

April 4, 1917

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man.

April 11, 1917

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

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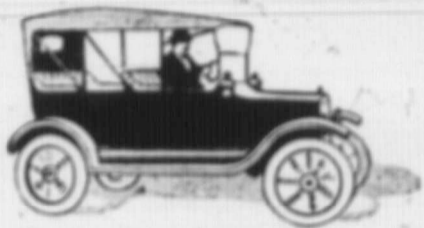


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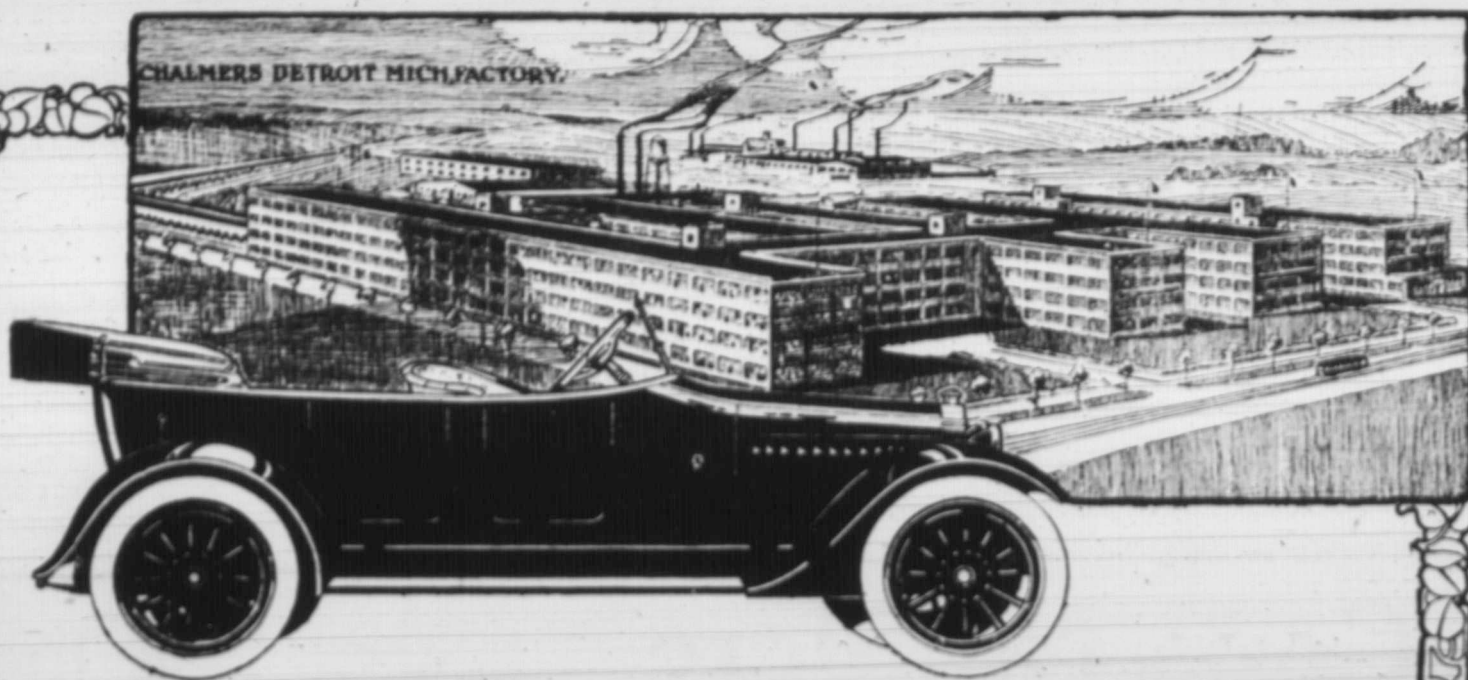
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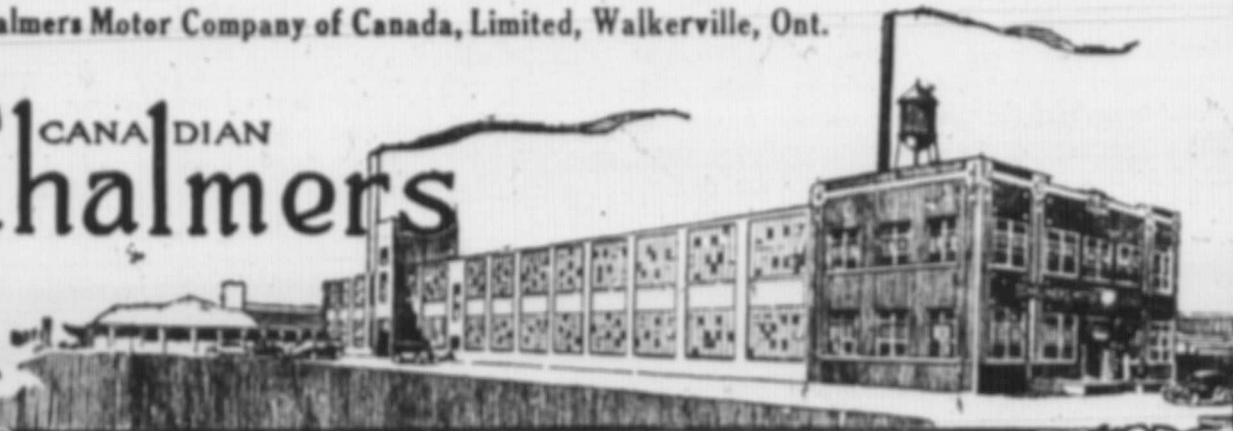
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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, April 11, 1917

THE UNITED STATES DRAWS SWORD

The entry of the United States into the war removes the last lingering doubt of a drawn fight or the possibility of victory for the Kaiser and his allies. It brings into the struggle a highly organized nation of 100,000,000 population with natural and financial resources the greatest in the world. With this great ally fighting side by side with Britain, France, Russia and the smaller nations, Prussianism is doomed to everlasting defeat. For two and a half years President Wilson has tried by every honorable means to keep the American nation at peace. But at last he has been forced to the conclusion that Germany is an outlaw among nations, determined upon the slaughter of innocent and helpless people and absolutely devoid of national honor. Last week he called upon Congress to declare war upon Germany in defence of the principles of humanity and democracy. His address to Congress was a terrific arraignment of Prussian militarism and a glorious vindication of the principles of democracy. It will stand in history as one of the greatest democratic documents of all time. Never since the days of Abraham Lincoln has any one man in a responsible position been called upon to make such a momentous decision. As the world's foremost ruling pacifist he has tried to save his people from the waste and slaughter of war, but has been forced to decide that national honor and the peace and liberty of the world demand action on the part of the United States. He pointed out clearly that in entering the war the United States could receive no material gain. They want no new territory and they seek no indemnity. They will fight solely for humanity and for freedom. No people could fight for a nobler cause.

Since Russia has thrown off the tyrannical yoke of Romanoff dynasty, the action of the United States now brings the great democratic nations of the earth into one inseparable league for the overthrow of autocracy and militarism. All the world is now at war in the greatest struggle ever known. It is clearly and unmistakably democracy against autocracy, freedom against tyranny, the rule of the people against the rule of the dictator. We have cause to thank Heaven that the issue is so clearly joined and that this war on the part of Britain and her allies possesses so few of the objectionable features of many previous wars. Another great cause for thankfulness is that all the Anglo-Saxon peoples are fighting together and none of them are seeking self-aggrandisement. Great Britain, Canada and the United States as a result of this war will be drawn closer together, will have stronger bonds of union and greater mutual sympathy than ever before. Such a condition must favorably affect their economic relations in the future.

President Wilson in his speech as well as on previous occasions has urged as an outcome of the war, a league of democratic and honorable nations who will place national honor upon the same basis as individual honor. When peace comes and the nations in council decide upon the terms of peace, President Wilson or his representative at that council will be a voice for democracy and for justice in the settlement. He will be supported by other democratic statesmen and the possibility of a great powerful league of nations for peace, justice and democracy seems not only a possibility, but a positive assurance.

Another important feature of President Wilson's war message was the demand that the cost of the war should be borne as far as possible without borrowing, but by equitable taxation upon the people of the nation. The fulfilment of this policy will save future American people from carrying the burden

of the war and will bring closer home to the taxpayer what war really means. If every nation were to finance its wars out of current taxes there would be less war. What definite action the United States will take in assisting the Allies remains to be seen, but the conclusion of the President's address indicates that it will be no half-hearted effort. The last words of that magnificent speech were as follows:—

"It is a fearful thing to lead this great peaceful country into war, into the most terrible and disastrous of all wars, civilization itself seeming to be in the balance. But the right is more precious than peace, and we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the rights of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at least free. To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured. God helping her, she can do no other."

Inspired by such a purpose and backed by such resources the United States will be a mighty factor in determining the outcome of this war.

SUCCESSFUL WAR LOAN

The third Canadian war loan to which subscriptions have just closed has been unusually successful. Indeed, it was heavily over-subscribed, \$250,000,000 being offered, whereas only \$150,000,000 was asked. Only the requested amount, however, will be accepted, which means that bank and many large subscriptions will be scaled down. This makes the total accepted subscriptions on domestic loans in Canada \$350,000,000 since the war began. Such a response to the third loan is very gratifying, and indicates a desirable financial situation within this country, and such a domestic situation must also increase foreign respect for our resources. The strong demand for this loan should make it comparatively easy to float another and such action seems likely before long. It should also help to maintain, or even put a premium on the issue price of this and other loans. While the number of small subscribers was no doubt considerable, the average subscription, which approximates \$6,000, indicates that most of the loan has been taken up thru large subscriptions. Indeed, much of the surplus and excess profits of many companies have been put into these various loans, to some extent no doubt from patriotic motives, but also to a large extent because the interest rate is good and the bonds are exempt from taxation. As a means of floating war loans this latter inducement is no doubt of very great assistance, but it is very much to be doubted whether such a provision is in the interest of equality or justice. Neither companies nor individuals should be assisted in putting away huge sums of money where they cannot be taxed, particularly since, in many cases, much of this money is actual war profits.

ORGANIZATION IN ONTARIO

It is not enough that the organized farmers of the West exercise a salutary influence on legislation in the Western Provinces. Wholesome and beneficial as that influence has been, it has gone but a short distance towards settling the farmer's problems. The reason for this is that the central scene of the great fight between the farmers and the privileged interests is not in the provincial legislatures, but in the House of Commons at

Ottawa. No matter how powerful the united farmers may become, so long as their chief source of strength is localized in Western Canada, they will be looked upon as representing only a section of the nation and the importance of their claims will be minimized in the face of the organized efforts of special privilege to influence legislation in its own interest. Not until the united farmers are organized thruout Canada can they hope to exert at Ottawa the influence that the importance of their interests demands. The united effort of a string of correlated provincial organizations of farmers stretching across the Dominion, working harmoniously thru the Canadian Council of Agriculture and bringing a nation-wide force to bear on Dominion legislation is necessary before the farmers will receive full justice at the hands of the legislators at Ottawa.

In view of this fact, the rapid development of United Farmers of Ontario is especially gratifying. As the work of the organized farmers proceeds, it becomes more and more evident that its ultimate success depends largely on the progress of the movement in that province. Ontario's rural population is greater than the rural population of the three Western Provinces combined. In the past her farmers have been influenced probably more than the farmers of any other province by the specious pleas of the protectionists which emanated, ready made, from the industrial centres within her borders. In Ontario, as elsewhere, one of the first effects of organization has been to get the farmers thinking for themselves, instead of taking their ideas "cut-to-fit" from other classes. The result is, that fiscal questions are rapidly coming to be looked upon by Ontario farmers from the farmers' standpoint, rather than thru the eyes of the manufacturer. At the farmers' convention, held in Toronto some weeks ago, men of both political parties got together and adopted the planks of the Farmers' National Platform. Even the question of reciprocity was thoroughly and openly discussed and a request made that it be submitted to a referendum in order that it might be treated on its merits and freed from the racial and sectarian catch cries with which politicians bedeviled it in 1911. Ontario farmers are beginning to realize, as never before, that their interests are common with the interests of the farmers of the Western Provinces. This conviction is being strengthened amongst them by leaders of the movement from the West, who have addressed meetings of farmers in Ontario. The Westerners have never hesitated to say that it is Ontario which must hold the central and important position amongst the Provinces in the advance of the organized farmers of the Dominion in securing legislative justice from Ottawa.

Meanwhile organization proceeds apace thruout the province. The United Farmers now show a membership of 8,000, almost rivalling the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association in numbers. The keenness of the interest in the movement was recently illustrated in a striking manner. While in Ontario, attending the Toronto convention, President Wood of the United Farmers of Alberta addressed several meetings thruout the Province. Everywhere he was met by large gatherings. In a rural school house on one of the back concessions there assembled, on less than twenty-four hours' notice, what Mr. Wood declared to be the largest local meeting of farmers he had ever addressed. New life stirs in old Ontario. There is bright hope that in the near future, her agricultural forces will be well mobilized and lined up with those of the Western Provinces in the fight for the farmers' rights.

INTERNATIONAL NICKEL PROFITS

The International Nickel Company which, with the Mond Nickel Company controls the supply of nickel from Sudbury, Ontario, it is reported have made profits of \$16,000,000 during the year just past. Sudbury is the only available Canadian, American or British source of supply and, indeed, it supplies over 90 per cent. of what the world uses. The Ontario legislature in accordance with the recommendation of a commission appointed to investigate the nickel situation has recently raised the rate of taxation on mining profits, between \$10,000 and \$50,000,000 from three to five per cent. with an increasing rate up to seven per cent. on companies with profits less than \$15,000,000. Heretofore the International Nickel paid only \$40,000 in taxes to the Ontario government; now it will pay \$1,000,000 and only have left to itself about \$15,000,000. Can you imagine such severity and hardship being inflicted on a corporation? This company has been showing profits of from \$7,000,000 to \$15,000,000 during the last three years. There is good evidence to show it has been selling nickel to enemy countries since the war began, and on this great resource of the people of all Canada, of which it possesses an absolute monopoly, it is only asked to pay seven per cent. on profits, a paltry \$1,000,000. The commission mentioned in its report opposed government ownership, pointing out that it would cost \$100,000,000 to expropriate the property. That is nearly twenty times what was paid for this property and only about three times the profits of the International Nickel Company alone, since 1914. Surely it is time such a great and essential resource as this should be conserved for the people who own it, and not given virtually a free gift to foreigners, some of them enemies in this war.

INCREASE IN FREIGHT RATES

The recent announcement by Canadian railways of a general increase in freight rates by rail and water, amounting to twenty per cent. adds another heavy burden on producers in every part of the four Western Provinces. The new rate only applies to shipments "rail and water," but an advance in the "all rail" route is also foreshadowed unless some means is found of stopping it. Many of the most essential commodities, such as binder twine, articles of iron, cement, salt, sugar, stable fittings, etc., most essential to production, and many of which are bought co-operatively by farmers are immediately and seriously affected. No reason is given by the railways and none can be discovered, except that American companies have done this and the traffic will bear it. Already western freight rates are 60 per cent. higher than those in Eastern Canada. The C.P.R. last year made profits of \$49,000,000, the most of which came from its Western Canadian traffic, and all Canadian railroads have been enjoying unusual prosperity. A continuance of such oppression must become unbearable and can only result in decreased production and rural depopulation. The manufacturers are objecting strongly to the recent increases on certain commodities, but except during a short period of re-adjustment, such increases are and must always be passed on to the consumer, who is also the producer. Western farmers are making the heaviest contribution to the upkeep of Canadian railways. This action ought to merely deepen the determination of the Canadian people to own these railways themselves. They must foot the bill in any case and public ownership now seems the only way of protecting public interests in transportation matters.

In order for the United States to enter the

war it was necessary first for President Wilson to present his message to Congress. A joint resolution was then brought before the Senate and debated and passed. The resolution was then forwarded to the House of Representatives where the same procedure was followed. Thus the people's representatives with all the facts before them have practically unanimously and with a full realization of the facts, declared it to be necessary for the nation to make war upon Germany. This is the method of democracy. If representatives of the German people had had a similar opportunity to decide upon war or peace there would have been no war.

That a revolution in Germany is not an impossibility and that it may take the course of an outbreak against the Prussian military clique which is leading the nation to misery, starvation and disaster, is the warning issued by that fearless German publicist, Maximilian Harden. The progress of events may yet raise up within Germany forces that will hasten the termination of the war.

Immediately after President Wilson presented his war message to Congress, he received the unquestioned support of Ex-Presidents Roosevelt and Taft. There are no longer parties in the United States on the great national issue.

It is to be hoped that this war will see the end of all autocratic governments. War will not be impossible so long as its decision rests with one dictator.

Royalty is an expensive luxury. Investigation by the new government in Russia has shown that it cost the country \$20,000,000 to maintain the Czar and his family. National thrift demanded the elimination of such an item of expense.



"UNEASY LIES THE HEAD"

Making a Farm Garden

A Garden Plan -- Hot-beds --- Growing Early Tomatoes

I am sending a copy of the garden plot I thought of making last spring. I found it such a help that I thought some of your readers might want to try the scheme.

Every year before, after my garden was seeded



It is entirely possible and with very little expense and time to get early vegetables from a hot bed. A hot bed is very easily made and operated.

and during the time I waited for seeds to germinate I often forgot in just which row I had put the cabbage, and wasn't even certain until it had its second leaves that it might not be radish or kohlrabi. So last spring I ruled a sheet of paper with as many lines as I had rows in the garden and as soon as I planted my seed, I noted it on my paper, together with the date. Thus, when some seed failed to germinate, I knew it in plenty of time to plant something else, while other years I had to wait until everything was in and up before I knew just what had not grown. This when I began my plot, I had only this one object in view, I found the idea had endless possibilities.

This year I will mark the exact name of the seed together with the name of the firm off which I buy it, so that I can compare the relative merits of different kinds of the various vegetables. Further, I intend to mark the date of each first gathering of the vegetables, so I can figure out for the future just how long it takes a certain vegetable to mature in this locality. To illustrate my point: The enclosed plot shows me that my cucumbers planted May 18 yielded 25 ripe ones, besides a lot of large green ones, while those planted June 17 were too late to ripen, although they yielded an abundance of small pickles. My plot of last year also teaches me that April 20 is too early to sow lettuce and radishes, both being nipped by early frosts, but the peas planted the same day gave an enormous yield, besides being the earliest that I know of in this locality. It only takes a few minutes to jot down this memoranda when putting in the garden; but I expect to get invaluable information and enjoyment out of keeping these records to compare from year to year.—Louis Lorenz, Milbetsone, Sask.

MAKING A HOT BED

A most valuable arrangement in the preparation of any garden is a small hot bed, called such because it makes use of artificial heat. The cold frame is very similar, but only utilizes the sun's rays for heat. The hot bed is principally used in the production of early vegetable plants which may be transplanted to a cold frame or directly into the outdoor gardens later in the spring. The season can thus be advanced anywhere from two weeks to two months over crops sown directly in the ground. Tomatoes, cabbages, cauliflower, beets, carrots, celery, lettuce, etc., can thus be planted in the hot bed in order to get an early start. Hot beds can often be utilized for starting flowering plants, as well, which can be transplanted outdoors if the danger of frost is over.

A hot bed 6x10 feet is big enough to produce practically all the early vegetables required in the average home garden. It should be placed in the warmest part of the garden and on well drained

ground, where it will be protected from cold winds and where the sunlight has full access to it. It can well be put on the sunny side of a building. A good permanent hotbed that can be used in successive years can be easily and cheaply constructed. The first thing is to dig a pit, which should be the length of the bed and a few inches wider. This should run east and west so that the bed may face the south. The depth will vary with the length of the season during which the hot bed should be used. In most parts of Western Canada pits should be of good depth in order to hold a large bulk of manure, which is necessary to generate the necessary heat.

From 15 to 20 inches should be enough. After digging a pit the frame should be put in position, with one-inch boards suitable for the sides, the if two inch material were plentiful, it would better answer for posts and cross rafters, or for bars to put the

proper slope, and cross rafters should be used to slide the glass sash on. These can be made of two by three material and put in the top of the side walls so that they measure exactly three feet from centre to centre. If the bed is 12 feet long and four sashes used three rafters would be needed.

Manure from the horse stable is best, as it gives a moderate steady heat. Cow manure is not suitable at all as it does not ferment sufficiently to develop the required heat. Manure should be fresh and a little straw and loose and should be mixed thoroughly, the lumps broken up, and if it appears to be too dry, it should be moistened with water. It should be well and uniformly tramped into the hotbed and when about a foot has been put in it should be watered a little to start it heating. Manure may be used to bank the frame. On top of the manure about four inches of fine rich garden loam should be added.

The bed should be covered from six to ten days. Ten days allowed to elapse before seed is sown. During this time temperature of the bed should rise sometimes as high as 125 degrees Fahrenheit. It will then fall and when around 90 degrees it is safe to sow seed. This may be done in little drills, or even broadcast, the former is the better method. After the seeds have been sown and the surface firmed down in the bed with a board, the bed should be well watered. Cabbages, celery, lettuce, carrots, etc., may be started from eight to ten weeks before one wishes to set them out in the garden.

After the seedlings have come above the surface, the temperature of the hot bed should be watched. It should not go below 38 or 40, nor above 70. It should be covered well during cool weather and if very cold the sash should be covered by straw or heavy cloth of some sort, which can be removed during the day. The bed should be ventilated by pulling the sash apart during fine weather, or by raising them on the side away from the wind.

Watering should be done in the mornings and on pleasant days and should be put on plentifully at long periods, rather than a little frequently. If the bed has been well ventilated and the plants gradually hardened, they can be transplanted directly to the garden.

The cold frame can be constructed much the same as the hot bed, only simpler. It requires no manure, of course, and only uses the sun's rays. It is used for hardening off the vegetables before finally planting them in the ground.

GROWING EARLY TOMATOES

Like the bananas, the taste for the tomato is an acquired one, but the would-be tomato consumer generally becomes a convert after the second or third attempt and then he or she will want to grow them, which is also very easy. About April 1 the seed should be sown either in a hot bed or in shallow boxes in

one, but the would-be tomato consumer generally becomes a convert after the second or third attempt and then he or she will want to grow them, which is also very easy. About April 1 the seed should be sown either in a hot bed or in shallow boxes in



Workers are here getting vegetables by great runs in many parts of Alberta. In the picture of E. S. Brown, Lacombe.

Continued on Page 68

The American Society of Equity

Born in 1902 at Indianapolis, Ind., the American Society of Equity is one of a number of kindred organizations working in central and northwestern United States for better organization amongst the farmers of that country.

The society was not born under the most favorable auspices, and was used at first as an organization for the securing of subscriptions to a farm journal then published in Illinois. Presumably the society originated in the editor's office amongst the associates and stenographers in the same, and it certainly was a great idea for getting subscriptions. About the same time a book, called "The Third Power," was written by the same man to help out the proposition, and it was a hummer, too, but mainly in the first paragraph.

Organizers were put on the road and paid large commissions. Twelve thousand members were secured the first year, and by 1907 the society had its largest membership, with locals spread all over the northwest states and way up into Western Canada. There must have been fifteen locals of this society in Alberta, half as many in Saskatchewan, and two or three in Manitoba at that time. The farmers were hungry for organization, and anything that looked like a real way of getting together was readily taken up. From 1902 to 1911 the society has had tremendous ups and downs, and it has been a succession of successes and failures.

As stated before, in 1907 it had its biggest membership. In that year a monster convention was held at Indianapolis, at which an exceptionally good time, from an Irishman's point of view was indulged in. The delegates fought with chairs, and the originator of the society was thrown out, where he has since remained, tho shortly afterward he organized the Farmers' Society of Equity as a rival institution. At various times since then it has been necessary to throw other officers out. There has been more or less of a procession of such changes, especially up to 1911.

There have also been other offshoots from the society, but today it appears to be in probably the most hopeful condition for a long time. Much of the dross has been cleaned out of the organization and since 1911, when the society was at low tide, the growth has been more gradual and solid. What was left in that year represented the keenest staidbys, the desperates, the salvationists.

The membership is now 100,000. Its growth has been very rapid in the last four years. At present it has 7,146 locals and is operating in fourteen states: Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Montana, Oregon, Washington and Idaho, with a scattering membership in other places.

Scheme of Organization

Under the rules of organization of this society a county union has five local unions and a state union must have five county unions and 500 members as a minimum. There are state unions in existence in Kentucky, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana. Nebraska and Wyoming have branches of the National office, which is located at Wausau, Wis.

This form of organization necessitates considerable duplication and what appears like unnecessary expense. The membership is now \$4.00 a year, 50 cents of which goes to the local, 15 cents to the county, 35 cents to the state, 50 cents to the National, 50 cents to either the state or national equity papers, and \$2.00 to the state for organizing purposes, and then it is said this is not enough. This is the fee for a new member, of course. It will be readily seen that this is a high membership fee and it looks like one of the biggest handicaps in the rapid spread of the influence of the Society of Equity.

The locals usually carry on business as unincorporated bodies. A good many are incorporated, such as elevators, and sometimes several locals have their work under one constitution and by-laws. Such organization papers are usually either drawn free of charge by the central office at Wausau, or a state office where there is a state organization.

So far the work of the American Society of Equity has been mainly of an educational nature carried on thru meetings of local unions, the spreading of literature, thru organizers or in other ways, but much along the same line as the educational work amongst our "Grain Growers' Associations" in Western Canada. Indeed, the educational and sentimental side seems to have been overdrawn, while

the business side of the organization is not yet fully enough developed. Very little indeed has been done with this side of it until the last two years. Some of the locals have carried on more or less unorganized buying, and some of the state associations have carried on buying of supplies very cheaply indeed.

American Co-operative Association

A little over a year ago the central organization established the American Co-operative Association, which is the business organization of the American Society of Equity. This was organized under the Wisconsin state laws. It has already established several branches and transacted a large amount of business.

Its first activity was the publishing of The Organized Farmer, the first issue of which appeared on January 14, 1915. In fact this paper appeared before the A.C.A. was organized. Difficulty was experienced securing second class mail rates, which only came after a special trip to Washington. The paper now has a paid in advance circulation of



A poultry car in Kentucky. Some of these contain shipments from 325 owners.

20,000, and is carrying on much invaluable criticism as well as constructive educational work. The editor is H. G. Tank, who is also secretary of the National American Society of Equity and the American Co-operative Association. Mr. Tank is an enthusiastic defender of the rights of producers and consumers, and absolutely fearless of privileged interests. In March, 1914, the call for a general business organization in connection with the American Society of Equity became so insistent as to warrant such a commencement as the A.C.A. Since then a flour and feed branch has been established at St. Paul; lumber and shingles at Everett, Wash.; a farm produce market on Water Street, Chicago, and a branch at Owensboro, Ky., for handling pools of land, poultry, grain, tobacco, etc. A large amount of canned goods, syrup, etc., is also handled thru the publicly operated warehouses, which give storage facilities at the rate of one-half cent per fifty pound box in and out and one and one-half cents per month storage. At the close of 1915 the A.C.A. had done a business of \$1,750,000, and the secretary estimated that for 1916 it would be at least \$5,000,000. This is made up of some pretty large items, like twine and salt, the groceries have been handled for the last three months. One million dollars' worth of wire fence will be handled this year.

The grocery business now amounts to approximately \$200 per day. It is done thru a Chicago wholesale house, and the large business that has developed has secured for the association the very inside prices, and has enabled it to sell to its members at approximately the same price as the wholesalers sell to the retailers. A comparison of prices with inferior articles handled by mail order houses shows the price to be below those of the mail order house. The quality of the goods is guaranteed. If the quality is not good the customer is under no obligation to take delivery. A large exchange business is done. Ten cars of fruit were brought east from Oregon last year and three cars of syrup from Kentucky to Wisconsin. Before this was attempted the shrygum or syrup producers in Kentucky were getting 18 to 24 cents per gallon on the pretense that the market was very limited. The American Co-operative Association paid these producers 50 cents per gallon and gave the syrup to the consumer at 70 cents, which gave the producer 25 cents more per gallon and saved the consumer 50 cents per gallon. This year the association expects to take

thirty cars out of Kentucky. Previously there was no standardization of this product and the producer was held up on cans. Now the association buys cans and labels for the producers and keeps a man to standardize the product.

Wool Marketing

A large amount of wool is also marketed thru this association. Over 40 cents was obtained for the Kentucky wool this year, and it went direct to the manufacturers. At first difficulty was experienced with farmers backing out, which led to a law making it compulsory on signers of pools to sell thru the association. These pools were made by a large number signing one contract form. The Supreme Court of the United States ruled that a list of such names was a combination in restraint of trade—a trust—so now each man signs an individual contract. A large amount of tobacco is handled in Kentucky. Poultry is handled by pools in that state also. At Hartford, Ky., on one poultry day four streets were so jammed for five blocks that another wagon could not get in. This stuff is also graded and shipped to New York. The poultry collecting car moves about from place to place on poultry delivery days. Some of these cars represent poultry collected from 375 owners. At one place the regular dealers employed twelve men to go out on as many different roads from town to inform the incoming shippers that the poultry car had already left town. The manager of the pool was later arrested for want of a license. Such are some of the little things these co-operators have to fight. The farmers of Kentucky are very poor indeed, many almost hopelessly so, we would consider. To one car three different farmers came in with one rooster, and one farmer came in three times with one bird.

Co-operative Canneries

This year, the secretary stated, co-operative canneries and co-operative driers are being established on the Pacific coast states for canning and drying fruit.

The stockholders of this organization are organized farmers of which 90 per cent. are members of the American Society of Equity. The total capitalization is \$250,000, of which \$3,000 has been paid up. Business has commenced on \$600 capital, and the remainder has come in absolutely voluntarily.

Wisconsin State Union

The Wisconsin State Union of the American Society of Equity has carried on a considerable variety of work. There are about 400 locals in the state. The commercial buying work at central is carried on by H. E. Holmes, and a very large number of locals are now buying supplies in fifty-pound lots thru the central route. This work has been in operation and while there was a loss during the first two years, this year has shown a profit. Business is transacted on a narrow margin, i.e., the difference between the wholesalers' and jobbers' price and the goods are got to the consumer with the lowest possible price. Until this work was taken up the difficulties of keeping the membership up were much greater. In two years' commercial operations the membership has increased 2,000. When members find the saving effected they are much readier to join the society. Coffee is a good instance of saving. Each family consumes two pounds per week, on which a saving of eight to ten cents per pound can be made, or a saving of approximately \$80,000 in one year alone to the 10,000 families being served. Coal, flour, feed, twine, machinery and all kinds of groceries in fifty-pound orders are handled. At some places the locals are incorporated, and at some points the movement has resulted in the farmers incorporating a company to build a warehouse for machinery storage, etc. This is done at Marshfield, where a man is kept to operate it, and machinery is even distributed to other local dealers from this warehouse.

From November to May 1, 100 cars per month of mill feeds were handled at a saving of at least \$1.00 per ton or approximately \$8,000 per month. When the society wanted to handle gluten feed it found the whole gluten feed business in the state in the hands of three men who had absolute control. The price was so high that the consumption was being greatly curtailed. The price of this feed was reduced nearly \$9.00 per ton, and many dairymen who never thought of using gluten meal before on account of the price are using it freely now. It

Continued on Page 28

Breakdown of European Protection

How Agricultural Protective Tariffs have failed when needed most

From "Commonsense," London, England

One of the stock arguments of Protectionists before the war used to be that any Free Trade system was unsatisfactory and even dangerous because applicable only to a state of international peace, it would collapse in time of war. With this argument they made great play, using it as the basis of all kinds of sentimental appeals. Now, however, that we are at war, it has been revised; it is after the war that Protection is to save us. This volte face is an instance of the Protectionists' appetite for theories and dislike for facts. What are the facts? A Free Trade Country is financing the Allied combination, whose Protectionist members are dependent on it for supplies of all kinds. Moreover, those same Protectionist countries have been driven to find refuge in Free Trade. They have, in fact, discovered that Protection was a luxury they could not afford in war: in time of peace it kept their people poor; in time of war it threatened to starve them.

The Tariff Controversy at the Outbreak of War

What was the position of the Tariff controversy in July, 1914? At home, it seemed, indeed, that the final victory of Free Trade was almost assured. In spite of agonised protests here and there, the Conservative Party had found itself compelled to abandon the Protective tariff of foodstuffs on which it had risked its existence, and on which it had fought three disastrous General Elections. He would be a bold prophet who would have predicted a long life for the remaining tariff on manufactures. The enthusiasm was out of the Tariffist movement, its confidence was gone, and a little thing would have killed it altogether. In most of the other States of Europe, both those that have joined in the war and the neutral countries it was altogether otherwise. In spite of protests from the people, never did Continental Protection seem more firmly entrenched. Bit by bit most elaborate tariff schemes had been built up, regarded as scientific by their framers, and at least entitled to any praise due to perverted ingenuity. One of the main activities of Continental statesmen since the Franco-German War had been to surround each country with a ring fence of Protection, which, by 1914, had become about as complete as anything of the kind can ever be. It was no light task they had accomplished. Against the reason of economists, the protests of the people, and the inevitable drift of modern industry towards closer commercial intercourse, they had rolled their burden up the hill. The lobbying, the intrigue, the broken pledges that all this involved, will probably never be recorded; but at least the Protectionists might consider their system established. Certainly, few of them doubted that it was so.

Today the whole system is in ruins. Except in the Slav countries to the east, where the production of corn is in excess of the home demand, hardly a country, whether engaged directly in the war or not, has been able to maintain its food tariff; while in many of the most important scarcely a vestige of it remains. History might be searched in vain for so sudden and complete a collapse of a considered and painfully worked out policy. The "rain that rained away the Corn Laws" has its sequel in the great calamity that has fallen upon Europe. We need not call on the Protectionist to look at the relics of the past; he has only to consider the facts of our own day.

Germany's Scientific Protection

Nowhere did Protection appear more firmly established than in the Central Empire. German thoroughness had won from Protectionists the praise of having constructed a really "scientific" tariff. With a powerful, arrogant, and class-conscious Junkerdom to support it, and an official class, industrious and efficient beyond belief in applying any scheme, wise or otherwise, one might have thought the German Protective tariff secure enough. According to information from the Board of Trade what happened to the German tariff in 1914 is as follows:

On September 17, 1914, H.M. Minister at Copenhagen forwarded a list (in German) of the articles in respect of which Customs Duties had been suspended by the German Government up to that date.

This list, which is a lengthy one, includes, inter alia, bread, beans, butter, eggs, poultry, edible fats, fish, meat, prepared alimentary products, cereals and flour, potatoes, cheese, cattle, pigs and sheep, margarine.

The Board of Trade have also a copy of a German proclamation, dated March 8, 1915, which temporarily suspended the Custom Duties on a large number of other articles, including certain fruits, game, arrowroot, sago and tapioca, sugar and yeast.

It is not known whether these lists are complete,

or whether the exemptions from duty have since been abrogated, in whole or in part.

And now, if anyone can manage to convey a cargo of wheat to Hamburg, the scientific Protectionists of Germany will not exact 11s. 10d. a quarter duty on it. They are more likely to award him the Iron Cross.

The Break-down in Austria-Hungary

The rulers of Austria-Hungary are less "scientific" than Germany and less thorough. Consequently, they came less rapidly to the conclusion that agricultural protection must go by the board. On October 9, 1914, however, they made a beginning, and suspended the duties on wheat, spelt, rye, oats, barley, maize, buckwheat, millet, peas, beans, lentils, meal and products made from meal. In February of the following year the duties on condensed milk, sago, tapioca and similar foodstuffs, followed. Then, by successive decrees in March and April, the tariff on cattle and meat disappeared, and by the end of the latter month Austria-Hungary had swept away its elaborate food tariff altogether. With one amusing exception. Apparently the Austrian Protectionist could not find it in his heart to give up everything. The taxes on bread, on vegetables, on dairy produce, on bacon, poultry, fish and all other meat had gone, but he could not bear to do without his duty on pigs, as long as it was humanly possible to maintain it. In March,



GIRL WHO HELD UP GERMAN CORPS
Miss Marcella Farnon, who won the Legion of Honour and Croix de Guerre at the age of 21. By her courage and presence of mind in lowering a wire bridge over a canal after the retreating French had crossed and trapping the creek with which the bridge was raised and lowered into the water, she delayed the march of an entire German army corps for 24 hours and afterwards saved the lives of 16 French soldiers. (Which account by the enemy she said: "I am an orphan, France is my only mother and I am ready to die for her." She was twice mentioned in death but twice escaped just before she was to have been shot and eventually she joined the Red Cross as a nurse.)

1915, then, when many things were going, he still continued his tariff on pigs weighing under 130 kilograms. By April he was driven to admit all pigs weighing over 60 kilograms. Here, however, for some time he sternly drew the line—the younger generation of porkers should not enter Austria untaxed. But the pressure of the times was too strong, and in October, 1915, the last vestige of the Austrian food tariff disappeared, and poor little piggy was free to join his older brethren in the Austrian larder.

Perplexity in France

Let us see, next, what has happened in the Allied countries. The Latin are even more Protectionist than the Teutonic peoples, and we may be certain that nothing but the most cogent necessity would have induced the French government to make any serious inroads on their Protectionist tariff. The French are a logical people, and we expect them when once they have accepted a general principle, in taxation or anything else, to carry it out with consistency and thoroughness. With the exception of Spain, which will be dealt with later, however, no country has met the exigencies of war with a more amazing and inconsistent policy. It is clear that French Protectionism was always theoretically in the ascendant, and that only the

flat impossibility of continuing any duty could compel the French government to suspend it even for a moment. And if at any time it became possible to go back to the old system, even for a time, French Protectionists seized the opportunity. The duties on maize and rice, for instance, suspended in August, 1914, were reimposed in March of the following year. France began earlier than anyone else by suspending the duties on wheat, spelt, meslin, flour, and bread on July 31, 1914. Cattle duties were suspended in the following September, and those on fresh meat on October 15, 1914. Duties on salted meat, potatoes and various minor articles of food and fodder, had disappeared earlier. The French government, however, were obviously undecided what to do. Decrees of suspension were annulled and again enforced in such a perplexing manner that shippers of foodstuffs to France hardly knew for some time whether their cargoes would be subject to taxation or not. At present, France seems to be free to imports of meat, eggs, butter, barley, maize and potatoes, but except for special consignments from the French Colonies the import taxes on wheat have been resumed. Possibly the large proportion of home-grown wheat used in France may be the cause of this exception.

Abolition in Italy While Still Neutral

Another Ally, Italy, was still a neutral country when the pressure of the war made a compulsory breach in her system of high protection. As early as October 18, 1914, the import duties on wheat, rye, oats, barley, white maize and unspecified cereals, flour, semolina, bran, edible pastes, and bread, also ship's biscuits were reduced by Royal Decree by amounts varying from 40 to 60 per cent. This was not enough, however, and on January 1, 1915, another decree abolished the duties altogether.

Portugal has been less thorough-going, perhaps because the population of Portugal is only about 150 to the square mile. Even she could not escape, however, and as the Board of Trade inform us "special measures have been taken allowing the government to import a certain quantity of wheat, concerning the importation of maize and rye at a reduced rate of duty, and relating to government control of wheat, etc."

The only Allied country in Western Europe that has not been compelled to relax its tariff on foodstuffs is Belgium, and apart from the fact that Belgium before the war had free trade in corn, it has, of course, been out of the Belgian Government's power to make any change.

Denmark and Holland, which imposed no protective taxes on food during peace have not altered this policy during the war. Their Free Trade policy may have been foolish, but as a mere matter of fact it has stood the ordeal imposed upon it and their case needs no further comment. It is worth noticing, however, that Great Britain, Holland, and Denmark, the free trade in foodstuffs countries, are the only lands in Western Europe that have not been compelled to change their policy during the war.

Foremost among the Protectionist neutrals of the West we must consider Spain. Here we have a record which must be reproduced in full in order to appreciate the desperate struggles to preserve Protection under circumstances which were obviously making it utterly impossible. Even in time of peace, it is rarely possible to preserve anything like stability in the Tariff policy of any Protectionist nation. The Tariff is always in politics, always in process of change or modification upwards or downwards. In Spain, the process has gone on with a giddy rapidity that must have driven importers in that country to the verge of madness. The trendant result, however, has been toward great reduction in nearly all duties on foodstuffs.

With Other Neutrals

Of the other neutrals Switzerland was apparently in difficulties as early as January, 1915, in which month "the importation, sale, etc., of cereals (wheat, spelt, barley, rye, oats, maize), of the products resulting from the grinding thereof, and of fodder was reserved exclusively to the State." Another decree in October of that year added rice and rice products to the list; while in February, 1915, raw and refined sugar were taken over in a similar manner.

In Sweden the Customs Duties on wheat and wheat flour were suspended in December, 1914; while even in sparsely populated Norway the government was compelled early in 1916 to apply for power to suspend the duties on grain, meal, and potatoes. Thus from Sicily to the North Cape

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

A CLOSE FRATERNITY

Considerable criticism has been aroused in responsible English journals by the announcement in the House of Commons that the War Office has decided not to avail itself of the services of A. H. Barker, a manipulative surgeon, of national reputation. As we understand it this manipulative surgery is the same as the Osteopathy of this country, and the objection to its use is identical, namely that the close fraternity of the medical profession doesn't like it.

It seems that this particular practitioner has achieved such excellent results in his work that he has compelled the ungrudging admiration of some of the more liberal-minded of the regular surgeons and it is admitted that he has met with success where the ablest surgeons, working along orthodox lines, have failed.

The very pertinent question is being asked whether the soldiers have any right to be deprived of the peculiar services of Mr. Barker in order to pamper the obstinate conservatism of the medical faculty.

HEALTH OF CHILDREN

Country life has been so much extolled for its healthfulness that people are apt to rely upon it too much; to trust that somehow oxygen will remove adenoids, correct eye defects, straighten crooked limbs, and otherwise make the weak strong and able-bodied. So it is found that there are more physically defective children in the country than anywhere else, since medical inspection of city and town schools has become general. As a result, owing to the thoughtlessness of parents, many children grow up with a physical, and sometimes a mental handicap which they needlessly carry thru life. Could anything be more pitiful!

Two causes contribute to this neglect of the growing child. One is a very human shrinking from inquiring into things lest one should have one's worst fears confirmed. It is an unreasonable and unintelligent attitude, but very human. The second is ignorance of the symptoms of defects. It is very easy to take for granted that the child that is not positively ill is perfectly well, and yet nothing could be farther from the truth.

Adenoids are an insidious slow-moving menace which gradually cloud the intelligence and almost imperceptibly give the face a heavy dull expression. Eye-strain may undermine the nervous constitution of a child for years without any dramatic evidences of its existence. So the only safe course is eternal vigilance, and at the first evidence of headaches or nervousness or dullness let the child be given a thorough examination by a competent physician.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

APPLYING BEAVER BOARD

Dear Miss Beynon:—In looking thru this week's issue of The Guide I noticed a letter to you by J. L. Dilks, asking how to finish the walls of a house inside. This person asked if Beaver Board could be used without necessarily having strips. If I knew the person's address I would write direct but by giving it thru The Guide maybe many can profit from my experience in finishing inside the house with beaver board and still not having the joints showing. If the wall is eight feet high put V joint lumber on end four feet high. Then use Beaver Board lengthwise on top of this. This is how I have done my kitchen. I am only a bachelor, but even so, I like my place looking nice inside as well as out. In my bedroom I use the strips, as it does not matter so much in there. In fact, the strips are an improvement over the bare walls. Where a kitchen is only fourteen by sixteen, like mine, it means only one join to a side, and usually there is a door or a window somewhere along the side to which the join may come. In my kitchen I have only one join and that is hidden behind the kitchen cabinet. First, put a board about a foot high around the room. Then cut strips of V-joint lumber and set on end above this. Then put up the beaver board and put wainscoting cap all around just where the beaver board meets the V-joint lumber or wainscoting. The board around the floor may be stained and varnished dark oak and the wainscoting light oak. The cap may be painted white and with a white ceiling makes things nice and light. A dollar spent in a little varnish goes a long way

to help make things nice around a house. Hoping some others may benefit by this.

JUST A BACHELOR.

ADVERTISING NOT OBJECTIONABLE

Dear Miss Beynon:—I noticed in the last issue of The Guide the letter referring to "offensive advertising" in the mail order books. The writer says: "I believe every woman will agree with me," and I hasten to inform her that there is at least one woman who does not, and I am confident that there are others of like mind. I see nothing disgraceful in these books, no more than looking at a statue or bust of marble.

"As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he."

"Nothing is unclean of itself, save that to him who accounteth anything to be unclean, to him it is unclean."—Rom. 14, 14.

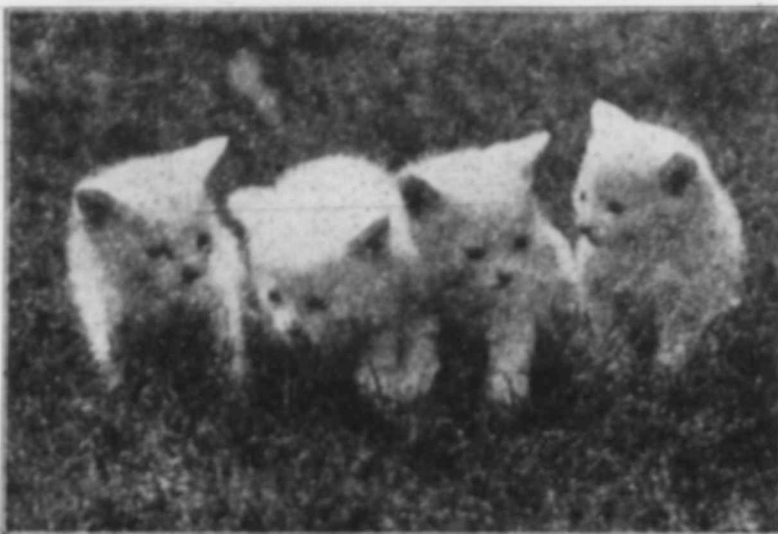
Modesty is perfectly right to have, but it must go hand in hand with common sense to be of any value.

Let us save our energies to correct the real evils and not the imaginary ones. Women of The Guide, what think ye?

"COMMON-SENSE."

CONSTIPATION IN CHILDREN

When a child past two is constipated, all articles of diet must be laxative. White bread must be replaced by bread, biscuits, and crackers made of the coarser grains, like graham, whole wheat, rye,



INVESTIGATING

cornmeal and bran. This does not mean that a child should be fed fresh biscuits and muffins made from these flours. All the bread-stuffs named can be dried in the oven precisely like white bread.

All milk given to constipated children should be fresh, never boiled. Milk toast, pap or gruels made with boiled milk are constipating. All gruels should be made with water and served with fresh milk.

In the preparation of desserts, light brown sugar or molasses should be used for sweetening instead of cane sugar. Brown Betty and other apple-puddings, steamed bread-puddings, and gingerbread made with molasses instead of cane sugar should be included on the list for constipated children.

The constipated child should have fruit three times a day, and, if a variety is offered, it will always be acceptable. Fresh fruit is better than cooked. All dried fruit must be washed, soaked, and cooked with special care; partially cooked dried fruit is difficult to digest. Blackberries are astringent and should never be given to a constipated child. Figs are a laxative and are valuable when fresh fruit is not obtainable. Orange juice should be given the constipated child once a day in season.

The constipated child should have green vegetables at least once a day and eat practically no potatoes. Broiled or roasted meat, carefully shredded, and meat juices are allowable, but soups and gravies thickened with wheat flour are barred.

The most important aid in the relief of constipation is pure water. Children past two should be trained to drink water plentifully between meals and to drink it slowly, not gulp it down. The first glass should come immediately on arising. It is very easy to inculcate the habit of stopping games twice during the morning and again in the afternoon for a glass of water. This gives the child a quart and a half pint between meals, which is suf-

ficient to flush the system. Start with a small mug. A full size glass may be too much for a young child. Children past six may have a sixth glass of water just before retiring, but this last drink is not good for a very young child as it may cause bed-wetting.

The selection of cereals for the constipated child is very important. The coarse grained cereals which require careful choking are best. Oatmeal porridge for breakfast to be served hot, should be made as follows: To one pint of boiling water, allow three tablespoonfuls of rolled or crushed oats; season with one quarter teaspoonful of salt and steam not less than two hours in a double boiler. This may be cooked at supper-time the night before and, if covered tightly, with plenty of hot water in lower vessel of the boiler, it can be reheated in the morning with excellent results. If, however, it is not tightly covered, or there is not sufficient water in the lower vessel, a crust will form over the top of the porridge, or it will lump and be unpalatable.

BILLY

Just why Billy, who gave every early indication of an intelligence beyond his years, should lag behind so in his studies was a mystery. As a baby he had been "shown off" with pride, and he had always acquitted himself well thru these ordeals. When his parents moved into the city they did so principally to secure for the boy a good schooling. Tho neither would have admitted it, there could be no doubt that their expectations of his scholastic achievement were not being fulfilled.

By the time Billy, near the wrong end of his class, had managed to scrape thru the third grade, three teachers had decided that the results of their efforts in his behalf were, to say the least, discouraging.

Furthermore, he was beginning to look stupid and tired. From an active child of four or five, untiring in his pursuit of mischief, he had become at eight more or less indifferent to games, less inquisitive than augured well for his future fund of information, altogether an uninteresting small boy—quite small, too, for his age, and pale.

During his first week in the fourth grade, something entirely out of the ordinary happened and even Billy's attention was held longer than usual. Two strangers came into the school-room, a man and a woman—the latter in the white uniform of a nurse. This was Billy's introduction to the school doctor and to many other things.

The reason was made clear, a few days later, when the school nurse called and had a long talk with his mother. The next afternoon Mrs. Robins took Billy to see the family doctor. Other examinations were made, and, much to Billy's disgust, he spent Saturday morning in bed and took several kinds of medicine on an empty stomach. It is reasonably certain that his stomach was empty, as he was allowed no breakfast.

The same performance took place the following Saturday. The only other change in Billy's daily life was brought about by a parental edict that there were to be no more barefoot afternoons and holidays. Shoes and stockings became the order of the day. "There may be nothing in this idea about hookworms and ground-itch, but we'll try it out, anyway," said his father, and he remained obdurate about the shoes.

All this happened in September. In January, after the liveliest Christmas that Billy remembered he brought home two "goods" and one "very good" on his report. By the time Spring came, "very goods" were quite common and "excellent" a frequent grading.

Word somehow got around that Billy's improved standing was due to two doses of medicine he had taken, early in the term, and, when little Frankie Brown, whose low marks were not due to the same cause at all, went to the school doctor one day and begged for "some of the same medicine Billy took," so he, too, could learn his lessons easier, the physician felt that the work was worth while.—By Chas. E. Terry, M.D., in The Delineator.

Jane, aged nine, always brings home very satisfactory reports from school, invariably getting "A" in Elementary Science.

Uncle Tom, looking over one of her reports the other evening, asked Jane just what Elementary Science meant.

"Well," said the little girl, hesitating a moment, "I'm not quite sure whether it is the study of wild animals or the insides of us."

Alberta

This is the 8th year of the Guide in continued growth for the United Farmers of Alberta. It is more all round. P. P. Westlock, Secretary, Calgary, Canada, Alberta, is again all round. Contributions for this page should be sent.

EXTRACTS FROM CIRCULAR No. 8
Your attention is requested to the following re insurance: A large number of inquiries have been received since the convention as to what was being done in connection with the resolution passed by the convention re mutual fire insurance in farming communities. The volume of correspondence on this subject has increased very greatly within the past few weeks as a result of a circular issued by the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which has started business in Edmonton since our convention in January. At the recent meeting of our Board of Directors I was instructed to advise all unions and members by circular, also thru the Alberta section of The Guide, that the principle of a strictly mutual fire insurance scheme for the farmers of this province had been endorsed by the convention, our Board of Directors had not as yet endorsed any particular company. Some further confusion had also been caused by the similarity in name and initials of our vice-president, J. W. Wood, who is president of the Edmonton company, and our president. The board instructed me to advise you that our president, H. W. Wood, does not hold office in this or any other mutual fire insurance company.

In regard to the general situation of mutual fire insurance, your board and executive have discussed this matter at every meeting since the convention but are still undecided as to just what would be the better plan to pursue. There is some indecision as to whether one large provincial company would be the proper plan or whether it would not be better to have three or four companies operating along standard lines and reinsuring with each other for mutual protection and strength. Either plan presents some difficulties so far as your central office is concerned. Mutual fire insurance is of a somewhat technical nature and as the business is not operated for profit, its success or otherwise depends entirely on the management and their experience and ability to operate the company on perfectly sound lines. Following our usual custom of being perfectly sure of our ground before we commit the association to any specific detail, your Board of Directors have not gone any further than the elongation of the principle to which they were committed by the convention. The Lacombe and Milk River Farmers' Mutual Companies have taken some steps towards possible amalgamation, but are at present waiting on a further announcement by your board of directors.

CORRECTION IN CONSTITUTION

In the rush and hurry of preparing copy for the printer we regret that Section three of the new constitution, Object of the Association, is not printed correctly. Mr. S. N. Dunham, author of the amendment to this section, advises us that it should be worded as follows:—
The Objects of the Association shall be the fostering and encouragement of co-operative effort to the end:

1. That the moral, intellectual and financial status of the farmer may be improved thereby;
 2. That the rural household may receive more of the necessities, comforts and conveniences of modern times, and rural life enriched and improved thereby;
 3. That the business of agriculture may receive the proper recognition that its importance justifies in provincial and national affairs;
 4. That the Dominion may perform to the best advantage the functions in the Empire, namely that of supplying foodstuffs, which in the economy of nature it is best fitted to perform.
- (b) In particular:
1. To further the interests of farmers and ranchers in all branches of agriculture, to promote the best methods of farm business; to seek to enlarge and increase our markets; to gather market information; to obtain by united efforts profitable and equitable prices for farm produce, and to secure the best and cheapest transportation.
 2. To study and teach the principles of co-operation and to promote the establishment of co-operative societies.
 3. To watch, influence and promote legislation relative to the objects specified in the preceding subsections 1 and 2 and to any other matter affecting the farmers' business, and to take any legitimate action necessary for this purpose.
 4. To promote social intercourse and the study of economic and social questions bearing on our interests as farmers.
 5. To settle disputes between members without recourse to law whenever possible.
 6. To take into consideration any member's case of grievance, hardship or litigation, and to defend our members as far as it may be just and possible.

WILL HOLD REGULAR MEETINGS

R. E. Adams, secretary of Sulphur Springs Local, No. 466, reports: Some time in the year 1912 I believe it was, a U.P.A. Union known as the Sulphur Springs Local was formed. For several years it went on, evening thruout the winter months several outbreaks or spasms of enthusiasm, which thruout the following summer months, when work came on again, generally died down to something resembling a whisper. During one of our first spasms we called all members to a "Ho!" and built ourselves a fine U.P.A. hall. During another we bought an organ and at the time of the next one a Women's Auxiliary was formed, or rather, the women were taken into the association in terms of complete equality with the men. Just now we are going thru a fourth awakening and at a recent meeting resolved as follows: That we would hold regular meetings thruout the coming year on the first and third Friday of each month, and that there would be social as well as business meetings.

At each one of these meetings we propose to have some major event such as speeches, debates, dances, etc., together with minor events such as songs, recitations, etc. To arrange this program an active committee of three, namely, Messrs. Bethuen and Richards and Miss C. Jordan were appointed, together with Mr. J. W. Wiley who will act as janitor or honorary member. Thru the kind instrumentality of Mr. P. P. Wood, bridge we were put in touch with the Extension Department of the University of Alberta, at Edmonton, who have signed a willingness to supply speakers on agricultural and other topics. Thru this department also we are hoping to arrange for lantern slides and other entertainments. From this time on we propose to be very much alive and instead, if the editor consents, to make our future doings known to the world at large thru the columns of this paper. I urge now on them, all those who observe these columns closely will have the extreme pleasure of watching our very great work.

THINGS MOVING AT KINSHILLA

D. R. Northwick, secretary, Kinshilla Local, No. 277, reports: A well attended meeting of members of the U.P.A. and shareholders in the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company was held on Saturday, March 24, with President Tanner in the Chair. A car of cedar knots and half a car of 450 Plymouth Kinder twice was placed on order. A circular letter from the central office, re Honor Roll and donations moved and carried that the secretary fill out the Honor Roll. As we are unable to ascertain the actual amount subscribed to relief funds in this district it was decided to leave the matter alone. It was moved and carried that the present law with regard to demerit cards be retained in its present form. It was decided to hold a fall fair this year in co-operation with the Women's Institute. The secretary was instructed to make arrangements to have Mr. McMillan, instructor in animal husbandry, deliver a lecture at our next meeting. It was also decided that this local support the effort of installing an agricultural school at Sledgeville. The secretary was instructed to write Dept. Watson, of the O.T.P., asking that an operator be placed at Kins-

hilla station. The question of grain prices for 1917 as offered by the British Government was discussed and the following resolution passed: That this local support the Canadian Council of Agriculture re stand taken in the offer of the British government for 1917 grain, and suggest the following: This local is of opinion that a graduated sliding scale, for five years of \$1.20 minimum at Port William for No. 1, as made to the British farmer would that favor with the western grain growers.

A SOCIAL MEETING

Geo. Balmer, secretary of Chairmont Lake Local, No. 75 reports: I beg to inform you that the above union held its usual monthly meeting on March 10 at which nearly all the members turned out, and many non-members, who I am pleased to say, are signing up fast. Considerable business was transacted in connection with the elevator and the selling of shares.

Will you please forward subscription forms to me for The Grain Growers' Guide as it is the intention of the members to order and renew their subscription thru the local union as per your Official Circular No. 3.

A concert and dance was held on March 7 and I am very pleased to say it was a decided success. A little over one hundred people were present and I am quite safe in saying it was the best ever held in this north country. The concert part of it could not be beaten and we certainly had a lively chairman, L. C. MacDonald, who is a lively Scotchman. Also an Utrictic myself I must hand it to the Scotch this time. He did so remarkably well that he was asked to act as chairman up at Stoksmith U.P.A. concert and dance. The supper and dance after the concert was certainly great. As someone remarked, if we could only have had our officials from Calgary we could have given them a good time. The proceeds were \$44.50.

We taxed the gentlemen \$15 cents each. It was not a money making affair but a social proposition, principally got up with the object of getting the farmers together. Everybody went away well satisfied and wanting to know when we were going to give another, which we hope to do in the near future. Our union is prospering well. We have over 600 members now.

SAVED \$1.00 A SPOOL ON WIRE

When forwarding a money order recently to the central office for \$26.00, being dues for 1917, K. H. Keith, secretary of Strathmore Heights Local, No. 154, reported: We have just held our last meeting for this quarter and would like to mention the outstanding things accomplished. First and most important is the fact that we have just completed the orders for a carload of wire at a saving to our farmers of approximately \$1.00 per eighty foot spool on the basis of retail prices here. Another important event is the erection of a hall for our use, which is everything to a local union. These two events, plus the ever increasing interest shown by our members in the work are our achievements for the first quarter of 1917.

BUSY WITH RED CROSS WORK

On January 4, the ladies of Maple and Kinross districts met at the home of Mrs. H. H. Hendley and organized a branch of the U.P.W.A. They had a very enjoyable and successful meeting, which resulted in ten members. Since then, two more very successful meetings have been held, and the membership is now twenty-three. The main subject of the meetings, so far, after business is over, has been Red Cross work. They are doing sewing thru the Red Cross Society of Ponoka. They are also preparing for a U.P.W.A. Booth which they expect to have at a bazaar which the Red Cross Society of Ponoka are holding in May. A motion has been passed that each one present at the meeting is to pay ten cents for the lunch, proceeds to go to the Red Cross

This branch has been saved the Maple Club.

GOOD MEETING OF KILO LOCAL

A. S. Ongland, secretary of Kilo Local No. 59, reports:—On Friday, March 2 a basket social was held in Kilo school-house for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund. At the same time the following speakers were called for the purpose of forming a local of the U.P.A. in the Kilo district, viz: Mr. K. Watson of Provost, and Messrs. A. C. Muir and W. Farquharson of Eye Hill. Music and songs were furnished by the Misses Hagen.

A local was formed and the following 17 members were enrolled: Thorvald Hoogen, Morris Knutson, Thos. Hoogen, M. Ormstrong, S. E. Ongland, Ed. Dahl, Ole Pederson, Clarence Knutson, Andrew Platton, Olav Brakeland, Louis Knutson, A. S. Ongland, Goodwin Knutson, Lars Hovind, Ole Hauvre, also Ivar Kolstad and Ernest E. Smith who transferred from Eye Hill Local No. 533.

The following officers elected: President, Andrew Platton; Vice-president, S. E. Ongland; Secretary, A. E. Ogland; Directors, Louis Knutson, Thorvald Hoogen, Ole Pederson and Ed. Dahl.

FORM SHIPPING ASSOCIATION

A. H. Brown, secretary of Westlock Local Union No. 433, reports:—Yesterday J. H. Hutchison of the livestock department of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. Ltd., addressed a meeting of the U.P.A. at Westlock. We had over 25 members present. The result was the formation of a livestock shipping association at this point. L. H. Pettit of Westlock is president and the secretary is Alex. McGregor of Westlock. Everyone seemed to be enthusiastic over the formation of this association and as Westlock is one of the largest stock shipping points in the north country, it should prove to be of very material benefit to the farmers. We have already 40 paid up members of the U.P.A. for the year 1917 and have just commenced. We hope before the summer is over to pull that number to 100.

Mr. H. Greenfield, who was our delegate to the convention at Edmonton gave us a good report of the discussions there.

We have a great number of farmers around here who are beginning to see more and more the good results of co-operation and I am pretty sure you can expect to see Westlock one of your best locals in the north country.

GARDEN PLAIN ELEVATOR OFFICERS

R. W. Moore, secretary of Garden Plain Local Union No. 316, reports:—The annual meeting of this local was held last Saturday, February 24, at 3 p.m. Owing to the enthusiasm for overseas forces, holidays on the three northern limit for Northern States and Eastern and Western Canadian points, this union has been more or less handicapped for the holding of an annual meeting in January.

Wonderful changes have taken place in 12 months, and especially since the war many gaps are noticed in the organization which makes it difficult to have the union solidly combined to meet the requirements and set dates just as they really should be. But the attendance at the annual meeting was fairly in spite of the terrible cold weather and the hardest winter we have ever experienced for many years.

Local No. 316 was called to order by President J. Campbell. Following the roll call, the election of new officers took place for the year 1917, with the following results: President, J. H. Simon; Vice-president, John Campbell; Secretary-Treasurer, R. W. Moore; Assistant Secretary, C. A. Mansfield; Directors, Geo. Claypool, G. Hunter, D. Calkins, John Grixham, P. A. Kennedy, W. M. Wagner. Other members were appointed on various committees such as social and dates committees, etc.

A BAYN'S REPORT

A. Bide, of Ban Accord, director for Edmonton constituency, has been attending a number of organizational meetings at Beedford, Lamont, Tyde, Lepail, Cochrane and many others. His reports indicate that generally the locals are holding their own and that considerable enthusiasm is in evidence at a number of points.

CENTRAL BOARD MEETS

A full meeting of the Central Board was held at the Head Office of the Association on Friday and Saturday, March 30 and 31, with every one of the twenty-three members in attendance. A large amount of valuable work was accomplished and a number of important matters dealt with. Director C. M. W. Emery of Assiniboia gave a very interesting and exhaustive report regarding a case of special interest which had been brought to the attention of the Central. The complaint in this instance is that on the closing of the hospital formerly in operation at that point a boy was discharged and allowed to go home unattended and without proper notice of his approaching discharge having been given to his parents, that the lad in question suffered a relapse from want of care and supervision and finally died. The mother of the boy seeks to fix responsibility upon the doctors who were in charge of the hospital. The matter was submitted to the Association's solicitor for advice.

The Board gave a unanimous endorsement to the action of the Canadian Council of Agriculture in connection with the offer of the Federal government to take over the entire surplus of the 1917 wheat crop on a basis of \$1.39, f.o.b. Fort William, for No. 1 Northern wheat, the consensus of opinion being that unless other productive industries are brought under similar regulation such a commandeering of wheat would be discrimination against western agriculture; that the only excuse for setting a price which may be justifiable is that by setting a liberal minimum price, production might be slightly stimulated and that so far as the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association is concerned it is willing to take its chances on the open market in competition with the world. The Board, by resolution, asked President Maharg to prepare an article to be given to the press, setting forth the attitude of the organized farmers of the province on this question.

Many matters of vital importance arising out of the offer of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company to undertake distribution of agricultural supplies from warehouses at local points throughout the province and generally to lend its capital, machinery and organization to the perfecting of this service of co-operative distribution so extensively developed by the association during the past three years, received careful and exhaustive attention. The executive reported to the Board of Directors an outline of a tentative agreement which had been arrived at between it and the board of the Elevator Company. This agreement proved fully satisfactory to the board and does not contemplate that the Central of the association shall go entirely out of trading, but that such commodities as can be handled to greater advantage for our people thru the machinery and organization of the Elevator Company will be so handled. The agreement assures the fullest protection of the interests of the locals of the association which are engaged in trading whether incorporated or not and assures the return thru the association to its locals for distribution on a patronage basis of the profits of this business in the truly British co-operative method. It is altogether probable that a meeting of the shareholders' representatives of the Elevator Company will be convened at deal finally with this proposed agreement.

Coal Supplies.

One of the most important problems dealt with was that of securing coal supplies for the fall and winter of 1917-18. It will not be possible for the Co-operative Elevator Company to construct any large number of coal sheds in time to take deliveries of coal during the summer months of June, July and August, but unless the locals all over the province can take a considerable percentage of their requirements in coal during the three months named, there is now no doubt that there will be no possibility of supplying them with all that they require when the rush season comes on next fall. The coal situation is fully as acute in the east as it is in the west so that there is every likelihood that little, if any, Pennsylvania coal can be shipped to Western Canada next season. There will therefore be a more than usual demand for western mined coal and there

is scarcely any possibility of materially increasing the output. The board therefore decided to do its utmost to impress upon the members of the association everywhere the imperative need of taking delivery of at least half its coal requirements during June, July and August, and to point out to them the very grave peril which they will otherwise be facing.

The board also dealt with the binder twine situation and closed a contract for an additional quantity of twine which, having been made for export to a European country was released for domestic consumption because of the exceeding difficulty of securing ocean tonnage for its conveyance across the Atlantic. The secretary read a letter from The Grain Growers' Grain Company in which notice is given that that company has cancelled its arrangement to supply the association with machinery and stated that on account of this action of the company the central is not now in position to accept orders for machinery from its locals or members. It was decided that since The Grain Growers' Grain Company has seen fit to take this action the association should seek for other sources of supply of farm machinery and that the executive shall investigate the feasibility of manufacturing machinery in order to supply the requirements of our people.

Dealing with the question of what steps the association as a body should take to give effect to the Farmers' National Political Platform which was adopted at the annual convention, the board decided that the secretary should communicate with all candidates for election to the Federal House, ascertain their attitude towards this platform and give publicity to their replies. The following resolution was also passed: "That this board recommends that in any Federal constituency where candidates for election have not been nominated or where no existing candidate will pledge himself as outlined in the previous resolution, those who support the National Farmers' Political Platform call a convention, elect a candidate of their own and undertake to finance his election without aid from other interests."

The board instructed the executive to secure a departmental head for the organization department as aforesaid in the annual report of the executive to the convention.

Grain Growers' Sunday was fixed for May 27 and all locals will be circularized asking that each make an effort to secure a special address in all the churches on that day dealing particularly with the ethical value of the Grain Growers Association's movement.

A grant of \$2,000 was made from the balance of the funds of the Patriotic Acre Fund to the British Sailors' Relief Fund.

J. B. M.

CLUB ALL IMPLEMENT ORDERS

To the Executive Committee, G.G.A. of Saskatchewan:—Owing to the fact that the credit system is not satisfactory for farmers and is too expensive, in buying implements we, the Grain Growers of Amelia, do hereby resolve that the executive committee of Saskatchewan consider the following resolution:

(1) That the secretary act as implement agent for each local, and have notes and all printed matter to carry on the selling of implements. That the secretary receive all orders, same to be brought before a business committee of three, besides the secretary, to consider orders sent to the central by the secretary; the purchaser to sign the notes; the local to go good for same, after being examined and the bank to finance same; the cash to be sent to the Central, which at a given time would take all orders, involving hundreds of thousands of dollars, using the cash in a large order form in place of local orders, and purchasing in the cheapest way.

This, we, the Grain Growers of

Amelia, think will gradually do away with collector, as the local secretary would be among the purchasers—and would have the power to collect, take securities and see that the notes were paid that the local goes good for. We would also do away with salesmen, agents and agents' profits, travelling expenses and collectors, also compound interest, and save the farmer and help him keep his land and property. Each local, situated in each town, in time would handle repairs or have each local secretary sell them direct, instead of by order.

We, the Amelia Grain Growers, therefore hope to see this matter considered, for which we thank you in advance.

A. P. BROWN,
Secretary, Amelia G.G.A., Sask.
Signed this 14th day of March, 1917:
EDGAR EVENSON, President.
A. P. BROWN, Secretary.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP CERTIFICATES

During the last few weeks we have sent out from the central office some eight hundred certificates which are now adorning the homes of life members of the association in all parts of the province. Several hundreds of these were framed before being shipped, at the moderate cost of one dollar. We are anxious that as many of the certificates as possible should go out as framed certificates, otherwise there is a danger that they will be allowed to lie around until they become soiled and unfit for framing. This would be a great pity as the certificate is a real work of art, designed by one of our own Grain Growers. One of these certificates hung on the wall of at least one farm house in every district would be a powerful missionary for the cause for which the association stands. Some day the great world struggle will end; when, we do not know. It may be soon or it may be late; but when the end does come, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association must be prepared to take its part in the great work of reconstruction—which must take place. The greater the number of life members, the stronger the association will be. The stronger the association, the greater the part it will be able to play. We therefore ask each life member who has not yet received his certificate to send in an order for a frame, which, now that the rush is over, can be executed in a few day's time, and let it do its work, as it will, if given the chance in persuading other members to "go and do likewise."

If you do not want a frame, write us all the same, giving your correct name and address (printed) so that no errors may be made in filling in the certificates. Every life member is entitled to a certificate free, the charge of one dollar being merely for the frame.—S.W.Y.

OUTSIDERS AT MEETINGS

Central Secretary:—Kindly inform me as to the liberty we should extend to outsiders to attend our meetings. The case being this—the town business men and the board of trade members are asking us that we inform them of our meetings so they may attend with us. Now we do not hesitate to explain to them for what purpose the Grain Growers' Association is organized, but there are many things we do not want to let them handle or do for us. What I want to know is this: How much should we accommodate them without letting them do us any harm or injury? Should we exclude them altogether?

A LOCAL SECRETARY.

Answer: Regarding outsiders attending your meetings, it is entirely within your own power to do as you like in this connection. I see no reason why you should allow any outsiders to attend any of your meetings where business is to be discussed. You could advertise once in a while that you would hold public meetings where only such matters as social intercourse, debates, literary effort, entertainments, concerts or dances would be taken up, but I do

Saskatchewan

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not think that you should permit any of the business men in town, or anyone except your own members, and possibly visiting farmers whom you hope to make members, to attend any of your meetings where business is to be discussed. No other kind of business organization would throw its business meetings open to the general public and there is no reason why an association of the Grain Growers should do so. Your meetings will not be public meetings unless you announce them as such.

CENTRAL SECRETARY.

SUCCESSFUL SOCIAL AT IDALEEN

The following is a clipping taken from the Idaleen local paper:

"The box social and dance given under the auspices of the Idaleen Grain Growers' Association in the school house in that district on Friday night, March 2, proved a wonderfully successful event. The music provided by the Sovereign Orchestra was excellent and all had a most enjoyable time. The proceeds amounted to \$298.50 from the boxes and lunches. A quilt made by the Ladies' Auxiliary of the association, brought \$35, making a grand total of \$333.50, of which \$315.75 goes toward the Belgian Relief Fund, the balance being taken up by expenses. The Idaleen Grain Growers have reason to be proud of the success that attended their patriotic endeavor, in raising so large a sum for relief of the suffering Belgians."

ANOTHER RED CROSS DONATION

Central Secretary:—Kindly accept the enclosed \$22 for the use of the Red Cross Fund. Of this \$10 is the proceeds of a dance held for that purpose. The remainder is contributed by the Lac Vert auxiliary. Mrs. Lyons, of Lac Vert, has been the main worker for this amount and her efforts are worthy of no small amount of encouragement.

P. HEUGH,
Sec.-Treas., Lac Vert G.G.A.

TAKE OVER HARDWARE

Central Secretary:—Please accept our best thanks for the efforts of the Central Office to help us in our meeting yesterday. We were delighted to have Mr. Maharg with us and altogether we had a most interesting and instructive time.

We were able to carry thru our scheme of taking over the Waseca Hardware Company's business, and have promises for a considerable amount of new capital. Thanking you for the help you have given us.

H. K. FARLEY,
Sec., Waseca G.G.A.

PATRIOTIC BOX SOCIAL

Central Secretary:—Kindly find enclosed money order for \$70.00, for the Red Cross Society, being the proceeds of a box social and dance held on New Years night, by the members of the Banbury local. An enjoyable evening was spent and not the least part of the enjoyment was the idea that the proceeds might help "somebody's son" at the front who might be suffering to uphold the traditions of the British flag.

JNO. W. LEAKE,
Sec., Banbury Local.

GETTING A FERRY

Central Secretary:—In reply to your letter of the 3rd instant, re our ferry crossing, I am directed to express the thanks of our members and to inform you I received a reply from the Hon. A. P. McNab, himself, stating the matter had been handed to the Highway Department. The very prompt reply, the nature of it, and the letter of the Hon. Minister, himself, gave lively satisfaction and was an additional proof, if such were needed, of the great influence our association, as a body wields.

E. D. COTTER, Secy.-Treas.
Lily Plain Local.

BIG CHEQUE FROM SNAKEBITE

Central Secretary:—Please find enclosed check for \$302.50, being amount raised by Women's Section Snakebite G.G. Local, for the benefit of the Red Cross Fund. Kindly forward said amount to that society.

MRS. H. B. FITZMAURICE, Sec.

Manitoba

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

ADVANCED LEGISLATION

The annual meeting of the Oakville branch was held on November 23 last, with a good attendance. The officers elected decided to hold meetings regularly throughout the winter. They recognized the necessity of making these meetings helpful, interesting and practical, which with the help of the members they have consistently endeavored to do. The result is that the season as a whole has been a very successful one. The assembly room was filled to capacity at nearly every meeting, and more meetings were held than were at first decided upon.

The present membership is sixty-four, which is an increase over the three years immediately preceding, but somewhat under the figure of 1912-13. There is reason, however, to hope that it will prove much more permanent. To date there has been no special appeal personally for membership, nearly all having joined voluntarily and thru the public appeal of the meetings held. There are still a number in the district who should be found in our ranks, and if they can be induced to join without being personally urged so much the better. But the membership should be increased and the branch is looking forward to being more aggressive along that line in future. The Ladies' Auxiliary has a membership of nearly forty and is doing good work educationally and also in patriotic and philanthropic service.

During the season a number of outside speakers addressed the branch, among whom were Hon. Edward Brown, Messrs. Smith and Scott of The Grain Growers' Grain Company, Principal Reynolds of the Agricultural College and Reeve Muir of the Portage municipality. One of the objects of the association is to develop local speakers and workers, and this it is gratifying to note is being successfully accomplished both in the Ladies' Auxiliary and among the men. The spirit of good-fellowship and co-operation has been in evidence in all the meetings held, and the success attained has in no small degree been attributable to the initiative and unflinching energy of the president, C. H. Bursell and the vice-president, W. V. Anderson. The activities of the past winter have certainly given the association better standing in the community and made it more of a power for good than ever before.

The meeting of March 24 was one of special significance and importance. It was the feeling of the members generally that a membership fee of \$1.50 would be necessary to carry on the work properly, but the matter will be further discussed at a later meeting. A resolution was passed asking the rural council to control traffic on the roads to the full extent of its power, and to make anyone who puts an excessively heavy load on an ordinary farm wagon liable for damages to roads. There was considerable discussion as to placing a candidate in the field if necessary for the next federal election, the argument being that we have been working for certain reforms for a long time, we have now a national political platform and if our work is not to be in vain we must have a representative who will endeavor to put that platform into effect.

The following resolution was passed and directed to be sent to Premier Norris and our local member, E. A. McPherson:

"Resolved that whereas the Grain Growers' Association having placed itself on record as being strongly in favor of the right of recall, and whereas the present local government refused to pass this bill at the last session, and whereas the initiative and referendum which was a prominent plank in the platform of this government when it last sought office has been found unconstitutional, and whereas Mr. Norris pledged that in the event of such finding he would avail himself of means to have the necessary amendments made which would make it constitutional, and whereas the government has made no apparent effort to have this pledge fulfilled; we, the members of the Oakville branch of the Grain Growers' Association strongly renege this government, believing that in its attitude toward these reforms it is failing to serve the best interests of the people."

HENDERS AT STRATHCLAIR

The Strathclair Branch of the Grain Growers' Association held a very successful entertainment on Tuesday evening, March 20. In spite of very bad roads the hall was filled to its full capacity. President Henders was present and gave a very able address on the general work and aims of the movement. He touched on the rapid growth of the farmers' associations throughout the western provinces and on the greater independence of thought and action which has resulted. He gave a summary of the meetings held by the Canadian Council of Agriculture in connection with the proposal to fix the price of the wheat crop for 1917, giving reasons for their action and showing the earnest and serious consideration which had characterized their dealing with the matter.

Touching the international world crisis with which our nation and the Empire have important relationships he earnestly advised the young men who are still in Canada to weigh carefully their reasons for decision as to their individual action. If they feel they can help the Empire as well by serving in the production of food he said "stay here." If not, his advice was to respond to the urgent call for men to serve in the stern field of conflict. The address was illustrated with marked interest thruout.

Mr. R. Dalgaard, president of the Marquette District Association gave a short address on the work of the Grain Growers' Association. He emphasized the importance of the women's vote in the next election and expressed the conviction that none of them would be bought by a bottle of whiskey. Rev. J. Reid likened the work of the Grain Growers to that of the minister in that they both sowed seed, and that both must be careful that it is good seed which they sow. When the seed is sown the sowers must wait in patience the coming of the harvest.

A good program of songs, instrumental, etc., was rendered, and a five act play handled by local talent was remarkably well rendered and highly appreciated. Following the program, lunch was served by the wives of the Grain Growers and the national anthem brought to a close a very pleasant and profitable evening. The monetary proceeds of the gathering amounted to \$55, and after defraying expenses \$42 was handed over to the Red Cross Society.

PROTEST AGAINST PRICE FIXING

At a special meeting of the Carrick Grain Growers' Association, held on March 31, the following resolution proposed by J. J. Anderson and seconded by Wm. Stobbie was unanimously carried:

"That this association protests against the proposal to have a spread price or flat price put upon the export wheat from the 1917 crop. For the government to attempt to put a comparatively low price upon this wheat, and allow manufacturers to increase from time to time the prices of all those commodities which are absolutely necessary to the farmer in the production of the crop is, in our opinion, nothing more or less than a travesty of justice, and would put the farmer in the unhappy position of growing grain at a loss. We think nearly all farmers would be quite willing to take chances on the prices for the 1917 crop in the then accessible markets of the world with the assurance of ample returns as evidently wheat at present prices cannot be considered above its relative value.

"Farmers' associations should not be slow to recognize this proposed action as another attempt to boost the cause of the manufacturers at the expense of the farmers, a policy which has hitherto unfortunately been too often pursued. At present, manufacturers are allowed almost any latitude in the matter of profits and why farmers should be singled out is probably best understood by the originators of the scheme. The

government would best show a desire to reduce the cost of living by first controlling the prices of necessary articles such as farm machinery, etc., which are at present too high, and also fixing a minimum and maximum scale of wages for farm help, as they would then have some reasonable argument in favor of the proposal to control wheat prices."

BRANCH ORGANIZED AT DECKER

At a meeting of the farmers of the Decker district held on March 15, on the motion of Chas. Brooks and F. Wyatt, a branch of the Grain Growers' Association was formed at Decker. Chas. Brooks was appointed president for 1917 and Jno. Whyte, vice-president. F. N. Davidson was appointed secretary-treasurer. J. Norton, J. Johnston, H. Rosenberger, E. Lawa, F. Wyatt and Wm. Whyte will act as a Board of Directors.

At the above meeting F. Simpson (central board of directors) and Mr. Smith of Shoal Lake were present and rendered good service in the organization of this branch. We hope in the near future to hear of a strong organization at this point. They start out with 16 new members and four who have transferred, and will no doubt add to this number at each meeting. Many of the farmers are now realizing that they must be linked up with the farmers' movement if they are to come into their own. Organization is in the air and farmers require this concerted action as much, if not more than any other business carried on by intelligent men. Our good wishes are extended to this new branch.—R.C.H.

FIVE CARLOADS STOCK SHIPPED

The Vidir Branch held its annual meeting in Vidir Hall, on February 27. There was a very good attendance and a very successful and satisfactory year's work was reviewed. The spirit of co-operation and neighborliness is abroad in the community in a marked degree and the twenty-five members of the association have worked together loyally. Opportunity was taken of the large attendance to discuss a number of topics of general and association interest. During the year five carloads of livestock were shipped by the members issuing in each case very satisfactory. Binder twine, wire and other commodities were purchased, effecting considerable saving. The association is looking forward to a still better year in 1917 and to an enlargement of the scope of its operations both in selling and in purchasing. John Sigurdson was re-elected president; Gunnar Einarson, vice-president and Rowley Frederickson, secretary. The 1916 board of directors was also re-elected. Thus with an official staff of tried worth and sustained by the confidence of the membership, the branch looks forward to taking a worthy place among the supporters of the movement in this new year.

WANT AN ELEVATOR

The deterrent influences of a stormy day and an auction sale in the neighborhood were unable to prevent the meeting of the Elm Bank branch on March 17 from being an unqualified success. There was a good attendance and an A1 meeting was held.

G. Anderson, C. H. Jarvis and Oscar Qually were appointed a committee to visit Elm, Man., in the hope of organizing there a branch association. By request F. J. Dixon, M.L.A. was present and delivered a telling address on Free Trade. He made it abundantly clear that the farmers and the common people would benefit immensely by the abolition of the present tariff.

A petition asking The Grain Growers' Grain Company to erect an elevator at Decatur (the shipping point for the district) is being circulated in the vicinity and is being largely signed.

The officers of the Elm Bank branch

for the current year are as follows: president, C. A. Fossay; vice-president, J. Monkhouse; secretary-treasurer, A. Nentwig; directors, Messrs. Qually, Anderson, Shanks, Kelly, Flodden and Shirliff.

The branch is alive and alert and looking forward to a successful year's work in the various activities of the movement.

LABORERS FOR FARMS

Since the one cent per mile fare for farm laborers was inaugurated on March 1, the Dominion and Provincial immigration officers have sent 1,405 laborers to Manitoba farms. According to the statistics sent from the St. Paul office 143 men were sent from there for Manitoba work while another 79 were sent from Duluth. Of these men 94 actually went to Manitoba farms, the remainder going further west. 75 Americans were sent to Manitoba destinations by the provincial office and 19 by the Dominion office. The majority of the Americans handled at immigration hall by Dominion officials chose destinations in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Virde branch had an unusually interesting meeting on March 31. The attendance was above the average and discussion of farmers' problems was unusually interesting and helpful. The spirit of democracy and interest in community affairs is unquestionably growing. The seed grain and farm help problems were threshed out at considerable length. A resolution was passed endorsing the Farmers' Platform issued by the Canadian Council, and another endorsing the action of the council in regard to the fixing of a price for the 1917 wheat crop. The Virde branch is alive and alert and is looking forward to a good year's work.

At a recent meeting of the Cameron branch association the following motion was presented by J. R. Gugin, seconded by J. W. Halpenny and carried with the direction that a copy be forwarded to the Minister of Trade and Commerce:

"Whereas no action has been taken by the government to control the wages of farm laborers, nor the prices of any of the branches of manufactures which influence the cost of production of wheat nor to limit the cost of transportation therefore we protest against any set price for wheat unless such price is at least as high as that recommended by the Canadian Council of Agriculture."

The Springhill branch gave an evening to the discussion of the Farmers' Platform recently and after free expression of opinion gave it unanimous endorsement. At the same meeting a resolution was passed objecting on general principles to the government setting a price on the 1917 wheat crop.

Secretary Denoon of the Birnie G.G.A. forwards a money order of \$15.75 and states they have a total membership (paid up) of 67 at the present time. They are to be congratulated on having such a live organization which speaks well for their energetic officers.

The Bale St. Paul Grain Growers' Association is losing their capable secretary, Fred Neff, who has been the secretary since the branch was organized and done excellent work. Mr. Chris Sealife has been appointed to the position and this week has remitted the sum of \$25.50 for membership dues for this year. Bale St. Paul is in the Eustache district.

A branch of the Grain Growers' Association was recently formed in the Swan River district and named Egilson. Their secretary writes for literature this week as they wish to take up the educational side of the work as well as the economic benefits. This is a step in the right direction and augurs well for the future of the movement in the Egilson association.

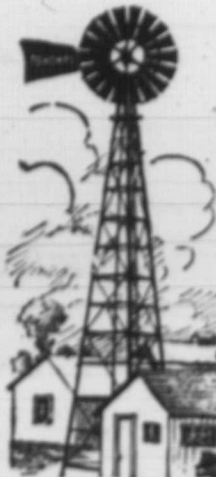
Secretary Hugh J. Wallace of the Goodlands Association reports that they have a paid up membership of 51 members. They have still time to add to their numbers thru the balance of the year and may prove a rival to some of our branches who have heretofore headed the list in large membership roll.

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The Mail Bag

AN OPEN FORUM

This page is maintained to allow a free discussion of all questions vital to western farmers. Up to the limit of space letters will be published giving both sides of all such questions. It is not possible to publish all letters received, but an effort will be made to select those most fairly representing different views. Short letters will be given preference. All letters must be accompanied by name and address of writer, this not necessarily for publication. Unused letters will be returned if accompanied by postage.

FOOD TAX A CRIME

Editor, Guide:—Public opinion and public sentiment is no uncertain sound is making itself felt with the great plain people and making them think as they never thought before. This is just as it should be. If we can get the great plain people to think more seriously as to the why of the ever increasing cost of living there will be something done. When the great plain people will make a proper study of the present methods of taxation then they will find the why of the ever increasing cost of living. True, war conditions have considerable effect on the cost of living at the present time, but by far the greatest cause is to be found in rising land values, the ever increasing cost of working land, and the ever increasing cost of everything we must buy in order that we may work land accounts for at least 75 per cent. of the high cost of living. Then what is most important to all concerned—what is the cause of land rising in value and the cause of the rise of all commodities necessary to successful farming? The answer to this is the crux of the whole matter and the answer is to be found altogether in the question of taxation. It is because we have an insane method of taxation based on injustice, which has created the most complete system of legalized stealing the world has ever seen. All men must know, if not, they should know, that there are just two sources from which the revenue necessary to meet the legitimate demands of the country can come. The first should be the taxing of natural resources, including all lands that have value, all mineral lands, timber lands, water powers, harbor privileges that are now in use and a graduated income tax, taking from those sources by means of direct taxation all the revenue necessary to meet the demands of the country and by this means we rob nobody. The second source is the taxing of industry which is the product of labor, that of course, is taxing labor itself, the tiller of the soil, the wage earner and every description of labor, and the higher the price of land the higher the tax necessary to pay interest or rent on invested capital, it matters not whether it is interest on invested capital, or interest on mortgage or a straight cash rent. Interest on land mortgage is simply rent paid for the use of land, and 80 per cent. of our farms are under mortgage.

To collect the revenue necessary for federal purposes from labor or industry means speculation in land. It enables the speculator to buy land and hold it out of use, and as the population increases the value of land increases result, the land owner is able to live without working and is able to get rich without working by increasing land values. Since it is increased population that creates value, surely it would be just to take that value into the public treasury for the benefit of the community. And further, by collecting revenue by taxing commodities, the produce of labor, as we do under the present system, we tax the producer to the extent of at least 30 per cent of his total purchases. For instance, if the farmer's purchases during the year were \$500, he gets in that case \$500 worth of goods and \$300 worth of tariff or protection. The public treasury gets out of this \$300 only \$75 and the protected interests get \$225. If any man living can show that the above is not a correct statement of the facts he will confer a favor on the general public. The statement has been made time and again by the ablest statesmen in the land, not confined to one political party and never has been contradicted that 25 per cent. to 30 per cent of the tariff collected is the most that reaches the public treasury. The above statements should make it clear what indirect and invisible taxation costs the country. It is system that robs the mass for the benefit of a

class. How can it be otherwise than that we should have increased cost of living.

There is one way to stop increasing the cost of living and only one way, and that is to stop the indirect and invisible methods of taxation, and adopt the direct and visible methods of getting revenue by taxing land and natural resources. By this means we will get this result, that the farmer whose purchases are \$900 annually, and that amount will come close to being correct when we take the average of the large farmer and the small farmer into account—the statement has been made by a number of able economists in the last year that the tariff is an annual tax on every farmer in the Dominion of Canada on the average not less than \$300. This statement must be considered as correct as nearly as it is possible to get figures. But under a sane system of taxation based on justice he would get the goods for \$600 and he would have \$300 left. Then we would add \$75 to his present land taxes and put \$225 into the farmer's pocket rather than into the pockets of the protected interests. In other words, take a half section farmer, and suppose his present land tax is \$100, add the \$300 he now pays under the invisible tax, and his total tax amounts to \$400 under the present system. But with a fair method of taxation such as is proposed, he would still have his present \$100 municipal tax to pay, add to that the \$75 that reaches the public treasury and his total tax is \$175. Take \$175 from \$400 and \$225 remains for the producer more than he is getting now. Surely this amount left in the farmers' pockets who produce it should do the country as much good or more good than that amount going to the protected interests who did not produce it. And best of all it will immediately stop land speculation and will immediately stop the rising price of land, and will immediately lower the cost of commodities necessary to the working of the land. It will make land easier to get; it will encourage men to work land; it will help to stop men leaving the land and encourage men to go to the land. Men leaving the land and men not going back to the land is one of the causes of the high cost of living.

I am sorry to hear so many men say, and some that are in high stations, that if you give these men land for nothing they would not go to the land. But give them a fair chance, reduce the cost of land, make it easier to go on land, and reduce the cost of working land, and we will find that the men on the land will stay there and a larger proportion of those not on land will go there. The high cost of living is to a great extent the result of insufficient men on the land. The reason there are not more men on the land is because of an unjust method of taxation, which forces the price of land to rise and increases the cost of working the land. Now we all know those statements to be correct and we all know that those conditions will not be changed until they are changed by the great plain people. Now I believe that for the first time in our history we have in the platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture a platform which should cement the agricultural class and the laboring class and ordinary business men to help each other in getting men to sit in the federal house who will be willing to pledge themselves to stand solid behind that platform. We must get closer together and reduce the cost. It can be done and now is the time, and there is to-day evidence of great discontent as to speculation in food supplies, more particularly it is so in regard to wheat. Well, if it is a sin to speculate in wheat which is the product of man, then what kind of a sin must it be for man to speculate in land which was not produced by man

and without which we cannot produce wheat. Land has been so arranged and placed here by Divine Providence and made productive by the sunshine and the rain for the use of all men in their time that each and all might by their labor produce the necessities of life without hindrance of any man so long as they are law abiding citizens. Nowhere can we find any authority from Divine Right that some men might monopolize the use of the earth for their own benefit to the detriment of others. The only just claim any man living or dead ever had to the earth was to his just portion that is necessary for his existence, of course governed at all times by the just rights of his brother.

Let us get busy and stop monopolization of land; let us stop speculation in land by a sane method of taxation, and we will change the high cost of living to a downward course, war or no war. The stopping of the present war will not bring men back to the land. No, that could only be done by removing the tax from industry to land values. Is it not a fact that while we hear so much about getting men on the land from men in high stations, we at the same time find those same men favorable to conditions that will have a tendency to increase the price of land. How any man can imagine that to raise the price of land will induce men to work land is beyond comprehension nor will it have any effect in the price we will receive for our wheat when the war is over.

President Wilson had the right ring in his war message to Congress last week. He will finance the war by an equitable method of taxation. At least one great man offers the true solution based on justice.

JOHN KENNEDY.

Winnipeg.

SHOULD REGULATE ALL LINES

Editor, Guide:—We are pleased to see the stand The Guide is taking about fixing the price of wheat by the government. To fix a limit or maximum price on the farmers' wheat and let all other producers and manufacturers go it as they please, as they are now doing, is certainly the limit in the way of class legislation. It is tying the farmers' hands and letting all others go free.

If it is right to limit the price on the farmers' wheat it is also right to apply the same rule to all other products, manufactured as well as agricultural.

If the government will carry this clear thru and take in all commodities, manufactured as well as agricultural, then we farmers will not complain, providing the same be done in an impartial manner. I have been talking to some of my neighbors who say that if the above regulation apply only to farmers that they will not get in the acreage that they otherwise would, but will summerfallow more.

W. F. COOK.

Clareholm, Alta.

SET A FAIR PRICE

Editor Guide:—Without disputing Mr. Wood's conclusion on the wheat situation as published in The Guide of March 28, I think that some of his arguments are so materialistic that it would not be fair to let them pass unchallenged. Millions of men have been taken from productive labors and are giving their lives that civilization may live. He knows that there is less food than ever before, that it means either withdrawing the troops and thereby weakening the fighting forces or reducing the rations of these brave men, and in the face of all this, simply because there is more money in it, this momentous issue is dragged down to the level of a gross materialism. He says: "Hogs are worth \$15 at Calgary, so it can easily be seen that there will be a great deal more feeding done if there is anything like the suggested price put into effect." This sounds a great deal like those wholesalers who held potatoes in Montreal until they froze rather than sell them below the required price. He continues: "We have not been shown that the Canadian farmer is under any moral obligation to produce wheat for the Empire at a cheaper price than the British farmer or the farmers of any other part of the Em-

Continued on Page 28



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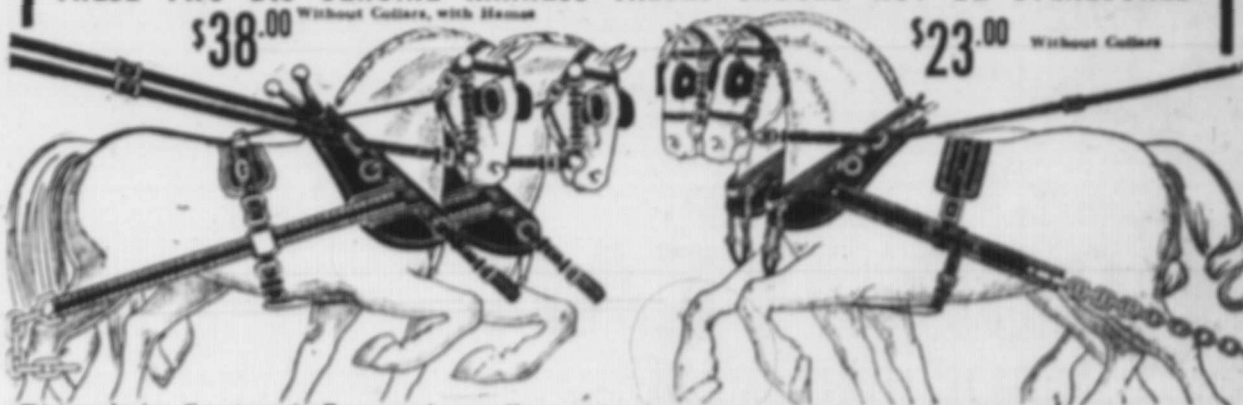
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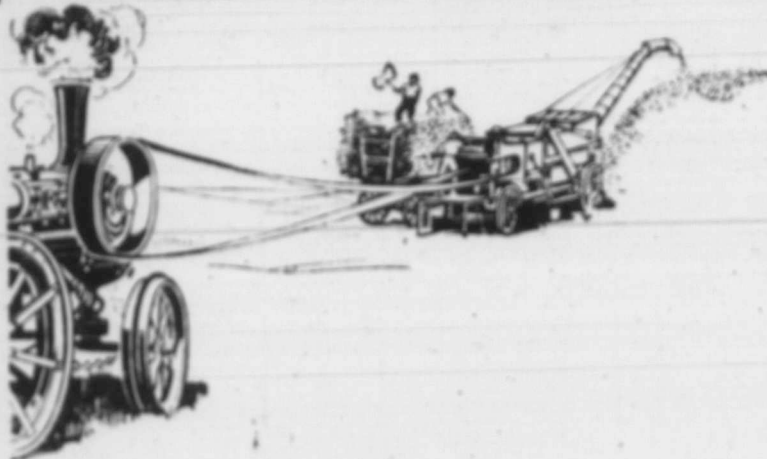
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U.S. ENTERS WORLD WAR

The United States has declared war on the German Empire. An extraordinary session, called by the president to meet the critical situation that has followed upon Germany's policy of indiscriminately sinking the vessels of all countries within the prescribed area, is now sitting and has formally declared hostilities.

This session met on Monday, April 2. On Monday night the president delivered his speech, outlining the situation that had arisen and suggesting immediate provisions for meeting it. With the firm determination to do his constitutional duty, he declared that Germany, by her unrestricted submarine policy, was waging war on the United States and called upon the country to accept the status of a belligerent. He asked that provision be made to bring the army up to a strength of 500,000 and that additional increments of 500,000 be added as rapidly as training would permit. He also asked for the immediate equipment of the navy to meet war conditions.

Following the president's speech, resolutions were moved in both houses, declaring that a state of war existed with Germany. A keen debate on this resolution took place, over 100 speeches being made. Considerable opposition arose from the pro-German element but finally the resolutions were adopted in both houses by overwhelming majorities; in Congress, the vote standing 573 to 50. The first step of the war was the seizing of enemy ships interned in American ports, altogether 100 vessels, totalling 600,000 tonnage were seized, these including the 54,000 ton Vaterland, the largest merchant vessel now afloat.

Wilson's Historic Speech

In a speech which the London Daily Mail declares will stand beside Lincoln's greatest speeches for its gravity and pathos President Wilson reviewed the developments of Germany's submarine warfare, defined the critical situation that had arisen out of its indiscriminate attacks upon American vessels in contravention of her agreement with the United States and declared that the present German submarine warfare against commerce is a warfare against mankind. Armed neutrality was ineffectual at best in such circumstances, and, in the face of Germany's pretensions, was worse than ineffectual. He advised that Congress declare the recent course of the Imperial government to be nothing less than war against the government and people of the United States; that it formally accept the status of a belligerent which had thus been thrust upon it, and that it take immediate steps, not only to put the country in a more thorough state of defence, but also to exert all its power and employ all its resources to bring the government of the German Empire to terms and end the war. "What this will involve, is clear," said the president. "It will involve the most practicable co-operation with the governments now at war with Germany and, as incident to that, the extension to those governments of the most liberal financial credits, in order that our resources may, as far as possible, be added to theirs." This would involve, he said, immediate addition of 500,000 men for the United States Army and the immediate full equipment of the navy, particularly in supplying it with the best means of dealing with the enemy's submarines.

The Declaration of War

The war resolution adopted by the house of Congress is as follows:

"Whereas the Imperial German government has committed repeated acts of war against the government and the people of the United States of America therefore be it,

"Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled that the state of war between the United States and the Imperial German government which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared; and that the president be and he is hereby authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the government to carry on war against the Imperial German government; and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all of the re-

sources of the country are hereby pledged by the congress of the United States."

Following the passing of the resolution, orders were issued mobilizing the navy, including the regular establishments, the naval reserve, the naval militia, and the newly organized power boat coast control. The necessary men will be secured for the regular army and the national guard by volunteering, as at present, until, in the judgment of the president, a resort to a selective draft is desirable. A quota of the several states will be in proportion to the population.

How the U.S. Will Help

Summarized the measures to be taken by the United States to help the Allies crush German autocracy and hasten the war to a successful termination will include full practical co-operation with the governments already at war with Germany; the extension of liberal financial credits to those governments; organization and mobilization of all the material resources of the country; full equipment of the navy, particularly for means of dealing with submarine warfare; the mobilization of an army of at least 500,000 men, based on the principle of universal liability to service, and the authorization of additional increments of 500,000 each as they are needed or can be handled in training; and authorization for raising necessary money for the United States government so far as possible without borrowing, and on the basis of equitable taxation.

One of the most important results of the entry of the United States into the war will be the relief of the economic straits of the allies by large loans at low rates of interest. Administration leaders have decided that \$2,000,000,000 will be advanced as soon as congress can pass the necessary legislation.

Not a penny of profit, it is stated, will be received on the loan. The loan will be America's contribution to the allied cause, with the promise of other bountiful contributions of money, munitions and foodstuffs to come as needed. Legislation providing for the issue will be introduced in congress this week, and possibly before the end of the present month a substantial portion of the great loan is expected to be available for the allied governments.

RAPID SHIPBUILDING

Plans have been perfected by the United States Federal Shipping Board for the rapid building on the Pacific Coast of 1,000 wooden steamships, ranging from 3,000 to 4,000 tons in cargo capacity. These will be built from standardized plans and it is believed that it will be possible to begin rapid delivery in five months' time, and that thereafter tonnage could be turned out monthly at a rate exceeding the maximum loss hitherto inflicted during the same period upon the world's shipping by submarines. One thousand of these ships brought into the struggle at the right time would, as the Springfield Republican says "do far more good than an American army division landed in France."

Fire loss in Manitoba during the year 1916 totalled over \$1,119,000, and involved the death of ten persons.

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. has subscribed \$200,000 and the export branch of the company \$150,000 to the Dominion war loan.

The Regina Daily Post and the Saskatoon Daily Star have announced that they will eliminate extreme partisanship and bitter personalities from their pages in the discussion of political questions.

The Winnipeg business men's farm help committee has issued registration cards for the purpose of securing the names of men who are willing to go out and assist on the farms. Many men are signifying their willingness to assist, the majority of those claiming to have had experience in farm work.

It is reported that the time saved by the use of the mechanical milker increases with increase in the size of the herd. Thus with herds of 15 cows or less the average time required to milk a cow by hand is a fraction over seven minutes; by machine a fraction under five minutes. With herds of over 50 cows it takes slightly under seven minutes to milk a cow by hand and but for 4.15 minutes by machine. With herds of over 50 cows one man with a machine milks on the average about twenty-eight cows per milking as against 17 when the milking is done by hand, and with increase in the size of the herd the cost per cow of hand milking changes very little, while the cost per cow of machine milking decreases rapidly.



Photograph of Canadian Oil Companies, Limited, Petrolia, Ontario, Refinery



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J. Whitefield
Secretary and General Manager

Why NATIONAL Carbonless Motor Oil Is Better—Why It Costs More—How It Is Made

Steam that escapes through a tea-kettle spout, if caught and condensed, would be pure water.



Distilled water is manufactured on this same idea, only on a larger scale.

Along the sides and at the bottom of the tea-kettle, scale is formed and accumulates—the residue that is left over after the passing of the water into steam.

The same principle that manufacturers of distilled water use is carried out largely in the manufacture of National Carbonless Motor Oil.

Imagine a tea-kettle that will hold 25,000 gallons, then you have some idea of an oil still, used for this purpose. Into these huge stills goes selected Crude Oil from which National Carbonless Motor Oil is always refined, where the oil is heated until it forms a vapor. This vapor is then condensed into a liquid distillate (the same as the vapor from a tea-kettle spout becomes condensed), further refined and then filtered. The result is a clear, clean, carbon-free motor oil—National Carbonless Motor Oil. Residue oils left over in the still never enter into the manufacture of

National Carbonless Motor Oil. Where such residue is used an oil is made of very inferior lubricating properties, and can be sold at one-half the price of National Carbonless Motor Oil made as by our own scientific process.

A motor oil loaded with residue will break under heat and fail to perform its function. The residue and deposit which becomes incandescent, causes pre-ignition under heavy duty, and finally, after continued use, coke-like carbon forms. Just as scale is formed in the tea-kettle.



Suppose you catch and condense escaping vapor from the tea-kettle spout? You have pure water. Place this distilled water in a brand new tea-kettle and reboil it—you will find little, if any, scale in tea-kettle No. 2. The same experiment applies to National Carbonless Motor Oil.

National Carbonless Motor Oil, distilled into a vapor, is further refined and then filtered—leaves no carbon, and lubricates most efficiently.

Why pay hundreds or thousands of dollars for a fine motor car and break it down long before its time by unjustly using low-grade, carbon-form-

ing, ordinary motor oil? Why put up with all the many nuisances? Why not always know positively that your motor car, of whatever make, is perfectly lubricated, as it always will be with National Carbonless Motor Oil?

The amount of money a motorist spends for motor oil is really one of his smallest expenses. It is comparatively a trifle in the long run when satisfaction and perfect motor car efficiency are considered.

National Carbonless Motor Oil is a perfect product. It is the last word in quality, the recognized highest grade Motor Oil, and is your best insurance against repair bills caused by faulty lubrication.

Use National Carbonless Motor Oil from every point of view of satisfaction and permanent economy for perfect lubrication of any make of car.

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- National Motor Grease.** For Differential, Compression Cups, Transmission; gives perfect lubrication and is manufactured especially to be used for any and all purposes, all around the motor car.
- Black Beauty Axle Grease.** Insures a smooth, friction-free, wear-resisting axle. No compounds to clog and gum. Goes farther than ordinary greases. Buy it by the pail.

This Handy Oil Can FREE. A slim, long-necked can—oil is hard-to-reach parts.

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Scientific study and years of experience in the Prairie Provinces have taught us the lubrication requirements of various types of tractors. Our agents and salesmen know the correct oil for your machine. We recommend:

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Demand now very keen for all goods in my line. Write for price list. Prompt advances made on shipments against bill of lading, when requested.
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GIVE real foot comfort to tired, aching feet. They are made from oil-tanned Skowhegan water-proof leather. These summer packs or plow shoes are light, strong, durable—made with water-proofed leather sole and heel and solid leather insoles are laced, have large eyelets and bellows tongues. The ideal shoe for working on the land.

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The style shown—No. 109, is nine inches high. Ask your dealer for Palmer's famous "Moose Head Brand" footwear—many styles and sizes to choose from.

JOHN PALMER CO., Limited
Fredericton, N. B., Canada. 30



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

SUPPLEMENTING DOMINION REVENUE

The pressing need for money to meet the extraordinary expenditures incurred by the war has found the sources of revenue hitherto relied on altogether inadequate to meet the situation. As a result, politicians have vied with each other in devising new methods of taxation. The result, as expected is a patchwork, without pretensions of either system or justice. But politicians are not the only people who are giving the matter of taxation serious consideration. In striking contrast to their systemless efforts are the proposals of the Canadian League for the Taxation of Land Values. This league is Dominion wide in its scope. Its president is W. M. Southam, of the Ottawa Citizen, and its first vice-president, T. A. Cregar, of The Grain Growers' Grain Co., Winnipeg. The proposals of the league, which were drafted at a conference held last summer at Niagara, and are being urged upon the Dominion government, are as follows:

Would Yield \$80,000,000

Our purpose is to meet Canada's crisis by increasing production, thus getting greater revenues with which to pay our debts and to insure a better living for the wealth producers. Our method is to reduce, or abolish, the tariff on foodstuffs, agricultural implements, fencing, fertilizer, and raw material, and to replace the above loss in revenue, and have many millions in addition, by a one per cent. tax on all Canadian land values; which will produce approximately eighty million dollars per annum.

Tariffs increase the cost to our own consumers of all commodities they affect. Therefore, the removal of the taxes on foodstuffs will reduce the high cost of living; the free importation of farming implements and supplies will make farming more profitable, and thus help to attract to this normal and healthful occupation our returning soldiers and incoming settlers; a reduction in the cost of raw material will both reduce prices and increase profits of manufacture, and thus enable our business interests to hold our own market and extend our foreign trade. A one per cent. tax on land values will tend strongly to discourage the holding of land out of use. Think of it; 80 per cent. of Canada's farming land is held idle, together with vast areas of valuable business, manufacturing and residential sites in our towns and cities, much of it in alien ownership. More easy access to our natural resources will open the door to a tremendous commercial prosperity.

Our desire is to encourage industry; to discourage monopoly; to provide sufficient revenue to discharge our national obligations. Our ambition is to make the industrious so prosperous that the mere monopolizers will get tired of just holding what others need and will also get busy. The goal we desire is a happy and successful nation of producers, discharging gladly its national duties.

Logical Source of Revenue

Land was made by the Creator, and its value is created and maintained by the whole community, in contradistinction to all other items which are the product of labor applied to land, assisted by capital. Things produced by labor are rightly the property of those who produce them. Land is not produced by labor and, therefore, cannot be property in that sense, as is recognized by our own laws and the laws of other civilized countries. To allow individuals to appropriate the value of land is to give them the ownership of the land as tho they had made it, which is contrary to reason, justice and the spirit of the law. The only way to avoid this error is to give the value of the land to everybody, which can be done in effect by taxing land values into the public treasury for public purposes. To take part or even all of the land values for public purposes does not interfere with the landowner's exclusive right of possession with all that that implies. Land value, since it is a community created value, may be logically and justly taken for community purposes.

A tax of one per cent. on the land values of Canada will yield eighty million dollars, which, with a very modest tariff, even after foodstuffs, agricul-

GENTS' SUITS FREE!

Amazing Offer of Gents' and Boys' Suits and Trousers to Readers.

Would you like a pair of trousers absolutely free? A most astounding offer is being made by a well-known firm in London, Eng. They have discovered a remarkable Holeproof Cloth. You can't tear it! You can't wear it out, no matter how hard you wear it, for if during six months of solid, hard grinding work every day of the week (not just Sundays), you wear the smallest hole, another garment will be given free! The firm will send a written guarantee in every parcel. Think! Just \$6.50 for a Man's Suit, and only \$2.25 for a pair of Trousers, or \$2.50 for Breeches. Boys' Suits from \$2.27, Knickers from \$1.00. All these prices include Duty and postage, so that readers have nothing more to pay on delivery. All these goods are guaranteed for six months' solid, grinding wear. Now don't delay. Send just a postcard to the—Agents Dept. C), Holeproof Clothing Co., P.O. Box 777, Winnipeg, for large range of patterns, easy self-measure form and fashions. These are absolutely free, and postage paid to any part of Canada, and you can easily measure yourself at home. The firm's London address is 56 Theobald's Road, London, W.C., Eng., but readers should apply to Winnipeg for samples.—Advertisement.

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Bring your winter ill, especially your rheumatic ones, here. Take that much needed rest in beautiful—

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Get up at Agents of the C.P.R. Main Line. Shows next every train.

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tural implements, fencing, fertilizers, and the necessary and useful articles are placed on the free list, would in our opinion yield ample revenue for the enlarged after-the-war requirements of the Dominion government. A multitude of varied, direct or semi-direct taxes would have to be imposed to obtain anything like the equivalent of the result obtained by a tax of one per cent on Canada's land values. A tax or savings or investments would drive these from Canada; a tax on industry or production will discourage and curtail it, thus increasing the cost of living. Our plan is free from these objections. The land is immovable and its true value will be maintained if Canada refrains from driving population away with uncertain and bothersome taxes.

A tax on land value to those who are utilizing the opportunity given them is a matter of small consequence. The one per cent per annum would mean to the average farmer and home-owner less than \$20 per year, while the saving to him by the reduction of the tariff may easily be five times this sum. It would however, procure from the high land values of the big cities and large towns ample returns to the treasurer. A very considerable proportion of the land value of Canada is held by non-residents, sometimes indirectly under Canadian incorporations, and this tax will oblige them to pay their share for the defence of their possessions. It is land values chiefly that have benefitted by Canada's national expenditures, on harbors, canals, railways, etc. The land is immovable, and so long as population is maintained or increased land value will fluctuate very little. It is manifestly good policy to retain the population we have and invite more by throwing open opportunities, which the tax we propose will assist in doing. It is sometimes urged that all do not own land. This is true, but all help to make land values and all must use land in some form—from the farmer with many acres to the clerk who needs for his work only space for his desk. The tax is not on the area of land but would be paid from the site-value fund which is the product of the presence and activities of all classes of population.

To summarize the effects:—The tax will produce the funds required; it will be certain and definite; it can be collected with a minimum of expense; it will be drawn from the value produced by the people collectively; in stimulating the use of the land it will increase railway and steamship traffic and earnings; it will help to increase production, thus tending to reduce the cost of living; it will avoid the danger of driving away wealth and population, which many other forms of taxation are likely to do; and it makes possible an increase in the British preference, the placing of many necessary articles on the free list and a general reduction in the present oppressive tariff.

If this program appeals to your reason and sense of justice, talk it over with your friends—get them to discuss it with others, get the newspapers and politicians interested and help to educate the public to demand it from Parliament.

Within the past month or six weeks the farmers of Manitoba have spent approximately \$1,000,000 in the purchase of seed wheat. This unprecedented state of affairs is mainly due to the heavy damage done by black rust in the province. Over 400,000 of seed wheat have been purchased and certificates for it sent out from the head office of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association.

The general price for seed grain has been \$2 per bushel, which is equivalent to the price paid for No. 1 Northern. It is stated that all the farmers are supplied with good seed, purchased thru Dominion government agents in the west.

Figures collected by the U.S. Department of Agriculture show that there are over 35,000 farm tractors in that country. Illinois leads with 3,202. Five States have each 2,000 tractors or over.

Weak foals, that are unable to rise and suck, should receive temporary assistance.



Now Ready

FREE if you mail the Coupon



I'll Save You Big Money

Wm. Galloway, President

Galloway's Price Wrecking Spring Catalog

Friends, listen! If you want the secret of lower cost of living, send for this book today. It is a masterpiece of war time price-making and is filled to overflowing with everything possibly needed on the farm. It is a QUALITY book of the highest order, and not to be compared with the ordinary mail order catalog.

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For Women, Misses and Children—Exclusive styles—latest New York models in Coats, Suits, Dresses, Skirts, Shirtwaists, Underwear, Whitewear, Hosiery, Gloves, Etc.—and all at prices that, quality considered, will mean an actual saving in cash of many dollars to you.

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Yes, for everybody—Men, Women, Misses, Boys, Girls, and the Babies. Shoes of the highest quality, both American and Canadian made. Work Shoes, Dress Shoes, School Shoes, Shoes for Walking, Canoeing, Riding, Plowing, for Barn Yard Use and every other imaginable purpose. Not the ordinary kind, but Specials—made for Galloway—and all at the usual Galloway price saving.

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The Wm. Galloway Co. of Canada Limited
PRINCESS AND BANNATYNE STS., WINNIPEG, MANITOBA



Galloway Close Skimming Sanitary Cream Separator

The machine that brings a pay check every week of the year. The peer of them all. Let the big free book tell you all about it. It also illustrates and describes the great Galloway Line of Masterpiece Gasoline Engines, Manure Spreaders and many other farming implements that you must have to get the full returns from your soil. I will save you money and give you besides, the highest quality ever obtained in farm machinery.

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| 18 inch, Each | \$3.10 |

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When writing, ask for price list on any of the following lines: Mower and Binder Repairs, Metal Truck Wheels, Harrows, Parkers, Grain Picklers, Wood Goots of all kinds, Gasoline Engines, etc. If you own an auto get our auto supply catalog.

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Many farmers have neglected to ship in their Hides, Cow Hides, Horse Hides and Pelts during the spring thaw, which caused them to spoil. We therefore urge you to ship everything without delay and save yourselves further losses. We always pay full market value and make prompt returns.

Beef Hides, Horse Hides, Sheep Pelts, Raw Furs. Ship everything.

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What do you know about it?

The more you know about the uses of concrete, the more money you can make out of farming.

Here's a free book that tells all about it—in plain, non-technical language, illustrated with many photographs and working plans.

With it, you can quickly become expert in the use of concrete. You can build anything from a sidewalk to a silo—and everything you build of concrete adds permanent value to your farm property.

Check the coupon opposite the uses in which you are most interested, and send with your name and address to

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SEND ME INFORMATION ON SUBJECTS MARKED X

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The undersigned have for sale some excellent farm lands, which have come into their hands for realization either by Trust Deed, Will, Administration or Foreclosure, and which are really excellent bargains, situated in all three Prairie Provinces, obtainable on terms that are within anyone's reach. With wheat at nearly \$2.00 per bushel and all other farm products correspondingly high and likely to remain so for an indefinitely long period, the time to buy is NOW. Send for list when you will be at once interested. You may buy from a quarter section to a thirty thousand acre block through which a new railway is now being built from Winnipeg all convenient to railway, market, church and school.

The Standard Trusts Company
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Buy The Best Plow Shares

All Shares guaranteed. They are made of the best crucible steel. Prices subject to change without notice. If money is sent in good faith goods will be shipped.

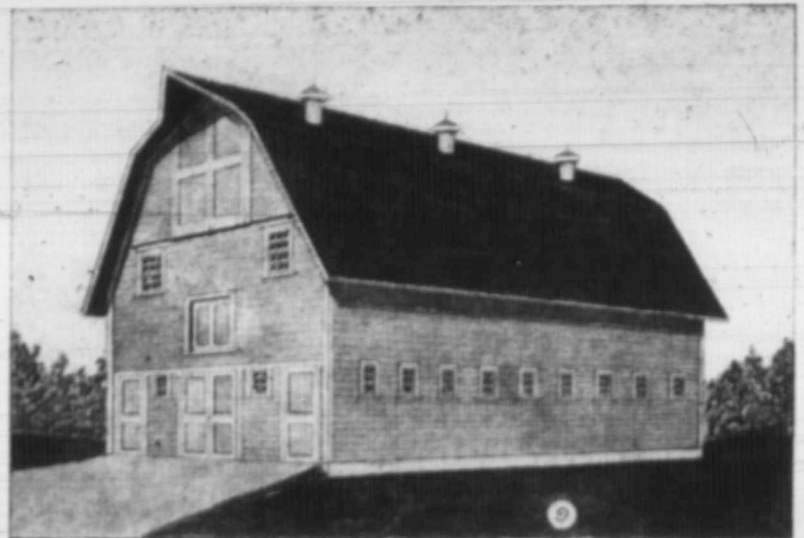


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| 12 inch Shares, each | \$2.45 | 15-16 inch Shares, each | \$2.90 |
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Give number and letters stamped on share, and name of plow. We do the rest.

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| Bulky | 12 inch | 14 inch | Gang |
| 1915 Prize Winner at Plowing Matches | \$45.00 | \$48.00 | \$81.00 |
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Write for Our Bargain Sheet
THE CANADIAN STOVER GASOLINE ENGINE CO. Ltd.
BRANDON, MANITOBA



A Barn for the Diversified Farm

Guide Barn Plan No. 9 is suited to the needs of the farmer who keeps considerable stock for which he desires comfortable, well lighted quarters. It has also the advantage of being neat and commodious in appearance adding dignity to any farm. It provides stall room for 11 horses and 16 head of tied cattle, besides two box stalls for horses and two boxes which may be used for calves or for grown cattle.

The length is 80 feet and the width 38 feet. This width provides for 15 feet between partition and wall for the horses and 12 feet for the cattle row, leaving 10 feet for a drive and feed alley between. The stock all head toward this driveway, which is one of the most desirable features of the barn. It is just the place to run the team into on a wet or windy day in summer or a cold or stormy day in winter. They can be unhitched in comfort and can go direct to their places without having to go outside. All the stock is fed from this alley and in a crowded time

upper part is used for hay and oat bins. A door is provided in the gable for taking in hay by means of a hay fork. There are just enough windows to light the upper part but abundance of sunshine is admitted to the stables. Large sliding doors are placed at each end of the driveway and swing doors at the ends of the stables.

The standard building material is lumber, and naturally the foregoing specifications as well as the estimate of cost have been based on this standard. Many excellent building materials are at present on the market, any reliable make of which may well be used. For instance, outside, metal siding, concrete, brick, etc., may be used instead of lumber, and for the roof, metal shingles or prepared roofing materials, the basis of which is felt and asphalt.

Estimate of Cost

Prices on lumber and building materials are changing all the time, so that the following estimate is only good



some of them can be turned into it so that it is far from being waste space. Another important consideration is that it provides for a clear division between the cows and horses. Horses are better if their stable is kept free from the odors of cattle. The driveway, with doors on each end make it practically impossible for the air the horses breathe being tainted from the cattle stalls.

Another valuable feature of this barn is the large amount of box stall room. Box stalls are always coming in handy in the barn. For a sick horse or cow they are indispensable. For mares about to foal or cows about to freshen they are also a necessity. When not needed for these purposes they can be used for young stuff. The cattle boxes may be arranged for calf pens and used mainly for calves, only being utilized for grown stock in case of emergency.

On the horse side are four double and three single stalls, thru one of which is the passage from the drive alley. There is a manure carrier shown. This saves much labor and tends to keep the manure pile away from the wall. In the cattle section are seven double stalls, 6 ft. 6 in. wide and two single stalls 3 ft. 3 in. wide as well as a passage to the feed alley.

The stable is 8 feet from floor to ceiling. The walls of the barn are 18 feet high. The roof is hipped and the ridge is 38 feet from the foundation. The

for prices at this date. Lumber is figured basis 40 cent freight rate and remaining materials f.o.b. Winnipeg. Lumber, f.o.b. 40 cent rate, board feet 38,000, 36,000 shingles, f.o.b. 40 cent rate. \$1,132.00 Cement for foundations, f.o.b. Winnipeg 130.00 Paint, f.o.b. Winnipeg 75.00 Millwork, f.o.b. Winnipeg 32.00 Hardware, paper, nails, etc. 85.00 Hay Carrier, f.o.b. Winnipeg 63.00

Total \$1,517.00 Complete working drawings for Guide Barn No. 7 can be obtained for \$1.50 from Farm Buildings Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

The attendant should see that the newly born foal is freed from the membranes and that breathing is established.

The navel cord of the newly born foal offering easy access to the body for disease germs should be protected and treated with an antiseptic solution.

When conditions are favorable and normal, the act of foaling usually occupies less than half an hour.

In case of wrong presentation, it is necessary to ascertain the exact position of the foal, and adjust it before attempting to secure delivery.

These are the names of the winners in the EATON Photographic Competition for March

This Contest is open to all. No entrance fee, no experience necessary. Full particulars on page 323 of our Spring and Summer Catalogue. Write for it.

First Prize, \$5.00 Cash Mr. R. G. Nelson, Salvador, Sask.
Second Prize, \$3.00 Cash Miss Hazel A. Smith, Millington, Sask.
Third Prize, \$2.00 Cash Mr. S. Erickson, Rocky Mt. House, Alta.
Honorable Mention—Extra Prize of One \$17 Enlargement
 Gerald Chapman, Brookside, Sask.
 Mr. H. J. Whittier, Langenburg, Sask.
 Lottie Sinclair, Stroman, Ont.
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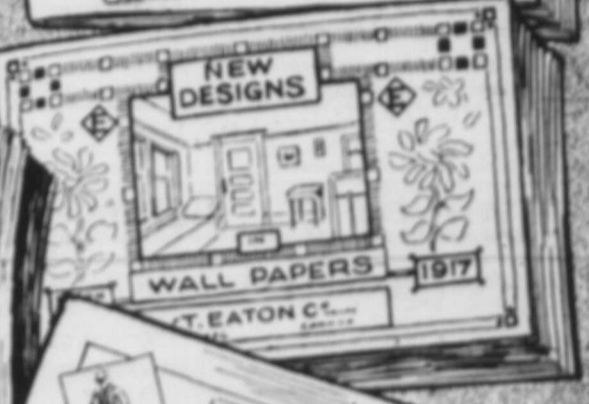
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WINNIPEG CANADA



Farmers' Financial Directory

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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CAPITAL PAID UP, \$15,000,000 RESERVE FUND, \$13,500,000

Save Your Money

and thus help Canada to do her share in the Great War.
 Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Savings Deposits
 of \$1 and upwards at any Branch of the Bank.

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The Bank of British North America
 is prepared to make Loans to good Farmers to purchase
 breeder and feeder Livestock.

FINISH CATTLE IN CANADA KEEP BREEDERS AT HOME

The large shipments of feeder cattle to the States is a
 serious loss to Western Canada farmers.
 We are anxious to do our share to stop this movement.
 Consult us before selling unfinished stock.
 Special attention given to Farmers' business.

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Do You Need Assistance in Solving the Intricate Problems of Finance?

We will give you advice free of charge, if you will write
 or call upon us.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED FARM PROPERTY
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MONEY TO LOAN

in moderate amounts on improved farm property occupied by
 the owner and situated not more than 10 miles from elevator
 and railroad

Full particulars from our agent in your district, or

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REGINA, SASK.

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A Safe Investment

This investment will appeal only to those who desire
 absolute safety. Not less than 7 per cent. has been paid.
 Regular annual returns assured. Authorized capital \$300-
 000.00. Subscribed capital \$265,000.00. Shares now going
 at \$100.00. Will be advanced to \$110.00 this year. In-
 vestigate this splendid investment opportunity at once.
 Full information willingly given. Write, or if in Winnipeg
 make a personal call at our office.

Western Homes Limited
 707-708 Confederation Life Building
 M. WILLIS ARBOU
 President and Manager

RAILWAYS IN MANITOBA

The annual report of the department
 of the railway commissioner for Mani-
 toba for the year ending December 31,
 1916, shows that the total railway mile-
 age in Manitoba at the end of the year
 amounted to 4,672.52 miles, made up as
 follows:

| | |
|--|----------|
| Canadian Pacific Railway | 1,724.66 |
| Canadian Northern Railway | 2,011.59 |
| Canadian Government Railway (Transcontinental Division) | 145.54 |
| Canadian Government Railway (Hudson Bay Line) | 330.00 |
| Grand Trunk Pacific Railway | 266.78 |
| Midland Railway | 17.51 |
| Manitoba Great Northern Ry. | 101.38 |
| Brandon-Saskatchewan Ry. | 75.06 |

Total 4,672.52
 Due doubtless to conditions occa-
 sioned by the war, very little railway
 construction has been prosecuted in the
 province during the past year. Satis-
 factory progress is reported to have
 been made on the construction of the
 Dominion Government Railway to Hud-
 son Bay, notwithstanding the scarcity
 of labor. The track has been laid to the
 Kettle Rapids on the Nelson river, 330
 miles from The Pas, and it is generally
 anticipated that the whole line, includ-
 ing all bridges, will be completed and
 ready for traffic by the end of the pres-
 ent year.

It is also reported that the dock for
 ocean going steamships at Port Nelson
 has been completed. This dock is 3,-
 000 feet from the shore line, with which
 it is connected by a steel trestle over
 which it is proposed that trains will be
 operated. Considerable progress is also
 reported on the othr harbor works.

The report records that the sum of
 \$183,430 was paid to the Canadian Nor-
 thern Railway Company with respect
 to the completion of the line of railway
 from Grand Marais to Victoria Beach,
 comprising a mileage of 14.11 miles.
 This payment was made out of the pro-
 ceeds in the hands of the Provincial
 Treasurer of certain stock issues of the
 Canadian Northern guaranteed by the
 province.

Canadian Northern Guarantees

The report also notes that official
 reports indicate that the earnings of the
 Canadian Northern Railway system
 during the past year were satisfactory,
 and showed a considerable increase over
 previous years. Interest on all the de-
 benture and stock issue securities of the
 company, guaranteed by the province,
 was met by the company, the province
 not being called upon to liquidate any
 portion of its guarantee. Details of the
 Canadian Northern Railway securities
 guaranteed by the province as of De-
 cember 31, 1916, are as follows:

| Security | Date of Issue | When Due | Purpose | Int. | Amount |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------|------|-----------------|
| C.N.R. Deb. Bonds | June 30, 1904 | June 30, 1930 | Aid | 4% | \$7,932,700.00 |
| C.N.R. Deb. Bonds | June 30, 1904 | June 30, 1930 | Aid | 4% | 4,504,586.66 |
| C.N.R. Deb. Bonds | July 1, 1909 | July 1, 1949 | Terminal | 4% | 3,000,000.00 |
| C.N.R. Deb. Bonds | Sept. 30, 1901 | June 30, 1930 | Out. Div. | 4% | 5,745,586.67 |
| C.N.R. Deb. Stock | April 8, 1910 | June 30, 1930 | Aid | 4% | 2,860,000.00 |
| C.N.R. Deb. Stock | Aug. 26, 1913 | June 30, 1930 | Aid | 4% | 1,460,000.00 |
| | | | | | \$25,502,873.33 |

DOMINION TRUST AWFUL MIX-UP

Vancouver, March 31.—The Dominion
 Trust liquidation will go down in his-
 tory as the most complex mix-up of the
 age, according to many who are more
 or less interested in it, including An-
 drew Stewart, liquidator, who submitted
 a report at the creditors' meeting in
 the Dominion Trust Building, Pender
 street west, yesterday afternoon, of the
 expenses of liquidation so far.

In this report is the statement that
 "this is admittedly the most tangled
 liquidation in the history of companies
 and it was apparent from the first that
 heavy expenses could not be avoided."
 The figures mentioned were not final but
 were approximately correct. According
 to the report the total liquidation ex-
 penses to date amount to \$148,919.25.

Not Liquidation Expenses

"From this amount," the report
 adds, "can be deducted the amount of
 commissions and fees and profits re-
 handling of mortgages, etc., earned by
 the liquidation, amounting to \$22,-
 510.17, making the net liquidation ex-
 penses to date \$126,409.08. In the
 above amount only \$22,364.22 have been
 included as solicitors' costs properly
 chargeable to the liquidation."

The following is a summary of the

total expenses of solicitors and counsel
 and their agents so far as can be as-
 certained at the present time:

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Joseph Martin, K.C., total to date | \$17,647.50 |
| Cowan, Ritchie and Grant, to Sept. 30, 1916 | 39,478.41 |
| Other firms outside Van- couver | 6,842.53 |
| | \$63,968.46 |

WAR LOAN OVER-SUBSCRIBED

The third Canadian war loan, sub-
 scriptions to which closed May 23, has
 been over-subscribed to the extent of
 \$100,000,000. The government called
 for \$150,000,000, while \$250,000,000 has
 been offered. It is said only the amount
 authorized will be accepted and that the
 banks will not receive any part of the
 \$60,000,000 of subscriptions offered by
 them, and other large subscriptions
 will be scaled down. This makes the
 total subscribed war loan of the Cana-
 dian people amount to \$350,000,000. The
 strong demand for the loan should, it
 is said, more than maintain the issue
 price, and help guarantee the success
 of future loans. Total applications will
 aggregate over 40,000, and it is said
 there is an increased number of small
 subscriptions.

BONDING FARMERS' BUYERS

At the present time a large number
 of local associations and local groups
 of farmers are arranging to transact
 considerable of their own business dur-
 ing the coming season. In carrying on
 this business where the local association
 is incorporated there is, of course, an
 official manager in charge, but in the
 great majority of cases there no incor-
 poration and either the secretary or
 some individual member handles the
 business. It is advisable that in such
 cases the transaction should be all upon
 a business basis and the man in charge
 of the work should be remunerated for
 his services. It is also very essential
 that any man in charge of such busi-
 ness, who will be handling a consider-
 able amount of money, should be bond-
 ed thru some reliable bonding company.
 A number of cases have happened
 where in identically the same business
 a man has collected a thousand dollars
 or more from his fellow farmers and left
 the country. But in addition to safe-
 guarding the money it puts the man in
 a better position to deal with firms
 from whom the purchases are made, be-
 cause it gives him a standing he would
 not otherwise have. It costs very little
 to put a bond of one or two thousand
 dollars on any man and it is no reflec-
 tion upon his honesty. The bond should
 be paid by the organization for whom
 the official is working. In business

houses nowadays it has become custo-
 mary to bond every important employe
 whether or not he is handling large
 sums of money. It provides investiga-
 tion of his previous record and insures
 a high type of integrity. Farmers' or-
 ganizations can well afford to use the
 same system and also to see that
 officials in their companies are all pro-
 perly bonded.

SUBS. TO FREE TRADE LEAGUE

Acknowledgement is hereby made of
 the following subscriptions received by
 the Free Trade League thru Mr. Wil-
 James Thompson, of Saskatoon.

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| W. J. Willwood | \$2.00 |
| Miss Erma Stocking | 2.00 |
| Joseph Zang | 2.00 |
| Colin Campbell | 2.00 |
| Wm. Ransell | 2.00 |
| Alex. MacMillan | 2.00 |

(Signed) W. R. WOOD, Gen. Secy.

CHALMERS PLANT BURNED

The big plant of the Chalmers Auto-
 mobile Co., at Walkerville, Ont., was
 destroyed by fire on March 30. It is
 announced, however, that this will not
 interfere seriously with the company's
 business, as they will depend upon their
 American plant and maintain their ser-
 vice as usual.

Chr. Smith & Co.

Connaught Building

SASKATOON, SASK.

Money to Loan at 8 per cent. on improved farms. No commission charged to borrowers.

HAIL INSURANCE

DEBENTURES

MONEY TO LOAN

On Improved Farm Properties

At Lowest Current Rates of Interest; Loans made repayable, if desired, on the installment plan, which provides for Principal and Interest. May be made for a term ranging from 5 to 20 years, repayable at any period of the year most suitable to the Borrower.

MINIMUM EXPENSE NO DELAY For further particulars apply to—

GEO. F. R. HARRIS, Manager

CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION

Garry Street, Winnipeg, Man. or to their Local Appraiser

MONEY TO LOAN

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We can show you how to do it—send age next birthdate.

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H. O. POWELL, General Manager

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

U. S. 1916 FARM PRODUCTION

In 1916 the U.S. corn crop was 2,600,000,000 bushels, nearly the five-year average. The oat crop was above the five-year average, the barley very nearly the five-year average, rye ten million bushels more than the five-year average, and rice 40,000,000 bushels, as against 29,000,000 the year before, and 24,500,000 bushels the five-year average. The production of kafir corn, a relatively new crop, was 50,000,000 bushels. The production of peaches, 37,000,000 bushels, of pears 10,400,000 bushels, and of apples 67,500,000 barrels, representing approximately the five year average, while the estimated production of oranges was 23,800,000 boxes, or 2,600,000 more than that of the preceding year. The crop of sugar beets was one of the largest ever produced. Meat products, likewise, were produced in larger quantities, the estimated amount for the year being 22,378,000,000 pounds as against a five-year average of 19,712,000,000 pounds, or 2,600,000,000 pounds greater than the output for the year 1915.

Dairy produce on the whole showed a distinct gain.

Wheat and Potatoes

The two food products which revealed a marked decrease last year in the United States were wheat and Irish potatoes. The public has however failed to look at all the facts involved, especially in the case of wheat. The wheat crop for the current year in United States was reported to be 640,000,000 bushels as against a five-year average of 728,000,000 bushels, and the record crop of 1915 of 1,026,000,000 bushels. Apparently, the public has compared the crop of 1916 solely with the record crop of 1915, and failed to take into account the unusually large carry-over from that year into the present year of 164,000,000 bushels or more. Furthermore, its attention has been fixed on the large exports of the two years immediately following the outbreak of war. The exports of wheat in normal times are approximately 165,000,000 bushels. The year preceding the war it was 145,000,000 bushels. In 1914-15 it was 332,000,000 bushels, dropping in 1915-16 to 243,000,000 bushels. Looking only at the crop of 640,000,000 bushels and having in mind the possibilities of export as suggested by the figure of 332,000,000 for 1914-15, the public naturally apprehended that there would be a lack of bread. Dealers and others became unduly excited. The total available supply, including both the crop and the carry-over, aggregating 804,000,000 bushels—part of which, it should be said, was not suitable for milling purposes—should have been considered as well as the relatively small exports for the first six months of the current year. Up to January 1, the exports were only 97,000,000 bushels, and they have tended to decrease partly on account of the disturbed shipping conditions since January 1. Our normal domestic needs of wheat for human food, for seeding purposes, and for a reserve to carry over into the next year require 640,000,000 bushels. As I have stated, the total year's supply is 804,000,000 bushels. This would give us an available exportable surplus of 164,000,000 bushels. At the rate of export since July 1, with the tendency to decline recently, we should have enough wheat in the country very nearly to supply normal needs.

The Meat Supply

A further word should be said about the tendency of the meat supply to increase. While following the outbreak of war there was a considerable increase in exports of meats, amounting in 1916 to 1,560,000,000 pounds, the domestic production in 1916 was 3,000,000,000 pounds greater than in 1914, and the tendency is still upward. Figures recently submitted show that the number of cattle on January 1, 1917, was 1,037,000 greater than on January 1, 1916, and that the milk cows had increased in the same period 660,000. A very considerable development in livestock is taking place in the south.

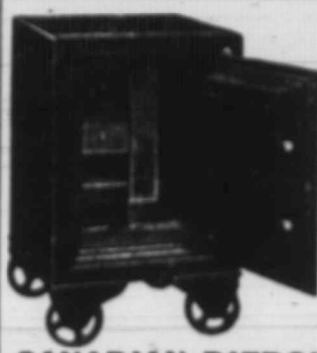
Amongst the imports barred by the British Government are agricultural machinery, hides and leather, canned salmon and timber of all kinds.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

Statement of Affairs, Condensed from Government Statement 31st January, 1917.

| RESOURCES | | LIABILITIES | |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Cash on Hand | \$10,762,524.47 | Capital Stock | \$ 3,333,242.14 |
| Due by Banks | 2,574,239.34 | Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits | 4,466,835.77 |
| Govt. and Other Bonds | 7,244,943.58 | Notes in Circulation | 4,346,513.00 |
| Loans on Call and Short Date | 1,656,956.71 | Deposits | 46,292,564.57 |
| Time Loans and Discounts | 36,064,884.76 | Due to Other Banks | 1,026,074.06 |
| Deposit with Govt. for Circulation | 150,000.00 | Dividend Payable 1st February, 1917 | 106,399.61 |
| Bank Premises (freehold) | 1,229,935.38 | Acceptances per Contra | 58,645.84 |
| Acceptances under Letters of Credit per Contra | 58,645.84 | | |
| Other Assets | 108,144.91 | | |
| | \$59,850,274.99 | | \$59,850,274.99 |



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Absolutely Fireproof

Protect your insurance and private papers, important books and records by depositing them in this safe. Don't leave valuable papers lying in any old corner of the house. Place them securely under lock and key. Here we offer you a BRAND NEW SAFE which has been specially constructed to meet the farmers requirements. No expense has been spared in the making of it. Thoroughly fire-proof, is fitted with combination non-pickable lock and handle. Has steel cash box with key lock, wooden drawer and book rack on side. Weight approximately 300 lbs. Height 22 inches, width 14 inches, depth 15 inches. Finished in black with steel and gold stripes. Your name lettered on without extra charge. \$19.00 Cash with Order, Balance on Arrival. We sell all sizes, see and send hand. Write us today.

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This Free Book

contains 40 pages of practical instructions for improving and beautifying your home, both inside and out. It tells you what paint is, how to choose it and apply it so it will not crack or peel. It shows you how to prepare surfaces and the best time to paint so as to get best results. It teaches you how to secure beautiful and harmonious effects economically.

It tells you how to make your home suggest refinement, repose and individuality.

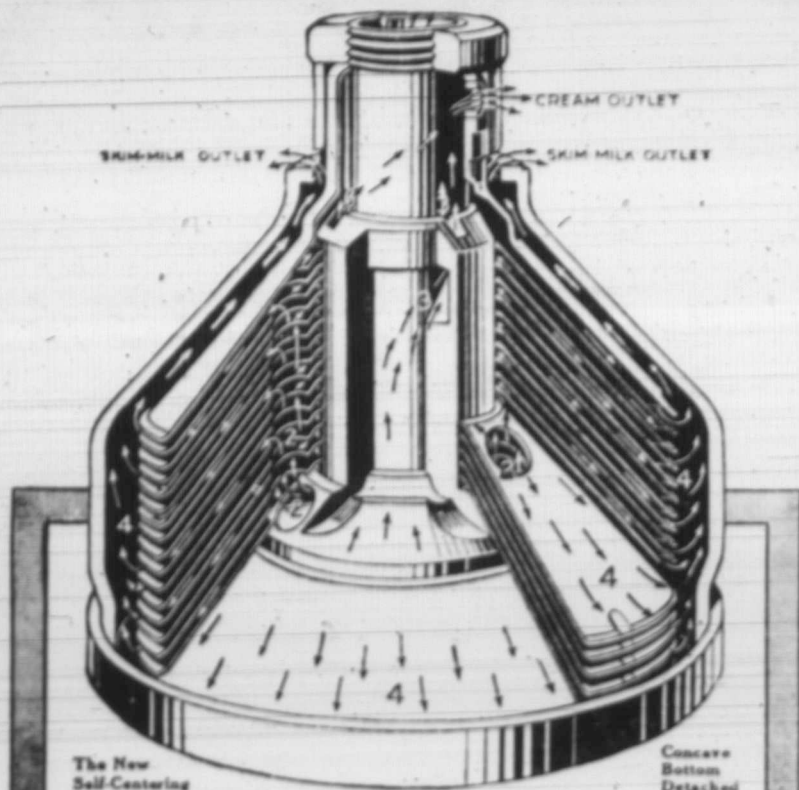
It contains artistic color schemes showing how walls, ceilings and floors should be treated so as to be in harmony with the other decorations and furnishings.

If you are going to paint or decorate your home, send for your copy of free book today.

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"Zou Darnick" brightens everything it touches.

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Concave Bottom Detached Spindle

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THERE may be some question as to who makes the best wagon or the best plow or the best watch, but when it comes to cream separators the supremacy of the De Laval is acknowledged at once by every fair minded and impartial man who is familiar with the cream separator situation.

Thousands and thousands of tests, the world over, have proven that the De Laval skims the cleanest.

The construction of the New De Laval keeps it in a class by itself.

It outlasts and outwears all other makes by far, and can be run with much less cost for repairs.

The world-wide De Laval organization, with agents and representatives in almost every locality where cows are milked, ready to serve you, insures that the buyer of a De Laval will get quick and valuable service when he needs it.

More De Laval's are sold every year than all other makes combined.

The New De Laval has greater capacity than the 1916 style, is simpler in construction, has fewer and interchangeable discs, is easier to wash, and the skimming efficiency is even greater.

Each New De Laval is equipped with a Bell Speed Indicator.

Order your De Laval now and let it begin saving cream for you right away! Remember that a De Laval may be bought for cash or on such liberal terms as to save its own cost. See the local De Laval agent, or if you don't know him, write to the nearest De Laval office as below.

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Clydesdale, Shire, Suffolk and Percheron Stallions

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P.O. Box 841, Edmonton, Alta. Stable: 19129 44th St.

CORNING BEEF AT HOME

One of the greatest problems that the average housewife, and especially the farmer's wife, has to deal with is to secure a variety of meat for the home and at the same time keep down expense. Cured pork of one kind or another is usually the main source of supply during the summer, for fresh beef, mutton and veal are expensive and many times are not easily obtainable, especially in the country.

A steady diet of pork, however, is not wholesome, and an effort should be made to provide an appetizing change of some kind. Home-made corned beef should be prepared and used in more homes than it is at present. It affords a greater variety and is not expensive.

Many people slaughter a beef for winter use or buy a quarter or a side of beef to use fresh while it remains frozen. Very often such a quantity is more than can be used by one family before the meat spoils, whereas if a part were corned or pickled no waste would occur. Also it will be found that some parts of the carcass can be used to better advantage when made into corned beef than when used fresh for roasts or steaks.

The cheaper or thinner cuts from the carcass, such as rump, flank, shoulder, plate, cross ribs and brisket, are commonly used for corning. The carcass should first be thoroughly cooled before it is cut. If the weather is cold and the meat that is to be used fresh can be kept frozen, it is a good plan to cut the carcass into suitable pieces ready for the kitchen. Cut the round and loin for steaks, and the prime and chuck ribs into suitable pieces for roasts. These may then be frozen so that it will not be necessary to thaw out the whole carcass when a roast or a steak is desired. Thawing and freezing of meat should be avoided, as they make it flabby. These cut pieces should be frozen before they are packed in snow in a box or barrel; otherwise the temperature of the meat will cause the snow to melt and form a mass of ice.

The Pack

The parts to be corned should be cut into pieces about six inches square. Try to cut the pieces all the same thickness in order to get an even layer when packing them in a jar or barrel. After the meat has been cut, weigh out about ten pounds of common barrel salt for every hundred pounds of meat. Sprinkle a thin layer of salt into the bottom of the vessel and then pack a layer of meat. Sprinkle another layer of salt and then a layer of meat. Keep on in this manner until the meat is packed. Try to have enough saltpetre left from your brine mixture to cover the last layer.

For every hundred pounds of meat packed weigh out four pounds of brown sugar, four ounces of saltpetre and two ounces of baking soda. Dissolve this mixture in about one gallon of boiling water and let stand until colored; then pour it over the meat in the barrel. Add enough cold water to cover the meat and then weight the latter down by putting a round piece of clean board and a stone on top to keep all parts in the liquid.

The object in using the ingredients mentioned is as follows: The salt has an astringent effect and will preserve the meat, but if used alone will harden the muscle fibre. The sugar is used to soften the muscle fibre and at the same time to add flavor to the meat. The small amount of saltpetre is used to retain the natural red color of the meat, which is destroyed if only salt and sugar are used. The baking soda will aid in keeping the brine sweet.

Meat pickled in this way is ready to be used at the end of from twenty to twenty-five days, but should be left in the brine until used. The vessel with the meat should be kept in some cool place, as the sugar will have a tendency to ferment if it becomes too warm. A cool, well-ventilated cellar is an ideal place to keep it. In case the brine becomes too thick andropy it should be poured off, the meat washed with clean water and a fresh brine put over it. Beef when properly corned will keep long into the summer or fall.—W. H. Tomhave, in The Country Gentleman.



Farm Horses in the Spring

Must spend long hours at hard work. Their systems should be strengthened—their blood purified—their digestion and assimilation made better.

INTERNATIONAL Stock Food Tonic

tones up the horse's system, gives him new life and a glossy coat of hair, purifies the blood, and quickly puts run-down and out-of-condition horses in good shape.

Its cost to use is remarkably small—**"3 feeds for one cent."**

Thousands and thousands of farmers in all parts of Canada use International Stock Food Tonic at this season of the year to help put their horses in proper condition for the heavy spring work.

Start right now getting your horses in proper shape. Buy a package or pull from your nearest dealer. Try it on some of those unthrifty horses. You will quickly see a change.

International Stock Food Tonic has stood the practical test of farmers everywhere for 27 years. Why experiment with substitutes or imitations?

International Stock Food Tonic is put up in 25c, and 11.50 packages, \$1.50 lithograph tin, and 25 lb. pail at \$2.75 each.

Buy from your Dealer. If he cannot supply you write us direct.

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HORSES

UNION Stock Yards of Toronto Limited. Capital one million five hundred thousand dollars. "Canada's greatest live stock market" covers over two hundred acres. Railroad sidings for all lines. Horse Department conducts Auction Sales every Wednesday. Private Sales every day. All stalls on ground floor. Four to ten consignments of horses received and sold each week. Consignments solicited. Those requiring sound young draft mares and geldings, blocky general purpose farm horses and delivery horses will find a large stock to choose from. Special sales arranged, correspondence solicited.

Walter Harland Smith, Manager Horse Dept.
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MAKES HER OWN BROODERS

I have been breeding pure bred poultry for over twenty years. I have handled the following breeds: Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, S.C. White Leghorns, S.C. Brown Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons, Partridge Cochins and Houdans. At present I am keeping Barred Rocks, S.C. White Leghorns, Rhode Island Red and Dark Cornish. For an egg fowl and broilers I like the White Leghorn. For exhibition birds, I like the Leghorn and Barred Rocks and for an all-round bird I believe I prefer the Barred Rock first, next the Rhode Island, but in dressed poultry I think the Cornish Indian looks best as they are so filled up and plump. The Houdan makes a fine plump bird and they mature quickly but their top-knots are a drawback in this climate. The Buff Orpington, I found to be too broody and rather coarse looking when dressed.

For housing I like part cotton and part glass in the south side, and dropping boards arranged in sections so they can be taken out to wash off and scald. I use scalding water wherever I can in the chicken house, as it keeps down mites. Try a little lye in it. I don't think it is necessary to put up an expensive hen house, something to keep the frost from coming thru the roof in winter and no draught holes. Straw arranged in the roof is good. For my Leghorns I have a house with the back and two ends in a bank and the south with cotton and glass and a shed over the top that I find quite satisfactory. I use feed boxes arranged so the hens can just feed thru between the lath sides. My watering pans I have in one corner, up off the floor and a platform in front so it leaves the whole floor to scratch in. I have boxes for shell and grit fastened to the wall.

I use both incubators and hens for hatching. I like the hot water incubators best and get them with double wooden walls with an air space between. They are much better than the ones lined with painted tin or asbestos on the inside. The temperature carries nice and even and you will have much stronger chickens. An incubator running too high will cause your chickens to be dumpy and liable to scours. I hatch turkey, ducks, geese and chicken eggs in my incubators and have good luck. For early layers I like to get March hatched chickens, but April and May chickens are easier to handle. I have a room for my hatching hens. I feed and water and leave them in there until they hatch off.

PEERLESS PERFECTION

For the Big Ranch, or the small farm, put up a fence that will last a lifetime, that does not serve only as a mere boundary line, but one that gives real fence service—one that is built strong enough to withstand the onslaughts of stock as well as the ravages of all kinds of weather.

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Home Made Brooders

My brooders are home made, of dry goods boxes. For chickens just hatched a box two feet square is about the best size and larger as they get older. I put a double floor, the end of the box answering for one, and shiplap set inside tight for the second, a two-light window in one end and a small entrance hole about four inches square near the window. I line the boxes with any mail order house paste board boxes, and lath cut to hold it in place. I hinge a top on the box, leaving the boards a little open for air, or put two auger holes under the lid, one on each side. About eight inches below the lid, inside, I arrange cross pieces of wood to hold an old blanket and let it fall down inside of the window for night. With a gallon stone jug of hot water, wrapped in flannel, placed in the centre, the chicks get all round it and are quite comfortable. I have shingled the boxes on the outside and made a separate shingled top so they can stand outside any rainy day. For early cold weather they can be kept in a small heated room. I have several arranged and I like them better than brooders. I once had the misfortune of losing about two hundred chicks, first the lamp went out and they got chilled. Then on top of that the ventilation slides, thru some accident, got closed and that finished them.

I fed eggs from two-year old birds hatch much stronger chickens than younger birds. I boil the eggs tested out of the incubator until hard and mash up with breadcrumbs and a little charcoal, use shell and all for early chicks, also screened wheat from the first and feed very little at a feed, but I feed often and give them milk to drink when I have it to spare, either sour or sweet.

All birds that are not fit for breeding I put in a pen and feed on soft feed to

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fatten before I send them to market and I market wherever I can get the best prices. I sell breeding stock, also eggs. I use mostly Morgan egg baskets and ship nothing but new laid eggs so my customers have all been satisfied, at least I have had no complaints. I ship my live birds in crates as light as possible. I get cash in advance of all sales and ship express collect unless otherwise instructed. I find my flock quite profitable by raising pure bred birds and selling for breeding stock.

Mrs. C. R. W.
Carmangay, Alta.

SPRING WORK WITH POULTRY

The spring months are most important of the year from the poultry man's standpoint. It is time that a new chick crop is brought out and started on its way to replenish the flock. On this crop depends the profitableness of the future flock. Scientific investigation and practical experience are agreed that heredity is the most important factor in determining what the producing capacity of the bird will be. Altho feed and care are important, it is heredity that limits egg and meat production and, unless the inherited characters are favorable to high production, no amount of feed and care will make up for the loss. It is important therefore, that in the selection of eggs for hatching only those from birds of good laying strain or of good meat producing proclivities are selected.

The majority of chicks of the general purpose breeds may be hatched in April, or early in May. Chicks of the lighter, early maturing breeds do well if hatched in May. It should be remembered that eggs for hatching should be from healthy stock, in the best of breeding condition, and should be uniform in size and shape. Abnormally shaped eggs, or dirty eggs, should be discarded. For ordinary farm flocks, natural methods of incubation are satisfactory. On poultry farms, or farms on which the poultry receives more than ordinary attention, incubators and brooders should be used in bringing on the chick crop. There is no doubt that a good incubator and brooder, well handled by an experienced operator, can beat a mother hen all hollow at raising chicks.

F. C. Elford, of the experimental farm, Ottawa, gives the following suggestions for spring work:

In brooding artificially, the main points are:—Plenty of heat, from 95 to 100 degrees under the hover and keep it there for several weeks especially if the weather is cool. Good ventilation; fresh air should be allowed in to the brooding chamber, but no draught. Cleanliness; the brooder must be kept clean. Sweep out every day, disinfect once a week. Never put a new brood into a brooder without a thorough cleaning.

In feeding, there are a few simple rules that might be laid down. (1) Don't feed too soon. The first few days, heat and quiet are more important than feed. (2) Don't feed too much. More chicks are killed by over-feeding than under-feeding. Feed a little and often. Have the chicks hungry for the first week or two. (3) Keep things clean. Clean the feed up after each meal. Don't allow feed to be left to spoil. Clean and disinfect the troughs. Judicious feeding and cleanliness mean low mortality and strong chicks.

Like all young stock, it is necessary that chickens be gotten away to a good start. Those that are kept healthy and vigorous will mature earlier and make more vigorous birds, capable of withstanding the heavy strain of egg production and breeding later on.

MORE ATTENTION TO POULTRY

One of the striking developments of western agriculture is the attention that has recently been given to poultry products. Last year shipments of the eggs, such as would have been undreamed of a few years ago, were made to the old country. Ontario has long been looked upon as the balmer poultry province, but this spring carloads of new laid eggs are being regularly shipped to Toronto from Winnipeg. So important are these shipments that the retail price at Winnipeg is practically

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being regulated by the Ontario demand.
 The development in poultry produc-
 tion is natural. The west is well suited
 for profitable poultry raising. It has
 abundance of cheap grain, much of
 which has hitherto gone to waste, but
 which is now being used to feed the
 farm flocks. A few more hens on each
 farm, bred, fed and cared for a little
 better, would result in adding hundreds
 of thousands of dollars annually to the
 income of western farmers and it is
 possible that the cheaper grains mar-
 keted thru poultry would bring larger
 returns than the No. 1 grades of wheat
 on which so much dependence has been
 laid.

SCOURING CALVES

Calves which scour during the first
 week are generally sick with that very
 serious disease known as white scours.
 It seems to be much like the navel and
 joint ill diseases which attack other
 young animals shortly after birth.
 Filth germs enter the body of the calf
 thru the navel at birth. To prevent
 the entrance of the filth germs, the
 stall in which a cow calves should be
 thoroughly cleaned and disinfected
 with coal tar dip solution or some other
 good disinfectant, just previous to
 and just after calving. At birth the
 navel of the calf should be disinfected
 with coal tar dip solution, or, even bet-
 ter a 1 to 500 solution of corrosive sub-
 limate. As far as possible the young
 calf should be put in clean, sunny,
 disinfected pens. Calves coming on
 grass rarely take white scours.

Ordinary scouring is brought on by
 feeding too much milk, dirty milk, cold
 milk, or sour milk, at irregular or in-
 frequent intervals. To avoid scours,
 the week-old calf must be given clean,
 sweet, warm milk at least three times
 daily. It helps in avoiding scours to
 put a teaspoonful of good quality blood
 meal in the milk night and morning.

The first thing to do with the scour-
 ing calf is to cut down its feed. Next,
 be sure that its feed is of the very best
 quality. Then give any one of a num-
 ber of treatments. A good one is to
 give two to six tablespoonfuls of cas-
 tor oil (depending on the size of the
 calf), shaken up in some scalded milk.
 Follow this twice daily with one to
 two teaspoonful doses of a mixture of
 two parts of subnitrate of bismuth and
 one part of salol in a little milk or
 instead of the subnitrate of bismuth and
 salol, follow the castor oil treatment
 with fifteen to twenty drops of laudan-
 um, a teaspoonful of dried blood and
 one or two raw eggs. The common
 home remedies are one or two raw
 eggs or a cup of strong coffee.

An easily applied remedy which is
 found to cure many cases is to make
 up a solution by dissolving one-half
 ounce of formaldehyde in fifteen and a
 half ounces of rainwater, and adding
 it to the milk at the rate of a teaspoon-
 ful to each pint.

REDUCING HELP NEEDED

There is not much gained by keeping
 a poor man around; that is, some hired
 men have a hard time earning their
 wages. However, the farmer himself
 is about 50 per cent more efficient with
 just a little help, because there are
 so many things that one man cannot do
 alone. In other words, one man on the
 farm is but half a man. However, it is
 surprising what a man can do once he
 becomes accustomed to working alone,
 plans his work accordingly and makes
 things handy and convenient. A boy
 can be made to take a man's place quite
 often, if the farm is properly equipped.
 A good many farmers will equip them-
 selves and learn to work alone the next
 few years, and probably there will come
 a time some day when young men who
 now, in these prosperous times, fairly
 loath farm work will be tickled to death
 to get a job on the farm.—Nebraska
 Farmer.

Make provision for a good garden
 this season. The cheapest way in which
 to supply the table with fresh, crisp
 vegetables is to grow them.

Little chicks should be kept dry.
 Don't turn the hen loose too early in
 the morning.

The pregnant mare should receive
 regular, moderate exercise.

City Clerks
 OR A
Happy Farmer Tractor?

A Question of Power Conclusively Answered

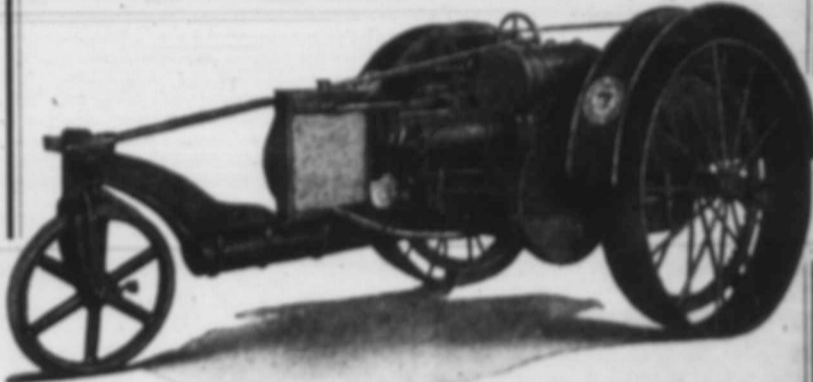
Are you one of the men who realize the utter ridicule of such a foolish
 suggestion, or were you, without thinking, led to believe, by equally
 foolish press articles, that the solving of the shortage of MAN-POWER
 lay in transporting City Clerks wholesale to the farms to do Spring
 work? Think of trusting a team of horses and outfit valued at over
 \$1,000.00 to a man who has never handled a pair of lines before. A
 certain public official said at the Parliament Buildings in February: "You
 cannot take town-bred men and put them on the farms at \$1.50 a day
 with wheat in the neighborhood of \$2.00 a bushel. The farmer will
 grow at the labor and the labor will resent the pay and unfamiliar work.
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Advertisement in next issue

Boys' and Girls' Clubs

More Letters on Seed Selection

INVESTING IN A CALF

Dear Editor:—My father has been a member of the Grain Growers Association for years and this summer the women of Dilke district formed a Women's Section of the Grain Growers, so mother joined them. I then found out about this seed competition thru some



Orville Holland

pamphlets which they distributed among the children of the district. I got interested in this competition right away. My father has been raising good wheat every year, so I felt that I might have some chance of winning a prize.

My dad agreed, to help me, and showed me how to select the best heads and how to clean them. There was so much difference in the crop on the same field that we had to pick out the best spots to get the best sample. We went out about August 19, a couple of days before harvest, and picked some heads, but as dad did not like us to walk into the grain, as we tracked down so much, we left it until the wheat was in stock. Then dad told me where the best wheat was, so I set to work, and my little sister, age 6 years, helped me, too, and, of course, she claims part of the prize.

It was Marquis wheat on summer fallow and breaking. There were 110 acres in the field. As my father did not take The Guide, I got him to subscribe for the paper, as he had been thinking about taking it anyway. I don't know if I could have got more subscriptions as quite a few of our neighbors are members of the Grain Growers' Association, and most of them have The Guide, and some others that are not members are not much interested in the Grain Growers.

I am going to school and am only in the second grade yet. We have not studied anything about seed selections at school. I have been planning on many things to invest my prize money in, but I think the best will be to buy a calf, and dad agrees to furnish the feed for it free, if I help with the chores.—Orville Holland, Dilke, Sask. Age 10.

BANKING PART OF HER MONEY

Dear Editor:—I first read about this competition myself in The Guide. So I picked out some heads and threshed them in a sack. I selected my wheat from my father's field in which there was 47 acres. I gathered all the grain myself.

I had no difficulty in obtaining the subscription as my uncle likes The Guide and he gave me the first chance. I think I could have obtained a few more but I had very little time.

I am not going to school just now but I attended last winter. I could not go to school last summer. Everybody was very late with their crops last season and I had to stay at home to work.

It is very hard just now to tell how I will spend my money but I think I will put half of it in the bank and the other half will be for my pleasures and what I will need.

You ask me to mail my photograph so you can publish it and I am very glad to be able to satisfy you at once. I hope you will excuse me for having waited so long but I had a little difficulty having a snapshot taken.

Now I will thank you with all my heart for the prize and I will always try my best for you.
—Marie Anne C. Kleine, Southern, Sask. Age 16 years.
Ed. Note.—We are very sorry but the snapshot of

Anne was not clear enough to print out well. You know, boys and girls, it is hard to make snaps that are hazy and out of focus appear well in the paper. If you remember this it may sometimes save you disappointment.

USED HER PONY

Dear Editor:—I read about the competition in The Grain Growers' Guide. To obtain the subscription I rode my pony up to our nearest neighbor and asked him if he would subscribe for The Guide. I showed him the slip of paper telling him about the competition and he subscribed at once.

Now I will tell you how I got my sample of seed oats to send to you. There had been considerable rain so my brother James went to the field of oats and picked out as good a sheaf of oats as he could find on the summerfallow. I put the sheaf of oats behind the kitchen range to dry for about three days. Then threshed it out by hand on a windy day, got all the chaff out that I could that way and also picked out chaff by hand. This sample of seed oats was selected about September 5, and the variety was banner.

The district I live in is twenty-five miles south-west of Chinook, Alberta. It is in the homestead area. My brothers have never used hand selected seed. We have never studied about hand selected seed at school.—Margaret E. Harrington, Big Stone, Alta. Age 13.

SENT PRESENT TO FRANCE

Dear Editor:—The secretary of the U.P.W.A. in this district gave me a circular about this competition and asked me to try. I wished to earn a little money so that I could send a Christmas box to my two brothers in France. I decided to try.

The variety of wheat I sent in was Marquis. There was about 85 acres in the field. We chose three sheaves from the best part of the field, brought them home and cut the best heads from these three sheaves into a milk pan. When these were dry enough we put them in a clean flour sack and beat them with a stick until the grain was threshed out. Then I poured the wheat from one milk pan to another while standing in a wind, to get rid of the chaff.

Afterwards we poured the wheat on the table and picked out all the small berries. This is rather a tedious process and too hard on the eyes I think to be carried out to any extent for general farm crops.—Mary Shield, Macleod, Alta.

SEED SELECTION NOT TAUGHT

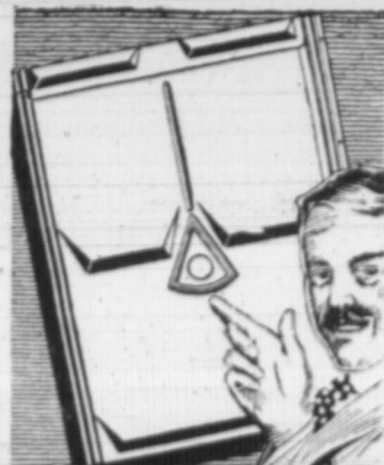
Dear Editor:—The seed oats with which I won a prize from The Guide were obtained by stripping them from sheaves in the field as we had not threshed our grain at that time and it afterwards was cleaned with the fanning mill. The variety of oats sent was Abundance. The grain was selected on September 14 as I didn't have much time to select the grain any earlier and hadn't as much time as I would like to have had to prepare the grain better. If I had I might have won first prize.

The grain was taken from my father's farm on a field of forty acres.

I had assistance when making the selection, in the way of cleaning and fanning the grain.

I do not know that I could have obtained any more subscriptions, as most of the people around here have subscribed to The Guide.

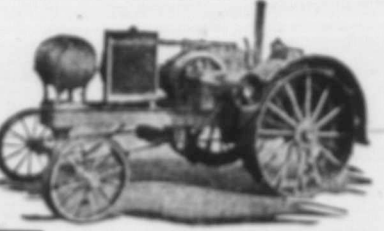
I am going to school, but have never studied anything about seed selection.—Maggie Sutherland, Broadview, Sask. Age 14



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GIVE wind and weather a chance to get beneath the shingles on your home, and you are in for an endless trouble and expense—warping, rotting, loosening shingles—leaking roofs—leaking basements—leaking cellars—leaking chimneys. Shingles give you the permanence of a single sheet of metal with the beauty of asphalt shingles. Lock tight on all four sides—windproof, rain proof, rustproof—yet even the nails are visible. There's safety and permanence in a Pedlarized roof. The cost is small. Write now for "The Right Roof" Booklet (10).

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

How Uncle Sam Assesses Incomes

A Digest of the Federal Income Tax Laws of the United States

Armed with the authority of the Income Tax Law, enacted by Congress, in September, 1916, the tax gatherer in the United States is making considerable addition to the federal revenue by levies on incomes that exceed a definitely set minimum. The citizen of the republic with no dependants, is immune until his income reaches \$3,000. If he is the head of a family, or has one or more dependants, his income is untouched until it exceeds \$4,000. After that a tax of two per cent. is collected. But that is not all. Realizing that the greater a man's income the greater in proportion is his ability to pay, an additional tax, graduated according to the size of the income, is levied. This tax takes effect on incomes that exceed \$20,000. Above this minimum the rate is one per cent. in addition to the two per cent normal tax, until the \$40,000 mark is reached. Between \$40,000 and \$60,000 the rate is two per cent, and it is raised step by step until, on amounts exceeding \$2,000,000 it is 13 per cent. The following table shows how the rate is graduated:

| Additional Tax Rates | |
|---------------------------------|------|
| Amounts | Rate |
| Between \$ 20,000 and \$ 40,000 | 1% |
| " 40,000 " 60,000 | 2% |
| " 60,000 " 80,000 | 3% |
| " 80,000 " 100,000 | 4% |
| " 100,000 " 150,000 | 5% |
| " 150,000 " 200,000 | 6% |
| " 200,000 " 250,000 | 7% |
| " 250,000 " 300,000 | 8% |
| " 300,000 " 500,000 | 9% |
| " 500,000 " 1,000,000 | 10% |
| " 1,000,000 " 1,500,000 | 11% |
| " 1,500,000 " 2,000,000 | 12% |
| \$2,000,000 and over | 13% |

The way in which the tax works out may be illustrated as follows: On an income of \$30,000 the normal tax, two per cent., amounts to \$600 and the additional tax, one per cent, levied on the \$10,000 by which the income exceeds \$20,000 amounts to \$100, a total tax of \$700 or about one forty-third of the total income. On an income of \$100,000 the normal tax is \$2,000. The additional tax is made up by the following levies:

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| 1 per cent. on \$20,000 | \$200 |
| 2 per cent. on 20,000 | 400 |
| 3 per cent. on 20,000 | 600 |
| 4 per cent. on 20,000 | 800 |

Total \$2,000
The total tax on an income of \$100,000 is therefore \$4,000, or one twenty-fifth of the amount received. On \$1,000,000 the tax is over \$100,000, or one-tenth of the income and so on in increasing proportions.

What Is Income?

Gross income, under the law, includes gains, profits and income from any source whatever, in whatever form received. It includes such items as preliminary notes, interest on bank accounts and on bonds, dividends, pensions, accident insurance, rents, royalties from patent rights, alimony, increase in the value of property received by gift or inheritance, fees received by clergymen, etc. Among the exemptions are life insurance policies, returns of premiums paid on life insurance, and endowment and annuity contracts, tho, if income includes increment or interest on such contracts this is taxable. Property acquired by gift or bequest is exempt but the income from it is taxable. Interest from government securities is exempt. The incomes of the president, of judges and of officers and employees of the various states are also non-taxable under the federal law.

In figuring net income the deductions allowable include necessary business expenses, not including personal, living, or family expenses; interest on indebtedness; all taxes, except those assessed for local benefits; customs duties; bad debts; the depreciation in the value of property due to use; the depletion of oil and gas wells and of mines, and business losses from fire, storm, shipwreck and other causes.

The Farmer's Income Taxed

All who cultivate land for profit either as tenants or owners are included under the term farmer by the act and their incomes are subject to the tax

if they exceed the minimum. All gains, profits and income derived from the sale or exchange of farm products, whether produced on the farm or purchased and resold by the farmer are included in the net income for the year in which the products were actually sold. All allowable deductions, including expenses in the production of a crop may be claimed for the year in which the crop was produced tho the crop remains unsold. Rents received in crop shares are returned for the year in which they are reduced to money. When farm crops are held for favorable market prices, no deductions can be made for shrinkage or deterioration. Breeding stock purchased is looked upon as an investment of capital. No deduction is allowed for it tho deductions are made for stock purchased for re-sale. The price of stock lost from any cause may be deducted from the year's income as a loss, but any reimbursement received is included in income. The cost of farm machinery is not allowed as a deduction. A reasonable allowance may be made for depreciation on farm buildings, machinery and other property, including purchased breeding stock but no claim for depreciation can be made for stock raised or purchased for re-sale.

A person who operates a farm for recreation or pleasure, on a basis other than the recognized principles of commercial farming, the result of which is a loss from year to year, is not regarded as a farmer. In such cases if the expenses incurred exceed receipts, the entire receipts may be ignored and the expenses will be regarded as personal and will not constitute allowable deductions in the return of income from other sources. Farmers who keep books which show the net income may prepare their returns from such books.

All returns for the previous year must be made by March 1, at the office of the collector of internal revenue for the district. Failure to file returns incurs the liability to a penalty of 50 per cent. addition to the tax and also to a fine. The necessary forms are supplied by the government.

Editor's Note.—In a succeeding issue of The Guide a digest of the income tax laws of Australia and New Zealand will be given.

ROAD IMPROVEMENT IN U.S.A.

United States last year spent \$250,000,000 or more on unorganized road improvement or more than two-thirds the total of money expended so far on the Panama Canal. It is estimated if the government built one hundred thousand miles of properly planned roads, and at the same time purchased, say, three hundred feet of land on either side, that with good roads, ready for use all the year around, this land would be bound to increase in value. If the government leased this land on long rental, with protective renewal clauses (like a land values tax), the cost of the roads and the land purchased would be soon paid. On the basis of one hundred thousand miles of road and bordering land, costing, say, twenty thousand dollars a mile, or a total of two billion dollars, a rental rate of \$6.66 per acre would pay the interest on the cost of construction. But such would rent at vastly higher rates, enough to maintain the roads and reimburse the nation for the cost. In fact, and within a reasonable time, these roads should give the nation an income equal to its total annual expenditures. Considering that one hundred thousand miles of national highways would run thru towns and cities where real estate is at a premium, the figures are said to be well within the probable results. In addition, improvements would also be stimulated everywhere. There would be no tax on buildings bordering the road, merely on the land, and as a result the nation would receive more than enough to run its business for the people and thus become self-supporting, as it should. Better roads could be paid for in the same way instead of letting all the profit go to the speculator. Prairie governments could well co-operate in such a plan for the west but not over the great wilderness of New Ontario.

World-Wide Goodyear



On Every Motor Road in Every Land the Goodyear Tire Marks the Trail

Go to any continent and to any country. You will find that Goodyear Tires have preceded you. Wherever motorists travel—the All-Weather Tread of Goodyear Tires marks the trail—on modern well-paved roads, through tropical jungles, over desert sands and snow-covered plains. The world over Goodyear Tires are doing duty.

World-Wide

Goodyear Means Better Tires The world-wide distribution of Goodyear Tires has an important bearing on their quality and cost. Because there are Goodyear men in the places where rubber, cotton and other raw materials are produced, we are able to save money on the cost of material. Immense sales reduce overhead costs to the lowest possible fraction per tire. This enables us to devote more money and energy to improving the tires. Because of our world-wide sales we are able to maintain a staff of expert chemists and engineers. Their work is valuable and expensive. With an ordinary output the cost would be prohibitive. With the Goodyear output of millions the expense-per-tire is negligible.

Lower Tire-Cost per-Mile for Goodyear Users The high quality which world-wide Goodyear has enabled us to build into Goodyear Tires has won for them great mileage records. Here in Canada there are many instances of Goodyear users getting 10,000 miles of satisfying service, occasionally more—up to 20,000.

A World-Wide Service for Goodyear Tire Users

Wherever a Goodyear user travels he is always within reach of the services offered by Goodyear Service Stations. These stations are scattered throughout the entire world. There are over 15,000 of them in Canada and the United States. They are manned by men who know tires thoroughly. These men will:

Inspect your tires and advise you as to the need for and value of repairs; see that your tires are properly inflated for the load you carry; test your wheel for alignment; show you the advantages of more modern rims, of inside tire protectors, of our Tire-Saver Kit, including all things necessary to meet tire trouble on the road; supply you at once with Goodyear Tires, Tubes and Tire-Saver Accessories.



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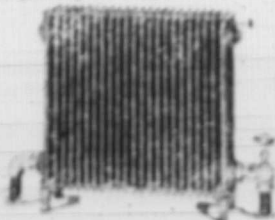


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Combine the latest, most improved type of Boiler with the most advanced system of Radiation yet known. Imperial Boilers fully guaranteed as to material and workmanship. Hydro-Thermic (Steel) Radiators pressed from rust-resisting steel alloy, twice as light and compact as cast iron Radiators, fully as strong; require less water in circulation hence respond more quickly to regulation—and many other

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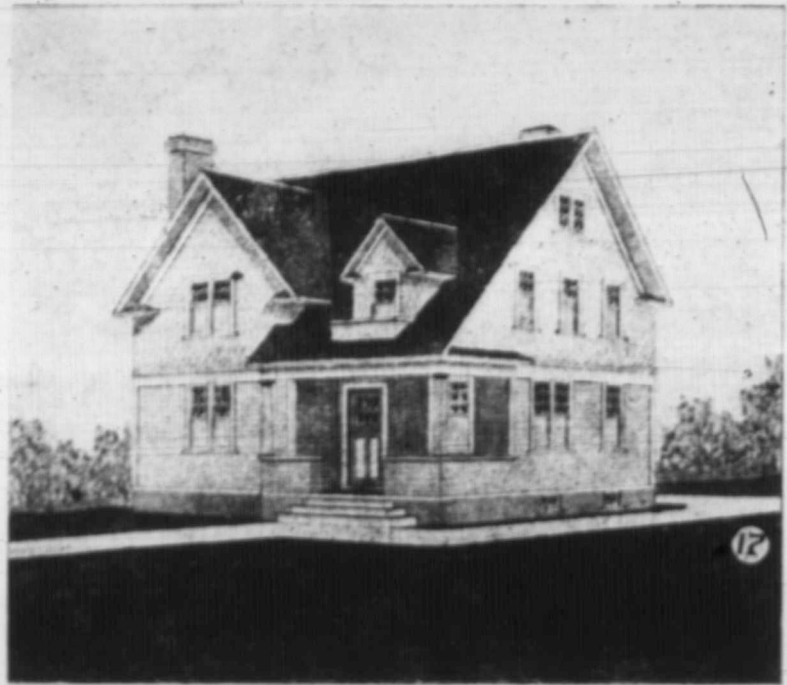
The furnace that saves you one ton of coal in seven—a furnace with such advantages as the Steel-Ribbed Fire Box, giving you three times the heat radiation as other equal sized fire boxes; the Cast Iron Combustion Chamber, which won't burn through; the Circular Water Pan, which spreads the moisture uniformly to every room; the Patent Fused Joints, which prevent gas and smoke leakage, etc., etc. Write for booklet "Comfort and Health"—a sane treatise of right house heating. Check-off system you are most interested in. Fill in and mail this coupon TODAY.



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A Home-like Farm House

Guide House, No. 17 is one of those surprising dwellings with a very modest exterior which quite belies the roominess and convenience of its interior arrangements. Particularly is it remarkable to find in a house of this size six bedrooms, providing the accommodation for the family and hired help which is so great a problem in all farm homes.

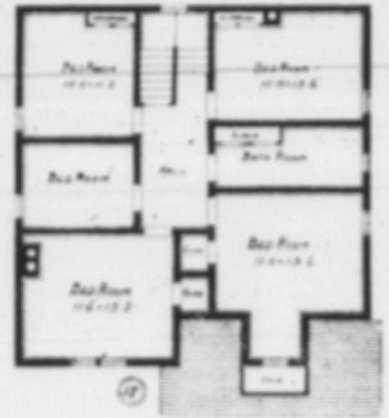
The downstairs bedroom is a feature which is exceedingly popular with many home builders, but if it was not needed for this purpose the man of the house could use it for an office and could even have an outside entrance to it where the present closet is located, or by reversing the door and window it would be possible to have stairs going up to it from the common landing making the double entrance to the house from the back door which has appealed so strongly to farmer folk. Guests could be ushered in by the office and into the front part of the house without going near the service portion. The convenience of the cellar-way to the outside door and

In short this is quite a small house with room for a big family.

Architect's Description

The outside of this house is 20 x 24, basement walls are composed of cement concrete, but either brick or field stone can be used if more convenient to obtain. Basement ceiling is 7 feet high, first and second floor ceilings are 8 ft. 6 in.

The bill of materials for this house provides for 6 x 6 basement posts, 6 x 4 beams, 2 x 6 sills, first and second floor joists 2 x 10, all framing 2 x 4. The main walls are 16 ft. high. Provision has been made to cover outside of building with one ply shiplap, one ply heavy paper, and below belt course finished with 1/4 x 6 cedar bevel siding, above belt course walls are to be covered with XXX B.C. Red Cedar shingles. Common boards have been allowed to cover the entire roof and finish with one ply Tar Paper and XXX B.C. Red Cedar Shingles laid 5 in. to the weather. The interior of outside walls is to be



of the stairs to the kitchen are features which will commend themselves to every housewife without being enlarged upon.

In the angle formed by the stairway a commodious kitchen cupboard has been built, which, without taking from the roominess of the kitchen, will afford ample accommodation for the cooking utensils. The kitchen is also large enough to be used as a dining room when the housewife is too pressed with work to do the fetching and carrying involved by the use of two rooms.

The living room, with its well-spaced fireplace, is so effective in construction that it will be the owner's own fault if it is not a living room indeed, and a most attractive one at that. In two of the upstairs rooms, where it was not possible to manage a clothes closet, wardrobes have been designed to serve the same purpose.

covered with one ply shiplap, one ply impervious sheathing paper and 1 x 2 strapping placed 16 in. on the centre to receive lath. Fir lath has been allowed on bill of quantities. The plaster will be two coat work. The first coat either wood fibre or hard-wall plaster, the finishing coat to be composed of equal parts of prepared finish and best white lime and to be trowelled to a perfectly smooth finish. Shiplap has been allowed for first floor downstairs and to be finished with edge grain fir flooring with one ply of paper between. Edge grain flooring has also been allowed for the veranda. Flat grain flooring for the upstairs. The interior trim is of B.C. fir slash grain, plain design.

Estimate of Cost

Prices on lumber and building materials are changing all the time, so that the following estimate is only good



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What is easier on the housewife than a painted floor? No cracks to fill with dirt easy on the children's clothes takes but a few minutes to clean.

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has a hard, durable finish that won't crack or flake off. Eight shades that give you ample choice. Ask your hardware dealer.

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for prices at this date. Lumber is figured basis 40 cent freight rate and remaining materials f.o.b. Winnipeg.

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| Lumber, house No. 17, 22, 300 | |
| bd. ft.: 13M lath; 12M shingles; f.o.b. 40c. point | \$ 840.00 |
| Millwork, f.o.b. Winnipeg | 235.00 |
| Hardware, paper and nails | 150.00 |
| Metal goods | 45.00 |
| Paint | 55.00 |
| Cement, lime, plaster and bricks | 250.00 |
| | \$1,580.00 |

Specifications above are based on lumber as the standard material of construction. Many excellent building materials are at present on the market and any reliable make may be used instead of lumber. Thus, outside, instead of wood siding can be used either lath board and stucco finish metal siding, cement, brick, hollow brick or hollow tile; inside wall board or metal siding, may be used instead of plaster, and for the roof, metal shingles or prepared roofing materials, the basis of which is felt and asphalt.

Complete working drawings as well as a bill of materials for Guide House No. 17 can be obtained for \$1.50 from Farm Buildings Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

PROF. JACOBS LEAVES COLLEGE

Professor F. S. Jacobs, of the Animal Husbandry Department of the Manitoba Agricultural College, has announced that he is leaving on April 7 for Alberta, to take up farming. In making this announcement Professor Jacobs said: "I seem to be the cause of discord between the Department of Agriculture and the College Board. It is desirable that there be no friction between these bodies, therefore, if the cause of friction and discord is removed, all should be peace. So, in the interest of peace, I will go back to Alberta and enter farming on my own account."

It has been stated that this decision of Prof. Jacobs will put an end to the difficulty between the College Board and the Department of Agriculture. It should not be forgotten that the difficulty over which Prof. Jacobs is leaving the college, is not a matter of personalities alone, but a matter of principle as to whether the Minister of Agriculture shall dictate to the College Board, who shall, and who shall not, run the Agricultural College. Prof. Jacobs has made the stand-up fight against the subversion of the rights of the advisory board and against the aggression of the Minister of Agriculture and has been made the "goat." It is a tribute to his independence of thought and action.

FARM HELP COMING RAPIDLY

Immigration into Canada from the United States continues to triple the records of corresponding periods during 1916. The very marked increase shown in the returns for January and February were maintained in March, according to statistics issued recently at the Immigration Hall, Winnipeg. During the month just closed 5,148 immigrants were registered, as compared with 1,557 for the month of March, 1916. An increase is also shown in the proportion represented by farmers and farm laborers, last year's figure being 707 and this year's 3,929. During the month of March this year a total of \$960,178 in actual cash was brought into Canada by American immigrants. Last year's figure for the same period was \$386,822. This year the settlers brought \$392,227 in effects and last year only \$147,155. Equally marked increases are expected for April.

A large number of the farm laborers coming in are from Minnesota, North Dakota and other northern states. In order to encourage immigration from Washington and Oregon, the C.N.R. has installed the same rates to farm help in the West as are in force in the south.

Tractor plowing by night is now being resorted to in England. The Times reports that a successful experiment of plowing by night with a motor tractor and a powerful acetylene headlight has been made in Buckinghamshire. There are now over 1,000 of these tractors in England and the number is increasing daily. Volunteers are wanted for the spring plowing, and in the autumn when the number of these machines will be greatly interested it is expected that women will be called for.

Your House Reflects Your Character



You are judged by the house you occupy as much as by the clothes you wear. An unpainted, shabby place, showing evidence of neglect, advertises the character of the owner and his family most unfavorably. It implies carelessness and a lack of self-respect. If you have a proper pride in your home and the community in which you live, you will use

B-H "ENGLISH" PAINT

With the aid of this guaranteed paint you will have a really fine-looking home at a reasonable cost, which will be a credit to yourself and to your neighbors. Properly painted, your residence will stand out among the many. Painted with B-H "English" Paint, it will remain for years as fresh looking as the day it was painted.

Have a talk with the merchant who handles B-H "English" Paint in your district. He will gladly supply you with color cards and prices.

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 B-H Floor Lustré—an Exquisite Floor Paint.
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See for yourself how Hardwood Floors improve the appearance of any room containing the most ordinary furniture.



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Where most walking is done—where cleanliness is most essential, will be much easier cared for. Hardwood Floors require no scrubbing, will not become scuffed, and will improve with age.



Dining Room

No carpets to sweep after each meal—stains easily removed, and no worn spots at each person's chair under the table with Hardwood Floors.



The Parlor

The family room at night, where friends are entertained, will look so much better with Hardwood Floors.



Bed Room

Will be airy and bright, free from dust—so much healthier and restful with Hardwood Floors.

"Beaver Brand Floors"

We can prove to you that Hardwood Floors cost less than carpets in any home in Western Canada—that they will reduce the housework by half—that they not only improve the appearance of the home but are much healthier for everyone in the household than carpets or softwood floors.

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Give us the measurements of the rooms you wish to floor; we will gladly tell you just what the cost will be—without any obligation on your part, of course.

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A chick in the hand is worth 2 in the shell

To raise all your chicks—to prevent bowel trouble, drooping wings and Baby Chick diseases, use

Pratts, Baby Chick Food

Contains just what's needed to make heavy muscles, and feathers. Large, predigested, finely ground and packed in dust-proof tins and cartons at 50c, 80c and \$1.25. At your dealer's.

PRATT'S WHITE Diarrhoea Remedy used in the drinking water prevents and cures this most common. Write for FREE Book on the Care and Feeding of Baby Chicks.

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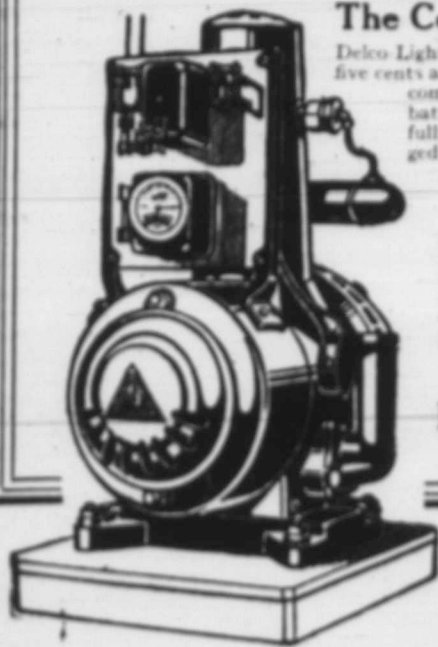
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At last! A complete electric plant that can be depended on to flood the farm with brilliant electric light at the turning of a switch. Here is Delco-Light—a time-tested electrical unit—compact, efficient, completely reliable and trouble proof. Makes any farm just as bright and cheerful as city home. Adds thousands of dollars to the value of your farm investment.

Everywhere on the Farm A Complete, Simple Unit

Don't you tire of filling the old oil lantern and carrying its dim light round the stables? Delco-Light will bring the light of day not only to the house itself, but to every outbuilding. Think of it—just press a switch and you can have a brilliant light anywhere—in the hay-loft—down in the stable, out on the lane, near the pump—in the bed-room—anywhere and everywhere. No danger as with the old fashioned oil lamps of explosion and fire. No time wasted in filling a lantern before you can get chores done. Light is good—work takes half the time and is better done.

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THE COMMUNITY

The Life We Live

By H. D. Ranns, Mawer, Sask.

Are we satisfied with conditions on the prairie? Have we a right to be satisfied with the way we live? When I say "we" I mean you and me and the other fellow. And yet it may be—I hope it is—that this article will have no application to you as you read it. If it has not, do not say, "Oh, well, that has nothing to do with me," and let the matter go at that, but try to find out whether it may not indicate some ways in which, quietly and tactfully, you may do a little missionary work on behalf of better conditions of living on our broad prairies. Not that I wish to incite anybody to become a Meddlesome Matty, but that it may be possible for you, by precept and, even more, by practice to promote wholesome and uplifting living among the farms of the great wheatlands.

It seems to me evident enough that no person who has lived for any length of time on the prairie, and who has observed its life and cared to reflect upon it, can be satisfied with the way untold numbers of our people live. I know that to write in that way is a case of begging the question, but before you have read thru this article you may agree that the statement is not a rash one. These are facts in prairie life that the angels ought to weep to look upon, and that men ought to get angry and active about. Far too often in our prairie life do men mistake the means of living for living itself. We are so busy getting a living that we have no time to live. Now this is not merely true of farmers, but of men in many vocations. The tragedy of it when the thing works out among farmers is that, perhaps more than of any other calling in life, it ought not to be true about farmers.

Farmers Deserve the Best

The farmer is in touch with elemental nature, often stern and exacting in her moods, with nothing in his environment to alleviate the bare monotony of his days. If anybody on earth ought to have the benefit of all that modern civilization provides in the way of better conditions of living, the farmer is that man. His toil—or, I should say, his wife's and his—deserves it. That is why it has always appeared to me that to live on the prairie merely "making money" to board is both a mistake and a grievously wrong thing. "Growing wheat to buy land to raise more wheat" seems to be the tale of the life of some farmers. Meanwhile, life itself slips away and some day such men die, never having lived. Is not this mistaking wood for trees? Do not say this is a fancy picture. I have known many such men and likely you have too.

Out of this tendency to make life a matter of making a living has sprung some evils that shame us. One of the most glaring evils is the question of housing. What about families of six or seven children and the parents living in a shack with one bedroom? Is this productive of happy living or of good living? Things are happening on the prairie that should shock and shame thinking men and women. I knew a case where a girl of sixteen and a boy of fourteen years old were sleeping in the same room and in the same bed. And it is not a case of poverty, for the farmer runs his own automobile and is rated in business circles as one of the best fixed men in his neighborhood. What is it a case of? What do you parents think about it, you who are jealous of your children's welfare? You may be thinking, "It's some foreigner who does not know any better," but we cannot lay such flattering unctious to our souls. The man is a Canadian and an office holder in one of the churches. Nobody would be more surprised than he would if his children grew up to be immoral. In more cases than his, the matter of decent housing is no question of lack of means, but of unhappy habit and miserly hoarding. I often wonder what the women and children think of the way they have to live. I do not think there is any doubt about their sentiments.

Lack of Essential Conveniences

Another matter of elementary decent living is one that is often grossly neglected. On many farms there is a deplorable lack of sanitary arrangements. In all too many cases there is absolutely no provision for the requirements of nature. In some cases the conditions are such as cannot be described. Many who will read this know that is true. Now surely sanitary conveniences are among the most

elementary and fundamental needs of man. And in this case no great expenditure is involved, only a little time taken away from profit-making employment.

In these matters and others that could be mentioned, the great want behind it all is a true conception of the worth and dignity of home. Too often the home to the farmer himself simply means a place where he eats and sleeps. To his wife and family it bears a different complexion. Many a time have I been sorry for the women and children whose lives are spent under the dreariest conditions and among the dullest, most uninspiring surroundings. Not very long ago I called one day at a prairie farmhouse. The door was answered by a woman, not by any means old, around whom gathered four or five little children. The woman looked at me as if alarmed at the apparition of a visitor, all efforts at a conversation were unavailing, monosyllables being all the answers returned, and I had to give up the attempt and retreat. Later some of the neighbors told me that the poor woman is next door to being crazy and the reason is that she has never gone anywhere for years, never attended church, never patronized a picnic or a concert. Yet, once upon a time, that man fancied he loved that woman! What do you think about him?

Might Prevent Unhappiness

All this is not written with any lack of sympathy with the difficulties farmers have to contend with. Far from it. But I do maintain that much of the unfortunate and unhappy living might easily be prevented. The lack of money is not the principal evil, I am convinced, or I would never write this article. What I have written is for the man who can do better, and has "put off" doing so until he has become inured to wretched conditions and expects others to have the same insensibility. To such this article says, "Think of what life is for yours as well as for you. Begin to live and let your family do the same."

DETERMINING AGE OF SHEEP

The age of sheep can be told largely by the appearance of the permanent incisors. The sheep, like human beings, have two sets of teeth; the first set known as "milk" (temporary) teeth, being replaced by permanent teeth. When a sheep has a full set of teeth we find eight of them on its lower jaw in front, but none on the upper jaw. The temporary incisors that are characteristic of lambs are quite different from the permanent ones which begin to appear when the lamb is about one year old. The temporary incisors are uniform in size and shape, are long and narrow and constricted at the neck, and are white in color. The first pair of central permanent incisors usually make their appearance when the lamb is from twelve to fifteen months old. The next pair, that is, one on each side of the central pair, make their appearance about one year later, so that the sheep has two pairs of permanent incisors when it is a little over two years old. The third pair appears the next year, making the sheep slightly over three years old when there are three pairs of permanent incisors. The last or fourth pair, that is the corner incisors, appear when the sheep is slightly past four years old. As a rule the sheep has a "full mouth" at five years of age. We often find that the changes of teeth are somewhat irregular, varying with individuals and feed conditions. After four years of age the exact age of a sheep cannot be definitely told by its teeth. However, experienced sheepmen can guess quite closely from general appearance. With advancing age, the teeth become wider apart and, when shed, handicap the sheep greatly in grazing and feeding. After five years of age, a ewe is likely to have a broken mouth and be less thrifty on that account. Two-year-olds with their first lambs are not as reliable as older ewes, hence the commercial flock should be largely composed of ewes from three to five years old. However, in pure-bred flocks a good breeding ewe is usually kept as long as she will breed.

Much caution should be exercised in the administration of drugs to pregnant mares.

At foaling time, if indoors, the mare should have plenty of room and clean bedding.

M A D E I N C A N A D A



Those things that need your attention on the farm:

You, Mr. Farm Owner, who are about to make your first trip of the season to the farm, will find a score of things that need attention. Whether it is rented or "worked on shares," or whether you employ a superintendent, you, the owner, have certain things that you want done, will order done. And you want a record of how things look now:

- Certain old fences.
- The south porch.
- The land that needs tiling.
- The foundation to the corn crib.
- The broken hoops on the silo.
- The condition of the orchard.
- The condition of the horses and cattle and hogs.

And one obvious thing to do is to make an auto-photo-graphic record. Make pictures of the things that don't please you, as well as pictures of the things that do please you. And alongside of each picture make a brief memo, —at least a date and title, an authentic, indisputable record written on the film at the time. It's a simple and almost instantaneous process with an

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FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE MARES AND FILLS Eight shorthorn bulls, one to two years. Yorkshire breds seven months. Barred Plymouth Rock eggs for hatching. Carman and Roland station. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. 141

PERCHERONS—WE AIM TO SELL THE KIND with quality. If in the market this spring for a stud bull and see them. A few young Short-horn bulls for sale. C. D. Roberts & Sons, 330 College Ave. Winnipeg. 131

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SOWS TO FARROW in July, September, June and March farrowed pigs, both sexes. B. P. Rock eggs, \$1.50 per 15, for sale. H. Ronkey, Keeler, Sask. 131

LONG IMPROVED BERKSHIRE BOARS FOR sale also some early spring Holstein bulls and White Rock cocks. Chas. W. Weaver, Deloraine, Man. 471

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR CATTLE, 340 grade sheep, mostly breeding ewes, including registered rams. MacIntyre Bros., Hayer, Alta. 13-3

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BAB U PERCHERONS—25 STALLIONS, RING three years old, blacks and greys, weighing 1750 to 1900 lbs. now bred by the noted studs "Haldia," "Garon," "American," and "Pinson." All my own breeding. These are extra choice. For price and quality they cannot be duplicated. Geo. Lane, Calgary, Alta. 12-4

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FOR SALE—IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLION, "Pantmaster," rising 8 years, schedule A. Good disposition, sure-footed getter, some roots for five years, snap for quick sale. Apply James Hay, Austin, Man. 14-2

ANDREW GEMMELL, BOX 47, ROLAND, Man. Two Clydesdale stallions for sale, size, substance and quality, prize winners at the big fairs.

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HEREFORD BULLS, 11 TO 14 MONTHS, by Refiner, 25 lbs. suitable for heading good head. Also bred 21 females. A. Nokes, Manitoba, Ont. 14-2

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REGISTERED HOLSTEINS. JOHN MORLAND, Cartwright, Man. 8-10

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WE ARE NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR OUR swanling Yorkshire pigs from choice mature stock for shipment April 20. Price \$15.00 each or \$25.00 per pair, pedigree furnished, crested. L. S. Buehly, Pugh's Grove Farm, Dauby, Alta. 14-2

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE winning and imported stock also Short-horn with 4. D. McDonald and Son, Saskatoon, Book Farm, Nipawin, Man. 71

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I HAVE YOUNG SOWS TO FARROW IN April, May, June. Bred for service. Spring pigs, unrelated, booked. J. H. George, Cayley, Alta. 13-4

DUROC-JERSEYS—ORDERS BOOKED FOR spring pigs from prize winning stock. Thom MacNutt, Saulteaux, Sask. 12-4

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EGGS THAT WILL HATCH—EGGS FROM my trap-nest 200 egg strains, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, S and R C Rocks, White and Buff Orpingtons, Mammoth Pekin ducks, Toulouse geese. Prepare to get eggs next winter by hatching eggs from Alberta's greatest trap-nest egg producing strains. Over 300 trap-nests used. Official trap-nest records. Second Alberta Trap-nest Laying Competition, my pen No. 14, Barred Rocks, won 2nd place with 1,000 eggs in 11 months. Fifth International Egg Laying Contest, B.C., my pen No. 23, Barred Rocks, had 992 eggs in 11 months. Third Alberta Trap-nest Laying Competition, my pen No. 18 is leading at end of 3rd month. Allan H. Gilbes, Clover Bar, Alberta. 12-1

BRADWELL'S RHODE ISLAND REDS, BOTH combs, winners at Brandon, Saskatoon and Regina. Eggs \$3.00 per setting of 15, \$12.00 per 100. Send for free mating list. T. Bradwell, Markinch, Sask. 14-6

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HIGH CLASS 'EXHIBITION BRED-TO-LAY' Barred Rocks, Thompson's "Ringlet" strain. Exhibition Matings, \$3.00 setting, Utility, \$1.25 setting, \$7.00 hundred. J. W. Baker, Bechar, Sask. 13-10

RHODE ISLAND REDS (ROSE COMB), SETTING eggs from beautiful dark red fowl and heavy winter layers, \$2.00 for 15, \$6.00 for 50, \$10.00 for 100, also some at \$5.00 for 15. William La Chapelle, McTaggart, Sask. 13-5

LUSK'S IMPERIAL BLACK MINORCAS HAVE won most first prizes for years. Rose and single combs. Some good show cockerels left at \$5.00 each. Eggs for hatching, 3 and 5 dollars setting. Lusk, Saskatoon.

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PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS—13 EGGS \$1.50. Pure bred White Holland turkeys, 10 eggs \$2.50. Healthy farm birds. A. H. Cody, Red Deer, Alberta. 14-7

EGGS FOR SALE FROM THE WONDERFUL egg machines, Rose Comb Anconas, also Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, 15 for \$1.25. And Belgian hares. Leo Bell, Provost, Alta. 14-2

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PURE BRED FERRIS S.C. WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 a few pullets, \$2, hatching eggs 10 cents. Cameron, 373 Carlton Ave., Winnipeg.

BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY—PURE BRED of best quality, good layers. Eggs, \$2.00 per setting and upwards. Mating list on application. Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask. 15-4

FOR SALE—TWENTY CHOICE PURE BRED Barred Rock cockerels, \$1.00 each; some extra choice, \$3.00. Mrs. H. O. Hutchins, Keeler, Sask. 15-2

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MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 31 cents each. Barred Plymouth Rock eggs, \$2.00 and \$2.50 setting. Order from ad. C. R. Williamson, Carmangay, Alta.

WHITE WYANDOTTE, ALSO SINGLE COMB White Leghorn eggs, winter laying strains, 15 for one fifty. Mrs. James Mayhew, Wawanesa, Man. 15-2

WIMER'S BEAUTIES, LIGHT BRAHMAN, For sale, 15 eggs, \$2.25, 30 eggs, \$4.25, 100 eggs, \$10.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wm. Wimer, Camox, Sask. 15-3

H. J. STEVENSON, BOISVEYAN, MAN., HAS S. C. White Leghorn hatching eggs, \$3.00 and \$1.50; also S. C. Buff Orpingtons at \$1.50 for 15. 15-4

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The Guide's lead over its two nearest competitors was equal to 112 per cent. and 269 per cent. respectively, with a 35 per cent. lead over both combined. The Guide's superiority in getting results for its classified advertisers has been demonstrated chiefly in the advertising of livestock, poultry and seed grain. The Guide has a marked lead over its competitors in the amount of classified advertising carried in each of these sections:

These Letters Show the Reason Why

"I had splendid results from ad. I put in your paper in February, sold all my stock in two weeks and had 10 returns \$75 for orders which I could not fill, besides having many inquiries which would have led to orders if I had had the birds."—Mrs. Joe Davis, Spy Hill, Sask. April 3, 1917.

"My horse ad. in your valuable paper brought 24 replies and quite a number of buyers. I am well pleased with The Guide every way. Wishing you every success."—R. A. Wilson, Newberry, Alta. April 2, 1917.

"You can take my ad. out of your paper now as I have sold right out of horse feed, in fact have already turned down orders for 1,500 lbs. There is no doubt but what The Guide is the best paper to put an ad. in if you have anything to sell."—J. C. Brinkworth, Balduf, Man. February 19, 1917.

Guide Classified Ads. Bring Best Results. Send in your ad. today and Watch the Orders Flow.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Come to Detroit
The Automobile Center and

LEARN THE AUTOMOBILE BUSINESS

DETROIT trained men get preference and get jobs quickly. No other city can give what Detroit offers. Think what it means to learn in the Michigan State Auto School. Factories endorse our school, glad to employ our graduates or offer them territory in which to sell cars and start garages. Unlimited opportunities. 71% of Automobiles are made in Detroit. You're right in the Heart of the Auto Industry. Men are needed everywhere as testers, repair men, chauffeurs, garage men and salesmen. Hundreds of our graduates start in business for themselves.

Earn \$75 to \$300 a Month

We teach you to handle any auto proposition. You graduate in from ten to twelve weeks. Our equipment is new, up to the minute, and complete. No old, obsolete motors, chassis or electrical equipment used. Students actually build cars from start to finish, getting factory training in assembling, block testing, road testing, everything. Special complete course in 1917 Acetylene brazing, welding and cutting, separate from regular course. Learn to tune motors, re-bore cylinders, adjust carburetors, magnets, valves and bearings quickly and accurately. Six-cylinder Lutzler, Chalmers "6," Detroit "6," Overland and 8-cylinder King are used for road instruction. We have a new Chalmers "6-30" chassis with 3400 r.p.m. motor, the latest thing out; Willys Knight 1917 chassis, Buick "6" 1917 chassis, Studebaker "6" 1917 chassis, Maxwell 1917 chassis, Hudson Super Six 1917 chassis, Oldsmobile "8" 1917 chassis, Cole "8" 1917 chassis, Buickson 1917 chassis, Detroit Electric 1917 chassis, Winton "6" chassis, G.M.C. Truck. All completely equipped for students to work on. We have more than 20 motors in our block test department—2 cyl., 4 cyl., 6 cyl., 8 cyl., and 12 cyl. Our electrical department is complete, having every standard starting, lighting and ignition system, including Delco System, as used in Buick, Hudson and Packard Twin "6."

Detroit is the Place to Learn—Start Any Time

There are 45 auto factories in Detroit and vicinity, and 140 accessories and parts factories. Our students have the privilege of going through any or all of them. We now operate Washington, Auto Lite and Motor Service Stations. This has added thousands of dollars' worth of equipment and makes our electrical department complete. Students get actual experience in handling all kinds of electrical-auto equipment and taking care of trouble. We have just tested a Sprague Electric Dynamometer for block testing purposes for

students' use. There is the only Auto School having this equipment. Auto factories and Dynamometer men constantly. Factories and garages are paying big money to men who know how to handle electrical equipment, spark and plug, Detroit is the automobile center. You get practical instruction. No one gets the real factory course and time, get day. There is no day. Morning, afternoon, evening. An instructor is member of the Society of Automobile Engineers (S.A.E.). There is a great demand for Michigan State Auto School graduates. Auto factories will give you men constantly.

Follow the Crowd to the Michigan State Auto School. Come to Detroit.

MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE
We guarantee to qualify you in a short time for a position as chauffeur, repair man, tester, dynamometer, auto electrician, garage man, or salesman. If you do not, we will pay you \$25 to \$500, or refund your money. We have constantly more requests for Michigan State Auto School graduates than we can supply.



THIS IS ONE OF THE 1916 CLASSES

Additional Building and Equipment Thousands of dollars' worth of new equipment, plenty of room for students to work at 697-69-71 Woodward Ave. In addition to our building at 11-15 Selden Ave. our school has given to us and bought, articles come from all over the world. We are constantly adding new equipment. Our electrical department is thorough and complete.

Auto Factories Endorse Our School The leading auto factories in Detroit, as well as in other cities, endorse our school. They have been waiting for school and graduates for years and are satisfied. They are getting their latest model, complete chassis in our school for students to work on. They are employing our graduates in their factories and service stations and sending them to opening garages and accessories. They allow our students to go through their factories. They need trained, competent men and are asking for more of our graduates constantly.

Factory Co-operation We have completed arrangements with the auto factories to put them in touch with men who intend going into business for themselves. Men who know the auto business from A to Z are in larger demand. Remember, the price of course is based on giving full value. Graduates in the complete auto course are competent to handle auto factories.

The Michigan State Auto School in Detroit, Michigan, the heart of the auto industry, is endorsed by the leading auto factories, and receiving their hearty cooperation. What better endorsement could you ask?

SEND THIS COUPON TODAY

Michigan State Auto School,
1424 Auto Bldg.,
11-15 Selden Ave. 687-69-71 Woodward Ave.
Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A.
Send me absolutely FREE "Auto School News" and New Catalog, or, better still, you see report on about.....
Name.....
Street.....
Town.....
Prof.....

Act Quickly—NOW!

Fill in the coupon, get full particulars, "Auto School News" and New Catalog. All absolutely free, or better still, jump on the train, as hundreds have done, and come to the "Heart of the Automobile Industry," and learn, right. We have no branches. Write or come direct to this school.

Michigan State Auto School

The Old Reliable School. A. G. Zeller, President
1424 Auto Building—687-69-71 Woodward Avenue—11-15 Selden Avenue
DETROIT, MICHIGAN, U.S.A.



The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 15

pire." This reads well, but the Canadian farmer is under a moral obligation to produce wheat for a fair and just price, providing it is guaranteed to him, irrespective of what is paid to others as they have the same moral obligations, and if I know the Canadian farmer he doesn't want more than this. Land is the chief factor in the production of wheat. We can rent land at an annual rental if on a cash basis from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per acre, but the British farmer has to pay from ten to fifteen times this amount as an annual rental and therefore cannot possibly produce wheat as cheaply as we can.

On the other hand the Australian farmer may have cheaper land than ours and is nearer the sea, consequently not subject to the same expense, but according to Mr. Wood's statement, if \$1.70 per bushel is our fair and just price the Australian farmer is morally entitled to the same amount even tho it costs him only 50 cents per bushel to produce.

I hesitate to think that such arguments entered into the deliberations of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. We are in the throes of revolutions. Nations are leaping ahead and we must not let Canada be held back by selfishness, partisanship, or lack of a world-wide outlook. Let the Canadian Council of Agriculture, the Federal government and Imperial Grain Commission get together and fix the price of wheat; ample, fair and just and also fix the price of commodities which enter into the production of wheat not only for one year but a number of years for then would a farmer know how to rotate his crops. I venture to suggest that if this were accomplished it would mean more good to Canada than anything which has happened since the opening of war, not excluding the abolition of the liquor traffic. It would lift our whole industry on to a higher ethical basis and drive out those who gamble with the people's bread. It would give the farmer what he produces and the consumer would get value for his money. It would place agriculture on a firm and stable basis where it has not been for years, indeed, it would work such a revolution as this continent has never before witnessed and we would never again go back to our old individualistic gamble which compelled us to haul our wheat to market and accept whatever we could get for it, usually from 45 cents to 65 cents per bushel. Otherwise, if we do not seize the opportunity now I can see no remedy to prevent a recurrence of such conditions after the war. May the Canadian Council of Agriculture yet be the means of bringing in this revolution.

THOS. BRAY.

Davidson, Sask.

THE POLITICS OF THE WEST

There is growing evidence that Western Canada is taking less interest in politics and more interest in policy. Led by the Grain Growers and other farmers' organizations, public opinion—and, with increasing evidence of success, the voting strength—is being lined up in support of a platform which puts Western agricultural interests first and party a very poor second. Efforts are now being made to swing this platform as the farmers' ticket in the next Dominion election and to send to Ottawa a solid representation to support the agriculturists' demands which are not only advocated by the prairie wheat growers but have the endorsement of the National Council of Agriculture. The action of the Regina Daily Post in deserting party ranks to take an independent attitude is one of the straws which indicate the direction of the breeze. The outstanding point is that the West finds little use for politics as known in the East. Agriculture is the great industry in country or town and public opinion supports that industry. We in the East who know and appreciate the need of tariff protection to guard our national industrial existence, should not ignore this growing force in the West nor should we forget that the prosperity and development of the West plays a part in the prosperity and development of the whole dominion.—Financial Post.

It Pays to Sell Cream

To the Edmonton City Dairy, Limited



The Connecting Link

Selling Cream to us has brought Prosperity to thousands of Farmers

The E.C.D. Cream Can is a link between the homestead and the modern farm home. Write us for information.

Edmonton City Dairy, Ltd., Edmonton, Alta.

DOMINION PIANOS

Choose Your Own PIANO

WHY be influenced by the arguments of the salesman and solicitor whose sole object is to sell you a piano regardless of its worth? Choose your piano quietly, in your own home. Our New Catalogue of **DOMINION PIANOS**—Leaders since 1870—will be mailed to any address upon request. Look it over carefully at your leisure. Then, if you would like to hear it for yourself call on your nearest "Dominion" agent, or let us ship you a piano direct from the factory on trial. If we have no agent in your locality you may deal direct with the factory. In either case you will receive the greatest possible value for every dollar you spend. Write **TO-DAY** for Catalogue and full particulars of our money-saving plan.

Dominion Piano
Bowmanville - Ontario

FREE MUSIC

Single Copy at Wholesale Price

For the names of 15 musical people we will send you 25 cents' worth of music from our catalog **FREE** Good for Catalogue

THE MUSIC SHOP, 518 Kennedy St., Winnipeg

SILK

All Fancy Colors—Large Pieces—Just what you need for making Cravottes, Cuckles, etc. Large packets 1 lb. or 2 lbs. for \$1.00. **SEWING OR BRODERY SILK**—Large packet of best quality in assorted colors 1 lb. or 2 lbs. for \$1.00. We pay postage. Order now and receive our catalog **FREE**. **UNITED SALES CO.** Dept. 4, Station 1, Winnipeg, Man.

EARN \$10 A WEEK AT HOME

The Hosiery trade is booming. Help to meet the huge demand. Industrious persons provided with profitable all-year-round employment on **Auto-Knitters**. Experience and distance immaterial.

Write for particulars, rates of pay, etc. Send 3c stamp. **Auto-Knitter Hosiery Co.** Ltd., Dept. 1001, 257 College St., Toronto.

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 teeth troubles at least expense.

22K.GOLD

Our Prices:

Bridge Work, per tooth... \$ 5.00
Gold Crowns (22K)... 5.00
Wholesome Vulcanite Plates... 10.00

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 fit it at once and return it to you by return mail prepaid.

Dr. Parsons

McBrewery Bldg. Postage Ave.
WINNIPEG
Over G. T. F. Ry Office

Women's Problems

Telling how some women have solved problems that other women may meet

LET'S WORK TOGETHER

Most of the farm women who read The Guide have advised one or more difficult problems connected with housemaking or child raising and they are hereby invited to share their experiences with other women. The problems discussed may include anything from keeping oneself attractive to saving a baby's life, because anything that interests one woman is apt to interest another.

The Guide is prepared to pay for those experiences at its regular rate and also for any illustrations suitable for use with the article.

Also twenty-five cents will be paid for brief paragraphs giving in a few words such hints as the following—

Dental Floss and Corset-Stays

Being rather stout my corset-stays would work out at the top, and many times a perfectly good waist would be ruined by the resulting rubbing over the exposed bone. Fashions used to be in order—neat ones, just like the professional corset-makers use, but one day while slipping off one of those patches so that I might replace it with another, my eye fell on my spool of dental floss. Knowing the toughness of the thread because I had used some of it to string some pearl beads I now used it in a daring experiment, sewing over and under the hole in my corset much as I would when darning a hole in a stocking. Never yet has a loose patch the way there a darn made with the dental floss. I now use it for buttons of all kinds that are apt to get an extra strain, especially on all buttons of the garments that visit my unwearied laundress—and what a blessing it would be to the mother of that small boy who parts with his buttons by instinct! A spool of dental floss costs about fifteen cents, and is worth many times that amount to the busy housewife.—M.M.B., N.Y.

Re-entering Nursing Nipples

A good way to prevent soreness nipples from collapsing is to stretch a double thread across the neck of the bottle before the nipple is attached. I have found that this works satisfactorily except in the case of very old nipples.—Mrs. K. L.

Address all communications to Editor, Women's Problems, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

TIME SAVERS

Believing the readers of this column to be principally country women therefore busy and lacking many aids of our town sisters I would like to tell them of a few time savers I have found efficient in the home life. The first, which I call a memory help, consists in pausing for a second to think and glance around the room you are in, to see if anything there should be taken by you to the room where you are going, or if going to the second story, do you need to bring anything back with you? Such few moments I consider well spent if it obviates the necessity of climbing the stairs twice where once would do. This if persevered in soon becomes a habit. By doing this we not only gain in time but in strength also.

Then there is wash day, the hardest day of the week to many. Much has been written on how to simplify this task so I will pass on and suggest that instead of ironing the plain clothes like towels, pillow cases, sheets, and similar articles, excepting the table napery—which needs the hot iron as well as pressure to gloss it—adjust your wringer and having folded the above articles pass them thru. The result will be found quite satisfactory and much easier. Now, a few words concerning the precious time and strength spent ironing underwear and hosiery; an altogether unnecessary thing as the unironed surface gives a friction to the body promoting circulation such as the smoothly ironed article cannot do, therefore I say again, save time and be hygienic too.

Those of you who watch the socks and run yarn in the sole, heel and toe before the thinness develops into a hole will have a smoother article for the wearer than the ordinary darn. Another way to lengthen the life of the heel is to cut a velvet one to place outside, but do not seam, just place the edges together and smoothly overcast with a few stitches.

By cutting off an inch at one end of the table cloth including hem, after it has been in use a couple of years or sooner if it shows wear at centre, and then rehemming, a new fold will be made when laundering and the longevity of the cloth increased thereby.

When preparing a meal I fill a basket or pail with vegetables needed—sufficient for the use of an ordinary sized family for a week, hang it near the cellar door, by opening same the vegetables are at hand without descending for them day after day as I've seen many do.

These seem like small economies of time and strength but where one pair of hands, as it often the case, have all to do in a country home they are worth while.

HAPPY.

RIDE A HOBBY

Exclusive devotion to the daily round of household tasks is narrowing and depressing. Every woman who lives on the farm should have a hobby to devote her spare time to, for who has not a half hour now and then when the daily work becomes drudgery, perhaps from the very monotony of it and something within cries out for a change and a rest? This is where your hobby comes in.

Choose something entirely different and opposite from the work you are chiefly engaged in. Your mind will then have a chance to develop into new channels and instead of wearily conning over the day's activities it will branch out and build about your new pastime.

Relax when you are working your hobby. Do not work it to death, and yourself also. Let your mind move with ease concerning it and so derive all the pleasure from it that it can give you.

I know one lady who cultivates flowers for her special care. Her daily work demanded all her time indoors. The care of the garden took her out into the open air, necessitated exercise and developed in the heart the love for a tender blossom and recognition of the marvellous power of nature's hand. It is this that robs life of its clogging load.

Try reading, not hard study, if you are tired, but bright, wholesome stories with life interest in them. Such stories can be found in almost any woman's magazine. Short stories are best when your time is limited. You can cultivate taste for good reading. What treasures lie within arm's reach in our abundant English literature.

Another way: store in your memory beautiful thoughts. We find them in books and papers every day. Glance over them, think how helpful they are, next morning they are forgotten. Next time put the jewel in your casket and find how bright and sparkling it will be to gaze upon some cloudy day. Spend a few moments daily in committing these gems to memory. It will lift your life from the sordid work.

Consider remuneration for your hobby if you like. Just the same caution again, do not ride your hobby to death for the sake of a smiling shilling that lies at the end. A friend of mine crochets corset cover yokes. Her particular pattern has an Irish rose in it. She does one a week and has sold all she has made so far at \$3.50 each. Another acquaintance, quite an old lady, does very pretty crochet work and tatting. It is known that she will sell her work. Needless to say, before Xmas her busy fingers receive more work in this line than her spare moments have time to fill.

Have you tried music for a hobby? Some pretty little melodies, or old-fashioned songs well played restore a buoyancy and freshness of spirit that can be enticed by nothing else. Pursue it further, if you are the fortunate possessor of an instrument, and feel the deep vibrant sympathy in some of the master chords.

Needless to mention any more. Devise your own hobby, find one that suits your particular needs, then follow it with only a few idle moments at first. You will soon notice how those pleasantly arranged few moments will grow, you will find yourself also looking forward with a new joy, zest and fresh spirit in life, forgetting toil and drudgery, rising to higher and newer planes.

TEACHING IN THE HOME

Some women whose children have had to be absent from school for a length of time, may gather a little help from my experience.

A girl who was a relative of ours

Unusual Biscuit

- Unusually crisp and tender, they melt in the mouth.
 - Unusually evenly baked—none overdone or scorched.
 - Unusually tasty—more so than many fancy biscuits.
 - Unusual in packing—triple sealed striped cartons.
 - Unusual in price.
- In Packages only—Plain or Salted.



With dessert and light refreshments our **COCOANUT WAFERS** are simply delicious.

North-West Biscuit Co., Limited
EDMONTON - ALTA.



Adds Quality to Every Pound of Butter

Windsor Dairy Salt

THE CANADIAN SALT CO., LIMITED

The Viking is a Quality Machine

MADE in Sweden in the largest cream separator factory in the world; capacity, 180,000 separators a year. The fact that we manufacture in such enormous quantities is one reason why we can offer a first-class, high grade machine like the VIKING at a reasonable price.

Descriptive booklet free—Ask your dealer or write us.

SWEDISH SEPARATOR COMPANY
111 South Fifth Ave. - Chicago, Ill.

VIKING
Cream Separators of Quality

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

BACK TO SCHOOL

Some of you, perhaps, are among those little people who have been kept away from school all winter by the extreme cold, and the long walk, and now mother has made you a new pink or blue pinafore or a new suit of overalls and started you off to school.

On a nice sunny spring morning that mile or two to school isn't any hardship at all, is it? When we were little we used to think it great fun. Every morning there was something new to see. Perhaps a meadow lark was pretending that it did not have a nest by the old rail fence, or a kingbird and blackbird were engaged in a battle royal, or the yellow buttercups had just showed their cheerful faces.

I wish we had learned earlier the lesson some of the Young Canada Club have learned so well, to look and listen and keep our hands off all these living things. It is so much kinder to watch the birds, without stealing their eggs or their young, to love the flowers without gathering great bunches of them to wilt and die. Let us make that the motto of The Young Canada Club for this summer.

DIXIE PATTON.

THE FROST

There is a man from the north who comes around at the last of the year and goes away the first of the next year.

Once there were some children that lived up north and they went out to play. This man was there. He was rude to the children. He would pinch their cheeks and nose. His breath was so cold that the children did not like him. He was so cold and cruel to the children that they called him Jack Frost.

In the night when it was real cold he would come and paint pictures on the windows.

When the children would get up in the morning and see the pictures on the windows they thought Jack Frost was good if he had not such a cold breath.

One morning the children looked at the pictures on the window. They made out there was a house on a hill and a little stream running at the foot of the hill.

They imagined it was green grass growing all around.

The children thought that Jack Frost was going when he painted pictures of summer, but Jack Frost was there a while after that. When he left them the children were very glad.

He was away for a long time then he returned again.

The little children ran in away from Jack Frost because he was just as cruel as ever.

OPAL ENKELSON.

Wadena, Sask.

Age 13.

NELLIE IN FAIRYLAND

It was a snowy day and the children couldn't go out to play. "Oh dear," sighed Nellie. "I wish it would stop snowing so I could go out to play. Mother, is there ever any winter in fairyland?"

"I don't know, dear," answered her mother.

"I wish I could go to fairyland," said Nellie. "It would be so nice." Suddenly she sat up with a start and gazed at a small object sitting on the sofa beside her.

"So you want to go to fairyland, do you?" said a small voice. "Yes," answered Nellie. "Why, you must be a fairy?"

"Yes, I am," said the fairy, whose name was Sunbeam. "Come on." She stepped towards the window. Nellie followed her out to a tiny airship. They climbed in and started to go. Presently, after flying quite high, they came to some little white gates. They stopped here and went in.

It was summer in fairyland and every thing was nice. Some fairies were on the grass and little houses stood about. Nellie was delighted to see a tiny castle. Sunbeam took her to see the queen who seemed delighted to see her and thought it quite an honor. After a while Sunbeam led her to the gates and said, "You must go now, you were only to stay for a while."

She pushed Nellie forward. "Oh," said Nellie, "I'm afraid." "You won't be hurt," said Sunbeam; "go."

Nellie left herself falling down, down, down. She awoke with a start. Her mother was picking her up. "Oh," said Nellie, "It was a dream."

Then she saw that it had stopped snowing so she went out to play.

ROBINA MELVIN.

Age 10.

THE FAIRIES' HOME

Once upon a time there lived a poor little beggar boy called Billy in the streets of the little village of Eustice. He was only half dressed and poorly fed as he had to earn his own living at sixteen years.

One day he was walking along the streets and a man stopped to talk to him. He asked Billy why he didn't go and see the fairies, that he was sure that they would help him.

"But where do they live?" enquired Billy.

"Ask the little squirrel who lives in the oak tree in the cedar bluff," replied the stranger and hurried away to business.

Just as soon as he was gone, Billy went and asked the little squirrel what the stranger had told him. In answer to Billy's question the squirrel replied, "Walk up to the brook and choose a solid place on the ice to cross to the other side, where you will find a stone wall and knock at the south side."

Billy thanked him and walked away to the stone wall. He followed the squirrel's instructions and knocked at the south side. A little fairy came and showed him in, whom he told that he wanted help. The other fairies were consulted and they agreed to build him a little house not far away and supply him with food and clothes. The boy thanked them and went to live in his house which was already completed.

However, Billy had an enemy who knew where he was. Billy had been in his new house about a week when this bad man came to the fairies and asked the fairies to give him a house next to Billy's, but the fairies knew him and would not grant his wish, which made him very angry.

He went away intending to come back with a poisoned arrow to shoot the fairies with, but they proved too smart for him. When he knocked at the door the next time the fairy knew who it was and came out clothed in a shield and the man's arrow did not penetrate it. Instead, the fairies came out and seized him and put him in prison. The fairies also had another visitor, but a good man, who was looking for his son Billy who had been lost when he was five years old. The fairies knew that it was the same Billy that they had helped so they showed this man where Billy lived and he went and lived with his son.

In the woods near the house there lived a bear who attracted the attention of Billy for she wore a gold chain around her neck. One day the bear came near the house so Billy asked her why she wore this chain and the bear replied that she was really a princess but had been changed into a bear by a wicked witch who was jealous of her, and she (the princess) had a lovely chain which was her favorite so she still wore it around her neck. Billy asked her how she could be changed back into a princess. She said that the fairies could do this if they wished, so they both went to see the fairies at once and she was changed back into a princess and was married to Billy. Afterwards Billy and his father went to live in the princess' palace when the winter was over.

They were all grateful to the squirrel for having told them where the fairies lived and gave it many presents. They also saw the stranger again and thanked him.

Billy and the princess were very happy now in the palace with their father, who loved them.

ESTELLE BROUSSEAU.

North Battleford.

Suburbe: My neighbor has a big dog that we are all afraid of. What would you advise?

"Get a bigger one. Five dollars please."

RENNIE'S

Sure Crop

High Grade Tested Seeds

- Rennie's Market Garden Table Carrot Pkg., 10c; oz., 25c; 4 oz., 75c; lb., \$2.25
- Cardinal Globe Table Beet Pkg., 10c; oz., 20c; 4 oz., 50c; lb., \$1.50
- Glory Enkhuizen Cabbage (hard head) Pkg., 5c; oz., 30c; 4 oz., \$1.00
- Rennie's Spinach Beet (for table greens) Pkg., 10c; oz., 30c; 4 oz., 90c
- Stringless Refugee Wax (Butter) Beans .4 oz., 15c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.25
- Rennie's XXX Early Table Corn (sweetest) Pkg., 10c; lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.90
- Davis Perfect Cucumber, for table or pickles Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; 4 oz., 50c
- XXX Pink Skin Tomato, solid fruit, big cropper Pkg., 15c; 1 oz., 35c; oz., 60c
- Mammoth Green Squash, specimen 403 lbs. wt. Pkg., 10 seeds, 25c
- XXX Scarlet Round Radish (white tipped) Pkg., 10c; oz., 20c; 4 oz., 50c
- Quaker Pie Pumpkin, popular for pies Pkg., 10c; oz., 25c; 4 oz., 75c
- Laxtonian Bush Table Peas, extra early .4 oz., 15c; lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$1.90
- Champion Moss Curled Parsley Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; 4 oz., 50c; lb., \$1.50
- Select Yellow Dutch Onion Setts lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.70
- Rennie's Selected Yellow Globe Danvers Onion (black seed) Pkg., 5c; oz., 25c
- Extra Early Red Onion (black seed) Pkg., 5c; oz., 25c; 4 oz., 65c; lb., \$2.10
- Select Nonpareil Lettuce, large heads Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; 4 oz., 60c
- Giant White Feeding Sugar Beet, for stock .4 oz., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; lb., 45c
- Rennie's Prize Swede, for table or stock .4 oz., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; lb., 65c
- XXX Climbing Mixture, Nasturtiums Pkg., 10c; oz., 20c; 4 oz., 50c
- Sweet Mignonette, fragrant, large flowers Pkg., 5c; oz., 25c
- Giant Trimardeau Pansy, all colors mixed Pkg., 10c; 1 oz., 40c
- Spencer Choice Mixed Sweet Peas Pkg., 10c; oz., 30c; 4 oz., 90c; lb., \$3.00

"Pakro" Seedtape. "You Plant It by the Yard"

2 packets for 25c. Ask for descriptive list

Rennie's Seed Annual Free to All. Delivery Free in Canada

Order through your LOCAL DEALER or direct from

RENNIE'S SEEDS

WM. RENNIE COMPANY, Limited

394 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg

Also at TORONTO MONTREAL VANCOUVER

FIVE ROSES FLOUR

FOR BREADS - CAKES PUDDINGS PASTRIES

Can you guess it?

There are housewives whose cake is always praised—whose pastry is famous for its melting flakiness—whose firm, light bread wins daily compliments—whose puddings are noted for savoury lightness—whose cookies are so lastingly crisp. They have one rule that applies to all their baking.

Can you guess it?

Wanted Eggs and Butter

Strictly Fresh Eggs and Dairy Butter wanted. Highest Market Prices Paid. Send all your shipments to us and get fair treatment. Cans and boxes sent on request. Express order sent on receipt of produce. Write us for prices today. Matthews Blackwell Limited, Established 1852, James and Lewis Sts., Winnipeg



Mason & Risch Pianos

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For the 12 year size will be needed, 5 1/2 yards of material 27 3/8, or 44, 3 1/2 yards 54 inches wide, 4 1/2 yards with 3 yards of fur banding.

The May Manton pattern No. 9024 is cut in sizes from 8 to 14 years. It will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of fifteen cents.



9024 (With Basting Line and Added Seam Allowance) Girl's Coat, 8 to 14 years.



READY FOR PLAY

For the 8 year size will be needed, 2 1/2 yards of material 27 inches wide, 3 yards 36, 2 1/2 yards 44 for the dress; 1 1/2 yards 27, 1 1/2 yards 36 or 44 for the bloomers.

The May Manton pattern No. 9260 is cut in sizes from 2 to 8 years. It will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of fifteen cents.

9260 (With Basting Line and Added Seam Allowance) Girl's Dress with Bloomers, 2 to 8 years.



AS COOL AS IT LOOKS

For the 2 year size will be needed, 4 1/2 yards of material 36 or 44 inches wide.

The pattern No. 9315 is cut in sizes for children of 1, 2 and 4 years. It will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents.



STYLISH SCHOOL SUIT

For the 12 year size will be needed, 1 1/2 yards of material 36 inches wide, 2 1/2 yards 44, 2 1/2 yards 54.

The May Manton pattern No. 9346 is cut in sizes from 8 to 14 years. It will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of fifteen cents.

9346 Boy's Norfolk Suit 8 to 14 years. Price 15 cents.

FOR THE AWKWARD AGE

Any girl who is thinking about a frock in sports style will like this design. Here, it is made of one of the natural colored pongees with a ring of red and it is trimmed with red, but there are numberless color effects that can be chosen as well as a variety of materials.

For the 16 year size will be needed, 5 1/2 yards of material 36 inches wide, 4 1/2 yards 44, with 1/2 yard 36 inches wide for the trimming.

The May Manton pattern No. 9368 is cut in sizes for 16 and 18 years. It will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of fifteen cents.



9368 Dress, sizes 16 and 18 years. Price 15 cents.

A "TOPPER" OF DISTINCTION

For the 8 year size will be needed, 1 1/2 yards of material 44 inches wide, 1 1/2 yards 54.

The pattern No. 9354 is cut in sizes from 4 to 12 years. It will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents.



9354 Boy's Reefer, 4 to 12 years. Price 10 cents.

NEW DOUBLE-BREADED MODE

All the double-breasted effects are smart for girls' dresses just now. This one is pretty for taffeta and for serge and for challis and materials of such sort, and it is also just as desirable for linen and for washable fabrics.

For the 10 year size will be needed, 5 1/2 yds. of material 36 inches wide, 4 yards 44.

The May Manton pattern No. 9369 is cut in sizes from 10 to 14 years. The braiding design 848 gives three yards. They will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of fifteen cents for the dress, ten cents for the braiding design.



9369 Girl's Dress 10 to 14 years. Price 15 cents.

FOR PARTY WEAR

This is one of the most charming little frocks that could be shown. It is made of blue cotton voile and it is trimmed with the same material in Paley colors.

For the 12 year size will be needed, 2 1/2 yards of material 36 inches wide, 2 1/2 yards 44 with 1/2 yard 36 for trimming.

The May Manton pattern No. 9340 is cut in sizes from 8 to 14 years. It will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of fifteen cents.



9340 Girl's Dress, 8 to 14 years. Price 15 cents.

Siberian Exiles Hurrying Home

Beggars and Millionaires, political offenders of all kinds tell of their sufferings

Tyumen, Siberia, March 31, via Petrograd, and London, April 3.—Fifty thousand sledges, carrying victims of the old regime back to freedom in the new Russia from the mines and convict settlements of Siberia, are speeding in an endless chain across the snows of north Asia toward the nearest points on the Trans-Siberian railway. Their passengers range from members of the old terrorist societies to exiles who were banished by administrative decree without trial or even known offence.

It is a race against time as the spring thaw is imminent and the roads, even in the coldest settlements of the lower Lena, will soon be impassable. Exiles who do not reach the railroad within a fortnight must wait six weeks or two months until the ice melts and river navigation begins.

M. Rosenoff, a member of the duma, and two members of the former council of empire were sent by the provisional government to explain to the natives in these remote Russian outposts the nature of the great change which has come to the country. They are especially directed to instruct voters in regard to the coming constituent assembly which will decide the form of Russia's new government.

The first large party was encountered when the Siberian express reached Ekaterinburg, in the Urals. It consisted of 150 political convicts and administrative exiles, including 20 members of the Jewish revolutionary band, mostly from the Verkholensk district west of Lake Baikal, in south central Siberia. The exiles had been on the road continuously from March 24, five days after they first heard of the revolution.

They were met by a vast crowd, which cheered them tumultuously. They returned the cheers, but they were in a deplorable physical condition, shaggy, uncouth, unwashed and extremely emaciated. Many were crippled with rheumatism and two had lost hands and feet from frost bites, and one, who attempted flight a week before the revolution, had been shot in the leg when he was recaptured.

The exiles had started west so hurriedly that they arrived in an extraordinary variety of incongruous garb. Some wore new costumes which had been supplied by sympathizers along their route, and some had handsome fur overcoats covering their hideous jail uniforms. Among those who wore this latter costume was a young millionaire aristocrat from Odessa who had been sentenced to life ten years ago for fomenting a revolutionary mutiny in the Black sea fleet. Others of the party wore shaggy sheep and woollen skins as a protection against the bitter Siberian blasts. One man from the Irkutsk city jail wore the gold braided uniform tunic of the dismissed governor of Irkutsk under a ragged and greasy overcoat.

All Ekaterinburg gathered to do honor to the exiles and a reception and dinner was hastily improvised.

100,000 Released

As soon as the news of the revolution spread through Siberia those exiles who had the means started for the nearest railway, travelling day and night in the Arctic cold on peasant sledges or government post sleighs. An enormous number of sledges from widely scattered settlements converged on Irkutsk and so congested the trails that the movement was held up sometimes for hours. Five days after the triumph of the revolution six thousand exiles entered Irkutsk, but the vast majority were unable to proceed west owing to the lack of rolling stock. These encamped about the town and along the railroad and at least a month will be needed before they can be sent home.

There have been probably altogether 100,000 persons in Siberia who had been released under the amnesty measure of the provisional government. This number comprises political offenders, including terrorists convicted after trial; persons suspected of furthering revolutionary propaganda and exiled without trial by order of the secret police; gendarmes or the minister of the interior; finally, some tens of thousands of

peasants exiled without trial by decree of the village communal councils. Many of the latter will remain in Siberia voluntarily, where conditions of life and work are excellent under the reform government.

One of the largest convict settlements was in Yakuba, in northeast Siberia, where about 15,000 exiles and convicts lived in semi-liberty. In the mining districts of Nerzhinsk one hundred exiles, including seven women, convicted of conspiring against the emperor, have been released. The first to be freed was the famous Marie Spiridonova, who killed a colonel of gendarmes for torturing prisoners. She was herself tortured and abused for seven days, and then sentenced to death by a field court martial. After her release Made-moiselle Spiridonova fell ill and is now in a hospital in Tchita.

Famous Terrorists

At Tyumen the Associated Press correspondent met a second train load of exiles from the Irkutsk prison and penal settlements of Tobolsk and Tomsk. The crowds at the station cheered the famous terrorist, Nikolai Anukhin, who shot and killed the chief of the Petrograd-Warsaw railway in 1906. His victim, General Fuchloff, was about to kidnap 400 railroad strikers and send them to Siberia. Anukhin, who introduced himself to the correspondent as a released jail bird, is a gigantic, broad shouldered, elderly man with an excited manner of speech. He said: "After one year in European convict prisons I spent ten years in the Alexandrovsk prison, fifty miles from Irkutsk. This is the biggest convict jail in Russia and contained 12,000 ordinary criminals and about 500 political prisoners, mostly sentenced to life 'katroga,' the severest form of Russian punishment short of death. I spent the first five years in the so-called probation class, with hands and feet manacled and chained to a wheelbarrow which I had to take everywhere. In addition, I was repeatedly flogged by order of the governor. The assistant governor, during the absence of his chief, ordered daily floggings for his own satisfaction."

"The badly overcrowded prison was divided into dormitories, each of which was intended for thirty prisoners, but usually contained from sixty to eighty, half of whom had consumption or rheumatism. We convicts had a secret organization which we called 'the collective.' The occupants of the different dormitories communicated by means of tapping and other systems of signalling. Altho we also had means of communication with the outside world we knew nothing of the revolution until the morning of our release. At that time two terrorists and half a dozen criminal convicts were being flogged without any apparent cause. The provincial state attorney suddenly appeared and announced to our amazement: 'Russia is a republic and you are free.'

Farewell Flogging

"After our release we learned that the assistant governor on getting the news of the revolution, declared that he would give a farewell flogging, 'in order to prepare my jailbirds for sweet liberty.'"

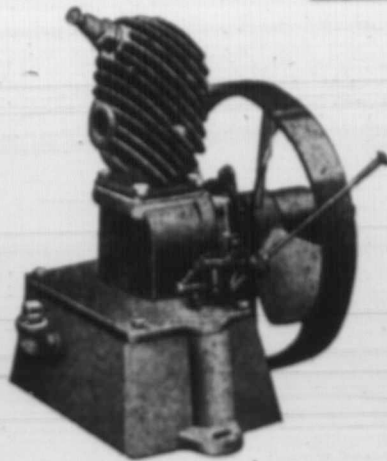
Among the political prisoners from Tobolsk is Alexander Popoff, who was sentenced to death for an alleged plot against the emperor, a charge which he declares was a fabrication by the police. Popoff, who is a highly intelligent artisan, was chained by the wrists and ankles for four years. In describing his release he said:

"A most remarkable feature of amnesty day in Tobolsk was the sudden demand for blacksmiths. The prison blacksmith, fearing the vengeance of the convicts, fled, and private blacksmiths, in the general orgy of revolutionary triumph, could not be found. In the meantime sixty chained men waited for their liberation. The newly formed committee of public safety, unable to find blacksmiths, drove the still chained convicts to the dismissed governor's palace, where a banquet had been prepared, and we had our first free meal. Above the din of speeches and cheers

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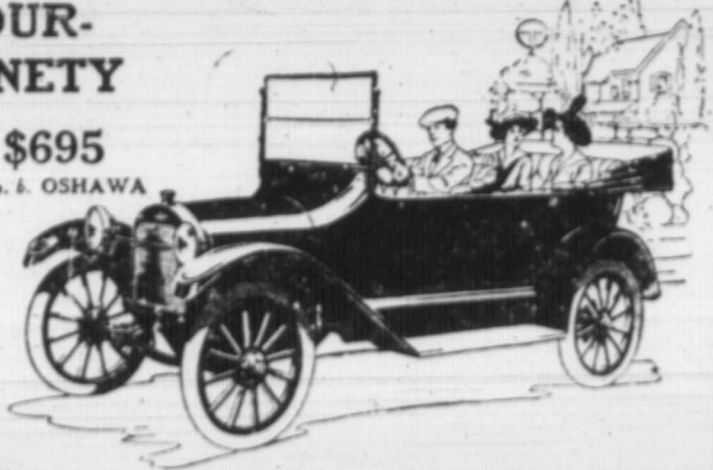
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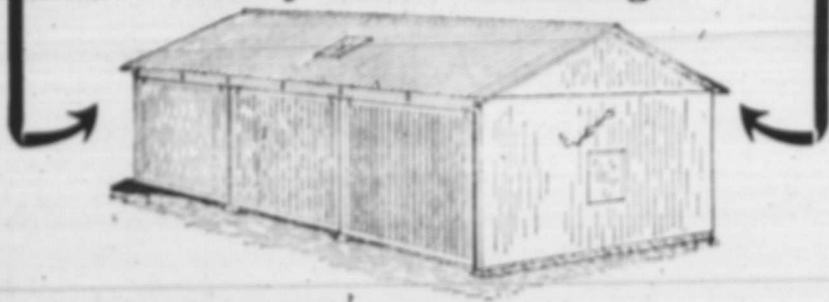
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for the Russian republic could be heard the jangling of our shackles."

From Tobolsk prison there were also released 50 soldiers, sentenced to life for mutiny during the revolution of 1905, leaders in the Livonian peasants' riots, and others who were sentenced for agrarian offences. Another liberated exile was Sophia Lijnaitzky, a pretty girl of 19, from Vitebsk, who was arrested a year ago on suspicion of being engaged in political propaganda, and was spirited away to the remote Siberian village of Klutun. She was allowed \$2 a month by the government for her living expenses, and managed to exist by teaching adult peasants to read and write.

Imperial Flag Shot Down

In Tyumen are convicts and administrative exiles who were on their way to prison and exile when the revolution occurred. These immediately started to return to Europe. Among them was found Basil Muravian, sentenced to death in 1907 for belonging to the "militant organization of the social revolutionary party." Muravian spent the first five years in the Schlüsselburg fortress on Lake Ladoga, then four years in other European prisons, including the one at Pskov, where he was flogged seven times by the governor, Baron Medem. He was then dispatched to Siberia to end his days as an exile on the Upper Lena. Muravian gave the following account of his liberation:

"When the revolution occurred I was in the small U'dinsk transport prison awaiting the arrival of other convicts for dispatch together to the east. I had long lost hope of pardon when I learned that I was free. The discovery came in a most dramatic way. I was at the time in chains, a newcomer of unknown character. I heard a sudden shouting and terrific rifle firing. It sounded as if a million cartridges had exploded in quick succession. Next bullets began to fly over the prison yard. Finally a bullet cut the halyard of the Russian flag which waved over the prison building. The flag dropped on the roof, and shortly afterward a crowd stormed the prison and hoisted there a revolutionary ensign. My last experience of the old regime was a visit by the former governor of the jail, who, fearing retaliation, begged me to sign a statement acquitting him of ill-treatment. Tho his treatment of the convicts had been bad I agreed, not desiring to mar Russia's new freedom by acts of petty vengeance."

WINKLER YIELDS TO BOARD

On Thursday last, the Advisory Board of the Manitoba Agricultural College met in Winnipeg, the chief business being to decide whether Honorable Valentine Winkler or the Board was conducting the affairs of the college. There was a very considerable discussion and it was remarked by a number of those present that Mr. Winkler's attitude had very much changed since the meeting of a month before when he was defiant and determined to have his own way in engaging and discharging members of the staff. Mr. Winkler admitted to the

board that they were the one and only authority who had the right to engage or discharge members of the teaching faculty and in fact to conduct the business of the college. The government of course retains the power to pass upon the salary list but this is intended to be and should be a mere formality. The friction for the present moment has been eased considerably. It is not expected however that it will be completely eliminated as it is commonly understood that Mr. Winkler is determined to get rid of some other members of the college staff who have come under his displeasure.

THE THERMOMETER

On the farm much besides personal comfort and health depends on the temperature. Chemical changes are going on about us at all times, and, as a rule, take place more rapidly the warmer substances are. Note, for instance, the rapid rotting of fruit, the souring of milk, and decomposition in general when temperatures are high. It is important, therefore, on most farms to have a good thermometer and to expose it so that it will give an exact record. The following suggestions are from an article published by one of the weather specialists in the department Yearbook.

When buying a thermometer select one which bears the name of the maker and with the Fahrenheit scale etched on the glass stem, altho one so made is usually more expensive than one with a metal scale. Further, in choosing a thermometer one should have in mind the use for which it is intended. There are thermometers for all uses—cooking, dairying, for outside, and so on. Thermometers for scientific purposes are provided with a Centigrade scale in which zero is the freezing point and 100 deg the boiling point.

Hang in Shade

In most cases a thermometer hung in the free air will not give the actual temperature of the air, because it may be subject to the direct rays of the sun, and because radiation from the thermometer can take place unimpeded. Probably the best way to expose a thermometer in order to determine the temperature of the air is to hang it in a shelter so made that air may blow freely thru it. A good result may be obtained also by rapidly whirling the thermometer in any outdoor shade.

Testing the bath water is another important use of the thermometer in the home, especially in the case of children or invalids. For a cool bath the water should be from 60 deg. to 70 deg., tepid bath from 84 deg. to 88 deg., a normal bath about 98 deg., and a hot bath should be over 100 deg. F.

Knowledge of the temperature of the pantry and cellar is important, in order that one may make improvements in conditions. Putrefaction will start at 50 deg., so that a pantry or closet where food is kept should have a temperature at least as low as that. Cellars where canned goods are stored should have a temperature of 32 deg. or over. Apples are frequently stored in outside cellars,

Continued on Page 46

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, April 9, 1917.

Wholesale prices of wheat futures advanced each day of the past week and on Saturday a sensational advance was made when the United States government issued their report on the wheat crop. This report estimated the production at fifty million bushels less than had been expected. The trade had been expecting a report of fifty million bushels more. Consequently the effect on prices was very large. There was a fairly large volume of trading the week. The only one day when the grain was not trading was Saturday, when the market was closed for the week. The only one day when the grain was not trading was Saturday, when the market was closed for the week. The only one day when the grain was not trading was Saturday, when the market was closed for the week.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

| Wheat | May | July | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|----------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|
| April 3 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| April 4 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| April 5 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| April 6 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| April 7 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| April 8 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| April 9 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| Year ago | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 |

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

| Year | 1917 | 1916 | 1915 | 1914 | 1913 |
|----------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Wheat | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| Barley | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| Oats | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| Flax | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| Year ago | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 |

The grain market was very active during the week, with prices generally higher than last week. The wheat market was particularly active, with prices rising sharply. The barley and oat markets were also active, with prices generally higher than last week. The flax market was quiet, with prices steady. The grain market was very active during the week, with prices generally higher than last week.

The Livestock Markets

The livestock market was very active during the week, with prices generally higher than last week. The cattle market was particularly active, with prices rising sharply. The sheep and lamb markets were also active, with prices generally higher than last week. The pig market was quiet, with prices steady. The livestock market was very active during the week, with prices generally higher than last week.

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

| Commodity | Winnipeg | U.S. Prices |
|-----------|----------|-------------|
| Wheat | 102 | 102 |
| Barley | 102 | 102 |
| Oats | 102 | 102 |
| Flax | 102 | 102 |
| Year ago | 102 | 102 |

NEW HIGH WHEAT RECORDS

The wheat market was very active during the week, with prices generally higher than last week. The wheat market was particularly active, with prices rising sharply. The wheat market was very active during the week, with prices generally higher than last week.

TORONTO

The Toronto market was very active during the week, with prices generally higher than last week. The Toronto market was particularly active, with prices rising sharply. The Toronto market was very active during the week, with prices generally higher than last week.

| COUNTRY PRODUCE | Wholesale Year Ago | Market Mar. 31 | Toronto Mar. 29 | Chicago Mar. 31 | St. Paul Mar. 31 |
|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Cattle | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| Sheep and Lambs | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| Pigs | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| Year ago | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 |

| WHEAT | 1917 | 1916 | 1915 | 1914 | 1913 |
|----------|------|------|------|------|------|
| April 3 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| April 4 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| April 5 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| April 6 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| April 7 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| April 8 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| April 9 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| Year ago | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 |

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| Mr. A. Lennick, Glenora, Sask. | 2.00 |
| H. Morton Hays, Irons, Sask. | 1.00 |
| Total | \$10,445.02 |

The Thermometer

Continued from Page 44

where the temperature should be kept at 31 deg. or 32 deg.; but apples may be kept satisfactorily at 34 deg. or 36 deg. When stored at the higher temperatures the fruit should be placed there soon after being picked.

A favorite pastime with the young women on the farm is candy making. There is no branch of cooking in which temperatures are more important than in making candy. For this purpose special instruments are made. No one can follow a good recipe for any kind of candy and ignore the temperature.

In the Dairy

A thermometer should be the constant companion of the dairyman. There is probably no other department of the farm in which a thermometer can be used to greater advantage than in connection with dairy operations. The temperatures at which milk, cream and butter are kept, and at which the various operations of butter making are carried on, are very important.

When milk is to be sold as such, it should be immediately cooled. The reason for this is to stop the increase of bacteria as much as possible. It has been found that an increase of 14 deg. in the temperature of milk will increase the bacteria 600 per cent., and that bacteria will reproduce themselves every half hour if the temperatures are favorable.

If milk is to be separated by a centrifugal process, it should have a temperature of 90 deg. or 92 deg. and should be separated preferably right after milking and then cooled. If milk is to be separated by gravity methods it should be cooled to 50 deg. very soon after milking.

The temperature at which cream is churned is another important item, and success depends largely on this factor; 52 deg. to 62 deg. Fahrenheit is considered about right. And, lastly, butter should be stored in a cool place to insure its remaining sweet.

Outside Uses

It is sometimes desirable before planting to test the temperature of the ground. The experience of every farmer has taught him that every species of seed has a minimum temperature below which it will not germinate. There also appears to be an upper limit. One may plant in too high a temperature, but success under this condition is dependable largely on the moisture content of the soil.

Occasional Uses

The clinical or fever thermometer may be found very useful on the farm. The condition of a patient may be the more intelligently reported by telephone or messenger to the attending physician. The temperature of a person in normal health is 98.6 deg.

The following are the normal temperatures of farm animals: Swine, 104 deg.; goats or sheep 102 to 103 deg.; cows, 101 to 102 deg.; horses, 99 to 99.6 deg.; dogs, 99 to 100 deg. A rise of one or two degrees is unimportant if temporary; but if permanent it indicates a serious condition which needs attention. A rise of 10 to 12 deg. in animals is usually fatal. One may wish to report the temperature of a sick animal together with other symptoms to a veterinarian, and the exact fever condition can only be obtained with the use of a good clinical thermometer, which should be used in accordance with veterinary methods.

In Edinburgh the sky line is dominated by church spires and historic monuments. What a contrast to the water-tanks and freak electric signs so frequently seen above the roofs of Canadian cities.

The pulp wood from 15 acres of forest is required to make the paper for a single issue of a New York newspaper's Sunday edition.

If incubators are used, remember that it is just as important to have a good brooder.

Making a Farm Garden

Continued from Page 7

the house. Light sandy soil should be used at this stage. When the seedlings are about 2½ inches high transplant them four inches apart each way into other boxes or a hot bed, using the same kind of soil. Allow the young plants all the light possible. If you have them in the house place them in the south windows. Do not apply more water than they can use, or the plants will likely "damp off," and be careful to keep them free from draught, altho fresh air is desirable to promote sturdy plants. If in a hot bed allow plenty of air when possible during mid-day.

After danger from spring frosts have passed, the plants should be set out in their permanent position, but before doing this it is good policy to place the boxes out of doors in a sunny position during the day time, taking care to guard them from high winds. If the seedlings have been raised in a hot bed it is very advisable to transplant them into a cold frame before planting in the open.

Tomatoes do well in rich sandy loam. Too much manure should not be applied or the vines will be inclined to grow too rank, besides favoring what is known as "Black Rot," a disease formed when the fruit is setting. The vines should be planted about two feet apart in rows and three feet between the rows. It is better to tie the vine to a stake. In that way the fruit gets more exposure to the sun and is likely to mature earlier. Keep the vine to one stem



TOMATOES RIPE IN MANITOBA

by pinching off all side laterals. This is absolutely essential if ripe fruit is desired and when three bunches of fruit have set rip off the top of the vine a few inches above the last bunch of fruit.

If the weather is still when the blossom is out it is a good plan to give the vines a sharp rap with the forefinger or light stick about the noon hour. This will insure free setting by distribution of the pollen. If any reader is fortunate enough to possess a glass house it is advisable to prepare the soil in the following proportions: three parts black sandy loam and the balance well rotted stable manure, wood ashes and old mortar rubber broken up fine in equal proportions. In fact if a few handfuls of the last named ingredients were incorporated with the soil when setting the plants out in the open ground, it would well repay the trouble, both in yield and earliness.

If the plants are grown under glass water should be used very sparingly until all the fruit is set and when watering apply at the roots only. Always bear in mind that unlike cucumbers, tomatoes delight in a dry atmosphere.

In selecting the variety to grow earliness is the most important factor to consider, therefore it would be advisable to fight shy of some of the larger fruiting varieties which are often coarse and "woody" in texture and almost invariably late in maturing.

Clark's Earliana is an excellent variety for the west, both for indoor and garden cultivation.

The photo with this article shows a new variety raised by the writer, obtained by crossing West Ham Favorite

Handy DISC Sharpener

Discs sharpened
without taking
apart. Merely
press tool steel
blade against disc
wheels, and drive
ahead. Thousands
sold.

PRICE

\$7⁰⁰

J. N. Mertz

Weyburn Sask.

Handle Shown
Reduced in Cost

and Spark's Earliana. The picture is the product of two vines trained to one stem as advocated. The fruit is not quite so large as either of the parent plants, but it is extremely early, and the skin is thin, the color deep blood red and the fruit is a dessert variety in every way. It is also remarkable for its free setting qualities, nine fruits to a bunch being not uncommon. In a normal year it produces ripe fruit in the open by the middle of August. After a three year test this variety, which the writer has named "Willoughby's Nonsuch" has retained all its original qualities and has developed no disease tendencies whatever. If any of your readers would like to give this tomato a trial I would be pleased to send them sufficient seed for that purpose if they enclose postage.

WALTER D. WILLOUGHBY,
R.R. No. 2, Shellbrook, Sask.

RUSS. OPINION OF U.S. ACTION

Petrograd, April 7.—"I was always of the opinion that the United States would take part in the war on the side of the allies," said Prof. Paul N. Milukoff, minister of foreign affairs in the new government, in an interview with the press representative today.

"The definition by President Wilson of the purposes of the war," continued Professor Milukoff, "corresponds entirely with the declaration of the statesmen of the allied powers. M. Briand, Mr. Asquith and Viscount Grey all expressed themselves continually on the necessity of seeking to prevent conflicts of armed forces by providing peaceful methods of solution for international disputes and creating a new organization of nations based upon order and justice in international life. The democracy of free Russia is able to associate itself completely with these declarations.

"The only principle which has stood as a bar between us and President Wilson's international program was embodied in the phrase 'Peace without victory.' The renunciation of victory on the part of the allies would have meant the impossibility of dealing with the great problems the solution of which is recognized equally by President Wilson and the allies as indispensable.

"While the entente makes no pretension to world domination, Germany has continually insisted upon the idea that the old rights of nations no longer exist, that the races fighting against her are in a state of complete decadence; that it is Germany's task to institute a new order of the rights of nations—to reorganize Europe in accordance with her own interests.

"In these conditions Germany has constituted a unique and serious obstacle in the way of establishing definite frontiers and developing normal international relations. Only a victory over Germany will make it possible for President Wilson's desires to be fulfilled."

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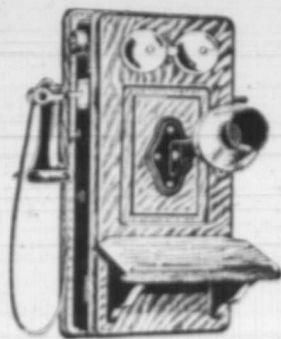
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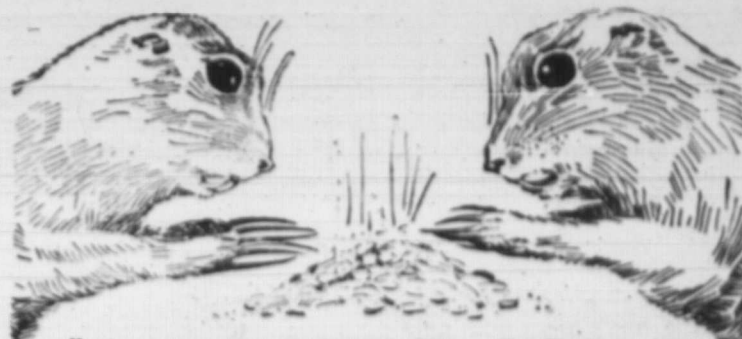
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Easy to Prepare—Greedily Eaten—Sure to Kill—these are the advantages which make "Gophercide" the best gopher exterminator known. It is a strychnine preparation, yet we have succeeded in so modifying it that it dissolves freely in warm water, without acid or vinegar—and soaks through and through the wheat.

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"Gophercide" is all right. I used two packages on the east half of one section, and used Strychnine on the other half of same section; the "Gophercide" was by far the most effective.

Yours truly, J. R. SPROULE.

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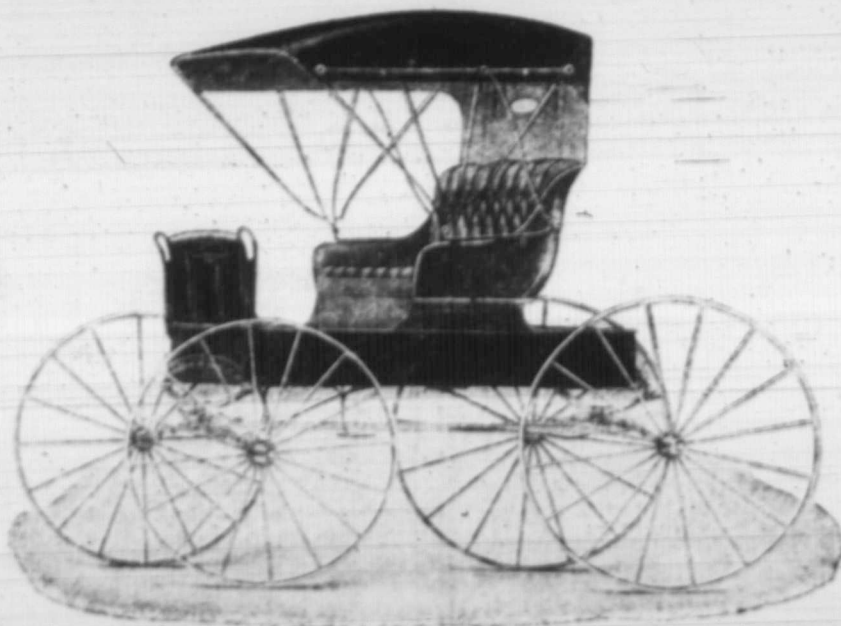
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If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write us and we will put you in touch with the makers.



Go Deeper Than The Varnish

When you buy a G.G.G. Buggy, you can be satisfied that every inch of it is built right and made of the best materials. You will have a buggy that will roll along year after year, smoothly, quietly, comfortably—a buggy that will keep its shape and its lightness of draft for many seasons. But you will also get finish—coat on coat of paint or varnish, applied by expert workmen—a finish that will stand up against the weather like a brick house, and have the beautiful appearance that will mark your buggy as the "slickest thing in the district."

Specifications of the G.G.G. Buggy No. 143, shown above

Body—Hercules patent bent panel—made from one piece of wood. An opening between the end of sill and panel takes care of the inevitable contraction and expansion, absolutely preventing the bursting of the panel—an exclusive Hercules patent. The bent panel is clamped and glued to the sills, then rivetted to the seat-house frame—front corners joined with special corner irons—wide slat bottom in natural wood finish makes the body clean and sanitary.

Seat—Wood, automobile style, extra roomy, 34x18 inches across the top of cushion—well padded and extremely comfortable—material and construction are identical with high priced automobile seats.

Price—No. 143 Buggy, as specified.
Weight 610 lbs.

Gear—Select hickory gear wood throughout. **Axles**, 1 1/2 inches. The boxing on the spindle has extra long bearing, is quiet running with very little draft, is self lubricating and is guaranteed to give long service. The axle wood is bent, not sawn. **Springs**, French head and French point, four-leaf, front and rear, longitudinal centre spring. **Fifth Wheel**, full wrought iron, 12 inch, with rear king bolt. This wheel has a groove in the top circle and a rib on the bottom circle which relieves the strain on the king bolt and greatly stiffens the circle. This construction prevents the wheel rattling and makes it dust and sand proof.

Wheels—Sarven's patent. Made of split hickory. Rims 39 and 43 inches. Hercules patent 1/4 inch oval steel tires. Nickel hubs and dust caps.

Shafts—Select hickory—triple braced—well ironed—leather trimmed. Have Hercules quick shifters, which are positively anti-rattling.

Top—Four bow. Curved bow sockets, leather quarters and stays. Heavy rubber duck roof and back curtain, heavy side curtains, wool faced head lining. Extension joints. Dust hood for top.

Painting—Body, plain black; gear, Brewster green. The finish on these buggies is exceptionally good and stands up well under severe climatic conditions.

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These specifications will give you a fair idea of one of the seven buggies listed in our 1917 catalog, ranging from our K13, open-top, at \$68.50, to a Jumbo Concord, at \$118.00 (Winnipeg prices). We also show a good line of carts and democrats. Tell us on the coupon what you want and how much you are willing to pay, and we'll help you pick the very one that will suit you.

G.G.G.
Apr. 11.

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Can be supplied with open or blind bridle, shaped single-strap breast collar, low loops; 1 in. single-strap traces, double and stitched points, single-strap breeching, 1 in. side straps, 1 in. hip and back straps; flexible tree saddle; double belly band; 1 inch double and stitched shaft tags with billet; 1 inch lines throughout,

russet hand parts; nickel or imitation rubber trimmings. Weight listed, 75 lbs.
Prices: Winnipeg, \$19.25; Regina, \$19.35; Calgary, \$19.50. An other very good breast collar set, same weight, at \$16.00, \$16.10 and \$16.25.

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