares is eleven months. In cows nine and a quarter months. In ewes five months. In sows four months. The signs by which pregnancy is manifested are not always definite or discernible until pregnancy is well advanced. The earliest sign and guide is the non-recurrence after breeding of the usual periods of heat, so that the animal no longer comes in season and manifests no sexual desire for the male. It has also been observed in many cases that a change becomes noticeable in the disposition of an animal when it becomes pregnant. As a rule mares become less irritable and more sluggish after they conceive and gain in flesh. Cows, in particular, show a tendency to gain flesh during the first six months of pregnancy. This tendency is taken advantage of by cattle feeders in that they usually prefer to breed cows which they wish to fatten for beef.

One of the noticeable signs is that as the period of gestation progresses, the belly steadily enlarges and becomes distended, particularly at the lower part, while the flanks become more hollow, and the hips on each side of the croup appear sunken. The udder also becomes more developed and appears more prominent and firm as pregnancy advances. Towards the last few weeks of pregnancy the udder becomes filled with a yellow sticky liquid known as the colostrum, and which later changes into proper milk. In many mares a small amount of waxy material forming on the ends of the teats indicates the near approach of foaling time. In cows, after the sixth month, and in mares, after the seventh month, the foetus becomes capable of movement in the womb, and its presence may be noticeable and its movements discernible, particularly after the mother has taken a drink of cold water.

The presence of the foetus may also be detected by feeling the abdomen with the hand. To do so a person takes a suitable position on the right side of a cow, and on the left side of a mare, with the back turned towards the animal's head. The right or left hand, as the case may require, is then placed against the belly of the animal, just below the flank and about nine inches in front of the stifle. By pressing on the belly at this point, a hard mass or body of the foetus may be felt, and its presence detected distinctly if it moves. After the third month in the mare and cow pregnancy can be sometimes determined by introducing the hand into the rectum and vagina and feeling the womb. In the pregnant animal the neck of the womb becomes closed with a plug of mucus, known as the vaginal seal, and the womb is found to contain a hard mass, and, at a later stage, the body of the foetus can be distinguished. It has also been shown that soon after an animal becomes pregnant, its blood undergoes some change, which can be determined by a special laboratory blood test, known as the "Aberhalden" test for pregnancy.

Draft

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Draft Horse Production

By Wayne Dinsmore

More land must be put in small grain, and less left in grass, during the next few years. The world's food requirements, in this emergency, can only be met by increasing the acreage of grains immediately available as food for man. More power will be required on the farm to plant and harvest these crops. Labor is scarce. Increased horse power and implements which will permit one man to do as much as two or three formerly did is the only solution of the problem.

Factories are running at top speed. Transportation is being taxed to the utmost. Powerful teams are an essential factor in transportation. They link factory with railroad and one factory with another. They haul the material needed for new structures and aid in building the same. Throughout the whole network of transportation from producer to manufacturer to consumer heavy draft teams play a most important part. Truck and transport companies, guided solely by the balance sheet, declare draft horses are more efficient in short hauls than motors. Evidence that they hold their place in the cities is overwhelming; but they must be massive, of maximum draft character, and of such structure in feet and legs as to last for a decade and a half in city service.

Farm and city alike will require large numbers of powerful drafters. The demand for the next five or six years will be greater than at any time in the last 20 years.

Armies require horses. Experience has shown they are indispensable. In the Allied armies the proportion has been approximately one horse to every four men, exclusive of cavalry. The British Lord of the Admiralty, speaking before parliament in December, 1917, reported that British fleets had transported more than 2,000,

who lack in teams will pay so much for them this season that they will conclude it is cheaper to raise work horses than to buy them.

Breeding Work Takes Time

Failure to sow a large acreage of wheat in the spring means a limited yield in the autumn. Failure to breed mares makes a short horse crop, but the effects are not noticeable within six months, as in the case of wheat. The shortage in horses does not become manifest till five years later. In 1916 and 1917 less than 40 per cent. of the mares of breeding age—excluding pure-bred draft mares—were bred. Well-informed horsemen estimate that yearling colts have decreased in number from 172,000—the number shown by the 1910 census—to approximately 1,000,000 for the spring of 1918. This decrease will be felt most acutely in 1920 and 1921. Every effort should be made by well-informed horsemen to guard against this by urging the farmers in their respective sections to breed all suitable mares in 1918.

The greatest obstacle to improvement is the small horse and the unsound horse of any size. Such animals are not marketable. They are not efficient in work. They are present in the United States in millions. Every real horseman would be delighted to see the country rid of these undesirable equines. They are a drag on the market. Prices range from \$20 to \$125 on such animals. Their complete elimination would be a God-send to the industry. Breeders of drafters are not particular regarding the mode of exit taken by small and unsound horses.

The man who owns and works horses under 1,100 pounds is standing in the way of his own financial betterment. If he cannot dispose of them and buy mares that are at least in excess of 1,200 pounds, his only chance is to breed some better ones. Doing this from a foundation of small mares is slow. The process may be hastened by breeding to a very prepotent, heavy-boned stallion that is 16-2 to 17 hands in height, with weight in excess of 1,900 pounds when in breeding condition. The half bloods from such a horse will, if well nourished during the growing period, mature at weights of 1,400 or better. Small mares have produced progeny from such crosses that closely approximated real draft size and character. More rapid progress,

however, financially and otherwise, will be made by selling very small horses at any price they will bring, and then buying good grade, or pure-bred, draft mares.

The Horse and the Tractor

Some farmers are fearful of the tractor. What effect will it have on the need for heavy horses on our farms? Will it eliminate or materially reduce the number of horses in farm use? Developments to date indicate that tractors may supplement, but not displace, heavy draft horses. In fall plowing, when horses are needed in the harvest field, the tractor can be used to advantage; and where there is enough need for belt power to make the tractor pay interest and depreciation charges for the balance of the year it may be well to buy one. The fact remains, however, that the horse is a self-repairing, self-reproducing motive power, and the tractor is not. The horse utilizes roughage, such as corn, fodder, straw and pasturage, produced on the farm, as a considerable share of his fuel, and all fuel for the tractor must be bought. Aside from this, naval and military needs promise to drive internal combustion oils to prices ranging from 90 cents to \$1.25 per gallon, with most stringent regulations regarding its use. Horses can be produced where needed. Tractors require much steel, coal and labor in their production, and tax our transportation systems heavily, both in the shipment of raw material and the finished engines, supplies therefor, and repair parts.

There are thousands of men who can



Percheron Mares and Foals at Pasture

600 horses and mules to Europe for the use of the Allied armies. Figures from the Department of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U.S.A., show that more than 1,300,000 of these were purchased in the United States. The demand from our Allies continues. To this is added the needs of the United States armed forces, in the proportion of one horse or mule to each four men, exclusive of cavalry. The horses most sought for by all armies are artillery, siege gun and transport kinds. These take horses weighing from 1,150 to 1,700 pounds, sometimes more. The British, in the fall of 1917, undertook to buy 100,000 transport horses—which must weigh over 1,500 pounds after arriving at central markets—and were frankly told by one of the leading dealers that they could not possibly be bought at the price—\$220. They have, however, been purchasing as many of these as possible.

In 1914, at the outbreak of the war, the United States had a vast surplus of horses ranging from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds. That surplus is now nearly exhausted. Horse buyers who formerly had no trouble in buying two carloads per week, now come in with half a car, because they cannot buy more in a week's time. Farmers sold themselves short last summer and fall because of the high price of feed. They are now searching for teams with which to do their spring work in 1918. As a result, prices have advanced appreciably in the last 30 days. Grade draft mares of good type, and sound, are \$50 per head higher than they were in December, and are increasing in value. Men

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Do not fear to make the change. Your colts will be uniform favoring the sire. No mirth and every one a real drafter if your sire is of the draughty type. Look the sire and his colts over. "Like produces like" is particularly true of the Percheron. Write for literature.

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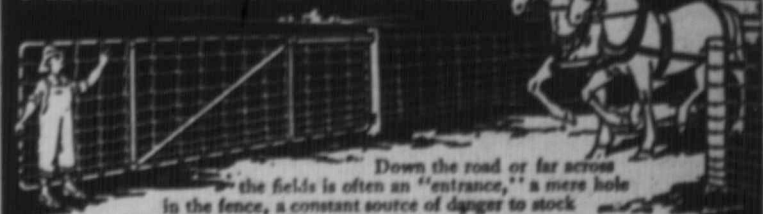
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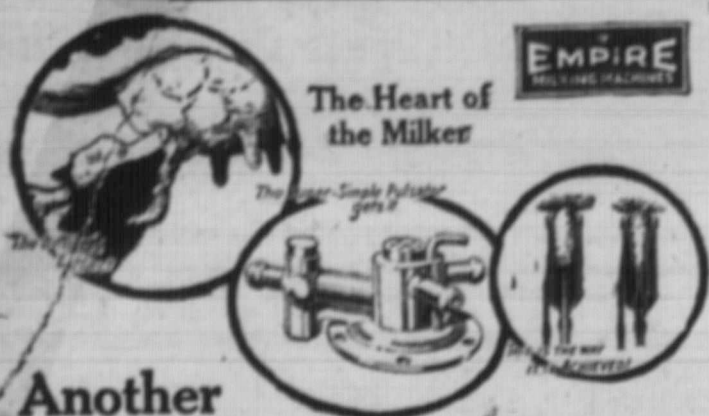
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use tractors to advantage on farms, but the majority have not been able to, and the comment of a widely travelled and shrewd observer I believe holds true: "that the tractor will not pay generally until the farmer can raise his own repairs, gas, and oil." Bankers with long experience in the Northwest are unanimously of the opinion that the man who farms with big draft horses, especially mares, is a good risk, while the tractor farmer is not; and these men come as near to knowing the financial side of the situation as anyone. The exceptional farmer can use tractors advantageously to supplement horse power, but the vast majority cannot.

Foreign Demand Will Take Many

In conclusion, we can only say from facts now available that the breeding of small horses, under 1,500 pounds, should be entirely stopped, save for such special types as race horses and saddle horses. Mares between 1,200 and 1,500 pounds should be bred to the best available draft stallions, with a view to increasing the size of their descendants to 1,500 pounds and over as soon as practicable, and all mares over 1,500 pounds should be bred to selected draft stallions to make sure that the resulting progeny is as perfect as possible and to reduce the proportion of heavy horses which, because of faulty conformation or unsoundness, are not as efficient in work as their size and weight warrants. Subsidies given to especially perfect draft stallions which have demonstrated themselves to be good stock sires will hasten the improvement of our draft horses greatly, and there is every reason in favor of such a policy. Funds already accruing from stallion licenses should by all means be used, and additional appropriations might well be made for this purpose.

Aside from our own farm and city needs, foreign countries will unquestionably be heavy buyers of draft horses in American markets after the war. Foreign governments are already seeking to obtain an increased number of horses over 1,500 pounds for transport work, with the idea that those which are left can be used on farms at the close of hostilities, and they are especially desirous of obtaining all the heavy mares they can secure. These are significant items to practical horsemen.

No hesitancy should be felt respecting the future of the draft horse industry. Every effort should be made to increase the breeding of all mares over 1,200 pounds to good draft sires, and special attention should be given to encouraging those farmers who, through lack of knowledge of all factors, are discouraged respecting the breeding of heavy draft horses. The man who persists in breeding good ones will reap a rich harvest. The quitter will pay a good price for work animals in the future, and regret that he failed to grasp the opportunity that lay within his reach.—Wayne Dinsmore, Secretary, Percheron Society of America.

Saskatchewan Shorthorn Club

Shorthorn breeders in Saskatchewan should get in touch with H. Follett, Swaythling Farm, Duval, Sask., for information on the plans and work of this new club which should mean much to Shorthorn breeders in that province. The annual fee is \$2.00, a very small one indeed for the comparative benefit members should and will receive if a proper measure of co-operation is given the club.

At the first meeting, Dean Rutherford, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, was made honorary president; R. H. Carvell, Saskatoon, president; and H. Follett, Duval, secretary. The remaining list of members up to April 22, was as follows: C. B. Latta, Govan; Car. Johnson, Govan; R. M. Douglas, Tantallon; F. A. Evans, Abernethy; Wm. Taylor, Keelen; W. Arnold Staples, Oxbow; R. Gibson, Indian Head; J. E. Mann, Waldron; H. J. Jameson, Lemberg; S. O. Robinson, Regina; W. G. Wilkinson, Tuxford; Wm. Mathieson, Tuxford; H. E. Watson, Oxbow; Geo. Logan, Tuxford; E. F. Richardson, Semans; W. J. Jackson, Tuxford; Elina

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To Improve Calgary Bull Sale

As a result of the experience gained at this and previous sales and the discussion and suggestions made at the annual meeting, the following recommendations to the directors were made by E. L. Richardson, secretary and managing director of the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association, under whose auspices the sale is annually staged.

1. Bulls under one year should not be accepted for sale. The sale is too large to permit wasting the time of the buyers while these calves are being sold. They want serviceable bulls. These calves would generally give better results if in the hands of the breeders for another year.

2. Bulls not bred in Alberta should be required to be in the province one year before being sold. Encouragement should be given Alberta breeders to purchase the best sires to be found anywhere, but there is no need of having same resold until they have been in the province one year, since Alberta cattle breeders are producing such a large number of bulls.

3. Have the judging done the first forenoon and start the sale at noon the same day. This would save about a day in the time the breeders, as well as the purchasers, would have to be away from home.

4. While there is some educational value in having all bulls at the sale pass through the ring, it does not seem right that the Association should permit bulls of the type and condition of those culled back to be sold at auction, and in that way have the approval of the Association. All breeders have been, in the past, and will be in the future, advised to leave such bulls at home. It is not practical to have all bulls examined before being shipped, but if a few breeders will persist in sending in some inferior bulls, through lack of feed or care or poor breeding stock, the animals culled back should at once be removed to a stable by themselves and sold privately by the owners if they wish, but not put through the sale ring.

5. Print the full pedigree in the catalogue.

6. The suggestion made at the annual meeting as to selling prize winners first is a splendid one, and I think it could be worked out to advantage in this way.—Number all animals as at present so each seller's lot will be stabled together and so animals may be located easily when being shipped. (By the way, did you ever sort out and load 800 bulls from 519 buyers and ship them to 124 stations? It is some job). Sell all bulls between 12 and 18 months of age first, in order of age, with the exception of the prize winners, in the class of that age, the prize winners to be sold in order starting with the first prize. Repeat the same system in selling bulls between 18 and 24 months, then between 24 and 36 months, etc., with the exception of the champion and reserve champion of the breed, which should be sold first. Put the animals in the catalogue in the order in which they are to be sold, except, of course, the prize winners, which would be brought in first as explained. It often happens that a number of buyers are after the same champion, whose order of sale is near the last. Under that system, the other bidders have not then an opportunity to be competitors for the second prize animal, to their disappointment and the seller's loss.

Percherons and Clydesdales

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



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During the past 8 to 10 years this ranch has been closely culled so that only the very best mares have been retained for breeding. Weights of matured animals from 18 to 17 cwt.

Will sell at reasonable prices, in lots to suit purchasers, after June 1st. Ranch is 40 miles south of Maple Creek, Sask. Have made arrangements to have motor cars meet intending purchasers at Maple Creek, after June 1st. So make your arrangements prior to June 1st, by mail, addressed to—

P. D. BOWLEN - Morley, Alberta

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

How to Shoe Draft Horses

Suggestions by a Shoer of 30 Years' Experience
Illustrations from "The Horse Book."

The old adage, "no foot, no horse," grows more significant with the passing of the years. If these four words were more generally understood, it would mean thousands of dollars to the horse industry.

The perfect foot is not often seen. It is wide at the heel and of medium depth. The depth at the heel should be about one-half the length down the toe when the foot is in normal shape. The coronet should be round on the front feet and as nearly that shape as possible behind. A big, round foot indicates that the sensitive tissues covered by the hoof wall are healthy. The contracted foot, narrow at the heel, always means just the opposite. A full frog is a great asset to a big horse. It is the cushion which takes off the jars. Horses with extremely low heels are likely to go prematurely lame because of a lack of frog. The inner part of the foot is not well enough protected from the wear and tear to which a draft horse foot is subjected to remain free from soreness long. However, there is less trouble with a thin-heeled horse going lame than a high-heeled one. Boxy feet, high at the heels, are sure to result in lameness sooner or later. They cause a horse to stand up on his pasterns too much and they always contract and sometimes pretty quickly. High heels and poor frogs always go together, for with such a shaped foot the weight of the horse comes on the hoof wall instead of on the frog. A frog is much like muscle-tissue in that it never develops well without constant use. If one wants to grow a good frog, he has to take off the heel and let the frog down to the ground. Then the foot will widen out and grow a good, springy frog. The slope of the hoof in front should be about 45 degrees, the same as the set of the pastern. If kept at more than that angle, a horse cannot set down properly on his pasterns. To give a horse a good elastic step his pasterns must set at such an angle that they will move up and down freely. There must not be a stilted step which comes with short, stubby pasterns and upright hoof walls.

How to Avoid Foot Troubles

The majority of all foot troubles are due to negligence. Few horses have had feet from inheritance. Thirty minutes a week will keep the average farm horse's feet in perfect order. What farmer is there who does anything to his horses' feet unless they become so long that his horse can't walk easily,



A Toe That Is Too Long

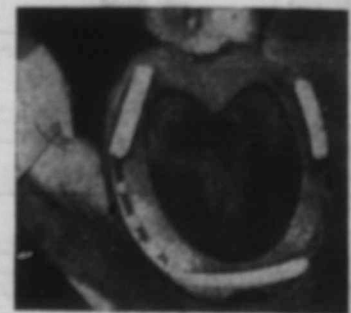
or unless they break off badly and cause lameness. Many good pure breeds are permanently ruined by letting their feet grow without attention. The foot is like a sponge, very porous and sensitive to water. It will not stay in perfect order without moisture. Keep a horse in a stall and his feet will dry up and contract. Never put oil on the feet, as that prevents water from entering the hoof wall. Pack damp clay in the bottom of the foot to hold moisture. If I can get it, I prefer white rock clay. This can be secured at most drug stores. Get the horse in the mud occasionally, so as to soften up his feet. Where it is impossible to get a stallion out into a

paddock, he should be walked out of doors and especially when the ground is wet. Riding a stallion through meadows or pastures when heavy dew is on is excellent for the hoofs.

Always keep the foot as nearly level as possible. This rule applies to horses of all ages, and particularly to the young, growing colt. Sidebones are frequently caused by allowing one side of the hoof to wear off short. Then the weight is shifted to the short side, which almost invariably sets up inflammation, causing a sidebone sooner or later. Use a rasp and pinchers to trim a horse's feet, but not a chisel. One cannot use the latter and be certain that he is trimming the foot level.

Growing a Hoof Prior to Shoeing

Use the rasp sparingly on the hoof walls of a show horse, for if one wears away the glossy appearance, the hoof



A Bar Shoe

texture soon becomes dry and brittle and the feet go to pieces. There is no danger, however, from rasping the feet of the ordinary farm horse, if it is done only when he is shod, for usually he is not shod more than twice a year. Better keep very light plates on the show horse all the time to protect the hoof wall and allow it to grow. I always take a very light plate shoe and hammer it out until it is extremely thin at the heel. Then when one gets ready to shoe for show, he has a foot to work on. Too many people think that if they get a good horse shoer a few days before starting out to the fairs that he can fix up the feet. That oftentimes proves a sad mistake. In many cases it takes months of careful work to get feet in proper shape, and sometimes a year. Nobody can shoe a draft horse perfectly unless there is plenty of toe, and if not, it takes time to grow it. A heel that is too high cannot be cut down as it should be all at once. The work must be gradual or else soreness will result. It usually takes two or three trimmings to correct a high heel. If the quarter is lacking, keep the toe short, and that will throw more wear on the toe, less on the heel, and consequently the quarters will have a better chance to grow. Of course, if a foot is naturally well-shaped and properly set, it doesn't take much of an effort to keep it that way. Always allow the frog to grow as long as it will. A great many people think that a horse isn't neatly shod unless the frog, bar and sole are pared away closely. No worse mistake was ever made, and any horse shoer who will do that to please his customer is doing nothing sort of cruelty to animals. Never under any circumstances cut away the bar or sole unless it is diseased. Then it is necessary in order to treat the affected tissue with medicine and cure it. Nature has provided the frog, bar and sole to protect the inner and very tender parts of the foot.

The Colt's Feet

The colt should have his feet carefully watched, always keeping them trimmed level. There is very little that can be done to readjust the set of feet and pasterns on a mature horse, but the young colt is easily susceptible to such changes. The set of feet and pasterns can be thrown one way or the other if it is done while the bones and joints are still young and flexible. If the colt stands too close behind or in front, keep the inside toe of the hoof a

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bit shorter than the outside, and have the inside quarter a trifle higher. To throw the feet closer together, lengthen the inside of the toe and keep the outside quarter slightly higher than the inside. The mature horse that toes out badly in front, nigger heel fashion, is hard to help with shoes, for his legs do not set straight under him. The growing



Shoe With Leather Sole

colt can be helped considerably by proper shoeing because his joints are still capable of being twisted slightly. Beware of the stallion with this fault, for there is no characteristic which draft horses transmit to their offspring with as much certainty as nigger heels.—By George MacLeod, Geneseo, Ill., in the Percheron Review.

from not having water to drink. Their tastes vary in this respect, some seldom drinking only a few swallows, while others will surprise you in the quantities they will drink. I refer especially just at this point to calves who have no access to a drinking trough, but are hand-fed in their own pens. The length of time that a calf is given skim milk depends wholly upon the available supply. We have fed it once a day to heifers nearly two years of age. I believe it is really worth more for poultry and pigs than for 2-year-old heifers, but they certainly do well on it, even then.

Teach It to Eat Grain

We teach the young calf to eat grain, a mixture of bran, ground oats, hominy, and a small quantity of oil meal, as early as possible. This is easily done after feeding milk, and it takes away the notion of sucking. The quantity varies according to age, but two pounds a day will help out wonderfully in their growth. Don't forget to put some salt in the grain ration, or grain-box, for they require it same as any other animal. It stimulates their appetite, and aids digestion.

It is our custom, and commend it to all breeders, to weigh their calves regularly (monthly). We are not satisfied unless a calf has made a daily average gain of two pounds. They will not do this often the first month, but it puts you wise to the actual growth of the calf, and informs you whether your course of feeding is adequate or not. We had one bull calf, about six months of age, which made a gain of 105 pounds in one month. It is needless to say that this calf was especially thrifty, and made good use of a generous amount of skim milk, of which we had a plenty at that particular time.

Don't keep over two calves in any one pen, one is better, unless they have an exercising paddock for them to run in and out of at will.

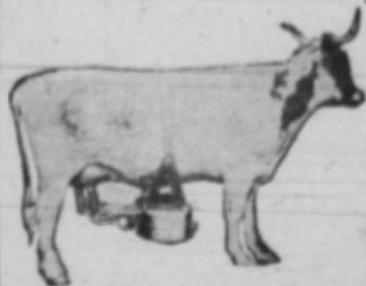
Exercise is necessary to growth, but be careful not to allow a calf to get too tired, when first turned loose after being shut up for a long period, as they are during the winter months. This might give them a set-back temporarily unnecessarily. Set-backs are uncertainties.

The constitution and vitality of the parents are matters which precede the birth of the calf, but which the breeder should not lose sight of. A cow weakened from too heavy and too continuous milking, not given an opportunity to recuperate from the strain, or any other cause, will be apt to drop an impoverished, weakling, which will tax the ability of the most successful calf raiser to get started nicely and prove a worthy successor to either parent.—W. L. P.

Contract Sheep Shearing

Owners of flocks in Manitoba who desire to have shearing done will be rendered assistance in procuring professional shearers on application to the office of the Livestock Commissioner, Manitoba Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg. A limited number of these shearers can be secured. They have performed excellent work and given good satisfaction in the province during the past two years; saving the time and lessening the expense of the sheep owners in connection with shearing.

OMEGA Milking Machines



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Raising Dairy Calves

Assuming that we have a normal, fully developed calf, weighing from 70 to 85 pounds at birth, which is about the right weight, all things considered, we leave the calf with its mother from two to three days, or till the milk of the dam is marketable. We like to take the calf away from its dam in the afternoon, and then the calf is ready for something to eat when the dam is milked next morning. All milk fed should be 90 degrees Fahrenheit. The calf is then fed three times daily, its mother's milk, about four pounds to a feed, which we weigh. We weigh all milk fed to very young calves, and believe it pays to do so. This we can do nicely as we milk our new milch cows three times daily at the start, even though they are not continued so very long. When the calf has become adjusted to conditions, and is thrifty, two or three weeks of age, we begin by substituting in the morning and evening meal, one pound of new warm skim milk, but as we separate only twice daily, the noon feed is still whole milk. When the morning and evening meal becomes about half and half whole milk and skim milk, the noon feed is curtailed, and warm water added to give bulk, until the noon feed is water alone. As the noon feed is reduced in milk, it is added to the morning and evening feeds. From this time on, the quantity given depends on the individual.

The calf is usually four or five weeks old by the time this gradual change from whole to skim milk has been taking place. This idea of the noon-watering is continued regularly, and the temperature regulated according to size of calf and season of the year. I believe that many a calf really suffers

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S.R. Parsons and his \$100

FOLLOWING is a copy of the letter written by S. R. Parsons, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, in reply to The Guide's editorial of April 10, asking him to make good his offer of \$100, regarding certain alleged statements made by G. M. Murray, secretary of the C.M.A., in a speech delivered in Winnipeg, in February, 1919:—

Editor, Farmers' Advocate: Not being a subscriber to your paper I did not know until a day or two ago, when someone sent me a copy of The Grain Growers' Guide of April 10, that you had published my letter in reply to Mr. Lennox in your issue of March 28, last. I notice that The Grain Growers' Guide now calls upon me to put up \$100 in view of a published report in a Winnipeg newspaper covering the statement made by Mr. Lennox as to what the secretary of the C.M.A. said at the time mentioned.

Now, let me say that I shall not try to get around or hedge in this matter in any way, shape or form. Unless, however, Mr. Lennox's statement represented a boasted threat of the C.M.A. It, of course, had no point or meaning at all. This anyone will readily agree to. Proof would, therefore, have to be furnished that this supposed quotation from Mr. Murray's address represented fairly and honestly his statement in this connection. A simple newspaper

report of what was supposed to have been said at any time would not be accepted in any court of law as evidence, and when it is clear that only part of a statement was made use of in order to create a certain impression, when the entire statement as given would be quite different, you will see that it is altogether ridiculous and far-fetched to use a portion of an address strained out of its real meaning in a possible attempt to bolster up ill feelings and hatred. It reminds one of the preacher who took a great dislike to the way in which ladies were wearing their hair tied up into a knot on the top of their heads. He wanted some authority for preaching against this fashion and so out of the verse, "Let him that is upon the housetop not come down," he took for his text, "Top not come down," and so tried to make it appear that the scripture was against the prevailing fashion.

Upon asking Mr. Murray for information upon the matter in question he writes me as follows:—

"I have your letter of the 22nd inst., asking for my explanation of certain remarks attributed to me in the issue of the Winnipeg Evening Free Press of February 3, 1919, and reprinted in the issue of The Grain Growers' Guide for April 10, 1919.

"I remember the occasion very well, because of the annoyance which I felt

at the time on account of the manner in which my remarks had been distorted.

"I was addressing the meeting on the general policies and achievements of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and in this connection I was emphasizing how great a factor leadership was in directing the energies of an organization. According, as those energies were directed wisely, under the leadership of men who were broad-minded and tolerant, an organization could not only advance its own interests, but in so doing could advance the interests of the country at large. On the other hand, in the hands of leaders who were neither wise nor tolerant, the powers and energies of an organization might easily be misdirected with incalculable injury to the country.

"I cited the fact that it seemed to suit the purpose of some people, for political purposes or otherwise, to represent the Canadian Manufacturers' Association as an octopus, which by underhand, though very effective methods, was imposing its will upon the country to the detriment of the people generally. It was then that I stated that were the Manufacturers' Association

as thoroughly organized as some people gave it credit for, were it responsive to the leadership of unscrupulous men actuated by selfish motives, it could if it chose, by ordering the closing down of the factories of all its members, bring millions of people to the verge of starvation and paralyze the industries of the whole Dominion. So far from that being the case, however, I was careful to state that both the Manufacturers' Association and Canada as a whole were to be congratulated upon the fact that the association was always fortunate in being able to command in its leaders the services of men of loyalty, integrity and tolerance, under whose capable direction the association was as truly working in the national interest as any other organization in the country.

"The manner in which my remarks were reported simply furnishes another illustration of how wrong may be the impression which is created by extracting a sentence or two from its context or by reporting half truths instead of whole truths."

It is quite unnecessary for me to add anything further.—S. R. Parsons.

The Mail Bag

THAT FAVORABLE BALANCE

Editor, Guide: In your issue of the 17th in your article on exchange you point out that the excess of exports

of Canada over the imports will amount this year to about \$600,000,000, and you state further that "Canada is \$1,000,000,000 to the good in her trade account with Britain."

Is it not a fact that we have had to export munitions, clothing, food, etc., to support the war? These have been used up on the field of battle, and from these we can receive no exchange of goods in return. Is it not altogether likely that the immense excess of exports is a dead loss to this country?

Is it not true that every ship from Canada sunk by the submarines showed an excess of exports over imports, a dead loss? When the Titanic went to her grave at the bottom of the Atlantic, did not that show an excess of exports from Britain for which they received nothing in return? When the French, after the war with Germany in 1871, had to pay an indemnity of \$1,000,000,000, did not that show an excess of exports? When we had a flood of immigrants into this country, each family bringing imports without exports, did not that show an excess of imports, and who would think of calling that an unfavorable balance? When the Dutch were invaded by Louis the XIV., and they made preparation to sail away to the East Indies, would their returns have shown an immense excess of exports?—W. A. Douglass, Toronto.

ASKS FOR RAILWAY

Following is a letter addressed to Sir Robert Borden and the members of the Dominion government from T. L. Triplett, of Treelon, Sask:—

Gentlemen: Late developments in the food situation makes it seem necessary that Southern Saskatchewan should have a railroad this year. With this help the farmers in this southern district could market their grain at the proper time this fall and get busy again on their land. We have as good a small grain country as there is in the West. It is about 200 miles long east and west, and about 24 miles wide, containing over 3,000,000 acres of fertile land.

"Produce more food," is the cry that is going out all over the country. And if we intend to win this awful war we have got to produce more food. The great problem is before our government and us farmers. It seems reasonable to believe that it can best and most economically be accomplished by building railroads into the newly-settled districts. If this can be done these districts can be farmed to their full capacity, markets having been made more convenient. The older-settled districts have been producing up to their limit so that it will depend upon the newer country to increase the general production. The products of our country could, with a railroad market near, be increased from 20,000,000 up to 25,000,000 bushels in a very short time. Every farmer would do his best to help win this war by increasing his production.

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district that this new railroad would accommodate, making them prosperous and happy. And the 20,000,000 bushels of increased production would supply 3,000,000 soldiers with bread for one year. This is worth our government's consideration.

The food situation is critical. We farmers are patriotic and willing to do what we can to increase production, but are the farmers the only ones who should be patriotic in this direction? We think that the government should be more considerate towards the farmers and lend them a little of the direct help which is now going to the big corporations and manufacturers who have made their first millions off the farmers. They should insist that the banks and implement companies extend all the credit possible to the farmers. This would help increase the production.

If our government does not consider this district worthy of a railroad this year it has made one of the biggest mistakes of this war's history. The farmers and their families have here undergone untold hardships in their freighting of supplies out from towns over 40 and 60 miles away and hauling in their crops to market. They endured these hardships of work and weather firm in the belief that they would get a railroad before long. But they have been disappointed again and again. If this railroad does not materialize this summer many of our farmers will leave this country and seek employment elsewhere. We all here believe in honest patriotism and there is not a farmer in this district who would not say, "Give us a railroad and we will increase our production four-fold." Let the members of our government ask themselves if they would be willing to exchange places with us. They would doubtless say that they would not without a railroad. I wish to compliment our government for taking off the duty on cattle and tractors and hope that they continue their work in this line by removing it from farm machinery, implements and horses.—T. L. Triplett.

LABOR'S VIEWPOINT

Editor, Guide: In a recent issue you were repeating again your desire to look at things other than from a farmers' viewpoint (April 10th). I have been farming until this year, but owing to hail one year, and being dried right out last, I was unable to get seed for my land this year without pauperising myself, and I have been compelled to hire out.

Now, the farmer has had his wages (i.e. wheat, etc.) increased nearly 200 per cent., and yet he will only pay a 50 per cent. increase in his wages. This refers to the Weyburn district. I have been a subscriber to your paper for five or six years so I take the liberty of raising this query: "Is there a shortage of labor?" There is only one answer. Everything has advanced beyond this most essential thing, labor; and if you are as fair as you claim to be, this matter should claim a small part of your interest.—H. Wheeler, Neptune, Sask.

RED CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$6,902.56
Proceeds of Annual Supper and Dance of Grassmere G. G. Stonewall, Man.	73.00
A. E. Cudmore, Manor, Sask.	25.00
F. W. Godsal, Victoria, B.C.	5.00
Total	\$7,005.56

BLUE CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$ 157.77
Preston Miller, Wild Rose, Sask.	.35
James Teasdale, Red Deer, Alta.	.05
Total	\$158.07

PREVIOUSLY ACKNOWLEDGED

Y.M.C.A. Military Fund	\$ 901.00
Manitoba Red Cross	49.70
Hallifax Blind Endowment Fund	363.80
Polish Relief Fund	212.00
Belgian Relief Fund	12,482.87
Prisoners of War Fund	210.00
Serbian Relief Fund	472.00
Halifax Relief Fund	212.40
Armenian Relief Fund	15.00
Agriculture Relief of the Allies	35.00
French Wounded Emergency Fund	48.00
British Red Cross Fund	104.50
British Sailors' Relief Fund	40.00
Canadian Patriotic Fund	895.00
French Red Cross Fund	563.50
Returned Soldiers' Fund	25.00
Soldiers' Families Fund	15.00
Total	\$23,808.40

Why We Should Bathe Internally

ADDS MANY YEARS TO AVERAGE LIFE

By R. W. Beal

Much has been said and volumes have been written describing at length the many kinds of baths civilized man has indulged in from time to time. Every possible resource of the human mind has been brought into play to fashion new methods of bathing, but strange as in many seem, the most important as well as the most beneficial of all baths, the "Internal Bath," has been given little thought. The reason for this is probably due to the fact that few people seem to realize the tremendous part that internal bathing plays in the acquiring and maintaining of health.

If you were to ask a dozen people to define an internal bath, you would have as many different definitions, and the probability is that not one of them would be correct. To avoid any misconception as to what constitutes an internal bath, let it be said that a hot water enema is no more an internal bath than a bill of fare is a dinner.

If it were possible and agreeable to take the great mass of thinking people to witness an average post-mortem, the sights they would see and the things they would learn would prove of such lasting benefit, and impress them so profoundly, that further argument in favor of internal bathing would be unnecessary to convince them. Unfortunately, however, it is not possible to do this, profitable as such an experience would doubtless prove to be. There is, then, only one other way to get this information into their hands, and that is by acquainting them with such knowledge as will enable them to appreciate the value of this long-sought-for health-producing necessity.

Few people realize what a very little thing is necessary sometimes to improve their physical condition. Also they have almost no conception of how little carelessness, indifference or neglect can be the fundamental cause of the most virulent disease. For instance, that universal disorder from which almost all humanity is suffering, known as "constipation," "auto-intoxication," "auto-infection," and a multitude of other terms, is not only curable, but preventable, through the consistent practice of internal bathing.

How many people realize that normal functioning of the bowels and a clean intestinal tract make it impossible to become sick? "Man of to-day is only fifty per cent. efficient." Reduced to simple English this means that most men are trying to do a man's portion of work on half a man's power. This applies equally to women.

That it is impossible to continue to do this indefinitely must be apparent to all. Nature never intended the delicate human organism to be operated on a hundred per cent. overload. A machine could not stand this and not break down, and the body certainly cannot do more than a machine. There is entirely too much unnecessary and avoidable sickness in the world.

How many people can you name, including yourself, who are physically vigorous, healthy and strong? The number is appallingly small.

It is not a complex matter to keep in condition, but it takes a little time, and in these strenuous days people have time to do everything else necessary for the attainment of happiness.

but the most essential thing of all, that of giving their bodies their proper care.

Would you believe that five or ten minutes of time devoted to systematic internal bathing can make you healthy and maintain your physical efficiency indefinitely? Granting that such a simple procedure as this will do what is claimed for it, is it not worth while to learn more about that which will accomplish this end? Internal Bathing will do this, and it will do it for people of all ages and in all conditions of health and disease.

People don't seem to realize, strange to say, how important it is to keep the body free from accumulated body-waste (poisons). Their doing so would prevent the absorption into the blood of the poisonous excretions of the body, and health would be the inevitable result.

If you would keep your blood pure, your heart normal, your eyes clear, your complexion clean, your head keen, your blood pressure normal, your nerves relaxed, and be able to enjoy the vigor of youth in your declining years, practise internal bathing, and begin today.

Now that your attention has been called to the importance of internal bathing, it may be that a number of questions will suggest themselves to your mind. You will probably want to know WHAT an Internal Bath is. WHY people should take them and the WAY to take them. These and countless other questions are all answered in a booklet entitled "THE WHAT, THE WHY AND THE WAY OF INTERNAL BATHING," written by Doctor Chas. A. Tyrrell, the inventor of the "J.B.L. Cascade," whose life-long study and research along this line make him the pre-eminent authority on this subject. Not only has internal bathing saved and prolonged Dr. Tyrrell's own life, but the lives of multitudes of individuals have been equally spared and prolonged. No other book has ever been written containing such a vast amount of practical information to the business man, the worker and the housewife. All that is necessary to secure this book is to write to Dr. Tyrrell at Room 382, 143 College Street, Toronto, and mention having read this article in The Grain Growers' Guide, and same will be immediately mailed to you free of all cost or obligation.

Perhaps you realize now, more than ever, the truth of these statements, and if the reading of this article will result in a proper appreciation on your part of the value of internal bathing, it will have served its purpose. What you will want to do now is to avail yourself of the opportunity for learning more about the subject, and your writing for this book will give you that information. Do not put off doing this, but send for the book now, while the matter is fresh in your mind.

"Procrastination is the thief of time." A thief is one who steals something. Don't allow procrastination to cheat you out of your opportunity to get this valuable information, which is free for the asking. If you would be natural, be healthy. It is unnatural to be sick. Why be unnatural, when it is such a simple thing to be well?—Advertisement.

Seeding Flax on Breaking

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Putting in the Flax Crop

Proper Soil Conditions—What Land to Seed—
When to Seed it—Combatting Flax Wilt

FLAX requires a hard, firm seed bed and a continuous supply of moisture coming up throughout the entire season. It is almost impossible to get the soil too firm. For the moisture supply it is not only necessary to have a good store of moisture in the soil to begin with, but a good mulch must also be established on the surface to conserve this moisture for the growing crop. Flax is a poor weed fighter. On old land, intended for flax, spring plowing if done at all should be shallow and done early in the season so that there will be an opportunity to destroy weed growth.

In a new bulletin entitled “Flax Growing in Manitoba,” issued by the Manitoba Agricultural College, the following directions are given for the preparation of new land which it is intended to sow to flax the following year:

“It is to be expected that considerable flax will be put on new land where the land has been broken the previous year and suitably worked down. Such land will provide the ideal conditions for the sowing of flax. The best results will be obtained on land broken in May or June, rolled or packed immediately and worked with the disc during the summer to secure a good seed bed the following spring. In a wet season it may be possible to break the soil quite late, the land being handled as on spring breaking. The land should be plowed four or five inches deep. If the plowing is too deep, it is difficult to get the furrows firmly packed down against the furrow bottom, with the result that air spaces are left, which tend to let the moisture escape. Four inches will be found in most cases deep enough to allow the sod to be laid smoothly upon the furrow bottom, and at the same time to give enough soil for a good seed bed.”

Flax on Spring Breaking

Though not to be recommended, considerable flax is always sown on new breaking. Best results are obtained when the plowing is done three to four inches deep early in the season—the earlier the better, the sod in every case to be turned down flat. Subsequent cultivation should in no case stir the sod, but should rather work it down flatter, leaving a mulch on top. It is impossible to have the overturned sod packed too firmly down on the sub soil. A heavy packer, or plank drag well loaded should in every case follow the plow. This packs the overturned sod and excludes the open air spaces. Harrowing after the packer or drag may be sufficient but where there is danger of stirring the sod the disc harrow is better, though care must be exercised not to cut through the sod, the object being to secure a mulch on the surface. If the soil is dry a crop cannot be expected from spring breaking unless in an exceptionally favorable season. Professor Bolley of North Dakota has the following suggestions to make for determining whether to grow flax on spring breaking or to summer work the land for a crop the following year. These directions were intended particularly for those located in semi arid areas:

“There are certain regions and certain types of soil in which sufficient moisture cannot be maintained to produce a crop if seeded immediately following the spring breaking. Such lands naturally fall under the dry lands method of agriculture and summer tillage for storage and conservation of the moisture which falls is indicated. It has been proven by many dry land farmers in the drier regions of Montana and the drier regions of Northwest Dakota and Western Canada that spring plowing of the sod lands, followed by careful summer tillage throughout the first season usually results in a crop of flax seed which pays abundantly for all the work done. There is only one drawback and that is, if such summer worked land chances to be surrounded

by a weedy district, it is apt to become thoroughly filled with weed seeds by the drifting action of the winds. It may thus be necessary to guard against the weeds. If in a good, compact clay sub-soil or clay-like sub-soil, the moisture does not extend downward from two to two and one-half feet, it is too much of a gamble with nature to seed a crop on that particular piece of soil that spring. In certain exceptional summer seasons there may come heavy rains sufficient to continue the crop on to maturity. This is against probability. If the ground is not already pretty well supplied with moisture at seeding time, the crop is pretty certain to reach a condition when a few hot winds destroy the possibility of a paying yield. Late spring and summer rains, even though very heavy are found to wet down but a short distance and in a few hours of sunshine and wind the moisture is again thrown into the air. The crop is further damaged under such conditions by the tendency to cause it to produce its roots upon the surface so that when the hot winds dry out the surface the crop must blight, sicken and die.”

Time and Rate of Seeding

In North Dakota it has been found that the best results in flax growing are obtained from comparatively early or comparatively late sowing. Flax sown previous to the middle of May or from May 24 to the first week in June, has on the whole, given better results. The reason for this is given, that the flax sown in the mid season comes in flower and the bolls are being formed during the hottest and driest season of the year. Early sowing is preferable to late sowing as the danger of being caught by the fall frost is lessened. Spring frost will not injure the plants unless it is very severe.

In “Flax Growing in Manitoba” the bulleting previously mentioned, the following remarks are made regarding the time and rate of seeding:

“While good crops of flax have been frequently secured from relatively late seeding, it can be shown that the best crops have resulted from fairly early seeding. From the tests that have been made it would appear that flax may be sown almost any time during the month of May with good prospects of success. Occasionally earlier seeding has been successful, while at other times seedlings as late as the middle of May have been killed by frost. Light frosts do not injure flax seedlings; only a frost sufficient to freeze the ground solid is likely to do harm. Sowing can be carried out earlier on light soils. Heavy land that is cold and wet in spring requires longer to dry to the proper conditions. Where the seeding is continued into June, there is considerable danger of early fall frosts. Even though the late sown crop is not damaged by fall frost, it is almost a certainty that the yield will be lower than would have been obtained from earlier seeding. The best time to seed would appear to be from about May 10 to June 1.

“The amount of seed sown per acre is rather varied. In some instances good crops have been obtained from 20 pounds of seed, while at other times as much as 50 to 60 pounds have been found necessary.

“In the tests made on the experimental farms results point to the use of from 20 to 40 pounds of seed as being the best amount to sow. The amount of moisture and the fertility of the soil largely determine the amount of seed necessary per acre. Rich land in good tilth with a liberal supply of moisture requires a greater quantity of seed, while poorer soils with a smaller amount of available moisture usually give best results with lighter seeding. It has been a common practice in the West to sow 30 pounds of seed per acre. Where the seed is not good, a greater amount is necessary.

“Flax does not require to be sown deeper than one inch, provided there

is sufficient moisture at this depth and the soil is firm. Where soil conditions are such that the seed is likely to be washed away, it is advisable.”

Regulation

With flax at this time it is advisable to be sown at the even of the same at which they were sown. The number of the wheel determines how many feet per acre grain drill is as 1500 square feet is a number by the width of drill in feet thus obtain feet represented of the wheel. The number of revolution make when drill Jack up the wheel times to represent would be 1500 divided by the number of the wheel which has been weighed it will be until it will be desired.

Variety

Variety tests years at the College show that No. 25, as it is the best result yields of corn in the following:

Variety

Premost or Manitoba N.D.R. No. 52
N.D.R. No. 114
Novelty
Long Stem
Golden
N.D.R. No. 73

Variety

It will be N.D.R. No. 52 wilt resistance Professor Bolley yielded almost

Flax wilt is attacks the root of the plant to the disease may be or in the soil. badly infected a crop. Sealy dication of inf lin treatment oats will disic is first thour ment should be at as short a sowing.

Is Flax

The genera hard on lan foundation. ing the loss crops of wh that the one ment upon w a heavy draf and oats is n

Acres Yield

Crop	Bus.
Wheat	20
Oats	50
Flax	15

The treatm loss of ferti Harrison, of College, as t observed lov after flax. l

“Flax, fo sown on ne fact, on sp major part enough mois the sod and any kind it one or both found that way will ta a proper co the followi shallow root it is easy t use up any

is sufficient moisture for germination at this depth and the soil has been properly firmed previous to seeding. Where soil conditions are not so favorable, seeding as deep as two inches may be advisable."

Regulating the Drill

With flax at the present high prices it is advisable to make sure that it is being sown at the proper rate. Drills, even of the same make, vary in the rate at which they seed. The size of the seed of the particular sample of grain determines how many pounds will be put on per acre. A rule for testing a grain drill is as follows: There are 43,500 square feet in an acre. Divide this number by the number representing the width of drill in feet. Divide the number thus obtained by the number of feet represented in the circumference of the wheel. This will give the number of revolutions which the wheels will make when drilling one acre of ground. Jack up the wheels and turn enough times to represent the distance which would be travelled in sowing one-quarter of an acre. Collect the seed, which has been run out on a sheet, and weigh it. The drill may be readjusted until it will show the amount of seed desired.

Varieties of Flax

Variety tests over a period of three years at the Manitoba Agricultural College show that Premost or Minnesota No. 25, as it is sometimes called, gave the best results. The comparative yields of common varieties are shown in the following table:—

Variety Tests of Flax—Manitoba Agricultural College

Variety Name	Yield in Bushels and Lbs.			
	1915 Bus. Lbs.	1916 Bus. Lbs.	1917 Bus. Lbs.	Average 3 Years
Premost or Minnesota No. 25	15-42	13-42	18-42	16-04
N.D.R. No. 52	17-14	10-20	16-05	14-32
N.D.R. No. 114	16-06	10-20	14-41	13-41
Novelty	14-32	7-48	14-16	12-13
Long Stem	5-18	6-44	17-50	10-00
Golden	3-00	5-20	13-22	7-14
N.D.R. No. 73			18-17	

It will be noted by the table that N.D.R. No. 52 and N.D.R. No. 114, two wilt resistance varieties originated by Professor Bolley, of North Dakota, yielded almost as much as Premost.

Flax wilt is a fungus disease which attacks the root of the plant, causing the plant to shrivel up and die. The disease may be carried over by the seed or in the soil. When the soil becomes badly infected it is impossible to secure a crop. Sealy, wilted seeds are an indication of infection. The usual formalin treatment as used for wheat and oats will disinfect the seed provided it is first thoroughly cleaned. The treatment should be thorough, and be given at as short a time as possible before sowing.

Is Flax Hard on Land?

The general impression that flax is hard on land appears to be without foundation. The following table showing the loss of fertility from ordinary crops of wheat, oats and flax, shows that the one essential plant food element upon which the flax plant makes a heavy draft as compared with wheat and oats is nitrogen:—

Acre Yields and Fertility Loss

Crop	Bus.	Yield Nitrogen Phosphoric Potash		
		Lbs. Acid	Lbs. Lbs.	Lbs.
Wheat	20	35	20	35
Oats	50	50	18	45
Flax	15	55	183	29

The treatment of the soil and not the loss of fertility is given by Professor Harrison, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, as the cause for the generally observed lower yields of other crops after flax. He says:—

"Flax, for the most part, has been sown on new land, quite frequently, in fact, on spring breaking. Over the major part of the West there is not enough moisture properly to decompose the sod and mature a crop of grain of any kind in the same season. Hence, one or both must suffer. It has been found that sod on land cropped in this way will take several years to get into a proper condition unless it is fallowed the following season. Knowing the shallow rooted habit of the flax plant, it is easy to understand how it would use up any moisture that falls and at

the same time draw heavily upon the supplies of plant food that are being liberated in the surface area of soil. When a crop is grown on spring breaking, it should, in most cases, be fallowed the following year. This rule applies equally well for the cereals as for flax. It will, however, be understood that where the rain-fall during the following summer is fairly heavy these ill results would not be so marked.

"When flax has been grown in rotation with other crops, no ill effects have been apparent, and we believe that the aforementioned conditions are largely responsible for the idea that the crop is very exhaustive."

Growing Fodder Corn

Growing corn for feeding purposes for this western country is a coming necessity, and I often notice articles in the agricultural press, as well as in the local newspapers in agricultural columns. I also have inspected corn plots that our neighbors have planted in an experimental way, for it is the first corn they have ever tried to raise, and I find they all seem to resort to the same plan of planting, it being the easiest and most rapid process known to date; that of using the grain seed drill. Very few grain drills have a capacity to give you seed enough for a good stand of stalks for feeding purposes. It is the same for earing purposes. It should be the last system to use in planting for earing purposes.

I have had 50 years' experience in the corn field in Ontario, when Ontario

was just as crude as this west is today. When the people began to make their minds up to get into the dairy business, the herds increased and feed problems had to be solved. As any Ontario native knows, severe droughts occasionally visited that country in earlier days, when farming was not up to present-day science. This made it quite necessary to grow and depend on some crop other than hay and straw. Corn was introduced. Like the residents at present in this country that have not come from a dairying community, with some corn experience, farmers planted their corn as they planted their wheat. The results were unsatisfactory.

While this is not a recognized corn belt and our nights are too cold for the growth and maturing of earing corn, particularly of the coarse feeding varieties, we have got to turn our attention to growing all the stalks we can, and forego the loss of ears to some extent, unless we happen to have a very favorable corn season, as we occasionally have here. In the absence of silos it is quite necessary to grow a finer stalk of woody substance. With this planting we will get a heavy, woody, stubby stalk which will set for ears, which will seldom mature to be of any value. On the other hand, by using plenty of seed, a thick growth is made; the stalks will run up high, will be less woody, will dry out when cut much more quickly than coarse stalks which will hold moisture and freeze hard when the cold weather comes and become useless unless put into a silo when harvested.

Proper Planting Methods

Take 10 acres of land you have laid out for summer fallow. Plow it, say eight inches deep; harrow it well, open up a furrow as you would for potatoes, three feet apart, get the boys or girls or the hired man, or better still, yourself, to follow up the plow, dropping the corn in the furrow. You can do this about as fast as the team will walk. By taking a handful of corn and working your fingers a little you will distribute the corn hit and miss in the bottom of the furrow, as our plows have wide bottoms. You may have a clear space of 10 to 12 inches after the dirt rolls back. After the plow passes on you will see in drop-



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long ago became necessities in American farming. Year after year they have entered meadow and hayfield and made ready countless acres of hay for barn and stack. On thousands of farms each season, Deering mowers, rakes, and tedders do their work with satisfaction and little attention, and are put away until the next year.

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Choose a Deering mower, rake, and tedder. Also—get acquainted with the new International Combined Side-Delivery Rake and Tedder, and with the International Steel Windrow Loader. These tools mean good, easy hay making, long service, and prompt repair service if you need it. **WARNING:** This is a year of big demand, scant supply, and handicapped shipping. Act early and be certain. Write to the nearest branch for folders.

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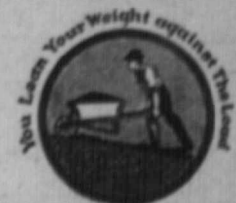
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ping the corn that you will have from 5 to 12 kernels of corn to the square foot spread all over this space when you would have one or two grains in a foot space sown with a grain drill and these left too near the surface of the ground. You should use your own judgment when dropping the seed. The germination qualities of your seed should guide you in the quantity used. This is the only system to get a good thick stand.

When you have dropped the seed take your harrow and run it on your rows the direction it is plowed. Do this only once if your soil is loose and fine. This should cover it deep enough, but not so deep as to hinder germination. After the corn starts up so you can see it well or the foul seeds begin to show up, put your harrow on your corn again, going the same direction as before. You will not hurt the corn a bit, as you will hardly pull a plant and as your harrow will ride to a certain extent on the remaining ridges, levelling them down and cultivating the young corn at the same time. In a week or so put the harrow crosswise of the corn and continue to harrow until your stalks get large enough to be brittle and break rather than give at the root. You will in this process punish the young weed crop in its infancy, and do your young corn a good favor. Then in the future use your seuffler to your own satisfaction.

By this method you have your corn well in the ground and roots are all well below the surface. You keep adding soil to the plant as it grows higher and it will keep throwing its roots higher to brace the stalk in its older stage. You will notice that corn planted with a seed drill generally falls in all directions when coming to maturity. It was set on the surface to start with and large heavy stalks with little protection have to fall and this makes the harvest handling very inconvenient.

When and How to Harvest

The time to harvest corn is after it appears to have its full growth, begins to get dry near the ground, and when a gold-colored dust begins to fall from it. If one intends to go into the stock business and grow much corn, I would advise them to purchase a corn binder, as they are built for handling corn in all its forms. The saving in labor, convenience in handling, the risk of expensive breakage to grain binders will go far on the purchase of a corn binder machine.

I built one of the first silos in Ontario when ensilage was yet in the experimental stage, and silos as well. It is now not necessary for the inexperienced to spend some years making mistakes. If they will follow a few facts and common-sense advice, which experience will lead them finally to, they will save much time by cutting across the corner. I would certainly advise anyone raising much corn fodder to build a silo at first, in this climate particularly. Our seasons are sometimes short for the corn crop and should an early frost hit the corn it is as well to cut it, as the leaves will dry up and lose what substance there is in them, and a certain amount of the stalk may also be damaged. It might be well to immediately cut the corn, thus retaining the juices of the plant in the stalk. Remember, if you want good sweet ensilage, do not put the stalks when fresh and green into the silo. If so, your ensilage will have too much acid and a tendency to keep the bowels of stock using it in too loose a condition for health, unless a great quantity of dry food is added to the ensilage when fed. A good, sweet ensilage could be fed without other food to good advantage should circumstances point that way, but a feed night and morning of ensilage and a feed of hay or straw at noon is a better plan to follow. As to building a silo, many in Ontario are using cement to good advantage, but wooden ones are probably as good and are prepared to a proper shape. The staves are similar to well curbing, which is usually kept by all lumber merchants. The foundation should be solid and built of cement. Build about 12 or 14 feet at the base and as high as you wish. A silo will hold an immense tonnage of the best of food for any kind of stock.—Bruce E. Johnson, Sask.

Caring for Y

Continued
equal conditions with normal conditions. A blue or purple straw just below the band near the root this stage it is ready to yield a fine crop sown on rich land will not take on owing to the present same time it makes same remarks as Red Bobs. These in this respect.
In the season grown on summer farm, cut while the and was a fine one six per acre, and field that had spread 63 bushels per The straw was y



Prize-Winning The cross indicated awarded First Prize Soil Product

five feet tall, w Brome sod land ripened off and a sample owing dry hot weather
Where Kitch the first time well to take no make no mistal to stand too lon to ripen if the if the crop is the drier parts should make a its heavy grow and smooth wel To determin ready to cut note if the smo or amber color no moisture is and it is in th the season for l cut it. Harden carried on in t the straw is sti Red Bobs a similar in resp and well-filled make a good s

SASKATCHEW

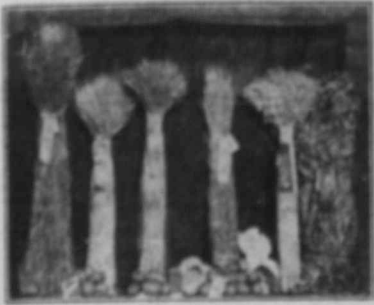
To hear plac eral discussi survey of con duction of far: Saskatchewan, tion of noxiou were the chief held at the p today between sentatives of of agriculture well, minister Hedley Auld.
The departv of the f work in the equipment, lab sufficiency of livestock purp regarding nev of land and the best met the rocky dis animals, and are specialist ties of seed.
Certain tov because of where an act order to furn as well as make a caref production v

Caring for Your Seed Plot

Continued from Page 9

equal conditions when grown under normal conditions. At maturity it shows a blue or purple band of color on the straw just below the head, and another band near the ground. When it is in this stage it is ready to cut and should yield a fine sample of grain. When sown on rich land it is probable that it will not take on this color of straw, owing to the prolonged growth. At the same time it may be ready to cut. The same remarks apply to Kitchener and Red Bobs. These two wheats are alike in this respect.

In the season of 1917, Kitchener grown on summerfallow was, on my own farm, cut while the straw was still green and was a fine sample, yielding 50 bushels per acre, and on a portion of the field that had special treatment it yielded 63 bushels per acre of fine grain. The straw was quite green and nearly



Price-Winning Products at Regina. The cross indicates the Red Bob wheat awarded First Prize at the International Soil Products Exhibition, 1917.

five foot tall, whereas where grown on Hrome sod land the straw was fully ripened off and the grain not so good a sample owing to being forced by the dry hot weather.

Where Kitchener is being grown for the first time this season it would be well to take note of the foregoing and make no mistake in allowing the crop to stand too long waiting for the straw to ripen if the season is backward or if the crop is grown on rich land. In the drier parts of the west this wheat should make a good showing owing to its heavy growth and length of straw, and smooth well-filled berry.

To determine when Kitchener is ready to cut examine the berry and note if the smooth part shows a whitish or amber color, tinging the berry. If no moisture is found when squeezed, and it is in the firm dough stage and the season for harvesting is getting late, cut it. Hardening of the berry will be carried on in the stool when cut while the straw is still green.

Red Bobs and Kitchener are very similar in respect to strength of straw and well-filled heads. May they both make a good showing this season.

SASKATCHEWAN FARM SURVEY

To hear plans and enter into a general discussion of a comprehensive survey of conditions surrounding production of farm products of all kinds in Saskatchewan, as well as the eradication of noxious weeds in the province, were the chief objects of a conference held at the parliament buildings here today between a number of field representatives of the provincial department of agriculture and Hon. W. E. Motherwell, minister of agriculture, and F. Hedley Auld, deputy minister.

The department has in mind a survey of the factors entering into farm work in the province, the question of equipment, labor, livestock, food supply, sufficiency of water for domestic and livestock purposes and a special survey regarding new breaking the sufficiency of land and tractors and horse power, the best methods of clearing land in the rocky districts, noxious weeds and animals, and an inquiry as to men who are specialists in growing pure varieties of seed.

Certain townships have been selected because of representative character where an actual census will be taken in order to furnish detail regarding farms as well as enable the department to make a careful and thorough study of production work in those areas.

Make Your Buildings FIREPROOF and Practically Everlasting

Put in material that cannot burn, that is unaffected by any and every kind of weather, that cannot rot or rust, that will last for many years without repair. Use



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We manufacture steel siding in many forms, including handsome designs closely imitating brick and stone, which are ideal for re-covering frame houses.

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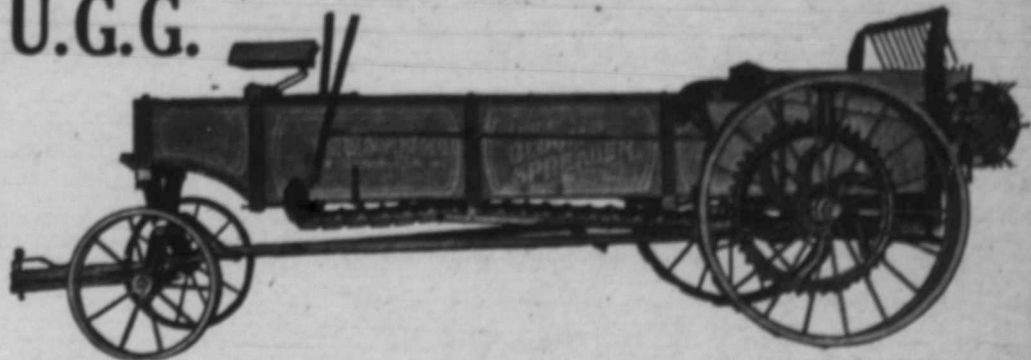
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The purchase of a good manure spreader is a big step toward meeting the demand for bigger crops. Even if greater production were not so imperative, the extra bushels of grain you can grow from well-fertilized fields means a great deal to you in actual dollars and cents. You will find in the U.G.G. Manure Spreader the best possible machine for the purpose. Consider the following points:—

1. Lowest down. Average height is less than 40 inches. Very easy to load.
2. Double angle-steel reach, giving direct draft and eliminating strain from box.
3. Apron lever. Independent of beater control, feeding from four to 20 loads per acre.
4. Lever controlling cylinder, independent of apron control.
5. Independent rake of oil-tempered spring steel.
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7. Simple apron tightener on both sides.
8. Large tilting seat, making a comfortable job of driving.
9. Endless roller apron with positive chain drive.
10. U.G.G. guaranteed to give satisfaction.

The 70-bushel size with three-horse hitch trees and yoke, weight 1,550 pounds, sells at Winnipeg for \$198.80; Regina, \$203.15; Saskatoon, \$204.50; Calgary, \$207.80. See Catalog, pages 32-33 for particulars. Write our nearest office for full information.



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Let him help you to shape your affairs so that the Bank will be warranted in giving you all the floating credit you need to operate your farm efficiently

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Insist on the Right Cash Discount

If you want to buy Livestock of any description for Breeding or Feeding don't hesitate to put your proposition before your Banker. If you are the right kind of Farmer and you have the right kind of Banker you will get the right credit.

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TOTAL ASSETS \$344,000,000

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Many men will say they want to be successful; but they are not willing to "pay the price". What is the "price"? Save your money. Next to your kin-folks, Money is the best friend you have on earth.

Take good care of it. Spend less than your income each month, and put your savings in The Merchants Bank.

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Take out a British America Hail Policy NOW and be sure of the money from your crop.

Freedom from hail in your district in the past is no guarantee for the future—better be safe than sorry.

IT COSTS NO MORE TO INSURE EARLY

—but it is important that you insure with a Company who have a record for fair and square dealings. Let us tell you about our record; write us or see our local agent.



British America Assurance Company

Hail Department.
WINNIPEG AND MOOSE JAW.

Business and Finance

WHAT was probably the most important and interesting budget ever presented to a Canadian parliament, was brought down in the House of Commons last week by Hon. A. K. MacLean, acting minister of finance. It involved sweeping and drastic changes in our methods and volume of taxation, due to the extremely acute financial situation which now exists in relation to Canada and Great Britain.

The net debt of Canada, which before the war amounted to some \$336,000,000, has now passed the \$1,000,000,000 mark. And it is mounting very rapidly. Before the war, interest charges on the national debt amounted to some \$12,000,000 per annum. In the fiscal year ended March 31, that amount had increased to \$45,000,000. During the coming fiscal year, Mr. MacLean estimated our total expenditures at \$980,000,000. Of this amount, \$425,000,000 will be used for war expenses; \$230,000,000 for civil expenses at home; and \$325,000,000 for advances to the Imperial Government for financing, in part, Canada's export trade with Great Britain. Our exports to Great Britain in the last fiscal year amounted to \$680,000,000.

In order to meet its national requirement of \$980,000,000, there will be raised \$270,000,000 in revenue from taxation, which is \$12,000,000 more than was raised last year; advances by Great Britain amounting to \$300,000,000, to pay for the maintenance of Canadian troops overseas; unexpended balance of the Victory Loan, amounting to \$130,000,000. This makes a total of \$700,000,000, leaving a balance of \$280,000,000, which will have to be provided some time this year by loans from Canada or elsewhere.

While practically no changes were made in the customs tariff, the following measures of taxation, affecting incomes and luxuries, were announced:

Income Tax—Minimum reduced to \$1,000 in case of unmarried persons and \$2,000 for married persons. Present surtax to be continued, with new and heavier classification for incomes over \$50,000, ranging as high as 50 per cent. for persons with an income of a \$1,000,000. War surtax to be imposed on incomes of \$6,000 upwards ranging from 5 per cent. on lowest taxable income to 25 per cent. on everything over \$200,000. Exemption to be made allowing \$200 additional for each child under 16. This clause does not apply to incomes of 1917.

Corporation Income Tax—Increase from 4 to 6 per cent.

Tobacco—Excise duty on manufactured tobaccos doubled; increases on cigars and cigarettes on foreign raw leaf; also, excise duty of 5 cents per pound on raw leaf grown in Canada.

Tea—Customs tax of 10 cents per pound.

Coffee—Increase in British preferential tariff to 5 cents a pound and in general tariff to 7 cents.

Beverages—Rate increased to 40 per cent. ad valorem on beverages which require malt, rice or corn in manufacture, and not containing more than 2 1/2 per cent. of proof spirits.

Sleeping Car Berths—10 per cent. of price paid, with minimum rate of 25 cents.

Parlor Car Seats—Tax doubled, from 5 cents to 10 cents.

Matches—Excise tax of 1 cent per hundred or fraction thereof.

Playing Cards—Excise tax of 5 cents on each pack.

Picture Films—Customs duty of 5 cents per linear foot.

Automobiles—Excise tax of 10 per cent. of selling value, whether manufactured in Canada or imported.

Jewelry—Excise tax of 10 per cent., whether manufactured in Canada or imported.

Phonographs, Talking Machines, Mechanical Pianos and Records—Excise duty of 10 per cent., whether manufactured in Canada or imported.

A scale of the actual amounts to be derived from the war income tax of 1918 as compared with 1917, is given in the following statement, on incomes up to \$20,000:—

1. Unmarried persons and widowers or widows without dependent children:

Income	Old Tax	New Tax
\$1,000	—	\$10
2,000	420	30
2,500	40	50
3,000	60	70
4,000	100	110
5,000	140	150
6,000	180	190
7,000	240	200
8,000	300	410
9,000	360	520
10,000	420	630
11,000	530	1,540
12,000	640	1,850
13,000	750	2,060
14,000	860	2,270
15,000	970	2,480
16,000	1,080	2,690
17,000	1,190	2,900
18,000	1,300	3,110
19,000	1,410	3,320
20,000	1,520	3,530

*Including War Surtax.

2. All other persons:—

Income	Old Tax	New Tax
\$1,500	Nil	Nil
2,000	Nil	Nil
2,500	Nil	\$10
3,000	Nil	20
4,000	40	60
5,000	80	100
6,000	120	140

CANADA'S TRADE FOR THE YEAR

	Total Imports	
	12 Months Ending March, 1917	1918
Dutiable goods	\$ 461,708,206	\$ 542,319,623
Free goods	383,622,697	420,292,224
Total	845,330,903	962,611,847
Coin and bullion	28,081,120	12,279,173
Grand Total	873,412,023	974,891,020
Duty collected	147,623,230	161,588,465
	Total Exports	
	12 Months Ending March, 1917	1918
The mine	\$ 85,616,907	\$ 73,760,502
The fisheries	24,889,253	32,602,151
The forest	55,907,209	51,899,704
Animals and their produce	127,795,468	172,743,081
Agricultural products	373,413,701	567,713,584
Manufactures	477,399,676	636,602,516
Miscellaneous	6,353,554	4,706,250
Total merchandise	1,151,375,768	1,540,927,788
Coin and bullion	86,087	290,281
Grand total exports	1,151,461,855	1,540,318,069
	Total Trade	
	12 Months Ending March, 1917	1918
Merchandise entered for consumption	\$ 845,330,903	\$ 962,611,847
Merchandise, domestic—exported	1,151,375,768	1,540,927,788
Total merchandise, for consumption and domestic exported	1,996,706,671	2,503,539,635
Coin and bullion, entered for consumption	28,081,120	12,279,173
Coin and bullion, exported	196,547,048	3,491,403
Merchandise, foreign—exported	27,835,332	46,142,004
Grand total Canadian trade	2,249,170,171	2,564,462,215

Canada Mortgage

M to

For terms of shorter terms by the borrower equal annual annuity include both principal and interest yet devised a method of a For further

GEO. F. E. Manitoba Bro
W. E. M. Saskatchewan
W. T. CBE Alberta Bro

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HEAD OF Organized in W Capital (Autho Capital (Paid Rest and Undiv

LOAN We are prepared responsible for of threshed g lading.

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Chartered by HEAD OFFICE Ninety Nine H. O. POW



Gen. Motor 'stovey' List and Personal CLAIMS P Railway ance C

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Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation

Money to Loan

For terms of twenty years (when shorter terms are not preferred by the borrower) repayable by equal annual payments which include both principal and interest—the surest and cheapest plan yet devised for the gradual extinction of a debt.

For further information apply to

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Alberta Branch, Edmonton, Alta.

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HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG

Organized in Western Canada in 1906

Capital (Authorized).....\$6,000,000
Capital (Paid up).....1,431,200
Reserve and Undivided Profits.....\$20,202

LOANS ON GRAIN

We are prepared to make loans to responsible farmers on the security of threshed grain or against bills of lading.

Loans Made at All Branches
Branches Throughout the West

The Weyburn Security Bank

Chartered by Act of the Dominion Parliament

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Nineteen Branches in Saskatchewan

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B. G. Carnegie, Branch Manager

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Income	Old Tax	New Tax
7,000	180	250
8,000	240	300
9,000	300	370
10,000	360	580
11,000	470	1,490
12,000	580	1,800
13,000	690	2,010
14,000	800	2,220
15,000	910	2,430
16,000	1,020	2,640
17,000	1,130	2,850
18,000	1,240	3,060
19,000	1,350	3,270
20,000	1,460	3,480

*Including War Surtax.
From these foregoing incomes in Class 2, of course, an exemption of \$200 will be allowed for each child under 16 years. This is a new feature, not having been included in the Income Tax Act of 1917.

A Question of Income

A subscriber writes, asking whether or not grain carried over from the crops of 1915 and 1916 should be included in the gross income of 1917, when filling in his income tax form. "It is really income for 1915 and 1916," he says, and continues, "If this should be counted in the gross income for 1917, how about the expenses in raising this grain?"

The question raised here was really answered last week in these columns when the point was raised by one correspondent as to whether or not seed wheat carried over from the previous year's crop, and not regarded as "seed bought," could be included as expenses. Now, the point is this, that the income tax form, under the heading gross income, calls for a return on "wheat sold" only during the one year ended December. So, in the case of 1917, the return would have to be made on the amount of wheat sold between January 1 and December 31 of that year, regardless of whether or not all of that seed wheat was produced in 1917.

Our correspondent from Alberta points out in a letter received this week that in that province a compromise had been arrived at in connection with the point raised in this question of carrying over wheat from one year to another. The farmers who did not sell their 1916 crop, or part of it, until 1917, will be required to pay the tax on the increased value of the wheat only. Thus, if a farmer sold wheat in May, 1917, that would have brought \$1,000 less if sold before the end of 1916, he will pay taxes upon the \$1,000, and not upon the whole amount derived from the sale of wheat. In this way, the farmer will receive credit for the labor and expenditure required to put in the 1916 crop.

As to the question of expense, here too, only the seed wheat actually bought in 1917, has a right to appear in the income tax form. There is no item whatever to cover the points involved in the carrying over of wheat or other grains from one year to another. Unquestionably, however, a farmer ought to have the privilege of recording as an expense, the cost of his seed wheat, whether he raises that seed himself, or actually purchases it.

War and Insurance

It is estimated that the total amount of claims paid on the lives of Canadian soldiers insured in companies operating in Canada, had reached by the end of the year 1917, approximately 14,000,000. A proportion of these claims would have been incurred in the ordinary course of events, so little use can be made of this estimate in ascertaining the effect of the war on life insurance. The best figures available on this subject are those published in the annual report of the superintendent of insurance, which give the annual death rate per thousand of insured lives. The figures are as follows:—

Year	Rate per Thousand
1914 and prior	7.75
1915	8.37
1916	10.65
1917	11.33

From these figures it follows that the average mortality rate per thousand of insured lives before the war increased by eight per cent. in 1915, 37 per cent. in 1916 and 46 per cent. in 1917.

UNION BANK OF CANADA



Loans for Livestock

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

Paid Up Capital\$ 5,000,000.00
Total Assets Exceed\$140,000,000.00

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Head Office, Winnipeg
Total Assets over \$140,000,000
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Representatives Wanted Everywhere. Farmers Preferred

How a Trust Company can Save Money for Your Estate:---

"It is generally admitted that one of the advantages of a trust company as executor is that by means of its organization the moneys of an estate are more rapidly, more safely and more judiciously invested than by a private executor, who has not the same facilities for securing investments.

"For example, this Company has a very complete organization for investing funds of estates in first class mortgage loans. The property offered as security in every case is inspected and valued by one of our own inspectors, whose expenses are paid by the Company direct, and not charged as disbursements against the estate. This is only one of many cases which might be mentioned to show how the employment of this Company's service results in saving to estates under the Company's care."

(From a letter by a Trust Company official.)

Write for booklet, "The Protection of Property."

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Manager

HAIL INSURANCE

THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, N.Y.

ASSETS - \$44,048,651.58

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



Turn to the Right!

THE Insurance Times of New York is one of the best authorities in the world on the subject of Life Insurance. In its issue of February, 1918, in commenting upon the fact that another of the large American Companies had adopted the mutual principle, the following words are used:—



The Six Largest Companies of the United States are Mutual Companies.

"The Mutual idea is unquestionably the highest ideal in Life Insurance service. Cooperation, collective bargaining and distribution are the order of the twentieth century. All Life Insurance must ultimately come to be written as well as conceived on a purely mutual basis. Genuine mutualization—mutual in fact as well as in theory—will be called for in the coming years, and the company that does not limit its mutual program to its principles, but makes its practice and its policies concretely mutual, is the company that will be most in accord with the spirit of the coming generation, which before all things will be social-minded and democratic. Mutualization is the sign-board 'Turn to the Right,' and it is the road that all life insurance will eventually take."

The Mutual Life of Canada is the only Canadian representative of this ideal system that has ever been developed during the whole history of the Dominion. You "Turn to the Right" when you turn to the Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada for protection.

The Mutual Life
Assurance Company of Canada
Waterloo, Ontario

534

Splendid Snaps In Second-Hand ORGANS

Five-Octave and Piano Case Organs, received in exchange for new instruments, all thoroughly overhauled and put into excellent condition. They include such well-known makes as Bell, Kern, Sherlock-Manning, Doherty, Dominion, Goderich, Cambridge. A splendid chance to make a real saving on a satisfactory organ for family use, or for small church or school. Write at once for full particulars. \$35.00 to \$95.00. The prices range from

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CO. LIMITED

The West's Greatest Music House. The Home of the Heintzman & Co.
Piano and the Victrola. Dept. G.

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

Buy Your Oats Through Us

We can offer oats in carload lots delivered at any station in the West at minimum prices.

Consign Your Grain Shipments to

THE OLD RELIABLE GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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Better Class Bonds --- past and present

Bonds of strong cities rank high in investment character. In the past they have been sought for their absolute safety, rather than through attraction of interest return.

Today, under changed financial conditions, many city bonds of premier standing offer a most attractive high interest rate, still supported by unassailable security — the first essential of an absolutely sound investment.

To bond buyers, and particularly those invading the market for the first time, we recommend:—

CITY OF REGINA 6 % Gold Bonds

Yielding
Over 6³/₄ %

Dated 1st March, 1918 — Due 1st March, 1923

Interest payable 1st March and September. Principal and Interest payable in gold at the holder's option at Toronto, Montreal, Regina or New York, issued in

DENOMINATIONS OF

\$100, \$500, and \$1,000

Price : 96.86 and Interest

The City of Regina occupies an unusually favored financial position. The City owns totals assets of \$19,240,238, a sum sufficient to retire its entire outstanding bond indebtedness and leave a surplus of over \$10,000,000. Its bond issues enjoy the prestige, pertaining to the Capital City of the largest grain-growing Province of Canada. They provide positive safety both as to principal and interest.

These Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds are a direct obligation of the City at large, and are additionally secured by the deposit of \$1,999,000 long-term bonds, the proceeds from the sale of which must be held to retire this issue at maturity.

The popular denomination of these bonds adds to their investment attraction.

Write or Telegraph Orders to

Edward Brown & Co.

Bond Dealers

296 Garry Street

Winnipeg

We buy and sell bonds for our own account, and any statements made with reference to bonds sold, while not guaranteed, are our opinion based on information we regard as reliable, being data we act upon in purchase and valuation of securities.



For the

The desk picture your record-keeping in the field of activity. In it you can find instant reference to reports, your notes for use in business, your clipping of interesting subjects. Your account papers — every right at your fingertips — probably been like this before.

OE
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12W230

\$45
PC

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Shoe
Children

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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 basing future prices, and your clippings from farm papers on interesting subjects.

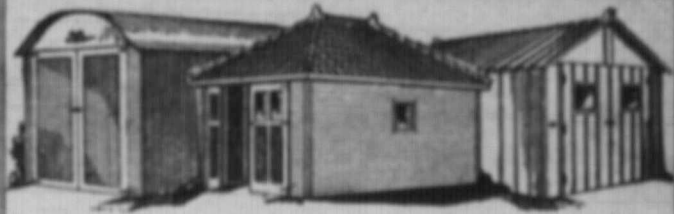
Your accounts, taxbills, insurance papers—everything fits into it—and right at your fingers' ends. You've probably been looking for something like this before—a desk and a record-

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.

THE OFFICE SPECIALTY MFG. CO., LIMITED
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OFFICE SPECIALTY
FILING SYSTEMS



Need a Garage?

A Garage of your own is an immense convenience—a money and time saver. You will never fully realize this until you own one.

Ask for Free Booklets showing Seven Different Styles

"Metallic" Garages, all substantial, fireproof and serviceable—styles to suit any taste or surroundings—prices to suit any pocket. Portable and Stationary types. Sizes for one or two or more cars.

You should certainly investigate our very complete range of Garages. Your enquiries will be welcomed and full information furnished without obligation on your part.

The Metallic Roofing Co. Limited

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I Will Lead!

Young Ladies' Gunmetal Calf 7-in. Top Sizes 2½ to 7
 12W230
\$4.50 POST PAID

Patent Calf with 8-in. Black Cravenette Tops Sizes 2½ to 7
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Finest Quality Dongola Kid Sizes 2½ to 7
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I Will Lead Canada in the Shoe Field My shoe business now is enormous. It is growing larger every day because I am satisfying my customers in a way no other mail order house has ever done. Send for my free shoe catalog to-day and see how much you can save by buying Galloway Guaranteed Shoes.

Best Farm Shoes on Earth

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DARK TAN OR BLACK OIL-GRAIN FARM WORK SHOE—Built on honor on wide, full-fitting last. Solid leather from stem to toe. Solid double leather toes; wide solid leather backstrap; 3-lifts solid leather heels and soles. Guaranteed better than anything you have seen at the price.
 12W100—Dark Tan. Sizes 6 to 11. No half sizes. Postpaid **\$4.65**
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4.95 POST PAID

GENUINE ELK FARM OR WORK SHOE—Positively best value on earth. Absolutely guaranteed. Has solid leather double toe, solid leather soles and heels. Wide last, roomy and comfortable toe. Will outwear any shoe you have ever seen.
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Battleship Grey Kid with 8-in. Grey Cravenette Tops Sizes 2½ to 7
 12W205
\$5.75 POST PAID

The Wm. Galloway Co. of Canada, Ltd., Quality Shoe Merchants Winnipeg, Man.

Preparing Eggs for Storage

The Lime and Water-glass Methods

It will soon be time to preserve eggs for next fall and winter. May is the best month for this as eggs are practically all new laid and in good condition at this time.

The underlying principle of all methods of properly preserving eggs is to control the growth of bacteria inside the egg. In selecting eggs to be preserved in water glass, choose those only that are sound and clean. Use no cracked eggs; for they are bound to spoil and thus taint all the eggs in the same pack. Use only clean eggs, because eggs dirtied with manure will introduce manure bacteria into the water glass. These bacteria will in time penetrate the eggs and spoil them; since the water glass is used not as a germicide but as an antiseptic. If eggs are dirty when taken from the nest, it is not advisable to wash them for the purpose of putting them down later. The reason for this is the fact that on the outer surface of a fresh laid egg there is a mucus, which, in drying, partly seals the pores of the egg through which bacteria may enter. Washing removes this protective coating of mucus and thus makes such eggs, even though clean, more liable to spoil than those not washed. It is important therefore, to keep the nests clean.

One of the cheapest, most easily prepared and most effective means of preserving eggs is by lime water solution.

In making lime water solution it is important that good fresh lime be used. Use two pounds of fresh lime and slake in a barrel or tub by adding about two gallons of water. After the lime is properly slacked sufficient water is added to make five gallons of solution, which will be sufficient liquid to preserve 20 to 40 dozen eggs. After slaking it, the solution is allowed to settle. After it has settled, it is stirred up again. This is repeated a few times, after which the clear liquid only is poured off into the crock. The best plan is to put about six or eight inches of the solution in the crock before putting in eggs. By doing this, there is less danger of cracking any of them. The liquid tends to lift them slightly. The eggs need not be put in in any special way. The crock should be filled with eggs up to within two inches of the top. The crock should set level and then be filled right up to the top with the liquid. Put in enough so it is just on the point of running over. After this is done melt about four ounces of paraffin, and pour it on the top. This cools and hardens and forms an air tight covering which prevents any

evaporation. By first boiling the water used in slaking the lime its preserving qualities may be slightly improved.

Waterglass has also given fairly good results, but this preservative is more expensive, and the eggs do not retain their flavor as well as those kept in lime water.

Some people put salt into the lime water, but this and several other methods tried have all given less satisfaction than the lime-water and water-glass methods.

The Water Glass Method

Water glass, which is technically known as sodium silicate, is the basis of the preserving fluid. It is a very heavy, syrupy liquid, nearly colorless. It may be purchased of almost any druggist. One gallon, diluted according to directions, one part to eight parts of water, is sufficient for approximately 20 dozen eggs. An earthenware crock, with a properly fitting earthenware or tin cover, is one of the best receptacles to use. Metal should not be used in contact with water glass. Before putting in the water glass or the eggs, scald the crock thoroughly.

All eggs that are put down, except possibly those that are taken directly from nests visited daily, should be tested for freshness. The following method is simple, requiring only materials at hand, and can be carried out accurately with no previous practice. At the larger end of the egg there is a small chamber containing air, and from the time the egg leaves the hen this

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Read our prices stated below. We are in need of 5,000 Hens inside of two weeks from date. Pick out the large fat hens, as most of them are not laying anyway. Let us know the number of birds you want to dispose of.

Choice Fat Hens, per lb.	27c
Hens, any size, per lb.	25c
Ducks, per lb.	25c
Turkeys, in No. 1 condition, 7 lbs. up to 15c	25c
Geese, per lb.	25c
Old Roosters, per lb.	18c
Young Roosters, per lb.	20c-22c

These Prices Guaranteed Till May 15th from Date, F.O.B. Winnipeg. All these prices are for Poultry in Marketable Condition.

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

air chamber slowly becomes larger, due to the evaporation of the contents of the egg. The larger the air chamber becomes the more readily the egg will float. To carry out the test, place approximately one quart of water, which has been boiled, in some small enamel or earthenware container. To this, with constant stirring, add enough water glass so that a fresh egg, known to be not over 5 or 6 days old, will just sink to the bottom. The amount of water glass that must be added to the water will have to be determined by experiment. Into this solution the eggs may be placed in twos and threes. All that float should be discarded, and tried out for possible household use in the near future. An egg which is 10 days or two weeks old will generally float slowly nearly to the surface of the solution. One which is fairly spoiled will bob up to the top almost like a cork. Later this same test solution, after proper additional dilution, may be used as a part of the preserving fluid.

The Preserving Solution

The preserving solution is prepared by adding one part of water glass to eight parts of water, which has been boiled for five or ten minutes just previously and then cooled. Sufficient of this solution should be poured into the crock to fill it half way or a little over. As the eggs are placed in the solution, the level will be raised nearly to the top of the crock. The solution should be prepared fresh from year to year.

The eggs should be placed in this solution carefully, lest any be cracked, if the silicate solution affects the skin of the hands unpleasantly, a wire spoon or similar device may be used to lower the eggs into the preserving fluid. In filling the jar with eggs, care should be taken to see that all are submerged in the water glass, and remain so as the solution thickens.

It is not necessary that all the eggs be put down at once, especially where eggs are collected daily from a small number of hens which supply the reserve for winter. The solution may be made up, put in the crock, properly covered; and the eggs, taken day by day from the nest, may be added to the solution.

The eggs may be removed from the solution as needed, and rinsed in cold water. In this condition, however, they cannot be boiled without exploding or cracking. This is due to the fact that the pores of the shells have been thoroughly sealed by the water glass. As the eggs heat, the air chamber expands, bursting the shell. This difficulty may be avoided by pricking a pin hole in the large end of the egg, thus giving the air inside a chance to escape as it expands with the boiling. All water glass on the market is alkaline to a greater or less degree. The eggs in the crock should be stored where the temperature is below 60 degrees F., if possible, and where direct sunlight will not fall, preferably in a dark place.

Keeping Qualities

The water glass method of preserving eggs has been in general use for a number of years, and experience has shown that eggs so preserved are usable for cooking purposes a year, two years and even four years after being immersed in water glass. It is not advisable to expect them to keep in good condition longer than a year, however. The total cost of preserving eggs in case lots by this method should not exceed two cents a dozen.



An Aid to Successful Farming

THE successful farmer of to-day is the one who builds permanent improvements. The time for makeshifts is past. The farmer recognizes that he is under a great handicap in his efforts to make money, if he has continually to sink profits in temporary repairs.

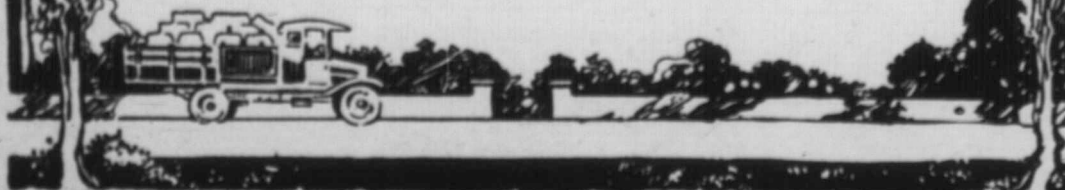
"What the Farmer Can Do with Concrete"

is an aid to successful farming. Over 100,000 farmers have realized this. Many thousands of these have completely made over their farms, while others have acted on some of its valuable suggestions. Only with concrete for his building material can the farmer have his farm buildings weatherproof, water-tight, vermin-proof, permanent and sanitary.

Our 100-page book contains directions which will enable the farmer to construct all sorts of improvements of Concrete in odd times—with the help of his man. It is written in clear, plain language, and contains many diagrams, which any farmer can understand.

Send for it—it will be mailed free

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square deal. High Remittances. Old Hens, in good condition, Choice Fat Hens. Above prices are Turkeys, in No. 1 Young Roosters, per lb. Geese, in good condition Old Roosters, in Eggs. Above Prices We will express to your Siskind-Tannet 465 Pritchard A

Live P... Eggs

EGGS.—We are price. Egg crates Old Hens, per Ducks, per lb. Young Roosters, Turkeys, per lb. Geese, per lb. Old Birds. We are prepayt Manitoba. The price to Mark. Go over your flock quantity and what drossed. We will shipping tags. All personal attention and grade. Our roosters entire satte MONEY OR Standard 43 CHARLES

A FOR



Our 264-Egg kit L. R. Guild, B

EGGS WANTED

Read our Guarantee—
You'll ship to us

Strictly New Laid Eggs Wanted in any quantity. If you are looking for a reliable market and want to feel confident at the time of making shipment that you can depend on obtaining the Highest Market Price (f.o.b. Winnipeg) the day your produce is received—moreover, that an express order will be sent per return of mail—make no mistake:—

Ship To Us!

OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee to pay the highest market price and to send your returns immediately.

WRITE US TODAY FOR PRICES

Reference Dominion Bank

Matthews Blackwell Ltd.

Established 1852

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WINNIPEG - - MAN.

Live Poultry WANTED

FARMERS Ship your produce to us. We give you a square deal. Highest Prices and Prompt Remittances.

Old Hens, in good condition, per lb. 24c
Ducks, in good condition, per lb. 25c
Choice Fat Hens, per lb. 28c
Above prices are F.O.B. Shipping Point
Turkeys, in No. 1 condition, per lb. 25c
Young Roosters, in No. 1 condition, per lb. 23c
Geese, in good condition, per lb. 22c
Old Roosters, in good condition, lb. 18c
Eggs Highest Market Price

Above Prices are F.O.B. Winnipeg
We will express consigns (charges prepaid) to your nearest station.

Saskind-Tannenbaum Grocery Company
465 Pritchard Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

Live Poultry and Eggs Wanted

EGGS.—We are paying highest market price. Egg crates supplied on request.
Old Hens, per lb. 25c-30c
Ducks, per lb. 25c
Young Roosters, per lb. 20c-22c
Turkeys, per lb. 25c
Geese, per lb. 20c

Old Birds in Good Condition
We are prepaying crates to any part in Manitoba and Saskatchewan

The prices quoted are for Poultry in Marketable condition.

Go over your flock; let us know the variety and quantity and whether you wish to ship live or dressed. We will promptly forward crates and shipping tags. All consignments are given our personal attention in the matter of correct weight and grade. Our shippers know that they will receive entire satisfaction.

MONEY ORDER MAILED DAILY

Standard Produce Co.

43 CHARLES ST. WINNIPEG

A FORTUNE IN POULTRY

Increase your egg-yield by purchasing hatching eggs from our high-record Bred-to-lay Rocks, Wyandottes, Leghorns or Reds. 1918 mating list, containing 65 photos of stock and buildings. Feed and tonic formulas free.

Our 264-Egg kind
L. R. Guild, Box 76, Rockwood, Ont.



Better Be Safe Than Sorry

"But, Jim, I made my seed bed just as you did and used the same amount and kind of seed—and I used gopher poison, too. Now look at my skinny crop!"

"Did you use Kill-Em-Quick?"

"No. Another kind that they told me was just as good and the package was bigger."

"Who is 'they'?"

"That's what the man who sold it said. Nobody around here was using it."

"That's the trouble. You buy a poison because it comes in a big package. The package doesn't count. You want killing power. It's dead gophers that count."

"Multiply that by my acreage. Figure it up. Wheat ought to bring at least \$1.50 this year. See what a lot I've saved. Several hundred times what the Kill-Em-Quick cost. It would be the cheapest at ten times its price for you can depend on it. It makes gophers as scarce as hens' teeth."

"Any poison will fail sometimes."

"Kill-Em-Quick doesn't, John. I've used it for years and it always killed them for me. I can't afford to experiment. And besides, they will pay back my money, if Kill-Em-Quick doesn't satisfy me."

"What does it cost you?"

"That's not the point. You ought to ask how much it has saved. That is more than you would believe. It has kept my farm free from gophers—and mortgages. My crops are always better than average. Compare mine and yours."

"Your crop will beat mine five or six bushels."



Experiments Are Costly, Get the BIG-Crop! Use Kill-Em-Quick—It's Sure!

Strongest Endorsement

Kill-Em-Quick is recommended by the Manitoba Agricultural College as the "most effective gopher poison." The Dominion analysis shows it to be the strongest, most concentrated gopher poison sold. Hundreds of Municipalities and Growers' Associations buy it year after year and give it their hearty endorsement. If it were not all it is claimed to be, would it receive this endorsement?

The Kill-Em-Quick Guaranteed Gopher Killer

Gopher Poison

40-acre size, 50c; 100-acre size, \$1.00. From your dealer or from us prepaid upon receipt of the price.

Kill-Em-Quick Co., Ltd.

Dept. B Winnipeg, Canada.

Urge your Councilor to furnish Kill-Em-Quick. It will increase your crop and tickle the Gophers To Death!

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THE BRITISH CROWN

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Agents in every town. Get particulars from one of them or write to the Company at

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RUN IT YOURSELF

You can quickly learn to run steam engines by studying Young Engineer's Guide. See the expense of hiring an engineer. Book recently revised to 254 pages, illustrated. Endorsed by engine manufacturers and leading engineers everywhere. Price bound in cloth, postpaid, \$2.00. Write for catalogue of latest and best practical and mechanical books. Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.

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Let us teach you to make out your Income Tax Report and to keep books.

WRITE US TO-DAY

GARBUTT BUSINESS COLLEGE CALGARY



MOTORLIFE does all that is claimed for it. It is no mere experiment but the scientific result of lengthy chemical research. Its use in the motor—

SAVES 25% to 50% GASOLINE

MOTORLIFE is guaranteed to remove carbon from the cylinders, valves and spark plugs, prevents a re-deposit of carbon and thoroughly lubricates the upper cylinder chambers and other parts of the motor not reached by the usual lubricating system.

BUY A CAN

Save from \$8.00 to \$16.00

One quart of Motorlife treats 128 gallons of gasoline, making each gallon do the work of from 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 gallons of plain gasoline. The cost of a quart is only \$2.50. You thus save from \$8.00 to \$16.00 on the small investment.

One Ounce of Motorlife Treats Four Gallons of Gasoline

MOTORLIFE produces such valuable results that we would like to send you a folder which explains more fully the wonderful achievements of this scientific preparation. It's free for the asking. Begin saving money now. Write us today.

Motorlife is Sold on a Money-Back Guarantee

If your dealer does not sell MOTORLIFE send \$2.50 direct, we will send you a quart can, charges prepaid.

The Saskatchewan Motorlife Company

WEYBURN SASK.



Make

Good material—cut to fit—strongly sewn.

NORTHERN

Shirts & Overalls

Made for Western Canada Farmers and grade as good as the wheat No. 1 NORTHERN
The Northern Shirt Co. Ltd.
WINNIPEG



POSTPONED INDEFINITELY



that
costly knock.

How scientific lubrication cuts-down wear on tractor bearings

Under a microscope a bearing surface looks like a plowed field. You see a succession of peaks and furrows.

Now imagine your tractor working. What happens?

The surfaces are in motion. Unless protected by the correct film of lubricating oil, these microscopic peaks of metal meet and rub. The engine power overcomes this resistance, but tiny particles of metal grind off.

By degrees the snug fit becomes a loose fit. Then comes the "knock." You tighten up the bearings but the wear keeps up. Again the "knock."

Finally the bearing has to be renewed. Your tractor is idle. It will cost you \$30 to \$50 for new bearings, plus the cost of installing them. In addition, you lose money on work tied up while your tractor is idle.

Bearing requirements are one of the factors that Gargoyle Mobiloils engineers consider in determining the correct grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils for each make and model of tractor. Gargoyle Mobiloils, used as specified, effectively cushion the bearing surfaces, and meet the most severe demands of service and heat. They postpone indefinitely expensive "knocks."



Protect your bearings. Experience has proved the Chart of Recommendations (shown on the right) is a scientific guide to Correct Tractor Lubrication. Note the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils specified for your tractor. Its use will yield you these four economies: Lowered Fuel Consumption; Lowered Oil Consumption; Lessened Engine Wear and Increased Power.

To Correctly Lubricate Your Automobile

There is a grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils that will exactly meet the lubricating requirements of your automobile. It is specified in the Gargoyle Mobiloils Chart of Recommendations for Automobiles. Write for booklet, "Correct Lubrication," containing complete discussion of your automobile problems and troubles, and complete Gargoyle Mobiloils Chart of Recommendations for automobiles, tractors, motorcycles and motorboat engines.

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

Manufacturers and Marketers of Polarine Motor Oils and Greases

Marketers of Gargoyle Mobiloils in Canada

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

Correct TRACTOR LUBRICATION

Explanation:—The four grades of Gargoyle Mobiloils for tractor lubrication, purified to remove free carbon, are:

- Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"
- Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"
- Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB"
- Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic"

In the Chart below, the letter opposite the tractor indicates the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil that should be used. For example, "A" means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A," "Ar" means Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic," etc.

TRACTORS	1916	1917	1918	1919	
				Number	Weight
Albany-Dover (Open Tank)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa Romeo	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (16 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (20 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (24 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (28 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (32 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (36 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (40 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (44 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (48 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (52 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (56 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (60 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (64 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (68 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (72 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (76 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (80 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (84 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (88 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (92 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (96 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (100 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (104 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (108 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (112 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (116 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (120 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (124 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (128 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (132 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (136 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (140 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (144 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (148 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (152 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (156 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (160 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (164 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (168 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (172 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (176 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (180 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (184 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (188 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (192 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (196 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (200 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (204 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
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Alfa Romeo (212 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
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Alfa Romeo (220 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (224 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (228 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (232 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (236 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (240 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (244 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (248 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
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Alfa Romeo (256 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (260 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (264 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (268 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (272 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (276 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
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Alfa Romeo (284 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (288 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (292 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (296 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (300 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (304 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (308 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (312 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (316 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (320 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (324 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (328 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (332 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (336 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (340 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (344 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (348 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
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Alfa Romeo (360 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (364 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (368 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (372 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (376 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (380 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (384 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (388 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (392 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (396 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (400 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (404 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (408 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (412 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (416 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (420 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (424 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (428 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (432 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (436 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (440 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (444 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
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Alfa Romeo (452 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (456 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (460 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (464 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (468 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (472 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (476 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (480 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (484 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (488 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (492 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (496 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (500 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (504 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (508 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (512 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (516 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
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Alfa Romeo (580 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (584 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (588 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
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Alfa Romeo (616 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (620 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
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Alfa Romeo (628 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (632 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
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Alfa Romeo (664 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
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Alfa Romeo (676 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
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Alfa Romeo (724 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (728 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (732 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (736 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (740 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (744 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (748 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (752 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (756 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (760 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (764 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (768 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (772 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (776 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (780 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (784 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (788 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (792 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (796 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (800 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (804 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (808 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (812 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (816 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (820 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (824 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (828 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (832 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (836 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (840 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (844 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (848 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (852 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (856 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (860 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (864 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (868 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (872 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (876 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (880 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (884 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (888 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (892 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (896 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (900 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (904 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (908 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (912 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (916 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (920 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (924 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (928 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (932 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (936 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (940 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (944 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (948 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (952 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (956 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (960 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (964 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (968 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (972 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (976 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (980 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (984 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (988 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (992 hp)	B	B	B	B	B
Alfa Romeo (996 hp)	B	B	B		



Canada's Maximum Acreage of Spring Grain is needed

"The Allied Larder is dangerously empty, but we are carrying on in the resolute belief that we can rely on the people of North America to prevent our food supplies from becoming so diminished as to imperil the issue for which we are all fighting."

—LORD RHONDDA, Food Controller for Great Britain.

THE FOOD Situation of our Allies has reached a crisis! Great Britain today has less to eat per man than at any time in the last 100 years.

Should supplies be further reduced, "the issue for which we are all fighting" would be imperilled. The man who can save the situation is the man who can produce more food.

Farm Labor will be Available

As the result of plans already formulated, including registration of man power and other measures which will be taken if required, the Director of Agricultural Labor states positively that labor will be forthcoming when needed to harvest the maximum crop.

Canada produced 400 million bushels of wheat in 1915; and in 1917 only 215 million bushels. This year more people than ever will be dependent on our harvest. Plant all you can for a record grain crop. Meat production, especially pork, must also be substantially increased.

The farmers must not be left to shoulder the whole burden. People in the cities must also produce food. They are willing and are being organized to do their utmost. Together, these are forces upon which our country and our Allies depend for food supplies.

Let Canada's answer to Lord Rhondda's appeal be:

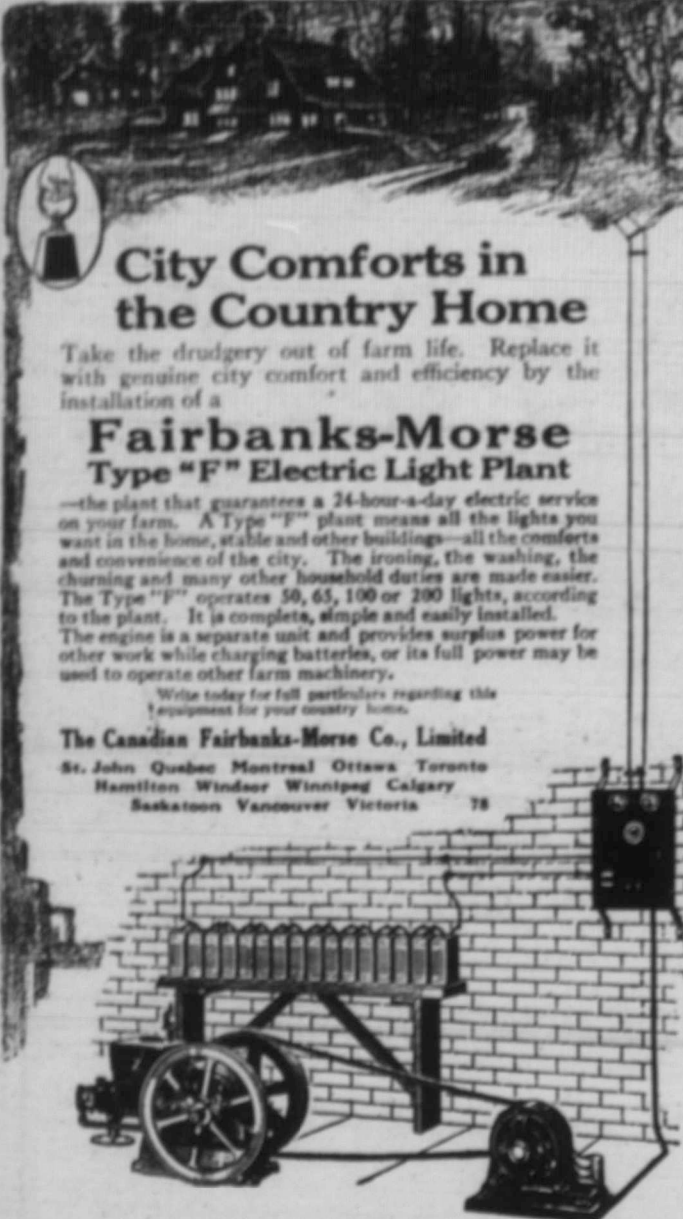
"We shall do our utmost to maintain our Allies' food supplies."



CANADA

CANADA FOOD BOARD,

OTTAWA.



City Comforts in the Country Home

Take the drudgery out of farm life. Replace it with genuine city comfort and efficiency by the installation of a

Fairbanks-Morse Type "F" Electric Light Plant

—the plant that guarantees a 24-hour-a-day electric service on your farm. A Type "F" plant means all the lights you want in the home, stable and other buildings—all the comforts and convenience of the city. The ironing, the washing, the churning and many other household duties are made easier. The Type "F" operates 50, 65, 100 or 200 lights, according to the plant. It is complete, simple and easily installed. The engine is a separate unit and provides surplus power for other work while charging batteries, or its full power may be used to operate other farm machinery.

Write today for full particulars regarding this equipment for your country home.

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Limited
 St. John Quebec Montreal Ottawa Toronto
 Hamilton Windsor Winnipeg Calgary
 Saskatoon Vancouver Victoria 78

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.

The Most Artistic and Least Expensive Wall



NEPONSET Wall Board is superior to lath and plaster, in that it makes a handsome wall, damp-proof, and crack-proof. And in addition, the house-owner saves money when he uses Neponset Wall Board.

He has his choice of two very attractive finishes—quartered oak and cream white (embossed). The Cream White is recommended where it is desired to paint the surface.

NEPONSET Wall Board

For WALLS and CEILINGS
 And a Hundred other Uses

No chips, shavings, or messy plaster that takes days to dry—it is clean to use and handle, and both surfaces are water-proofed.

Write for the handsome Wall Board booklet, and for name of the nearest Neponset dealers.

Use Neponset Pavoid Roofing for farm roofs; Grey, Red and Green.

BIRD and SON

Head Office—HAMILTON, Ont.
 Warehouses—Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, Montreal, Toronto, St. John.

The Winning of the Liberty Bond

Continued from Page 3

in a stage-whisper: "No ringing stunt, eh?"

We won another 2:30 trot, just like Buck puts away porter-house steak, and then hit the trail over to Toledo for the Big Show, arriving a week before the Grand Circuit caravan reached the banks of the Maumee, and utilized the interim to head Wish a repeat around 2:03½ to 2:05, which seemed to make not one atom of difference to his appetite. Then the Big Ring talent began to arrive, with many of whom I was friendly. Bill Longfellow, one of the top notch jocks, was among the first to come over and visit me. Said he, "Let me peep at that anti-fat stake horse of yours," so I had Wish led out. Bill looked plainly surprised and remarked, less jocularly, "Why, he don't look so bad. In fact, he don't look to me like he was afraid of the oats. Didn't you tell me he never swallows an oat or a grain of corn from the time you ship away until you get him back in his own stall at home again?" And then Bill tucked me under his long arm as we strolled away from my barn, becoming very confidential, when we got out of hearing of the others.

"You are too good a feller, Blazer, to be fooling away your time on a horse like that. Why, he just makes a sucker out of you, every time you bring him away from home. This is the third time you have entered him in the Liberty Bond isn't it?"

"Yes, and the last time, too."

"But you have wasted a lot of money on him and been the backstop of a whole ton of track wit!"

"All true, but things may change!"

"Yes—they may get worse for you!"

Then we parted and when I returned to the stall there was another one of my advisers. "Say, Blazer," says he, "I come over to buy Wish. He don't eat no oats and they are so d-d high I can't afford to buy them. So the thought occurred to me to buy him off'n you and save expense."

"Well," I answered, "possibly I might trade you some speed for an appetite? And would you like a few good legs I hear that you have bought a crutch factory?"

Try as I might I couldn't keep from asking Patsy every day if the new appetite was still on the job. A sample answer ran: "For goodness sake, yes! That old dog has surely fixed 'im. Why, I can hardly get into his stall at grub time without him nearly knocking me off my legs."

Meanwhile I got mail and telegrams galore during the two days' wait for the Liberty Bond, each letter or wire starting out with these words: "Is he still eating?" Patsy got a billet-doux with a money order for \$300 in it, to wager on the race, but would not disclose the sender's name; just said, "Boss, if we win this here stake, there will be a Big Noise in Red Oak!" That was all I knew of its import.

With the race only two days away, my brain was like unto a hive of bees. When I laid my head on the pillow at night, it was not to sleep but to think of all the trouble, time, expense and disappointment I had been to with that horse, and here I was, still in the dark as to what would be the outcome. But then I would also think of that little old dog and what he had apparently done for me, something no human agency could accomplish. I reflected upon the sunshine he had taken into more than one sick-room, of the years of fun and pleasure he had afforded me, and how often on my return home, I had picked him up in my arms, and, as I fondled him, he would croon his affection in his own language, without one word of reserve. And as these things welled up in my mind, gradually my nerves would relax and I would drift at last into dreamland.

The morning of race day came and I was up early after a night of restlessness, and out to the track. Buck and Patsy greeted me, with the usual pleasantries, Buck getting a fresh supply of Huyler's-best, and the most appreciative caress of which I was capable.

"Where is Rufus?" I queried of Patsy.

"Not out yet," was the reply; and I felt a twinge of apprehension. Was

he sick? My fears were not long in crystallizing, for a mutual friend soon brought word that Rufus had had a violent attack of ptomaine poisoning, could not sit up, and had been hurried to a hospital.

Race day and no driver! Was the old specter on my tracks again! With only a few words to Patsy, I started in pursuit of help, and learned in a few moments that Longfellow's mount had pulled up lame and was scratched. I hurriedly sought him out of a crowd of track gossips.

"Bill," I said, "Rufus is sick—had off—in a hospital! Won't you drive my horse in the Liberty Bond today?"

A look of utter disgust swept his visage and he instantly said, "Not for your right arm! Do you think I would stand the reception the avvil chorus would give me when I came out behind Anti-Fat!"

"Never mind the A.C." I said, "I am offering you the mount behind the winner, also will pay you well for your time."

"Now just can all that talk," he answered, "it's bad enough to have to drive a lot of my own lumber-legs, but to drive that joke horse of yours! Nay, nay, for Longfellow!"

"But I will lay the money in your hand right now! More money than you ever earned, flat, for driving a race!"

"Well, money will make me do a lot of things, but not be the goat of Toledo, Ohio! No, sir, not me!"

Then I put up an appeal—one that would make a tear-compelling attorney covet my pathetic powers. "Bill, this is a desperate case! I want you to help me out. You must!"—and I begged like a doomed man at the mercy seat.

"Now what do you think I would do when the starting judge introduced the horses and drivers? When they paraded by the grand stand, and he would yell, 'Number seven; Wish, chestnut gelding! Mr. Blazer Johnston, owner! Mr. Longfellow, driving! Right then and there, when the gang gave me the once-over I would just naturally fall out of the sulky!"

Just then I said: "Here is \$1,000, cash, in your hand—and if you drive one heat, and don't like your mount, you can resign the job."

"Well, if you are so set on me being the fall guy of the Maumee Valley, it's a trade!" and he closed a No. 12-hand over my ten-century bill.

Patsy was visibly disturbed when I told him that Rufus could not drive, but showed a brighter face when I informed him that I had engaged Longfellow to take the mount. The latter warmed Wish up and when the field was called to the post, donned Rufus' colors, and Buck followed our little party out to the track, wearing a jaunty little maroon blanket trimmed with gold, to match the stable colors.

While Longfellow dished out the last warming-up heat to Wish, I had strolled over to the betting shed just to learn the public's estimate of the field. There were ten names on the blackboard, and Peter Laurel, b h, by Peter the Great, headed the list, indicating his favoritism by the position given him on the auctioneer's sheet. Liberty Belle, br m, by Etawah, was second, then came Ortonian, b h, by Ortolan Axworthy; Director Hoover, b h, by Directum Spier; General Pershing, by Constano; Elevator King, br h, by The Harvester; Mt. Sterling, b g, by J. Malcolm Forbes; Manly Mann, br h, by Manrico; Sanford Hall, ch h, by San Francisco; and down at the tail end of the list was Wish, ch g, by Noble Worthy, bringing up the tail end, last and least considered of ten, regardless of the fact that he had won impressively at both Springfield and Findlay.

Col. Bill Fitch read off the names and then asked, "How much for first choice?"

"\$500!" snapped a nervous-looking red-headed man.

"And you want Peter Laurel, and I don't blame you a bit! How much for Liberty Belle?"

"\$300!" sang out a Kentuckian, with a Blue Grass accent.

"For Ortonian?"

"\$150!" said a to the betting r Springfield, O.

"Director Hoover say something! \$100! I thought so, as a very tall man."

"Here's one I buy! How much you'll give a hund you either," as he man. "Initials, p"

"Now, Mt. St. her cheap to Doc Who wants the Ma Fenris. Sanford I Sanford! Get in, put him in the bow much for your to let him trot with would you? \$25 course! You will;

"And now, get without the ladies of the line, down t heard of Anti-Fa entrant in this ste money, and here o ver, and do it wor much? By Jacks you one thing if won't cost you mo eat a bite any pla an economical hu much for Wish? you'll be sorry! I \$10! All right, bought him for a suspended on this men, let me introd Johnston who membership in th for Wish. He ha for \$10, calling f biggest odds tick and if he wins t rub out the line the United States

There was a mirth. Then Col. the stand by Majr came to Wish, he

"Sold for \$1.80 like that for so wins today, I w packing business.

Captain Charl mented publicly when he recogniz name Red Oak.

for \$5, and if he to pump Lake E pump at Erie, Pa when all this wit my expense, I f myself to find o was right and I did I really have Evidently, the p

By that time post and the sta ducing them to t was a multitude t ines by the pack eyes of every d tion from all o all shades from tion all the loos the lake. Each they passed in to the crowd, an

"Number seven by Mr. Longfello to telescope his, so low did he e the score card. name, sang out:

"Hey, Bill! W ing Anti-Fat!"

Then they all score, and I kn start. Once, tw and the third t in sixth place, t fellow had aske race driven, and

jest, I said, "Le as you can; com you get in the grow a little, a

He laughed a and said, "Come "Why do horse?" I queri

"Humph," h the biggest stop "Have it yo "but even so y can be mistake "instructions." side and Patsy We glasses on the progress of the

(To t

"\$150!" said a blue-eyed new-comer to the betting ring, evidently from Springfield, O.

"Director Hoover! Who wants him? Buy something! He's surely worth \$100! I thought so; sold for \$100 to I.O.A., as a very tall man nodded his head.

"Here's one I know some man will buy! How much for Elevator King? You'll give a hundred? I don't blame you either," as he eyed a bespectacled man. "Initials, please? Yes, sir! P.K."

"Now, Mt. Sterling! \$50! Yes, Mark her cheap to Doctor C. Manly Mann! Who wants the Manly one? \$50 sold to Peoria. Sanford Hall? How much for Sanford? Get in, in a hurry before I put him in the bowl! Hey, Boston! How much for your horse? You wouldn't let him trot without a bet of any kind, would you? \$25! Yes you will, of course! You will; mark it to Beans."

"And now, gentlemen and ladies—without the ladies—we are at the end of the line, down to Wish! Who hasn't heard of Anti-Fat? Three times an entrant in this stake, twice behind the money, and here again today to do it over, and do it worse. How much? How much? By crackey, men! I guarantee you one thing if you buy this one, he won't cost you much to feed. He don't eat a bite any place but at home! Buy an economical horse, gentlemen. How much for Wish! Whatever you bid you'll be sorry! Uh-huh? Did you say \$10? All right, sir, you could have bought him for a dime! All rules are suspended on this horse. And now, gentlemen, let me introduce to you Mr. Blazer Johnston who has bought a life membership in the Liberty Bond stake for Wish. He has also bought a ticket for \$10, calling for \$1,285, one of the biggest odds tickets I have ever sold; and if he wins today, I will agree to rub out the line between Canada and the United States with an eraser!"

There was a roar of appreciative mirth. Then Col. Fitch was followed on the stand by Major Crutch, and when he came to Wish, he said:

"Sold for \$1.80! I am saving tickets like that for souvenirs, and if Wish wins today, I will start in the pork parking business next Monday."

Captain Charles Creed also commented publicly on the Wish ticket when he recognized a man giving the name Red Oak. "Yes, you buy Wish for \$5, and if he wins today, I will agree to pump Lake Erie dry with the town pump at Erie, Pa." As you may opine, when all this wit had been lavished at my expense, I felt like operating on myself to find out whether the public was right and I was a wooden man, or did I really have a horse worth \$1.80? Evidently, the public thought not.

By that time the horses were at the post and the starting judge was introducing them to the multitude—it really was a multitude that was there. Wolverines by the pack from Michigan; Buck-eyes of every description and occupation from all over Ohio; Hoosiers of all shades from Indiana; not to mention all the loose canucks from across the lake. Each of the field in turn, as they passed in review, was introduced to the crowd, and when the starter said: "Number seven! Wish 2:12, driven by Mr. Longfellow!" poor Bill seemed to telescope his spine about four inches, so low did he crouch down, as one of the score card boys, "Fireless," by name, sang out:

"Hey, Bill! When did you begin taking Anti-Fat?"

Then they all trotted down for the score, and I knew they were about to start. Once, twice, just limbering up, and the third time, with Wish scoring in sixth place, they were away. Longfellow had asked me how I wanted the race driven, and half in earnest, half in jest, I said, "Lay about fourth, as near as you can; come out of the bunch when you get in the straight for home; just growl a little, and he will do the rest."

He laughed a tormenting laugh at me and said, "Come away! With a cork horse?" "Why do you call him a cork horse?" I queried.

"Humph," he returned, "isn't he the biggest stopper in the world?" "Have it your way," I remarked, "but even so wise a many as you are can be mistaken," and that ended the "instructions." With Buck on one side and Patsy on the other, I fastened my glasses on Wish and watched the progress of the heat.

(To be Continued).

The Model Farm



the paint-protected, weather-proof farm

The finest farm buildings soon get to look "dingy" if they are not kept painted. Worse still, the omission of the spring painting leaves them open to weather-attack and time's decay. And—with materials so high as to make every building worth double today what it was worth in 1913—you are making a mistake if you let a building "go to seed."

Have your farm a "model" farm—have it fresh with paint—have it protected with a paint that affords real protection—

B-H "ENGLISH" PAINT

70% Pure White Lead
30% Pure White Zinc
100% Pure Paint

If this paint were sold at a price half as high again as any other (which it isn't) it would still be the economical paint to use on your house. In sheer covering capacity it has no equal. A gallon of it goes so far that you'll buy less of it and yet do more with it. Paint with B-H "ENGLISH" PAINT this Spring—and your house is protected for years, where a coat of ordinary paint will last but a few months.

The difference lies in the above formula basis. What other paint is so correct in this respect that its makers guarantee it? What paint can a dealer furnish you that has anything like the quantity of white lead in it that has B-H "English"?

This was the formula when lead was lower in price—this is the formula still; even though lead is extremely high in price. It HAS to be the B-H formula; because the guarantee that calls for it, is printed right on the B-H cans. We could not cheapen B-H "English" Paint even if we wanted to. So it's your safe paint as to quality, your sure paint as to covering capacity, your dependable paint as to durability. Find the B-H dealer in your town. He's the man to buy from.

Other B-H Products of Sterling Worth

For Interior Finishing

The name "China-Lac" suggests a china-like finish—and that is just the kind of finish you get from the use of China-Lac—the perfect varnish stain. Being transparent, it preserves the "grain-beauty" of the natural wood—at the same time giving splendid color effects. Easy to apply—not affected by either hot or cold water.

For Staining the Roof

Our "Anchor" Brand Shingle Stains are especially prepared to preserve wood from decay. Easy to apply—on rough surfaces they give a better effect than paint. Shingles may be dipped or brushed on. Come in 19 different colors.

For Plaster Ceilings and Walls

Use Fresconette—a flat tone oil paint. Fresconette comes in a variety of shades. It is absolutely sanitary, for it may be cleaned with a damp cloth or thoroughly washed at will.

For Varnishing a Floor

Our "FLOORLUSTRE" finishes a floor with a lustrous coating of the most durable enamel. Will stand hardest wear—will not show scratches. Excellent for interior floors. For Porch Floors, Ceilings, Posts, etc., where surface is exposed to the weather, use B-H Porch Floor Paints. Imperial Barn Paint affords a convenient protection for barn and outbuildings, made of good material, covers well, dries hard, goes farthest and lasts longest.

BRANDRAM-HENDERSON

MONTREAL HALIFAX ST JOHN TORONTO WINNIPEG CALGARY EDMONTON VANCOUVER

The A. Stanley Jones Blower Co. Ltd.

North Battleford, Sask. MANUFACTURERS OF SMALL WINDSTACKERS FOR SMALL THRESHING MACHINES

We make a speciality of Blowers for the "Call of the West" Threshing Outfits but will make for any other also.

Owners of Threshing Machines with Straw Carriers should write us now and place an order for one to be prepared for the shortage of labor. Immediate delivery—same price as last year. Full illustrated Price List on request.

City Music for Country Homes

Many a farmer has said that the only thing he envies the city for is the music—the entertainment—the concerts—the vaudeville—

Put these things in the country and the city would be nowhere in comparison.

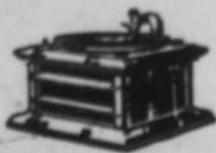
And he's right! How can it be done? With the

Columbia Grafonola and Records



They make you feel at home in the Grafonola Store.

The Grafonola is the instrument that makes "Tone", which is music's soul, its watchword—the instrument with the high grade motor and the exclusive Columbia "tone leaves" by which the volume can be controlled on the same principle as the great church organ's music is checked or swelled by the player and his stops.



Columbia Grafonola \$38



Columbia Grafonola \$56

And, of course, there's the magnificent Columbia Record repertoire—great bands—great singers—great violinists—great comedians. If it is

COLUMBIA

it's always the best.

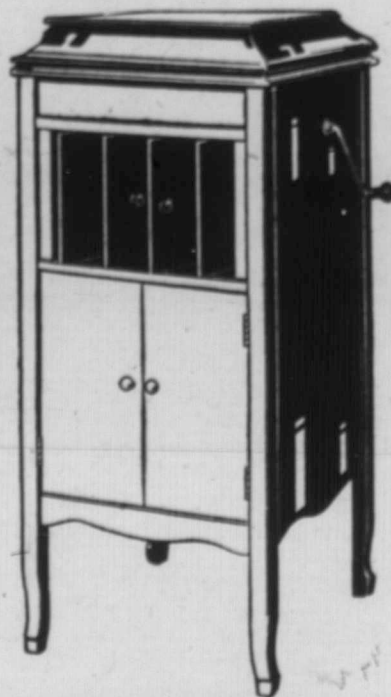
If you're tempted to buy one of the many imitations of the Columbia—don't do it until you've seen the real thing itself—the product of a big, responsible pioneer house with more than a quarter-century reputation for progress and quality.

Grafonolas are priced from \$24 to \$300. There are Columbia dealers everywhere—and any one of them will take great pleasure in explaining the Grafonola and playing records for you—whether you wish to buy at the time or not.

By the way—send your soldier boy some Columbia Records—there's sure to be a Grafonola near him.

New Columbia Records are out the 20th of the month.

Columbia Graphophone Company, - Toronto.



Columbia Grafonola \$100—

The lowest priced first class floor cabinet instrument in the market.

COLUMBIA Grafonolas AND Records

SOLD BY

WINNIPEG PIANO CO.
222 PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG

Stanwood's Ltd.

390 Portage Avenue Winnipeg

Cross, Goulding & Skinner

325 Portage Avenue Winnipeg

An Excellent Creed

My community includes the town at which I trade, and the country around it. I am one of the members. The other members are the families of the Farmers, Merchants, Bankers, Manufacturers, Laborers, Editors and Professional Men. We need one another. I need them. They need me. Each has a responsibility. We should be well acquainted with one another.

To have the most happy community we must be neighborly and interested in each other. If I can do a kind act, I know it will be appreciated by those affected. I should appreciate kind acts towards me, and I should always express my gratitude.

To have the most prosperous community is to have it produce the most and best products possible and to retain as much money as possible within it. I will produce the most and best that I can, and I will purchase for my wants as much as possible in my community.

I believe that if the people of both the town and country feel their interdependence and work in a co-operative spirit, we will be more happy and prosperous, and we will have better homes, buildings, schools, churches, entertainments, roads, farms, professional men, business houses, better men and women in the community. This is my creed. I believe in it. I shall talk it to others, believing that if all in my community were to adopt it, all would be more happy and prosperous. I shall do my part.

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

Sole Wholesale Columbia Selling Agents for Western Canada
AGENTS Wanted in Unrepresented Territories

Cassidy's Limited

Columbia Grafonola Dept.

ROBERT SHAW, Manager,
168 Market Street East, Winnipeg

PREVENTION better than cures. At an early age, and likely to be for the good of the world. Things that have been precious things are easily broken, so lost. The gospel message is not the one that tells us to keep, but that to keep we may regret. One of the things easily lost is reputation, and it is one of the best and most apparent reparables. It is a loss even when without blame to the mistaken judgment of men or their error of evil.

"Good names of men and women, do not, lord, Is the immediate of their souls."

Who steals my property something, not! But he who flees name, Robs me of the him.

And leaves me poor. Still more bitter is not slander, misdoing, to which business man faith is lost as trusted employee trays his trust. reputation becomes

Under the ago have buried their changed looks of hopelessly begun land. Others have a more profound. Yet even for the glorious possible vine repentance, the most complete possible. Men as slow to forgive men are not impenitent. I think much of confessions written by policy of a chance, but when vine of sinners. Even in this life may be rebuilt takes time, but does not grudge of the condition the sin is more numerous.

Courage and man will McCauley, wait. Sing Sing convicts greatest powers trusted, honored of Jesus that I of men as never it easier for a reputation. The final and ordinal. The difference temptation rat. Some day we with St. Augustine not committed degenerate, in speech thought? Go between respect birds as we think who seem vile are generally reproducers, the victors, defects of facts of envy coming, indeed a man who has will not be indeed, will come. They managed by people for say come moral may still be

The Deeper Life

The Glorious Gospel of Mending
By Rev. S. G. Bland, D.D.

REVOLUTION may be, generally, will be contributory to reformation. Another previous thing that may be broken is friendship. How easily a friend may be lost, how quickly and sometimes how lightly and carelessly! A brother "offended" is harder to be won than a stranger city. Friends estranged by an impact of word or by a misunderstanding may be thrust and kept apart by pride, the one too much hurt in pride to seek for explanation, the other too proud to stoop to offer it. Just here in friendship's peril is a chance to mend and condition, in these two friends are certain friendship's opportunities. Now, perhaps, while separated and when in the depth and sincerity of the friendship as when they have been love strike, they do not know, perhaps, that the very sharpness of the pain gives how tender in love. When two people who would love quarrel without suffering, can live on and cherish each other till death, can long there is a chance for a deeper, tender love.

In an eastern city it was found, when a large church was being built, that it was built over a quackery, and the love of all forms of human affection is more than friendship—wedded love, this glorious doctrine of mending which is more than friendship—wedded love, this glorious doctrine of mending.

have made up their eyes to look more of each other than before. As a doctor built beside it and a master tower rose, the whole structure was reared on piles thirty to forty feet long that were driven down through the crust and through the quicksand to the firmness of the rock. The love may build on the surface of the soul, then, through the rough and disturbing waves of the deeper life of the spirit, not on mere liking or passion or fancy for a glimpse of the glass of an eye, but on the love of being loved, but on the love of being loved, but on the love of being loved, but on the love of being loved.

Our thoughts determine our acts, and therefore, our lives, as well as the influence of our lives upon all about us, either by way of good or by way of hindrance, with absolute precision.

Who steals my purse steals trash; 'tis an outrage, nothing. But he who fishes from me my good name, who of that which not enriches him, and leaves me poor indeed. Still more bitter is the loss when it is not slender nor misjudgment, but business man fails and so that reputation is lost as well as property. A trusted employee, a public servant, a man of blameless reputation becomes involved in scandal. Under the agency of such a loss men have buried their shame away from the changed looks of men and women in a more profound obscurity by death. Others have desparingly sought a more profound obscurity by death. Yet even for this wreckage there are glorious possibilities of repair in genuine repentance, in frank confession, in the most complete restitution that is possible. Men sometimes seem cruel, as slow to forgive as God is quick, but men are not implacable. They do not think much of forced restitution, of confessions wrung by fear or detailed by policy of a cheap and shallow penitence, but when at last they are convinced of sincerity men are not hard. Even in this life a shattered reputation may be rebuilt. The reconstruction takes time, but the man truly penitent does not grudge the time nor complain of the conditions. To the truly penitent the sin is more grievous than the consequences.

Courage and hope and faith in God and man will prevail at last. Jerry McQuay, water rat, thief, jail bird, King King convict, became one of the greatest powers for good in New York, trusted, honored, beloved. And the Spirit of Jesus that is leaving the thought of men as never before is going to make it easier for men to win back a lost reputation. The gap between the criminal and ordinary people is narrowing. The difference is one of opportunity or temptation rather than of character. Some day we shall be franker and any with St. Augustine "What sin have I not committed in deed, or if not in deed, in speech, or if not in speech, in thought? God sees no such difference between respectable people and jail birds as we think we see. And the men who seem vilest we are coming to see are generally rather victims than wrong-doers, the victims of defects of training, defects of natural constitution, defects of environment. The day is coming, indeed, is already here, when a man who has been behind prison bars will not be branded for life. Prisons indeed, will cease to be for punishing men. They will be constructed and managed by the wisest and best of people for saving men. Suffering there may still be about them, but it

is so hard to make up that when friends meet and strengthen of the friendship. It is most overwhelming proof of the leader in dispensing with them gives an utterance to the soul that will crush its pride in natural impulse in the human heart. The other, "Pride is one of the strongest wrong does appear to the friendship of the chief element in the that is almost always discarded of the pride, separated and when in the depth and sincerity of the friendship as when they have been love strike, they do not know, perhaps, that the very sharpness of the pain gives how tender in love. When two people who would love quarrel without suffering, can live on and cherish each other till death, can long there is a chance for a deeper, tender love.

in a suit of clothes. That is why the motorist who equips with Partridge Guide Tires on front wheels and Partridge Non-Skids on rear wheels gets extra mileage instead of adjustments. Equip with Partridge hand-built tires and join the ranks of those who tour in comfort. Sold by all Carages. Partridge Tubes are made just as high in quality as the Tires.

MADE BY
The F. E. Partridge Rubber
Co., Limited, Guelph, Ont.
MARSHALL WELLS CO. LTD.
WINNIPEG, MAN.
DISTRIBUTORS FOR WESTERN CANADA

PARTRIDGE TIRES

"HAND-BUILT" is as significant in a tire as in a suit of clothes. That is why the motorist who equips with Partridge Guide Tires on front wheels and Partridge Non-Skids on rear wheels gets extra mileage instead of adjustments.

Equip with Partridge hand-built tires and join the ranks of those who tour in comfort. Sold by all Carages. Partridge Tubes are made just as high in quality as the Tires.

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Co., Limited, Guelph, Ont.
MARSHALL WELLS CO. LTD.
WINNIPEG, MAN.
DISTRIBUTORS FOR WESTERN CANADA



The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Mary P. McCallum

Tributes for Mother

"Why, certainly," she smiled, "don't poets know
Better than others?
God can't be always everywhere, and
—So invented mothers."
—Sir Edwin Arnold.

In the heavens above,
The angels whispering to one another
Can find among their burning terms of
love
None so devotional as that of mother.
—E. A. Poe.

If I were hanged on the highest hill,
Mother o' mine, oh, mother o' mine!
I know whose love would follow me
still,
Mother o' mine, oh, mother o' mine!
—Kipling.

If mother would listen to me, dears,
She would freshen the faded gown;
She would sometimes take an hour's
rest,
And sometimes a trip to town.
And it shouldn't be all for the children,
The fun and the cheer and the play;
With the patient droop of the tired
mouth,
And the "Mother has had her day!"
—Margaret E. Sangster.

Backward, turn backward, O Time, in
your flight;
Make me a child again just for to-
night!
Come back from the echoless shore,
Take me again to your heart as of yore,
Kiss from my forehead the furrows of
care,
Smooth the few silver threads out of
my hair;
Over my slumbers your loving watch
keep;
Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to
sleep.
—Elizabeth Akers Allen.

Nobody knows the work it takes
To keep the home together;
Nobody knows of the steps it takes,
Nobody knows—but mother.

Nobody listens to childish woes,
Which kisses only smother;
Nobody's pained by naughty blows,
Nobody—but mother.

Nobody knows of anxious fears
Lest darlings may not weather
The storm of life in after years,
Nobody knows—but mother.
—Author Unknown.

Mother O' Mothers' Day

Poets through all the ages have immortalized the divinity and the radiance of motherhood. Artists have given the best they have to a portrayal of motherhood. But it remained for a little girl in Philadelphia to epitomize the homage for mothers and to create a day to do universal honor to the one woman in all the world. The little girl was Miss Anna Jarvis. From her little obscure beginning there has grown a continent-wide sentiment for the observance of a Mother's Day.

Abraham Lincoln said, "All that I am or expect to be I owe to my mother." And so it is with all of us. Mother is the lodestar. Mother is all the world to us. Mother is the best friend, one who knows all our faults and loves us still. "God could not be everywhere so he invented mothers." Mothers are partly divine, but oh, so thoroughly human. God bless the mothers wherever they be!

Mother's Day, this year on May 12, falls for the fourth time under the shadow of war. Mother's Day this year is going to mean very much more than it has ever meant before. Mothers' hearts are sadder. Mothers' love is being tested this year as never before. So many of our mothers have given more than life itself for God and Country. Mothers need this Day more sustaining love and devotion from children than before. It isn't enough to love her. Tell her so over and over again. Those who remain must bridge the loss of those who are "over there" or "who

sleep on Flanders fields." Don't let the day pass without telling her all that she means to you. And again, God bless our Mothers!

Registration of Men and Women

On April 22, F. R. McCurdy, member of the Canadian Registration Board, sketched in the House of Commons, the scope of the registration of man and woman power, and the method by which it will be carried out. Canadians will be thoroughly thankful that at last some definite and adequate estimate will be possible of the man and woman power in the Dominion of Canada. The board plans for the registration of every man and woman over 16 years of age.

The date is set for one day in June. For some time now the women of Canada have been asking for a registration of the resources in Canada in man and woman power. There has been considerable doubt in their minds as to whether men and women were occupied in that work which their country most needed of them. It is expected that on the basis of this registration and the information it will furnish, that the mobilization of men and women will be proceeded with promptly and intelligently. Women cannot but approve of the general principle of the registration. The government most assuredly has their complete co-operation.

ional service without remuneration? Such a suggestion is unworthy, unthinkable medieval.

While it may appear very patriotic for the woman who chances to be the wife or daughter of a wealthy man to give her time without remuneration, it has far more harmful effects. The unpaid worker can never be fitted into an efficient organization. She is a charity worker and so long as she remains unpaid can never be anything else. Charity is a drag on economic efficiency. If it were purely a matter for the individual to settle with her nation it might be easily adjusted. But it has a direct bearing on those workers, and the vast majority of women come in this class, who must make a livelihood out of the service they render, whether national or otherwise. It distinctly keeps down the wage of self-supporting women.

It can only have the tendency to make the paid worker undervalue her service to the nation, a thing at all times to be avoided both from the standpoint of the individual and of those for whom she works. The most disgusting thing about the whole affair, of course, is the odious comparison of the treatment of men and women. It is certainly unworthy of Union Government, placed where it is partly by the votes of mothers and sisters of those who are giving their lives for fair play. Let us be done once and for all with this mockery and discrimination. Even if it



An Ex-City Business Man's Wife and Her Pets. No More City Life for Her.

Regarding the details of the registration there may be some divergence of opinion. I quote the following two sentences, taken from two different paragraphs.

"Males will be asked, in addition to questions already asked, whether circumstances would permit them to serve in the present national crisis by changing present occupation to some other for which they are qualified if the conditions offered were satisfactory."

"They (women) will be asked if their circumstances would permit them to give regular full-time service without remuneration."

Women abhor and hate war, but women are in this war to the finish, heart and soul. And it is because they cannot reconcile themselves to war that they are insisting that some great good must come from the war. Can women with minds and hearts attuned to the right and justice and fairness for which we are in this war, reconcile themselves to such unworthy discrimination as our registration board suggests. Surely after almost four years of struggle the film must fall from our eyes, and we see things aright. Surely it is time to get down to fundamentals. Each one of us, whether man or woman, is a person with a moral obligation to render service to our state. Why then should the government suggest that one-half of those persons might render their nat-

could be arranged that those women who do not need to accept remuneration should find a sphere of work where they would be harmless to the economic scheme of things, let them do the suggesting of giving up the salary that service earns instead of the government. If the nation demands or conscripts the service of its women, then the nation should expect to pay for that service.

Miss Atkinson Resigns

Deep will be the regret when it is learned that Miss Rebecca Atkinson, of the Extension Department, Department of Agriculture for Manitoba, has resigned. Miss Atkinson has completed almost two years of service with the Extension branch. During that time she has made many friends throughout the length and breadth of Manitoba. She has helped materially to establish that personal bond which to-day exists between the Department of Agriculture through the Extension branch, and the people of Manitoba.

Miss Atkinson has severed her connection with the Department of Agriculture to accept a position with the Department of Agriculture in the State of Iowa. Miss Atkinson's headquarters will be in the College of Agriculture at Ames. She will be one of the county agents, a branch of the service that is rendering inestimable service to the

country at this time. When interviewed regarding her new position, Miss Atkinson assured us that her severance of relationships in Manitoba is not permanent. She is in search of wider experience. Miss Atkinson's friends will wish her every success in her new work in our sister nation, and a speedy return to Manitoba.

Oceans Cannot Divide

Here are two paragraphs from a little French school girl's composition printed in the *Woman Citizen*:

"There is a river in France so narrow that a bird could fly over it with one waft of its wings, and men could even speak across it. There are thousands of people on each side of this river, and yet they are as far apart as right is from wrong.

"There is an ocean so wide that the sea-gulls cannot fly over it, and big liners take days to cross it. There are thousands of people on each side of this ocean, and yet they are so close that their hearts touch."

Rural Red Cross Drive

The provincial campaign for funds for the Red Cross will take place during the entire week of June 17th. For Manitoba the same committee which arranged the city of Winnipeg drive is to have charge of the country. No limit is set on the amount of money which it is desired to collect. The members of the committee will ask the assistance of prominent business people in all parts of the province, and local committees will be formed.

For the purpose of conducting the campaign the province will be divided into 15 districts with five captains in charge, each of whom will be responsible for three districts. Each captain will appoint three organizers, one for each district, preferably returned soldiers. Brandon and Portage la Prairie will be considered as separate districts.

Federal Health Bureau

A delegation of the National Council of Women waited upon the government at Ottawa recently to urge the establishment of a federal department of health. Particular stress was laid upon the importance of co-ordination of effort in relation to venereal diseases, feeble-mindedness, and child welfare. The attention of the government was also called to the pioneer work which has been done by the council for many years past in the interest of public health. Those who formed the delegation were: Professor Carrie M. Derrick, Montreal, vice-president of the National Council; Mrs. Ninian Smillie, Ottawa, convener of the standing committee of public health; Mrs. Adelaide Plumtre, Toronto, president of the National Council; Mrs. Adam Short, president of the Ottawa local council; and Dr. Ritchie England, president of the Montreal local council.

More Food Regulations

J. D. McGregor, director of labor of the Canada food board, and western representative of the whole board, speaking recently in Regina, said that private homes would soon come under food regulations which are now receiving the consideration of the Canada food board. He said further that whatever labor was required to garner the crop during the coming fall will be diverted to the farms by the government, even to the closing down of all non-essential industries, because the most important thing in Canada is the growing and saving of the wheat crop. He thought it would likely be necessary to make a longer extraction in the milling of wheat this fall and winter.

Mr. McGregor stated that an appeal would be made to all organizations conducting social functions at which food was served, whether for patriotic purposes or otherwise, to conform strictly with the regulations governing hotels and restaurants. It was just as important to save food at such functions as in restaurants and hotels.

7254—Ladies' sizes, 34 to 46 bust of skirt about 24 yards 36-inch Three-piece skirt laced to waist pockets are adjust

7252—Child to 16 years. crowded into blue percale Medium size material.

Early Summer Models

Pictorial Review Pattern Service

THIS year, when wool must be conserved, fashion turns again to the old-fashioned cottons. Some of the most beautiful dresses this year are models in gingham, foulard, and the daintier muslins. The shops are showing many pretty gingham in plaids, stripes and checks. The foulards come also in flower sprigs and dots and spots of all kinds and shapes. Simplicity still dominates in the make-up of fashionable dresses. The most popular trimming is to make a part of the dress in some contrasting material or color. For instance some of the pretty plaid gingham are trimmed with plain gingham of a dominating shade in the plaid. The dimity and muslin dresses are trimmed with dainty muslins in plain white. Surely this is a summer when one may be fashionably and handsomely dressed with very little outlay of money.



7354—Ladies' Dress (25 cents) seven sizes, 34 to 46 bust. Width at lower edge of skirt about 2 1/2 yards. Size 36 requires 6 yards 36-inch material. Without lining. Three-piece skirt gathered at back and attached to waist at natural waist-line; pockets are adjusted underneath the plaits.



4384—Child's Dress (20 cents) sizes 4 to 10 years. Suspender skirt in check serge aided and abetted by a long-waisted blouse of soft white batiste. Medium rise calls for 1 1/2 yards 54-inch serge and 2 yards 36-inch batiste.



7674—Misses' Dress (20 cents) sizes 13 to 17 years. It is made of natural color linen, with blue collar and cuffs. Three and three-quarter yards 36-inch material being required for medium size.



7270—Ladies' Waist (20 cents) sizes 34 to 46 inches bust. Ladies' Skirt, 7263 (20 cents) a linen skirt and a batiste shirt waist with colored lawn collar and cuffs make a suitable costume for any warm morning. Three and one-half yards linen and 2 yards of batiste with 1/4 yard lawn are needed.



7249—Ladies' Coat (25 cents) sizes 34 to 44 inches bust. There never was such an assortment of smart coats as this season and this model in plain serge is particularly good. Size 35 requires 4 1/2 yards 54-inch material, 4 1/4 yards 36-inch lining.



7269—Ladies' Chemise Blouse (20 cents) six sizes, 34 to 44 bust. Size 36 requires 5 yards 36-inch material. 7242—Ladies' Two-Piece Skirt (20 cents) eight sizes, 22 to 36 waist. Width at lower edge of skirt in 39-inch length about 2 1/2 yards. Size 26 requires 3 1/2 yards 36-inch material for skirt in 36-inch length, including pockets and a 3-inch hem.



7352—Child's Apron (15 cents) sizes 8 to 16 years. All of the style possible is crowded into this design. It is made of blue percale bound with white braid. Medium size requires 3 1/4 yards 27-inch material.

When writing for patterns address all communications to the Pattern Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. Be sure to state clearly number and size of pattern desired. Allow ten days to two weeks for the filling of your order.

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Your Daughter's Income

SOME time ago we asked for the opinions of our readers on whether the farm girl should have an income or whether she should share in the productive activities of the farm. By far the majority of the contributors thought that an interest in some part of the farm enterprise was preferable to a stated income. It is still a debatable question. Our contributors have not convinced us that one way or the other is preferable.

Your editor was brought up on the income basis. She received 15 cents a week to do with as she pleased. It would be impossible to tell all the things she did for 15 cents a week. She swept and dusted and washed dishes, and made beds and did scores of other regular jobs. In her case the salary method served very well to persuade her to take a responsible share of the home maintenance. But other methods have been known to work just as well. The main thing is to make your daughter feel that she is so important a part of the home organization that she is worth some sort of actual monetary remuneration.—Editor Women's Department.

A Real Proprietor First Prize

The allowance system seems out of place on the farm where there are so many lines of activity, each yielding returns for thought and care. The farm girl should not forego the benefit of some definite share in the labor and profit of one or more lines of farm work. This serves a double purpose. First, it gives her the required cash, and second, it goes farther than any other system in developing her into a useful woman. The sharing plan makes for permanence, fostering diligence and interest in the work at hand, develops ideas of true value and power of shouldering responsibility. Also it appeals to her desire for personal possession.

The reason for this is psychological. The notion of possession is one of the first ideas developed. Even a child will fight to retain what it holds.

Many of our masculinity still assume that all things material should be added unto them while wife and daughter may politely beg for their share. Perhaps our man is not wholly to blame. Wife somehow falls right in with his idea, daughter takes her cue and the growing hopeful simply absorbs the atmosphere. The boy usually receives something definite that he can call his own, a calf or a colt, or perhaps an acre of land. Not so the girl. She must have pretty frocks, piano lessons, the prettiest room in the house and then in turn she must be good and help mother. The mother, wise in her own generation, shields her as much as possible knowing the child's days of drudgery will come soon enough. It is on the programme, who should take the blame?

A decade or two ago no one found fault with this arrangement but time changes. It has laid an enormous amount of work and responsibility on our women and the girls must soon be ready to assume their share, with a willingness and understanding, grown from a personal interest in farm-work. This is accepted by the Educational Departments, and, witness the school gardens, not for the extra onions or carrots, but for the idea of thrift and proprietorship developed in the growing mind of the child.

The farm girl must take her place in the advance guard and she must have interests that will widen her usefulness, broaden her mental horizon. She must choose whether she will be a factor in the advance movement or a nonentity. The hand-writing is on the wall. The time has come that, on occasion, we must all walk and not be surprised if we must put our shoulder to the wheel and push.

The parents of the farm girl must see to it that she is prepared to take her own place in her generation. This must come through honest effort to be a useful member in society and through her everyday labor she must acquire an understanding of the problems that will confront woman-kind in her own day.

Having produced such a girl, parents, that bug-a-boo you know about, will not be such a menace, for her chances for happiness will be increased a hundred fold and whatever community receives her will be enriched by her coming.

Take a little time to settle this question and then go ahead. Give the girl the same rights as the boy and, according to her strength, make her a co-worker with him. Give her something for permanence, something with a growing value. Make her a proprietor and joint owner. Let her work outside, there is nothing better, and why not let her wear overalls if she wants to? If you find yourself obdurate just hitch on to yourself a couple of skirts with the elastic that go to complete the toilet, a sun-bonnet and a pair of peg-leg shoes. Now take your hoe and work for one golden hour in your garden and feel your objections just ooze out as you go. Overalls are neat and much more modest than some of these half-length contraptions called skirts, these days.

All this settled, lay your head on the pillow, secure that she won't escape through her upstairs window to run away with that Tommy, Fido hates, nor is she going to trek across continent intent upon crowding out the already swollen profession of "Movie Stars." The rapid dreams and silly notions of make-believe romance will fade away when she has found a full and interesting field of endeavor. She will still go away with Tommy but it will be in her own good time and she will know why she goes. She will have a clear idea of values, she will know the meaning of responsibility and of service.—Bell Hagen Winslow, Harte, Manitoba.

Paying Farm Girls Second Prize

What a question! The idea of a farm girl getting pay for her services! Her business is to mind babies, help mother, wash dishes, peel potatoes, tease brother, and, perhaps, learn music, play piano, crochet, tait, embroider, do fancy stuff and entertain beans, "Ha-ha-ha!" Oh, give us a chance to think a minute or two! Some years ago, it was our fortune to know a well-to-do farmer with a good farm, cozy home and a family of six girls—no boys. The farm was a good sized one, requiring a great deal of work, and it took considerable hired help to do everything as it ought to be done. Besides grain growing and so on, there were cows to milk, calves and hogs to feed; chickens, ducks and geese to rear; milk and cream to take care of; an apiary; a strawberry ranch, five acres to manage; a bunch of sheep and lambs to look after; corn, potatoes, turnips, mangels, to hoe and thin; and an almost endless number of things to keep in order as well as flowers, fruit and vegetable gardens to keep spruce and clean. This farmer moved in the best of society in the near-by city; were sovereigns of their own home, and as fast as the girls arrived in their teens they were taught to work, learn and fit themselves for the actualities of their coming life—in fact it was a refined home. Surely they were not trained to do "haysced" jobs! Indeed, they were. As soon as they were big enough to milk a cow, feed and care for a lamb, they were taught to do all kinds of light work about the farm. They milked cows, separated and took care of the cream; fed calves, pigs and poultry; fed, cleaned and harnessed horses; disced, drilled, harrowed, packed; ran binder, mower, rake and hay fork; ran corn, potato planter, turnip, mangel drill; hoed corn, potatoes, turnips, mangels; took care of the fruit, flower and vegetable garden; managed the apiary and strawberry—five acres—ranch. They could handle horses as well as the best of horsemen. Well, yes, they grew to womanhood—masculine, coarse, uncouth, awkward, bold, unadmirable; of course, we should think so. That, however, is the fault of the parents. It did not work out that way in this case. They developed muscle, symmetry of form, became trim, rosy-cheeked, bright-eyed, the possessors of a

Continued on Page 47

I WONDER if any members were as I was at Northern Alberta.

Yesterday came newspaper clippings, from the Extension Department, so hard to make the value to our girls, and read them. I know how much those of us to attend the conf. There can be no brilliant success of must be a great of the University. We the others who interest in working impossible that the have gone home with vision than before.

Just how many were there I do not know, but there, though perhaps I could have wished as an organization the light of those to help our girls.

I am beginning to feel overconfident so effervescent—3 at the conference everything is frothy over, and it looks wonderful things but by the time settled down again so often nothing sediment remains.

Where there are to be in the lives of our hard follow-up work of a community. plans in every U. People's work, for Let every secret "Canadian Boy" "Canadian Girl" then see how fascinating groups, a gramme for the of life. Our run never had a chat four-square life. to help them on.

Where there are school groups to work on the relation with them, there is nothing must develop it do let us at least that our committee work may be at convention a real good work acc. Spencer, Warw the convener of hesitate to write help.—Irene Pa

Farm

In regard to made by the greater product they believe to way, namely, the farm kitchens further explanation scheme does not understood by regret to say reached us of in a manner when they arrived. Once more we that these city their services they are in not knowing that so great and country. The in the West them to go on work as women and even in F. But they are their country believe will help, namely, help with her domestic turn will have such matters.

Farm Women's Clubs

I WONDER if any of our U.F.W.A. members were quite as disappointed as I was at not getting to the Northern Alberta Girls' Conference.

Yesterday came a big bundle of newspaper clippings, telling of its doings, from Miss Montgomery, of the Extension Department, who has worked so hard to make this conference of real value to our girls, and as I stay in bed and read them, I feel more than ever how much those of us who were unable to attend the conference have missed. There can be no doubt at all as to the brilliant success of the conference, which must be a great cause for rejoicing to the University Women's Club and also the others who took such a keen interest in working for it, and it seems impossible that the girl delegates could have gone home without seeing a higher vision than before they went.

Just how many of our U.F.W.A. girls were there I do not for the moment know, but there were at least some, though perhaps not so many as we could have wished. Now, what are we as an organization going to do, to keep the light of those conferences shining, to help our girls to follow the gleam?

I am beginning to get a little sceptical over convention enthusiasm; it is so effervescent—you take the cork out at the conference, and in a short time everything is frothing up, and bubbling over, and it looks as though the most wonderful things were going to happen, but by the time all the delegates get settled down again in their own homes, so often nothing but a flat mawkish sediment remains. If these girls' conferences are to make any real difference in the lives of our rural girls, it means hard follow-up work by the older people of a community. Let us make definite plans in every U.F.W.A. club for Young People's work, for boys and girls' clubs. Let every secretary write for a copy of "Canadian Boys in Training" and "Canadian Girls in Training," and then see how far we can go in organizing groups, and following the programme for the four-fold development of life. Our rural boys and girls have never had a chance so far of building a four-square life. It is up to our clubs to help them on the way to attain it.

Where there are organized Sunday School groups we can perhaps arrange to work on the programme in co-operation with them, but in districts where there is nothing of the kind the club must develop its own organization. But do let us at least make some effort, so that our committee on Young People's work may be able to bring to our next convention a real live report, showing good work accomplished. Mrs. H. E. Spencer, Warwick Farm, Edgerton, is the convener of this committee. Do not hesitate to write to her for advice or help.—Irene Parlyb.

Farm Kitchen Help

In regard to the movement being made by the city women to aid in the greater production campaign, in what they believe to be the most practical way, namely, to go out and help in the farm kitchens, we feel that some further explanation is necessary as the scheme does not seem to be thoroughly understood by all our members, and we regret to say one or two reports have reached us of such women being treated in a manner which was not very kindly when they arrived at their destinations. Once more we would like to point out that these city women are not offering their services by any means because they are in need of work. They do it, knowing that the need for production is so great and labor so scarce in the country. They realize that conditions in the West make it impractical for them to go out and do the actual farm work as women in the older countries, and even in Eastern Canada are doing. But they are offering their services to their country in the way which they believe will be of the greatest value, namely, helping the busy farm woman with her domestic work, so that she in turn will have more time to look after such matters as raising more poultry,

putting in and looking after extra garden, and extra work in the dairy, as all kinds of farm produce is urgently needed, and also at times assisting the men with work which it is possible for a woman to do. The farm woman already having had some experience along these lines will naturally be of more value to them than the city woman. The Next-of-Kin Association, under whose auspices these women are being sent out, demand that they shall receive proper remuneration. The wages being asked range from \$25 to \$35 per month, according to the amount of experience which they have had. They believe that the "laborer is worthy of his hire" and even if these women are not in actual need of the money, it never comes amiss, and they have the option of turning it over to some patriotic fund if they so desire. As we have already pointed out, care is being taken that only suitable women for the work will be encouraged to go, and every effort is being made to ensure that there will be no disappointment on either side. We trust that our members requiring help will bear these facts in mind, and we feel sure that they will reciprocate the kindly feelings which have prompted these women to come to their assistance as a service to the Empire.—Mary W. Spiller, provincial secretary.

Social Service Work

The quarterly report of our Social Service Committee has just been sent in by the convener, Mrs. L. B. Hart, and read as follows:—

I was able to attend the Social Service Convention, and got some idea of the importance of the League. Their aim is ours, the moral and social betterment of the community. Amongst other matters affecting the rural parts of Alberta, we heard with dismay that crowded shacks were responsible for many cases of immorality. We were also told that the evils of gambling in the form of raffles, guessing contests and bridge games, often indulged in for patriotic purposes, were a growing menace to the children as well as adults.

We think that locals should secure and distribute the valuable bulletins sent out by the league. The Rev. E. S. Bishop of Red Deer, has been appointed Child Welfare secretary. He will travel through the province, giving lectures, scattering literature, showing exhibits, etc., and will be glad to have each local co-operate with him. Mr. W. Clark, of Leamington, Ontario, will, for a while at least, be Sex Hygiene secretary, and also desires our co-operation. Local doctors will often be glad to give talks on this important and delicate subject also. Each local must strive more and more to be a centre of education along the lines of moral uplift.

Youngstown Busy

A very bright encouraging report has been received from Mrs. M. Goodbrand in regard to the activities of the Youngstown U.F.W.A. Their last meeting, on April 10, was one of the best which they have had this year. The weather was lovely and the attendance good. Three visitors were present, two of whom enrolled as members before the close of the meeting. The subjects discussed were the Rural Nurse, Red Cross Sewing, and Food Conservation. There was considerable discussion in regard to the rural nursing question, which resulted in the secretary being instructed to write to the Rainbow Women's Institute and a neighboring U.F.W.A. local to see if an arrangement could be arrived at whereby they could secure the services of a nurse for the three districts. The members have also decided to undertake some sewing for the Red Cross. A mirror is being donated to the Rest Room in Youngstown.

A new branch of the W.G.G.A. has been organized at Red Jacket. They want all sorts of information about the work of the association, indicating that the members are very much alive.

New Clubs

A little while ago your Central office wrote to S. S. Coadiff, secretary of Haynes local U.F.A., which had just been organized, asking him if he would lead his assistance in getting a branch of our U.F.W.A. started in his district, which he very kindly did. At the next meeting of the U.F.A. local, which was held on April 9, ladies were invited to be present. Several were on hand and the matter was laid before them, with the result that a club was organized right away, 8 members being enrolled, and several others promising to join at an early date. Mrs. Grant Welton was elected president, Mrs. T. J. Ross vice-president, and Mrs. Jas. Sage secretary-treasurer. The next meeting will be held on May 14.

Sentinel Hill is the third club which has been organized recently by our director, Mrs. Jean Stevenson, of Craigmyle. The president elected was Mrs. Taylor and the secretary-treasurer, Mrs. G. E. Hewson.

Appreciates Mrs. Barritt

A letter was forwarded to our former secretary, Mrs. R. W. Barritt, a short time ago, on behalf of the executive and board of directors of the U.F.W.A., expressing their sincere regret that home duties should have made it necessary for her to resign her position, which she has so ably filled since the association was first organized, and also expressing their appreciation of the services which she has so generously and unselfishly given at all times, and which have helped materially in bringing the organization to its present status. Mrs. Barritt has just replied to same, thanking the board for their expression of regret, stating that so one feels the loss of contact with the association more than she does, but unfortunately home duties and office duties cannot both be performed satisfactorily at the same time. She also very kindly offers to co-operate with us wherever possible, and in whatever way the board may direct.

Mrs. Parlyb Recovering

Members of the U.F.W.A. will be glad to hear that their President, Mrs. Parlyb, who has recently undergone an operation in the General Hospital, Calgary, is well on the way to recovery. She was able to leave the hospital on Tuesday, April 23. Although she will not be able to resume all her previous activities at once, she is keeping in close touch with the Organization through the Central office.

Mrs. Parlyb was the recipient of many beautiful flowers, sent by members of our Organization and other friends, during her illness, and wishes to thank all those who have so kindly remembered her. She regrets that it is impossible for her to write to each one personally and trusts that they will take this message as an expression of her sincere appreciation of the sympathy and kindness which have been shown her.—M.W.B.

Has District Nurse

We, like many other rural districts, have keenly felt the need of Medical Aid and good nursing. Our W.G.G.A. had for a long time been trying to devise ways and means to secure a nurse, when we received welcome tidings through one of our members (who had been a nurse) who had come to our midst—a bride from N.B. a few months previously.

She now received a letter from one of her nurse chums, saying that she would like to come West if there was anything in sight for her. Through correspondence an engagement was made for six months. She was employed by the W.G.G.A. and all money earned by her was to be turned in to the treasurer. She was to go wherever needed in the Senlac Municipality, and the W.G.G.A. were to receive \$3.00 per day for her services. The nurse receives \$40 per month, board and room, whether there is work for her or not. Half her railway fare was advanced to her.

We are pleased to say that the arrangement has been very satisfactory for both parties and a second term has been contracted. Our Section has come out whole even to the refunding of railway fare.

However, we feel that the financial consideration is the least part of the venture, for our nurse has been a real blessing to our community. She is well-trained and thoroughly capable and competent. We have all learned to love to the extent that we long for her to be off duty that we may enjoy her cheerful companionship in our homes. I only wish all districts were as fortunate as we are.—Mrs. R. B. Pratt, director District 13, W.G.G.A., Senlac, Sask.

Hospital Enthusiasts

I would like to tell you of at least a part of the work which has recently been taken up by the Dinmore Grain Growers. The Dinmore local, and their wives, nearly all being members of the Women's Section, held a Union meeting of a number of the surrounding locals in the hall on the afternoon of March 8. The weather was not pleasant consequently the attendance was smaller than was anticipated.

Good reports of the Annual Convention were given by different delegates present. After discussing the best method of gaining new members, a committee of four, two men and two women, was appointed to canvass for members. As a result of their efforts an increase of 22 life members and 20 annual members was gained for the Dinmore local and the Women's Section. Other topics were discussed until about 5.30 o'clock when a dainty lunch was served. In the evening a Box Social and Dance was held at which about \$100 was realized for Patriotic purposes.

On March 30, another Union meeting was held. Dr. Hopkins, of Surbiton, gave an able address on the Bilingual Question. Mrs. Taylor and Mr. W. T. Hall, district directors for 16, addressed the meeting. One of the important and weighty subjects taken up at this meeting was the Municipal Hospital scheme. After a lengthy discussion a strong committee of four members of the Dinmore Women's Section and three from the Men's local, together with a representative from each of the three surrounding Municipal Councils was appointed, having power to add to their numbers, for the purpose of taking the necessary steps previous to the deciding on the erection of a municipal hospital.

After other matters of interest were discussed the meeting closed, and refreshments were then served by the ladies. As these Union meetings promote the welfare of a large community and the social spirit is widened, it was unanimously decided to continue holding these meetings at intervals throughout the summer.—Mrs. J. E. Falk, secretary, Dinmore W.G.G.A.

Club Reports Popular

On January 25, the W.G.G.A. met at the Dilke hotel for the first meeting of the year. The time was taken up electing new officers and the delegates for the convention. The members of the club presented the old officers with one-half dozen silver teaspoons for their kind work in the past year. Our secretary then read the resolutions which will be brought up at the convention. Every member was very much interested in the most important ones. On February 9 the W.G.G.A. met again, the chief business being suggestions by our president for the work which we will take up during the year 1918. One good suggestion was for a Sunshine club. Our delegates for 1917 then gave a little talk on the most important part of last year's convention. Quite a few members are attending the convention this year, and we have several new members joined for 1918. The roll call was answered by "What part of The Guide do we take most interest in?" Most of the answers were "Women's



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Club Regatta."—Mrs. A. D. Anderson, club reporter for Dilks W.S.G.G.A., Dilks, Sask.

Join Men's Local

For many weeks it seemed as if the Willmar W.S.G.G.A. had faded into nothingness, but this state of inaction was due to the very real fact that women were wholly engaged in co-operation with the men in harvesting and threshing. We proved ourselves still a vital force by carrying through successfully a patriotic sock social on November 30, which realized the unexpected returns of \$150.00. Of this \$50.00 was voted to the Busy Bee club for Red Cross needs, \$100 to the Y.M.C.A. movement, and \$25 to the Halifax fund. At our annual meeting it was decided to abandon for a time a separate organization on account of unavoidable decrease in membership, and to join the men's local with a view to increasing their strength and gaining their support for community work.—R. Gertrude Coald, recording secretary, Willmar W.S.G.G.A.

Enjoys Director's Visit

Our Women's Section held its annual meeting for the election of officers for 1918 on January 18. A large number of members were present and we had a very enjoyable time. Five new members joined for this year. We have not been able to do so much as an association the past few months owing to the scarcity of help on the farm, and we have not had time to spare. But we have been doing what we could in a small way locally for needy families and also some Red Cross work. The shareholders of the Trading association had their meeting on January 18 also. After the business meetings were over, we all met in the large club room for a social evening. The Wynyard Grain Growers' local served refreshments, after which we had a treat in store for all. Mrs. Alex. Wallace, our district director, was with us and gave an address in her very able way. It was much appreciated by everyone and the evening was enjoyed. We look for more such evenings in the near future. I am sending you \$7.00 as a further contribution for the Ambulance Fund from our local. This makes in all \$18. Our new officers are as follows: Honorary President, Mrs. J. A. Walker; president, Mrs. T. Halliday; vice-president, Mrs. P. Rutzein; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. John Ludlow; directors, Mesdames Campbell, Merchant, Jackson, Eliason, Wilcox, Gudmundson.—Mrs. John Ludlow, secretary, Wynyard W.S.G.G.A.

Cypress River Section

Mrs. J. S. Wood, president of the Manitoba W.S.G.G.A., went to Cypress on Saturday, April 13, and organized a very live section of the association. There were more than 20 women there and 14 paid their dues that day. There was a Political Equality League at Cypress and some time ago the members decided to become a Women's Section. Mrs. Wood believes that there is every indication that there will be a large membership at Cypress. Mrs. Cole is the president of the new Section. Mrs. J. S. Wood spoke on the work of the women in the association. She elaborated on the aims and objects and urged all ladies in the district to become members. Her address was much enjoyed.

Another Rest-Room

At a meeting of the Alix U.F.W.A., held on February 23, the matter of engaging a midwife for the district under the supervision of the Doctor and the Club, as suggested in a letter received from Mrs. Parby, was taken up and a lively discussion ensued. The members present finally instructed the secretary to interview the doctor and report to the March meeting. The next item on the programme was the establishment of a rest room, and the ladies were most generous in donating the furniture for same. This rest room will be open every Saturday afternoon. The delegates to the convention then gave their

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report after which tea was served by
Mrs. Fennel, Mrs. Paulson and Mrs.
Nellson. Four new members were en-
rolled, which brings the membership
up to 24. Mrs. Gilbert, the secretary,
has, we regret to learn, been very ill,
which accounts for the delay in sending
her report. However, when writing she
was on the road to recovery and we
trust will be fully restored to health in
the near future.—M.W.S.

Club Briefs

Our Brownlee W.G.G.A. expects to
have meetings regularly now. At the
meeting on April 13, we planned for a
social to be given at the home of our
president. We now have 29 members,
of whom seven are young people, so we
expect to do good work in 1918. The
Brownlee men are also getting busy
and have had car loads of grain shipped
in for seedling.—Hessie Buchanan, sec-
retary, Brownlee W.G.G.A.

Xena W.G.G.A. have been holding
meetings right along. We now have
started Red Cross work, making day
shirts, socks and pyjamas. We have 14
paid-up members.—Amy C. Eckdahl,
Xena W.G.G.A.

The roll call was answered by the
"Medical qualities of water." An
appeal was made on behalf of the Cit-
izen's Educational League. The treas-
urer was instructed to send ten cents
from each member to same. The presi-
dent read a splendid article on "The
Home and the Vocation," which em-
phasized the fact that the success or
failure of every individual boy or girl
depends more upon the home than upon
any other human agency. Mrs. Hutch-
inson read a clever criticism on women's
clubs in general. It showed the diffi-
culties those who take a lead have to
contend with and how much shy mem-
bers might help by trying to do their
bit. The president gave a reading
which was much enjoyed and the Misses
Sinclair entertained us by songs and
recitations.—Mrs. Nan MacGregor, sec-
retary—Idaleen W.G.G.A.

I wish to notify our members that the
treasurer of the Citizen's Educational
Board is Mrs. Raymond Archibald,
cor. 11th Street and Broadway 8,
Saskatoon, Sask. The Citizen's Educa-
tional Board, under the presidency of
Mrs. E. R. Myers, of Saskatoon, is the
re-named Provincial Equal Franchise
Board with which our W.G.G.A. was
and is affiliated.—Zoa Haight, presi-
dent Saskatchewan W.G.G.A.

I am pleased to report the organiza-
tion of a Women's Section of the
G.G.A. at Kemnay, on March 12. There
are 13 members at present. Miss
Christina Guild was elected president;
Miss MacAuley, vice-president; and
sec. treas., Miss C. B. Magee.—Mrs. H.
G. Thornton, director, Brandon District.

The U.F.W.A. in Alberta is certainly
growing this spring. Mrs. J. F. Ross,
the vice-president, was recently out and
organized new clubs, one at New Nor-
way and one at Provost. Other clubs
have been organized at Coutts, Rosyl-
via, and Consort.

At a recent meeting of our Mirror
U.F.W. the subject of Chicken Raising
was discussed, and Farm Gardens is the
subject on the programme for the next
meeting. This club is making splendid
progress. New members have been
added each month since it was organ-
ized, and there are still several others
who have promised to join.

Our W.G.G.A. Ambulance fund today
stands as follows:—
Previously acknowledged.....\$1,647.35
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Alada W.G.G.A..... 50.00
Star City W.G.G.A..... 50.00
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W.G.G.A., Harris, Sask.



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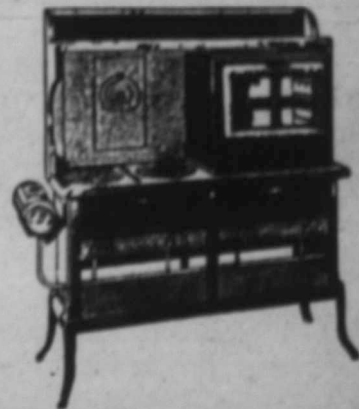
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Young Canada Club

By Dixie Patton

THE letters telling about the vacation time are beginning to pour in this last week. I was a little doubtful if this would be a good contest but it is going to come up to the usual standard. Send them along. You know you have until the end of May to send them in.

Our Blue Cross has dropped away down again this week. Please don't forget that the Spring offensive of the Germans means much greater need of all forms of relief work. Remember the dumb Allies the next time you have a nickel or a dime.

The contributors this week are:—
Preston Miller, Wild Rose, Sask. \$ 25
James Tensdale, Deer, Alberta. 65
—Dixie Patton.

Helping Produce

We all know how necessary it is to help in this greater production campaign. There are many things, which even boys and girls may do to help. We could save our money, and buy hogs and calves with it, but I think it would take a long time to save enough; so we should ask our parents to help, and I am sure they would not refuse to help us, if we would only take care of the stock ourselves. Then we could help our fathers take care of the stock and hogs. I know some of you will think that I only mean the boys. But I also mean the girls, for I do not think it hurts any girl's dignity to clean the barn or take care of the stock. I am sure a great many of our parents would keep more stock and hogs if only we would willingly help take care of them.

This summer we could have a garden and raise as many potatoes as possible. We should take care of these gardens, and not grow lazy and let the weeds choke the potatoes.

I do not know any plan by which we could raise wheat and other grains, but we can at least help our fathers sow and harvest their grain. By helping this food campaign, we are really helping win the war, and I am sure we all want to do that.—Sarah E. May, Weyburn, Sask.

How I Help

All children can help by saving food. What each child saves makes that much more for the soldiers. Instead of the children spending their money for candies they could buy something for the food supply. I am going to plant a garden, with potatoes, onions, turnips, radishes and cabbages and every kind of vegetable in it. If all children would plant a garden it would save the flour. The people could use vegetables instead of bread. I am enclosing 25 cents for the Blue Cross fund.—Irene Jamieson, Delburne, Alta.

Who Is There?

Tap, tap, tap—
Come in!
Tap, tap, tap—
Come in!
R-r-rat, tat, tat.
What is the matter? Who is there?
Then I got up and went to the door but nobody was there, not the tiniest smallest body that ever was. Hat, tat, tat, tap, tap, tap. Why, what can it be? There must be someone at the window. I went to the window and opened the

blinds. Nobody there. Then I said, "Stuff and nonsense I am dreaming," and sat down to my writing. Tap, tap, tap, tap, came again at the window. This time I stole softly across the room and peeped through the blinds. There on the window-sill sat a beautiful golden-winged woodpecker his bright black eyes cocked up suspiciously towards the blinds and his sharp bill all ready for another rap on the sill. I clapped my hands. There was a swift whirr, a flash of flame, and off went the mischievous beauty to tap, tap, tap, at my neighbor's window.—Sarah Alice McGee, Delorsine, Man.

A New Writer

I am a new writer and I thought I would tell you some way how we can all help in the greater production campaign. Girls can all sew and knit for the Red Cross or sell things of their own manufacturing for the Blue Cross. Suppose the school girls should make a quilt between them and sell it and send the money to the Blue Cross. I will try to get up a fund for the Blue Cross. The boys can also help their fathers

seed the ground. Girls and boys can both help stook the grain after it is cut. Boys can put out poison to kill the gophers and make a larger yield. We can herd the cattle that are going to soon be beef and feed the pigs and sheep—pigs for pork and sheep for wool for the soldiers clothes. We can take care of the horses that have to put in the spring crop. I cannot tell much more.—Alice Topping, Jenner, Alta.

Many Good Ideas

Many boys and girls can help greater production if they really want to, but most of us leave it for others who we think have more time. Boys and girls in villages can grow a garden and cultivate it in spare evenings. If a boy or girl has not a garden of their own they could hoe and keep free from weeds their mother's garden, or have a small part of their mother's garden. I think most mothers would let them have some if they took care of it. In most of these small cities one sees a great deal of lawns. If they would take part of that lawn and grow vegetables it would help a great deal in the way of greater production. Then the gophers destroy an enormous amount of wheat. This could be to a great extent prevented if the boys and girls would get out and poison them and get away with them.

I am going to grow a vegetable garden this summer and some turkey—Bernice Devlin, Horizon, Sask.

Loves The Doo Dads

This is my first letter to your club. I am a little boy. I am ten years old. I live two miles from town. I have a dog, his name is Bob because his tail is so short. I saw the Doo-Dads. They were very funny. They're always getting a trick on Percy Haw-Haw. Doctor Sawbones has a hard time teaching the Doo-Dads for they're always going fishing or something. I hope they come every week for I like to see them. I would like to have a button for I think they're very nice.—Lindsay Garrison, Jenner, Alta.

THE CYCLING SEASON OPENS IN THE WONDERLAND OF DOO

THE roads have dried up nicely in the Wonderland of Doo. The Doo Dads are nearly all out for a spin. They have all kinds of contraptions, haven't they? Percy Haw-Haw, the Duke, is the only one that can afford an automobile. Something has gone wrong with it, but he is letting others do the worrying. He doesn't want to get his fine clothes soiled. He is in for a surprise, for that young lad with the catapult is taking aim at him. Here is Poly on a tandem bicycle. The old lady Doo Dad is having a fine ride. So are some of the Doo Dads who are spinning along in the trailer. Poly is in for trouble too for there is a porcupine in the road right ahead of him. He is sure to have the front tire punctured. He seems to be afraid that he will be pitched out on top of the porcupine. Sleepy Sam, the Hobo, has found an old-fashioned velocipede somewhere. He is wondering why it paddles so hard. If he would look around he would soon find out, for Smiles, the Clown, is having a free ride behind him on roller skates. Flannel Feet, the Cop, is seeing that no one breaks the speed limit. See how he has hooked the little fellow on the bicycle. One of the Doo Dads on the motor-cycle was spinning along at a great rate, and ran right into the cart belonging to the old Doo Dad who was going to market. Isn't it an awful smash-up? It is lucky for him that he is so near the blacksmith shop so that he can get his cart mended. That old Doo Dad sitting on the plow is so amused at what is happening that he hasn't noticed the hot iron with which the blacksmith is touching his arm. The way things are going both the blacksmith and old Doo sawbones will likely have a busy day of it.



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Your Daughter's Income

Continued from Page 42

beautiful physical constitution, moved about with an elastic action, with a sort of pertinent independence; were self-reliant, modest and interesting. They were well educated and accomplished, could handle themselves in the highest and best of society with elegance and ease. None in the city are more popular than they. Some were fine trained singers, some expert reciters, debaters, could write essays worthy of reading in public. A great deal of their work taught them many valuable lessons, especially the intrinsic worth of an earned increment.

The question is were they paid for such work? The father hired and paid them just the same as if they had been strangers and they on their part had to pay for certain parts of their clothing, and luxuries and so on. They owned their own drivers, buggies, cutters and a nice democrat, and pleasure sleigh—even the baby seven summers of age, got her special earnings. They were trained to make bank deposits; to be liberal, provident, saving; they were taught to patronize Sunday-school, church and useful clubs and societies. Having their own earned cash they knew the value of a dollar and used it accordingly. They have passed out of their teens, out from their paternal home; have become heads of their own homes, centres of societies, clubs; are useful, public-spirited women, making good their place in their generation. We think from such observations—not a few—that all girls should in some way, be liberally paid in cash, if possible, otherwise, receive a proper share of the products of their actual earnings for all work done that would have to be hired, in fact, they should be trained to earn a good deal at all ages—even

five-year-old Beth should earn a "nick" now and then. Earning cash to do more or less as they like with, develops, properly directed business principles, proper ambition to earn and save, to use their savings properly and economically.

The inevitable laws of this house were that the gardens, lawns, walks, flower-borders and beds should be kept neat, weedless and trim; that their private rooms be at all times little palaces and the girls themselves be models of well-dressed, "spick-and-span," young ladies. Such training and managing the girls rounded-out, well developed women, physically, mentally, socially, morally; it prepared them to be the centres of the uplift of their fellow women; it fitted them not only to hold and fill their own nick in life, but to be leaders of their generation. Farm work will not, if judiciously applied and practiced, add roughness to the girls, but will set coarsely if properly used: will aid much in making attractive, genteel, spirited, entertaining, admired girls, withal beautiful. Knowing what we do, we earnestly advise all girls to be trained to, outdoor work, right out in the sunshine, pure air and weather, and that they be actual earners and be paid for the same.—J. E. Frith, Moosemin, P.O., Sask.

"Now, boys," said the teacher, "I want each of you to write me a composition on the subject 'What I would do if I had \$50,000.'"

One youth sat idle until the papers were called for, when he sent in a blank sheet.

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Pays off Mortgages
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Big money in selling cream this year. Neither frost nor hail, nor excessive rain, nor even untimely drought will seriously injure the season's cream crop.

Send us a few cans and be convinced, or write us for information.

The Edmonton City Dairy LIMITED
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Protect Your Teeth

FURTHER neglect may cause you all kinds of suffering and ill-health.

IT is not necessary to pay big prices for dentistry these days.

TAKE advantage of our long experience and let us end your tooth troubles at least expense.



Our Prices:

Bridge Work, per tooth \$ 7.00
Gold Crowns (22k) 7.00
Whalebone Vulcanite Plates 15.00

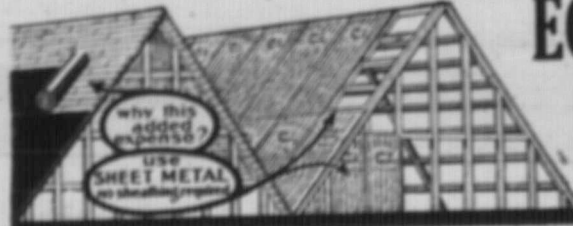
If your false teeth do not fit see us — we know how to make perfect plates.

If you break a plate our Emergency department will fix it at once and return it to you by return mail prepaid.

Dr. Parsons

McGroovy Bldg Portage Ave.
WINNIPEG
over G.T.P. Railway Office

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with protection to your building from fire and lightning added without extra expense.

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have proved by service in Western Canada that they give maximum value. Full weight. Properly corrugated to give adequate lap with minimum loss. Protected by a coating that sticks.

Send full particulars of your building for free estimate.

Winnipeg Ceiling and Roofing Co. Limited

P.O. BOX 3006, G.G.O. 418.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Page Wire Fence Company of Canada, Limited

Announces:

The taking over of the business of the Page Wire Fence Company, of Ontario.

Winnipeg is one of several important centres at which branch offices and warehouses are being established.

Our Winnipeg branch, located at 45 Notre Dame Avenue East, is already prepared to supply the requirements of the western farmer.

Page Fencing, as manufactured by us to-day, is of the same high standard as set by the original Page Fence Company. It is made on the same looms, at the Walkerville plant.

You can rely upon Page Fencing for the same good service that it has given the farmers throughout Canada for the past 25 years.

PRICES

Subject to change without notice. 12 tons make a minimum car. Ask for our car-lot prices.

Style	Weight	Price
10 bar 54 in. Medium No. 9 Top and Bottom, No. 12 filling	8 4/5	\$0.54 1/5
8 bar 48 in. Medium	7 1/3	.45
9 bar 36 in. Medium	8 1/4	.50 3/4
6 bar 42 in. Medium	6	.37
*10 bar 52 in. Heavy, 12 stays. No. 9 Wire throughout	13 3/4	.65
9 bar 52 in. Heavy	12 5/8	.78
*10 bar 52 in. Star, 9 stays	12 2/3	.77 1/4
*10 bar 48 in. Star, 12 stays	13 1/2	.84 1/4
*10 bar 48 in. Star, 9 stays	12 1/2	.77
*9 bar 51 in. Star, 12 stays	12 5/8	.78
9 bar 51 in. Star, 9 stays	11 2/5	.70 1/4
*9 bar 48 in. Star, 12 stays	12 1/2	.77
*8 bar 47 in. Star, 12 stays	11 1/5	.69
7 bar 48 in. Star, 9 stays	10 2/3	.65 3/4
*7 bar 40 in. Star	9 1/2	.58 5/8
6 bar 40 in. Star	8 7/8	.54 2/3
5 bar 37 in. Star	8	.49 1/5
4 bar 30 in. Star	6 3/4	.41 1/2
	5 1/2	.34
20 bar 60 in. Special Poultry	12	.72 5/8
18 bar 48 in. Special Poultry	11	.67 1/2

GATES

PAGE "RAILROAD" GATES	PAGE "DIAMOND MESH" GATES
10 ft. x 48 in. \$6.50	10 ft. x 48 in. \$7.25
12 ft. x 48 in. 7.25	12 ft. x 48 in. 8.35
14 ft. x 48 in. 8.00	14 ft. x 48 in. 9.00
16 ft. x 48 in. 8.75	16 ft. x 48 in. 9.75

STANDARD GATES, PAGOL FILLED

3 ft. x 36 in. \$3.35	3 ft. x 48 in. \$3.90
3 1/2 ft. x 36 in. 3.80	3 1/2 ft. x 48 in. 4.30
3 ft. x 42 in. 3.80	4 ft. x 48 in. 4.80
3 1/2 ft. x 42 in. 3.90	12 ft. x 48 in. 9.00
12 ft. x 42 in. 8.60	

LAWN FENCE PRICES ON APPLICATION

GALVANIZED FENCE STAPLES

100 lb. Boxes \$6.25	50 lb. Boxes \$3.40	25 lb. Boxes \$1.75
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No. 9 GALVANIZED SOFT BRACE WIRE

100 lb. Bundles \$6.00	50 lb. Bundles \$3.25	25 lb. Bundles \$1.70
Page Duplex Stretching Tools \$13.00	Post Hole Diggers	\$1.90

TERMS—Cash with order, or C.O.D. f.o.b. Winnipeg Warehouse.
*Not stocked at Winnipeg, but ordered from Walkerville when called for.

Western Branch

45 Notre Dame Ave. East, Winnipeg

G. O. Nicol, Branch Manager

MONTREAL WINNIPEG TORONTO ST. JOHN

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If you want the highest prices for your Cream ship it to us. We guarantee satisfaction and quick returns.

WE PAY ALL EXPRESS CHARGES

THE TUNGELAND CREAMERY CO. BRANDON, MAN.

Office of the GATE.—There has been by the heavy farm crop. The immediate crop. The opinions navigation. Opinions well-informed people a equally well-informed. BARLEY prices moderate and have been delivery. FLAX.—Man future been no demand for 10 delivery contracts.

WINNIPEG

Date	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Wheat	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89
Barley	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79
Flax	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109

Arbor Day

INTERIOR TERMINAL

Movement of grain in for the week as follows:—

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week
Winnipeg	Wheat	37,580
	Oats	13,061
	Barley	1,286
	Flax	1,286
Moose Jaw	Wheat	17,040
	Oats	80,762
	Barley	
	Flax	

THE CAS CORN.—The slowest yellow closed at \$1.55 1/2 OATS.—Limited demand over Minnesota May for close sold at 2c over 70 1/2 to 77 1/2; No. 4 wt RYE.—Quiet, very low No. 2 rye closed at \$2.40 BARLEY.—Slow demand. Prices closed at FLAXSEED.—No for May. No. 1 seed closed and to arrive.

The Livestock

WIN The Livestock Dept Grain Growers report at the Union Stock follows: 2,027 cattle, 10 sheep. The run continues grades are well in

FIXED

Fixed	1'	2'	3'
Year ago	221	218	215
ago	270	265	200

Cash

Date	Feed	Wheat	2 CV
Apr. 30	177	87	
May 1	177	86	
2	177	85	
3	177	86	
4	177	85	
	6 Arbor	Da	
Week ago	177	86	
Year ago	140	72	

LIVESTOCK

Cattle
Choice steers
Best butcher steers
Fair to good butcher
Good to choice fat cow
Medium to good cow
Common cows
Canners
Good to choice heifer
Fair to good heifers
Best oxen
Best butcher bulls
Common to bologna
Fair to good feeder
Fair to good stocker
Best milkers and spr
(each)
Fair milkers and spr
(each)
Hogs
Choice hogs, fed
watered
Light hogs
Heavy hogs
Stags
Sheep and Lam
Choice Wethers
Best Killing Sheep

The Farmer's Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, May 6, 1918.

OATS—There has been a decidedly bullish sentiment in the markets last week, influenced by the heavy farm reserves in the United States and the favorable prospects for the next crop. The immediate demand has been slow, with no improvement at the opening of navigation. Opinions among the trade are divided as to the future trend of prices. Many well-informed people are quite certain that much lower levels will be reached, while as many equally well-informed, are confident that we are due for a considerable reaction.

BARLEY—Prices have remained stationary throughout the week. Offerings have been moderate and have been absorbed by direct buying or by filling of open contracts for May delivery.

FLAX—May futures show a decline of over ten cents during the week. There is an increase in demand for the flax seed, and offerings of fair volume have been applied on May delivery contracts.

	May					Week ago	Year ago
	30	1	2	3	4		
Oats—							
May 30	86	85	85	85	85	81	77 1/2
July 31	85	84	84	84	82	78	74 1/2
Flax—							
May 30	377	380	371	377	377 1/2	371	304
July 31	382 1/2	376 1/2	376 1/2	381 1/2	382	370	304
Arbor Day							

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday, May 1, was as follows:—

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week		Ship'd during week	Now in store
		Tons	Bushels		
Saskatoon	Wheat	27,980	14,002	264,385	
	Oats	13,003	278,190	1,608,223	
	Barley		13,148	28,733	
	Flax	1,286	12,043	23,600	
Moose Jaw	Wheat	17,040	52,408	356,345	
	Oats	80,762	167,001	1,198,595	
	Barley			23,018	
	Flax			18,098	

THE CASH TRADE

Minneapolis, May 4

CORN—The slowest demand to date. No. 3 yellow closed at \$1.55 to \$1.55.

OATS—Limited demand. Price basis 1/2 to 1c over Minneapolis May for ordinary No. 3 white. Some choice sold at 2c over. No. 3 white closed at 76 1/2 to 77 1/2; No. 4 white oats at 73 1/2 to 75 1/2.

RYE—Quiet, very little demand; 3 to 4c lower. No. 2 rye closed at \$2.64 to \$2.66.

BARLEY—Slow demand; considerable carried over. Prices closed at \$1.35 to \$1.75.

FLAXSEED—No feature. Market was flat over May. No. 1 seed closed at \$4.02 to \$4.04, on spot and to arrive.

The Livestock Market

WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, May 4, 1918.

The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers reports receipts of livestock at the Union Stock Yards, for last week as follows: 2,927 cattle; 4,800 hogs; 257 calves; 10 sheep.

The run continues light and prices on all grades are well maintained and for the

FIXED WHEAT PRICES

	1'	2'	3'	4'	5'	6'	TT1	TT2	TT3
Fixed Year ago	221	218	215	208	196	187	215	212	207
Year ago	270 1/2	265 1/2	260 1/2	..	..	188 1/2	..	..	..

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, April 30 to May 6, inclusive

Date	Feed Wheat	2CW	3CW	OATS				BARLEY				1NW	2CW	3CW
				Ex 1	Fd 1	Fd 2	Fd 4	4CW	Ref.	Feed				
Apr. 30	177	87	83	83 1/2	80 1/2	77 1/2	150	145	120	..	..	377	373 1/2	352
May 1	177	86 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	80 1/2	77 1/2	150	145	120	118	118	380	377	355
2	177	85 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	79 1/2	76 1/2	150	145	120	..	..	371	376	346
3	177	86 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	80 1/2	77 1/2	150	145	120	118	117	377	374	352
4	177	85 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	79 1/2	76 1/2	150	145	120	118	117 1/2	377 1/2	374 1/2	352
6 Arbor Day	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Week ago	177	86 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	80 1/2	77 1/2	150	145	120	..	..	378	374 1/2	353 1/2
Year ago	140	72 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	..	125	..	100	100	304	300 1/2	287 1/2	..

LIVESTOCK

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg		Calgary		Toronto		Chicago		St. Paul	
	May 4	Year ago	May 4	Year ago	May 1	Year ago	May 2	Year ago	May 2	Year ago
Cattle	Choice steers	13.00-15.00	11.00-11.75	12.75-14.50	15.00-16.00	16.75-17.50	14.50-17.10	14.50-17.10	10.00-14.50	10.00-14.50
	Best butcher steers	10.50-13.00	10.25-10.75	11.50-12.50	12.00-15.00	12.25-16.50	10.00-12.50	10.00-12.50	7.50-10.00	7.50-10.00
	Fair to good butcher steers	9.00-10.50	7.50-10.00	11.50-12.50	11.00-12.00	10.00-12.00	12.00-15.00	10.00-12.50	10.00-12.50	7.50-10.00
	Good to choice fat cows	10.50-12.50	8.50-10.00	10.50-12.50	11.00-12.00	9.75-12.00	9.00-10.00	9.00-10.00	7.50-10.00	7.50-10.00
	Medium to good cows	8.50-10.50	6.50-8.00	8.50-10.50	8.00-9.00	7.50-8.75	7.75-9.00	7.75-9.00	7.75-9.00	7.75-9.00
	Common cows	7.50-8.50	4.25-6.00	7.50-8.50	5.50-6.00	7.00-7.50	6.50-7.75	6.50-7.75	6.50-7.75	6.50-7.75
Hogs	Common hogs	6.00-7.50	5.75-6.25	6.00-7.50	5.50-6.00	7.00-7.50	6.50-7.75	6.50-7.75	6.50-7.75	6.50-7.75
	Good to choice hogs	12.00-14.00	9.50-11.00	10.00-12.00	12.00-14.00	12.00-15.00	10.00-12.00	10.00-12.00	10.00-12.00	10.00-12.00
	Fair to good hogs	9.50-11.00	8.00-9.00	8.00-10.00	9.00-12.00	9.00-12.00	7.50-10.00	7.50-10.00	7.50-10.00	7.50-10.00
	Best hogs	9.00-11.00	8.00-9.50	7.00-8.50	8.00-9.50	10.00-12.00	12.00-14.00	9.00-11.25	9.00-11.25	8.50-10.00
	Best butcher hogs	9.50-11.00	7.50-8.50	8.00-9.50	8.00-9.50	8.00-9.50	8.50-10.00	8.50-10.00	8.50-10.00	8.50-10.00
	Common to bologna hogs	6.50-8.50	5.50-7.00	5.00-6.25	6.00-6.25	8.00-9.00	10.25-12.25	10.00-13.00	10.00-13.00	10.00-13.00
Sheep and Lambs	Fair to good feeder steers	1.00-11.00	6.50-8.25	9.00-10.25	10.50-11.50	10.25-12.25	7.50-10.00	7.50-10.00	7.50-10.00	7.50-10.00
	Fair to good stocker steers	1.00-9.50	6.50-7.75	9.00-9.50	10.00-12.00	9.50-11.00	7.50-10.00	7.50-10.00	7.50-10.00	7.50-10.00
	Best milkers and springers (each)	75-115	75-110	87-100	100-135	..	..	..	..	..
	Fair milkers and springers (each)	60-85	50-65	70-80	85-100	..	..	..	..	..
	Choice hogs, fed and watered	..	19.00	16.00	20.40	20.25-20.50	16.90-17.25	16.75-16.90	16.75-16.90	16.75-16.90
	Light hogs	18.00-19.00	13.00-14.50	18.00-19.00	18.00-19.00	18.00-19.00	16.00-16.50	16.00-16.50	16.00-16.50	16.00-16.50
Sheep and Lambs	Choice grade	16.00-18.00	11.75-12.75	15.00-17.00	19.00-20.50	16.25-20.50	15.00-20.00	15.00-20.00	15.00-20.00	15.00-20.00
	Best Killing Sheep	10.00-12.00	8.50-9.25	13.50-15.50	11.00-13.00	11.00-16.00	10.00-16.00	10.00-16.00	10.00-16.00	10.00-16.00

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

	Winnipeg		Minneapolis	
	Winnipeg	Minneapolis	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
Cash Grain	80 3/4	80 3/4	80 3/4	80 3/4
White oats	80 3/4	80 3/4	80 3/4	80 3/4
Barley	1.15-1.30	1.15-1.30	1.15-1.30	1.15-1.30
Flax, No. 1	3.77	4.03	4.03	4.03

MANITOBA ROY GETS V.C.

The wonderful exploit of a young Manitoba airman in a fight in the air which won him the Victoria Cross, was officially told at Ottawa last week. The recipient is Second Lieut. Alan A. McLeod, of Stonewall. He is only 18 years of age and had served in France less than two months and in the service only a year, receiving part of his training in Canada.

The official story says:—

The Victoria Cross has been awarded to Second Lieut. Alan A. McLeod, who, whilst flying with an observer, Lieut. W. Hammond, in a bombing machine,

gunning a hostile formation, was attacked at a height of 5,000 feet by eight enemy bi-planes. By skilful manoeuvring he enabled his observer to shoot down three of these out of control. Lieut. McLeod was by this time wounded five times. A bullet penetrated the petrol tank and set fire to his machine. He then climbed out to the left bottom plane, controlling the machine from the side of the fuselage and by side-slipping steeply kept the flames to one side, enabling the observer to continue firing until the ground was reached. The observer had been wounded six times; and when the machine crashed in No Man's Land, Lieut. McLeod, despite his own wounds, dragged him away from the burning wreckage at great personal risk from heavy machine-gun fire. Although again wounded by a bomb, Lieut. McLeod managed to place Lieut. Hammond in comparative safety before he fell himself from exhaustion and loss of blood.

Our Ottawa Letter

Prorogation of the House likely in two weeks---Budget debate---Discussion of farm labor situation

(Special Correspondence of The Grain Grower's Guide)

Ottawa, May 3.—Parliament has been working hard since the first day of the session, but the real drive to reach prorogation at an early date has now commenced. The government and its supporters had rather hoped to see the session over by a week from today, but there is no prospect of that. The best the opposition will do, is to promise that it will be brought to a close some time during the third week of the month, which means that prorogation is likely at any time from Wednesday, May 15, to Thursday, May 23. Morning and Saturday sittings commence next week.

The bringing down of the budget by Hon. A. K. MacLean, acting minister of finance, was the feature of the present week. The details of Mr. MacLean's new taxation proposal and the financial situation of the country, are explained elsewhere in this issue of The Grain Grower's Guide, and it is not necessary to deal with them here. The debate is still in progress, and it is likely to be continued into next week, after which the formal resolutions covering the government's plans for increasing the revenue of the country will be dealt with in detail. So far the speakers in the debate have confined themselves to more or less general observations, and it is altogether likely that consideration of the resolutions in committee will be productive of more interesting suggestions and criticisms than have yet been heard in the house.

Issue on Farm Implements

One of the clear cut issues already raised, however, has related to the demand for free agricultural implements in order that the production of food may be encouraged. As might have been expected, there is a strong diversity of opinion on this issue. It is a question on which a considerable proportion of the supporters of the government, more notably those from the Western Provinces, find themselves more in sympathy with the members sitting to the left of the speaker, than with their fellow Unionists from the Eastern Provinces.

This was rather strikingly demonstrated at last evening's sitting of the House when W. F. Cockshutt, the redoubtable champion of high protection, from Brantford, made a speech which contained no suggestion whatever of a willingness to sacrifice a single vestige of the present fiscal system. Mr. Cockshutt, who is frankness itself, told the house that he had sent his protest to Ottawa within 24 hours, after the Government had announced its intention to remove the duty from farm tractors of a value of \$1,400 and less. "I am looked upon" said Mr. Cockshutt, "as a kind of a monster, who is engaged in a business that is more illicit apparently than the liquor traffic, or anything of that sort. A man who is engaged in manufacturing, especially the manufacture of implements, seems to be re-

garded as a monster of the very deepest dye, who should not appear in polite society to any extent." Mr. Cockshutt went on to say that Canada is laying the foundation for a future great nation, and in order to have a great nation, you have to have a division of labor and different kinds of labor; and the tariff and industry are the only ways to produce the variety of labor into which our citizens should enter. Everybody could not go on the farm, he said, and people should not be driven to it unless they are fitted for farm work.

H. L. Richardson's Comment

Up to the moment of writing, western members had not to any great extent taken part in the debate. The first to do so, was H. L. Richardson, member for Springfield, who said that as a westerner, he would have liked to see the duty entirely removed from agricultural implements. He was not complaining, however, as he understood there was a compact between the two parties when they joined together last year to form a Union government, that the war was the paramount issue, and that the tariff should remain in abeyance until after the war. He would therefore loyally accept the situation, and offer no criticism or complaint because of the budget as announced. "I take it" he said, "that the Liberal and Conservative statesmen who constitute this government, have done the best they could under the circumstances. But I quite recognize that the people of Canada are very critical with regard to the government; that they are watching them from day to day with the greatest care, and probably expecting from them much more than they will be able to concede. I believe that a man who supports the government, who frankly states the facts as they exist, and who gives them warning, is after all their best friend."

Maharg Refutes Agreement

John A. Maharg, Maple Creek, regretted that the budget showed no encouragement to agriculture production. There were many automobiles in the west which were necessities rather than luxuries. Further, light power cars were often converted into tractors. Discussing the declaration made by Mr. Cockshutt that it was understood there should be no revision of tariff during war time, Mr. Maharg said "insofar as I am concerned, there was no arrangement, no agreement, no understanding, either written or implied, and I know a number of other western members who are in exactly the same position. I think it is essential the tariff should be dealt with to win the war."

A short time ago the plea was more production. Now production is being left in the background, and now the cry was men for military service. Which was right, time would show. "I am willing to assist the Union government," Mr. Maharg declared, "but

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Just ask at any drug store for a small bottle of freezone. Apply a few drops upon a tender, aching corn and instantly, yes immediately, all soreness disappears and shortly you will find the corn so loose that you lift it out, root and all, with the fingers.

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Hard corns, soft corns or corns between the toes, also hardened calluses on bottom of feet just seem to shrivel up and fall off without hurting a particle. It is almost magical. Your drug store has Freezone



I am not prepared to take their say-so for an indefinite length of time."

Touching on the War Times Election Act, Mr. Maharg thought that it has lost as many votes to the Union party in the west as it had gained. He felt that without the act the result in Western Canada would have been very similar and the act found no sympathy in the west.

The prosperity of Canada for some time to come, said Mr. Maharg, depended largely on the western plains. He thought that the government should make every effort to have the large tracts of land held by private corporations placed under cultivation.

W. C. Kennedy, Liberal member for North Essex, was disposed to criticize the government for the cost of the last Victory loan, and complained about the recent bank amalgamations. He stated that during the past ten years the chartered banks of the Dominion have decreased from 34 to 19, and it will only be a matter of a short time until we will probably have in this country only three great banking systems, the Bank of Montreal, the Bank of Commerce and the Royal Bank.

D. L. Redman, Conservative Unionist from Calgary, was a little apprehensive as to the magnitude of the National debt, which is now approximately \$1,200,000,000. He was afraid it would

be much larger when the war is over, and that in addition to interest charges the amount payable for pensions will exceed \$50,000,000. It was wise, he thought, to educate the people of Canada to new forms of taxation. For many years it had been the policy of this country to rely upon customs' revenues for the means to meet ordinary expenditures. "I shall not," said Mr. Redman, "make any comment upon the merits of that source of revenue, except that in time of war, we must without question continue it. But our reliance upon this source of revenue should not blind our eyes to other means of raising money."

No Amendment Likely

It will be noted that the few western members with the exception of Mr. Maharg, who have spoken, have indicated their determination to stand by the customs' tariff during the course of the war. It is not likely, therefore, that in the event of the opposition moving an amendment calling for free agricultural implements, it will receive much support from the government side of the house. Although there has been no authoritative statement, one way or the other, the general belief, at the moment, is that the opposition, being fully aware of this will not introduce an amendment. The majority of the members to the left of the speaker,

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BOONE, ILL.

it is understood, think that they will demonstrate better political wisdom by not doing so.

Mr. Henders' Committee

The commons committee on agriculture, under the chairmanship of Mr. R. C. Henders, the Grain Growers' representative, from Macdonald, Man., continues its promise of being a real live force in parliamentary affairs. Up to the present time this committee has been content as a rule with holding a number of sittings during the session, at which more or less academic addresses were delivered by experts on agricultural matters. The speakers would be questioned, and a general debate would follow, but no one can recall that anything of a very practical nature ever resulted from the harmless gatherings of the committee.

The agricultural committee of the present parliament is different. Mr. Henders decided that there was useful work to be done, more particularly in connection with the problem arising out of the shortage of labor, throughout the country. At the first meeting a sub-committee was appointed, of which Mr. Fred Davis, member for Neepawa, is the chairman, to delve into the problem and to make a report to the house. The committee was instructed to ascertain as nearly as possible the number of men required in the near future, for farming operations in the various provinces and also to report its views as to the possibility of reducing the amount of labor employed in non-essential industries and the possibility of releasing additional men for service at the front by the employment in munition factories of more women.

This week, the sub-committee, which had previously made a general report to the larger committee, was in a position to bring forward a considerable amount of reliable information, coupled with a number of practical suggestions. The members of the committee were so impressed with the good work done in a few days that they almost without exception declared that the agricultural committee was making a new record for itself. The report on the labor requirements was based upon telegraphic replies received from the agricultural authorities of the various provinces. All the provinces reported conditions to be serious, but Quebec, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island reports did not give any specific figures as to the number of men required. The report from Ontario suggested a probable need of 12,500, while Manitoba suggested that 10,000 would be required. Saskatchewan from 15,000 to 35,000, Alberta 7,000 or 8,000, and British Columbia 2,000 or 3,000. Mr. Davis stated that apparently the call would be for upwards of 50,000 men.

Non-Essential Industries

In regard to the non-essential industries, the opinion was expressed by the sub-committee that while their curtailment in many cases was desirable, it would not be advisable to wipe many of them out altogether. The suggestion was made that all men fit for military service should be taken from these industries, but that those not fitted for other classes of employment should not be disturbed. It was pointed out that the closing of less essential industries would make reconstruction necessary after the war, and increase the difficulties in connection with the giving of employment to returned soldiers.

Some of the members of the committee were disposed to be critical because the ministry of agriculture was not in attendance, but it was explained that Mr. Cramer was extremely busy attending to matters in connection with his department and that he was at that moment at an important session of the cabinet council.



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If you are in doubt about the proper lubricant, ask the Imperial Oil man. He will give you courteous attention and sound advice on your lubrication problems. That is part of Imperial Service.

HUMOR YOUR MACHINERY

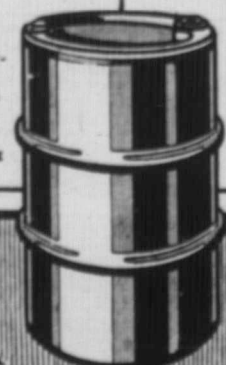
GIVE machines correct lubrication and they behave well. You get smooth-running, quiet engines and full rated horse power day in and day out. But you must humor them. If you are burning kerosene in your motor instead of gasoline, a special lubricant will probably be necessary to meet the changed conditions. A loose bearing and a tight bearing require different treatment. There is a correct lubricant for every mechanical need.

At Imperial Oil stations in every part of Canada, you can get the just-right lubricant for every need and service.

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 <p>For Gasoline Engines, Tractor, Auto or Stationary POLARINE OIL STANDARD GAS ENGINE OIL</p> <p>For Kerosene Engines, Tractor or Stationary POLARINE OIL HEAVY IMPERIAL KEROSENE TRACTOR OIL (Recommended by International Harvester Co.)</p>	 <p>For Open Bearings of Farm Machinery PRAIRIE HARVESTER OIL —very heavy body, resists cold, won't thin out with moisture ELDORADO CASTOR OIL —a thick oil for worn and loose bearings</p>	 <p>For Steam Cylinder Lubrication, whether Tractor or Stationary Type CAPITOL CYLINDER OIL —the standard product for steam cylinder lubrication</p>	 <p>THRESHER HARD OIL For Grease Cup Lubrication of Bearings a clean solidified oil high melting point</p>
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Look Sign G.

MICHELIN

Twelve Tire Tests No. 1

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

WEIGHT

One of the best ways to judge a tire is to weigh it, for mileage depends in a large measure on the quantity of quality materials. Of course, weight might be due to many factors that do not improve quality, such as unnecessary wire in the beads, or weight-giving compounds. But once assured that only quality-giving materials are used, then weight is an excellent guide to durability.

In selecting tires, therefore, have your dealer weigh the different makes you are considering.

MICHELINS

12 to 15 Per Cent Heavier

When you make this test you will find an astonishing difference in tires. For instance, nine popular non-skid (34 x 4 size) weigh as follows:

Michelin	26 lbs.
Second Tire	25 lbs.
Third Tire	22 1/4 lbs.
Fourth Tire	22 lbs.
Fifth Tire	21 1/2 lbs.
Sixth Tire	21 1/4 lbs.
Seventh Tire	21 lbs.
Eighth Tire	20 lbs.
Ninth Tire	18 1/4 lbs.

Considering all non-skids made, Michelin Universals weigh 12 to 15 per cent. more than the average, the percentage varying with the size of tire.

This extra weight, due to extra quality rubber and fabric (and no one questions Michelin Quality), means that you have a right to expect extra mileage from Michelins. Yet Michelins cost no more than average tires.



Look for this Sign on Leading Garages

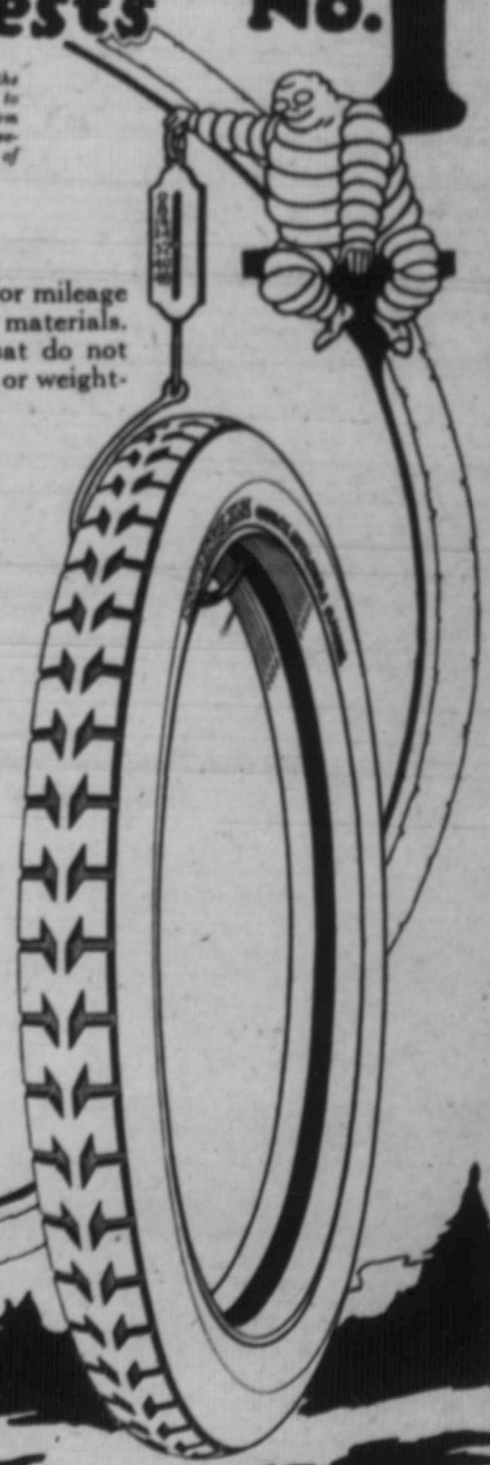
Michelin Tires Weigh 12 to 15 % More

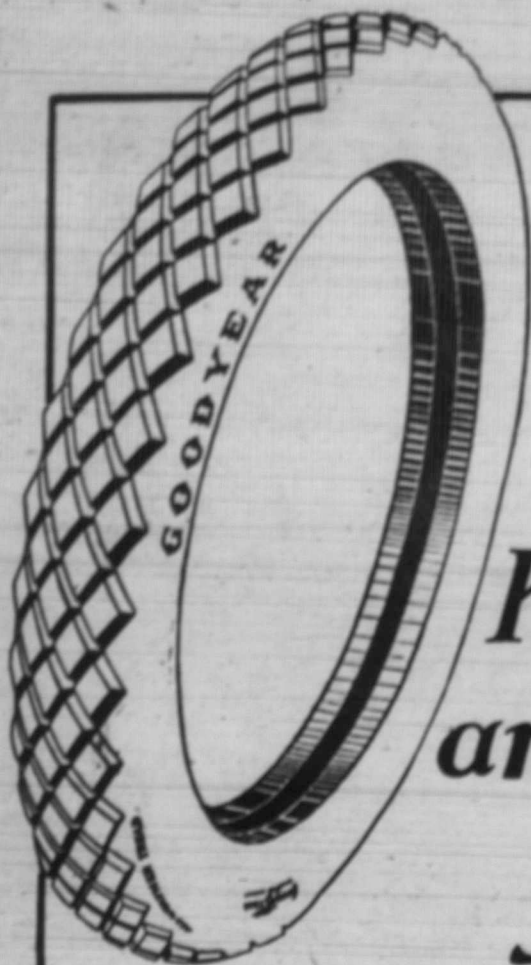
Michelin Tire Company of Canada Ltd.

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SOLD BY LEADING TIRE DEALERS IN ALL PARTS OF CANADA





Keep an eye on your Tires

TO BE careless with Tires today is a costly waste.

It is more than a waste of money, for it uses up materials, rubber and cotton, and wastes factory time—all of which the nation badly needs.

Tires should be made to run every mile the factory puts into them.

To get less is a proof of careless driving or neglect of the tires.

Many car-owners get over 10,000 miles from Goodyear Tires. More get something like 7,000. Too many get only 4,000 miles.

Yet, all Goodyear Tires are the same. All have the same strength of fabric. All the same tough, hard-wearing tread.

When a Tire leaves the Goodyear factory it is good for the highest possible mileage.

Then, why the big difference in actual use? Why should not all car owners get 10,000 miles from their Goodyear Tires?

There is only one answer.

Some men watch their tires more closely than others. They care for them. Save them.

Accidents account for some loss, it is true. But even accidents can be guarded against.

It is every man's duty, at this time, to drive sensibly; to keep an eye on his tires; to spend a little time and thought on them; to get the full mileage that is in them.

How to Save Tires

1. Keep tires properly inflated.
2. Repair little tread cuts promptly.
3. Avoid severe jolts.
4. Avoid sudden stops, quick starts, skidding.
5. Keep front wheels true.
6. Use French talc in the casing—not too much.
7. Keep out of deep ruts.
8. If you must use chains, put them on right.
9. Wipe off oil, grease and acids, using gasoline.
10. Paint rims to avoid rust.
11. Carry a spare tube.
12. Cover your spare tire.
13. See that nothing scrapes the tires.
14. Don't use a substitute for air.

This Book Is Sent FREE

We have printed a book which tells plainly how to get the most out of Tires. Look for it in the tool kit, when you buy your car. If you don't find it write to us for a free copy. Keep your tires right, from the start.



More Help for
the Car Owner

Tire-dealers who display this emblem will help you care for your tires. Make use of their services to get greater mileage.

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