hibition. After the exhibition they will be sold and the proceeds will be given to the Red Cross.

Our school yard is planted with flowers. Each pupil that wanted one has a small plot. I have planted pansies, sweet peas, columbine and some poppies. The flowers will be taken care of the same as the vegetables.

LAURA M. WALLIS,
Biggar, Sask. Age 12

FREE TRADE SUBSCRIPTIONS

The following subscriptions have been received by the provincial headquarters of the Free Trade League of Canada since last report:—

Previously acknowledged	$737.00
M. Hogan, St. Albert, Alta.	1.00
Andrew Rafer, Bon Accord, Alta.	1.00
Jas. Baxter, Erskine, Alta.	1.00
A. Scotland, Erskine, Alta.	1.00
Rice Sheppard, South Edmonton, Alta.	1.00
Chas. Burnell, North Edmonton, Alta.	1.00
F. C. Clare, North Edmonton, Alta.	1.00
Jas. Shuvmer, Cairns, Alta.	1.00
W. G. Ferguharson, Provost, Alta.	1.00
F. W. Godsal, Cowley, Alta.	1.00
W. P. Tonegan, Youngstown, Alta.	1.00
P. M. Bredt, Calgary, Alta.	5.00
Mrs. M. M. Charbers, Vulcan, Alta.	1.00
Paul L. Farnalls, Halkirk, Alta.	1.00
Y. Gullisksson, Erskine, Alta.	1.00
H. M. Brunella, Kinmundy, Alta.	2.00
Paul Norton, Reid Hill, Alta.	1.00
Gustav Johuk, Vulcan, Alta.	1.00
Chas. Hindholm, Iddesleigh, Alta.	1.00
C. Rice Coult, Calgary, Alta.	5.00
Frank O. Burrill, Indian Head, Sask.	1.00
Samuel Hampson, Togo, Sask.	1.00
David C. Armitage, Swarthmore, Sask.	1.00
W. Z. Hughes, Emmaville, Sask.	1.00
Geo. Bradley, Scott, Sask.	1.00
W. A. Leggett, Indian Head, Sask.	1.00
G. E. McCraney, Saskatoon, Sask.	10.00
Harry Sewell, Adanac, Sask.	1.00
Allan J. Hudson, Parkberg, Sask.	1.00
L. Farwell, Adanac, Sask.	1.00
C. F. Thompson, Phippen, Sask.	1.00
O. Stephenson, Phippen, Sask.	1.00
Wm. Robbenhith, Foam Lake, Sask.	1.00
F. Kirkham, Saltcoats, Sask.	10.00
John Beggs, Arcola, Sask.	1.00
I. Botham, Champness, Crooked River, Sask.	1.00
Alex. Feuhton, Tugaske, Sask.	5.00
Wm. Radcliffe, Sylvania, Sask.	1.00
H. J. de Winton, Asquith, Sask.	2.00
C. S. Jellsett, Wolfe, Sask.	1.00
W. C. Knowles, M.P., Moose Jaw, Sask.	10.00
R. L. Scott, Winnipeg, Man.	10.00
A. V. Thomas, Winnipeg, Man.	5.00
E. R. Sutherland, Wavybank, Man.	1.00
Robt. Adamson, Eden, Man.	1.00
C. W. Zeet, Summerland, B.C.	1.00
John King, Alberin, B.C.	1.00
Elmer Lick, Oshawa, Ont.	1.00
C. W. Gurney, Paris, Ont.	1.00
	$840.00

Any person wishing to aid in the work of the League may send in subscriptions to the head office. The membership fee is $1.00 per year, but subscriptions for any larger amount will be most welcome. Any member may secure subscription books from the head office. All letters should be addressed The Free Trade League, 406 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, Man.

THRESHERMEN AND THE WEEDS ACT

The Manitoba Weeds Commission is busy sending out from its office placards to be posted on threshing machines setting forth Section 7 of the revised Provincial Weeds Act. This section is of great interest not only to threshermen but also to farmers. Its four sub-sections provide as follows:—

(1) It shall be the duty of every person owning or operating a threshing machine immediately after completing the threshing of grain at each and every point of threshing, to clean, or cause to be cleaned, the said machine, together with all wagons and other outfit used in connection with such threshing, so that seeds of noxious weeds shall not be carried to or on the way to the next place of threshing, by the said threshing outfit.

(2) Any person not complying with the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and in default of payment to one month's imprisonment.

(3) A printed copy of this section shall be affixed and kept affixed to every threshing machine by the owner or operator thereof while being operated in the Province under a penalty of ten dollars for every failure or neglect to do so.

(4) No lien under "The Thresher's Lien Act" shall enure to any person owning or operating a threshing machine and outfit unless such copy is affixed to the threshing machine with which the work was done for which such lien might otherwise be claimed.

There is no excuse for any Manitoba thresherman failing to have this placard posted on his machine this year, as copies may be had free both from the Municipal Weeds Inspectors and from the Weeds Commissioners' Office, Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg.

EFFECT OF WAR ON LEATHER

One of the farm products most seriously affected by the European war is leather. Prior to the outbreak of hostilities, cowhide leather of a grade suitable for the manufacture of shoes had already become so scarce that at a meeting of shoe manufacturers in Boston one of the leading shoemakers advocated the use of cloth tops for shoes and cloth upholstery for automobiles, in order to relieve the pressure on the country's diminishing leather supply. And now the purchasing agents for foreign governments have been scouring the country for leather and hides, and as a result the prices of some grades have doubled. Orders from foreign governments for shoes are being accepted by New England manufacturers conditional on their being able to get the leather from which to make them, and the upholstery business is in an even more difficult position, because every hide exported from this country means that at least three times its area is lost to the American upholsterer.

Few people realize that the full thickness of a hide cannot be used for upholstery, but is only suitable for shoe soles, harness, etc. In order to make it thin and pliable enough for the tufted upholstery on automobiles, buggies, etc., it is necessary to split off a thin top sheet.

In recent years, owing to the tremendous demand for upholstery of leather occasioned by the development of the automobile business, and in order to prevent wasting of the lower portions of the hide, the softer, fleshy portion has been again split into two or three sheets, and made up like leather. As these lower portions of the hide have no grain, they are coated with a solution known as "split leather dope" to give them an artificial surface. They are then embossed by steel plates to give them the characteristic grain of whatever style of leather is being imitated. When new it is very difficult to detect the coated splits from first-class grain leather.

Grades of Leather

It is quite usual to find furniture listed as being covered with No. 1 leather or No. 2 leather. The No. 2 leather is really a coated split, and the only excuse for calling it leather is that it was at one time part of a cow's hide. This explains why it is that so many automobiles, buggies and pieces of furniture having what is supposed to be leather upholstery, give such unsatisfactory service. Coated splits soon crack, peel, rot and tear out at the bottom.

More than two-thirds of the so-called leather upholstery is made with coated splits. Within the last two years artificial leather has been perfected to a point where it will give better service than coated splits. It is coated and embossed in the same way as the coated split, but instead of having a weak and fleshy sheet of hide for its base it has a special woven fabric of great strength. As a result, the grade of artificial leather intended for upholstery of automobiles and buggies has a tensile strength twice that of the coated split, and will give much better satisfaction, altho the cost is materially less. It is largely used in the manufacture of furniture, and within the last two years several of the largest manufacturers of automobiles have taken it up, and reports are they find it giving much better service than the coated splits they were previously using. The recent perfection of this material will be an important factor in preventing the price of shoes, harness, etc., which have to be made of first-class leather, from reaching a prohibitive point.

RUST DAMAGE

Rumors of rust in grain have been prevalent for a considerable time and the possible amount of damage done is not yet known. According to Prof. V. W. Jackson, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, in Southern Manitoba wheat already turning color is showing pale white instead of the usual golden glow. This is due, he says, to the sudden termination of development when the leaf was killed by the rust spores and there have been no green leaves on the wheat in some sections for more than a week so that the wheat is running on its machine or eating itself up in its endeavor to keep alive.

Farmers who have had experience with the rust of 1904 are of the opinion that the sooner it is cut the better. No doubt the great problem now confronting farmers is to decide when to cut rusted wheat. Those who have had no previous experience with rust would do well to cut a couple of sheaves every day from now on to determine when there seems to be the least shrinkage in the grain. Wheat that would have gone thirty bushels to the acre may now only give fifteen and will likely grade three or four. Usually the sooner wheat effected by rust is cut after it has passed the milk stage the better, because it will shrink more on the stem than it will in the sheaf.

WHEAT WIZARD HAILED OUT

On Thursday, August 3, a severe hail storm passed over the Rosthern district, doing a tremendous amount of damage. Amongst others, the crops on Seager Wheeler's farm were totally destroyed. This is a very serious loss to the West since the results of years of painstaking work in seed selection have, for this year at any rate, been set at nought. Fortunately it has always been Mr. Wheeler's practice to retain sufficient seed each year to use for the following season in case of damage or accident to his crop.

TWELVE MILLION CO-OPERATORS IN RUSSIA

In the London "Times" there recently appeared an article on the growth of the Co-operative movement in Russia. It was contributed by Vladimar Savitsky, the secretary of the Russo-British Chamber of Commerce. According to this gentleman, co-operative societies are being extensively organised thruout Russia, and at the present time they number 35,000, with an aggregate membership of close upon 12,000,000. In other words, there are about four times as many co-operators in Russia as there are in Britain, the original home of the movement. If the families of co-operators are taken into account, it would seem there are between forty and fifty million people in Russia interested in co-operation, or about one-third of the population of the Empire. More than half of the total production of Siberian butter is manufactured by co-operative butter associations. While in "Democratic" Canada co-operators beg parliament in vain for suitable legislation for the incorporation of co-operative societies, "autocratic" Russia intends in the near future to promulgate a law to simplify the procedure for the creation of co-operative societies. Then it is anticipated the movement will assume even larger dimensions and a wider scope.

"Co-partnership," the organ of the labor co-partnership section of the British Co-operative Movement, suggests that when the war is over there seems no reason why reciprocal trade relations should not be developed between British and Russian co-operators; the British co-operative productive factories sending their manufactures to the consumers' societies of Russia, and the latter organisations extending their business with the distributive societies of Britain. It is probable, therefore, that the individualistic methods of North American farmers will have to be discarded if they are permanently to retain a foothold in European markets.—The Canadian Co-operator.

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Livestock Freight Rates

Continued from Page 18

sented by R. C. Henders and R. McKenzie, of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association; by I. Pitblado, K.C., for the Winnipeg Livestock Exchange; Dr. S. F. Tolmie, of Victoria; E. L. Richardson, of Calgary; W. C. Sutherland, of Saskatoon, and Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, Man., represented the Western Canada Livestock Union. The Railway Commission reserved judgment on these questions.

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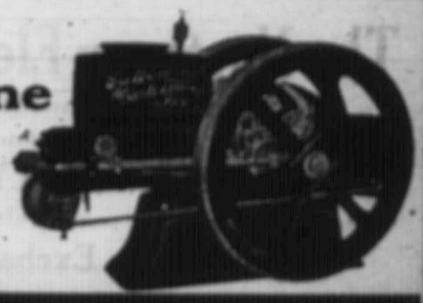

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