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THE GRAIN GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man.

August 15, 1917

\$ 100 per Year



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A COLORED NOTICE

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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' Ascidation and the United Farmers of Alberta.



GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Ma

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The Liberal Convention

The great Liberal convention of Western Canada, from which so much was expected, has come and gone. It met in Winnipeg last Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. There were over 800 delegates gathered from British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The premiers of all four Western provinces were present, as well as nearly all the members of their cabinets. There were also the Liberal members of the House of Commons from the West and the Western Liberal senators. All the Liberal members of the Western provincial legislatures, as well as the defeated Liberal provincial candidates, defeated federal Liberal candidates and new Liberal candidates, were present. These constituted a very large portion of the convention. The balance were delegates selected by Liberal associations scattered all over the province, including about 20 women.

The convention was called to meet in the big banquet hall of the Royal Alexandra Hotel, but was crowded out after the first sesion and held the remainder of its meetings in the enormous convention hall of the Industrial Bureau. Interest in the convention all over Canada was most intense. There were about 50 press representatives present, representing the papers of Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg and several Western cities. Very complete reports were sent out to every daily paper in the Dominion of Canada.

The Resolutions Committee.

The Resolutions Committee

The Resolutions Committee

At the beginning of the convention a resolutions committee was appointed of about 100 members, including the senators and members of the House of Commons, most of the provincial cabinet ministers of the West and a large percentage of provincial members and legislators. The convention by resolution decided that no resolutions could be brought before the convention unless they had first been endorsed by the resolutions committee. Any member of the convention who wished to have a resolution brought before the convention had the liberty of going before the resolutions committee and presenting his case to that body. The resolutions committee was in sension during the entire three days of the convention, and the majority of the members of the committee took no part in the deliberations of the main convention itself. None of the proceedings of the resolutions committee were made public beyond the resolutions that were adopted and passed on to the convention. It was learned, however, that the resolutions committee had a number of very animated seconds, at times being almost stormy. There were great differences of opinion among the delegates as to the action they should take on purely political questions, and the resolutions committee found it a very difficult task to harmonize all the views presented. In fact the resolutions committee was in session until hearly three o'clock on Wednesday morning and sat all night long Wednesday night, breaking up shortly before four o'clock on Thursday morning.

Machine Politics

Machine Politics

It was announced at the opening of the convention that there would be no ma-chine politice, but that it would be a democratic meeting in every way. Very fittle appeared on the surface to the

contrary. It is learned, however; that the Vancouver delegation under the leadership of Fred C. Wade, and part of the Alberta delegation under the leadership of the Hon. C. W. Cross, came to the convention fully determined to support the leadership of Sir Wiffrid Laurier regardless of any other questions. These two delegations made themselves felt very strongly in the resolutions committee, and made certain that the resolutions drafted by that committee dealing with the war and the leadership of the party would be such as would be pleasing to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It was quite apparent that there was very good organization among the delegates of all the provinces. Frequent provincial caucuses were held throughout the convention between sessions in order to harmonize the views of the delegates.

There were two sesolutions which were outstanding and which will mark the result of the convention more particularly than any other. One was that which expressed admiration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and endorsed him as the leader of the party. The other was what was called the "Win the War" resolutions committee and also occupied the most time and caused the most discussion in the main convention proper. Although the proceedings of the gasolutions committee were private, it was learned that there was a great difference of opinion over the resolution endorsing Sir Wilfrid Laurier as leader. The machine politicians were determined to give Laurier their unqualified support at all hazards. Another group in the committee were determined to the resolutions committee that no pronouncement be made in regard to leadership or in regard to Laurier, and that this was voted down only by 49 to 47. It was further learned that the resolution in regard to Laurier as finally presented to the convention was only adopted by the resolutions committee after an all night session as the only possible means of maintaining harmony and unanimity. When the Laurier resolution cause before the convention it received very strong support from all the Weste

The War Resolution

The 'Win the War' resolution was a composite one. The resolutions committee spent a very long line in preparing it, the chief debate being over the question of conscription. As finally presented to the convention, clause No. 2 in the resolution made no mention of conscription and was worded in such a way as to receive the support both of conscriptionists and of anti-conscriptionists. When it came before the convention, J. G. Turriff, M.P., moved an amendment adding the words to clause 2. "In compulsion of necessary." Mr. Turriff made a very strong speech against the decidedly heatile spirit among the delegate. He wanted the convention to declare that the Canadian army at the Trent would be

maintained by soldiers from Canada, "by compulsion if necessary." The other speakers declared that the resolution as it was worded contained that meaning and that Mr. Turriff's amendment was not necessary. The resolution carried almost unanimously, Mr. Turriff receiving very little support.

No resolution was brought before the convention on the question of organizing the Western Liberals into an independent Western party with their own leader. The question was not discussed in the convention in any way. It is learned however, that the matter was discussed in the resolutions committee. In that committee the Western Liberal members of the House of Commons and the senators, or at least a number of them, declared that they already had an independent organization by means of a Western caucus and were therefore opposed to the organization of an independent Western group. A number of the machine politicians also felt that this would be a very serious reflection upon their leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and for that reason they opposed it also. There was a strong fegling in the resolutions committee in favor of a Western party, but here was it was dropped and no action taken in regard to it.

The Farmers' Platform

The Farmers' Platform

The Farmers' Platform

The effect of the educational work done by the organized farmers throughout Western Canada for some years past was distinctly manifest in the convention. The greater portion of the farmers' platform was unanimously endorsed by the convention. The delegates present were of one mind in the support of the principles enunciated in that platform. It is learned, however, that there was strong opposition in the resolutions committee to some of the questions, particularly the question of nationalizing all the railways of Canada, but that the opinion was too strongly in favor and the resolution was finally carried and presented to the convention unanimously.

All the resolutions passed by the convention are published herewith, but not in the order in which they were passed. Most of them are given verbatim, but nome of them are summarized. The resolutions were as follows:

Admiration of Laurier

"That this convention places on record its admiration of the life and work of the greatest of all Canadians, the Right Honorable Fir Wilfrid Laurier, and of his carnest endeavor to carry out his duty as he sees it in the interest of all Canada respecting our part in the great world stressing

respectify our part in the great world struggle. "We express the hope that his undoubted ability, his long experience and matchless statesmanship may be utilized in reuniting the people of Canada in this great crisis, in the successful pressecution of the war, and in carrying out the platforms laid down by this convention."

Win the War

"In this war, for the defence of demo-eratic civilization against a military despictism, the conditions call for the putting forth by each allied belligerent of its full power as the only assurance of

"In times of peril the entire resources of the country, moral and material, man power and wealth, are justly disposable by the state for the preservation of its national liberties.

"The interestive data of the Canadian

The imperative duty of the Caradian

Does Painless Dentistry

Appeal to you? If it does look up my record, for high-class dental work—ask any husiness or professional man in Winnipey whether or not I am reliable and do the quality of work I claim.

I number among my patients hundreds of Winnipey merchants and professional men. When I first came to Winnipey flight-class dental work was a lutury, on account of the high price. Today I am doing a class of painless work that few men in Western Canada perform. In days gone, by people went to the Eastern cittes—today they get their work at home.

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1 made possible specialized dental work at a reasonable price.

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Nov. A. D. KEITH, B.D., M.A., Proside

EGGS, BUTTER and LIVE POULTRY WANTED

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ROYAL PRODUCE & TRADING CO.

Several Thousand **Bushels Wanted**

We have a great demand for CATS as the present time and numerous areans of disposition. For the right kind, we can as a rule pay the premiums. Con-nign what you have direct to—

LAING BROS.



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people in regard to the war is its continued vigorous prosecution.

"1.—By conferring with the British government for the purpose of definitely ascertaining the scope and character of all the services that can best be rendered by Canada in the conduct of the war.

"2.—By the maintenance in unimpaired strength at the front of our fighting forces and the taking of all steps necessary to secure the required reinforcements for this purpose.

to secure the required removed.

this purpose.

"3.—By organizing the production of our other contributions to the war food, munitions and other war necessities upon lines of the greatest efficiency.

"4.—By the complete extinction of profiteering in all business having to do with munitions and the negressaries of life; if necessary, by the nationalization of these industries or by—at adaptation of the British system of controlled establishments.

of the British system of controlled establishments.

"5. By the recovery for the public treasury of undue profits obtained since the beginning of the war by the exploitation of the necessities of the people or the urgent requirement of the state.

"6. By the application of a combined system of sharply-graduated taxation upon incomes, and excess profits, which shall ensure that every citizen shall-hear his or her full share of the war burden according to his of her means.

"7. By thoroughly organizing the nation and carrying out this program by whatever means may be necessary for its accomplishment."

National Government

- National Government

"Resolved, that this convention expresses the hope and hereby declares the desire of its members that in the impending election the discussion of issues should be kept on a plane free from all appeals to passion and prejudice in matters of race and creed, and further, that whichever party is returned to power the business of the government of Canada should be carried on by a truly national government composed of representatives drawn from the different elements and industries of Canada."

Ownership of Press

"Resolved, that all newspapers, magazines, trade journals and other periodicals publishing articles designed to influence public opinion shall be compelled from time to time to publish sworm statements setting forth the names of the owners, managers, editors, stockholders, bondholders and of any other persons having an interest in such newspaper, magazine, trade journal or other periodical."

C.N.R. Deal

"Resolved, that in view of the fact that the Drayton-Account commission showed that the equity of Mackenzie and Mann was of no actual value, the arrangement recently submitted to parliament whereby it is proposed to pay an arbitrated price for sixty millions of common stock of the Canadian Northern Railway Company is indefensible from any point of view."

National Cold Storage

"Resolved, that as the private owner-ship of cold storage lends itself to an extertionate manipulation of food prices, thereby greatly increasing the cost of living in Canada, and as producers of foodstuffs, by reason of much private ownership, are usually absolutely at the mercy of the food manipulators, we believe that the state should own and operate cold storage plants throughout the Dominion."

Opposed to Titles

"That this convention is opposed to the granting of all hereditary titles in Canada, and to all other titles for other than military or naval service."

Land Settlement

Land Settlement

"Resolved, that as the general progress and prosperity of our people depends in a very large measure upon tiur agricultural development, and as the obligations assumed by Canada by reason of the war and of our existing railway situation can best be taken care of by increased population and consequent increased production, it is imperative there should be inaugurated without delay a comprehensive scheme of immigration and land settlement, such acheems to be evolved and carried into effect by the exoperation of federal and provincial authorities, and to embrace the principle of state assignance in the direction of making available for suitable settlers the vacant land now owned by speculators, railway and land

companies, and located in existing well-organized communities within easy dis-tance of railway and marketing facilities."

Homesteads for Women

The Homestead Act at the present time gives to male British subjects of 21 years and widows with minor children 160 acres of free land, providing they fulfil certain specified conditions "Be it resolved, that this convention go on record that the act-be extended to permit women to file a claim, and upon fulfilling similar conditions to receive their patent."

Prohibition

Resolved, that are war measure, and with the object of dilizing to the fullest extent the food values within the Dominion, the federal government should take possession of all stocks of alcohol, and the federal government should absolutely prohibit the manufacture, importation, exportation, storage or sale of intoxicating liquors within the Dominion of Canada."

Cost of Machinery

"Resolved, that as the present high cost of farm machinery is one of the great factors in the increasing cost of proflucing foodstuffs, the Canadian farmer is paying more for such machinery than does the farmer of most other countries we believe that the Dominion government should immediately provide for an enquiry into the different factors which constitute the price to the farmer; such an enquiry to embrace the cost of manufacture, cost of transportation, distribution, collection and any other factors, with a view to such action as may be possible to bring about reduction when the facts are ascertained."

Agricultural Credits

"Resolved, that in view of the fact that several of the provinces of Canada have inaugurated governmental policies of long-term agricultural credits which being under provinces to deal adequately with the conditions which are peculiar to itself, and as it is desirable that in the development of these systems the money be obtained at the lowest cost; we believe that the federal government should make provision to assist the provinces in securing the chargest possible long term credits for agriculturists by lending money to the provinces at root for this purpose on the security of provincial bonds whenever an economy in the cost of money to the farmer can be effected by so doing."

Bust the Combines Resolved, that in view of the fact that

Bust the Combines

Resolved, that it is the duty of the government, of Canada, in the interests of the people, to stamp out all combinations in restraint of trade on which have the effect of unduly affecting prices; our laws pertaining to the creation and operation of any and all combines and trusts should be revised, extended and strengthened and there should be established a federal court with a public prosecutor attached thereto entrusted with the responsibility of rigidly enforcing such lays, in the general public interest."

Railway Nationalization

"Resolved, that this convention de-clares its approval of the principle of public ownership of railways, telegraphs and express systems and believes that this principle should be applied to all such Canadian systems as soon as finan-cial and economic conditions of the country, permit." rountry, permit.

No White Flour

No White Floar

"Resolved, that in the opinion of this convention the government of Canada should, as an emergency war measure for the immediate conservation and production of foodstuffs.

"I — Probabit the manufacture of all high grade white flour in Canada, establishing a maximum grade that will add materially to the bread produced in Canada this year.

"2 — That an immediate organized effort should be made under the direction and management of the Dominion department of agriculture to prepare for next year's crop every available acre of land in Canada, not being tilled by private enterprise and to make arrangements for breaking virgin prairie in the spring of 4918 sufficient to ensure a substantial increase in the possible grain production of Canada.

Cleaner Elections

The election laws of Canada should to amended as to prohibit contributions election purposes by corporations or

officers thereof; so as to limit the tota amount of money spent by or in behalf of any candidate in any election contest; to provide for full publicity of the source of all campaign contributions and the mode of expenditure of money for election-purposes; and for a more speedy and simple procedure for the trial of election retitions. petitions

Soldiers' Pay and Pensions

Soldiers' Pay and Pensions

We advocate pensions to widows that will enable them to live in comfort and reducate their children; the increase of pay of our soldiers so that they will be on equality to those who have remained at home; the increase of separation allowance in lieu of patriotic fund and to eliminate all contributions that have a semblance of charity; the recognition of the democratic character of our army by placing all ranks on an equal and adequate basia, in the matter of pensions; the securing of the re-entry of the returned soldier to civil life so that he shall not suffer because of his devotion to his country in its hour of great peril, and in the case of the disabled to provide them with, vocational training by properly fitting them for subsequent employment; and to fairly recompense them for partial, disability. disability.

Lowering the Tariff

Resolved,—
"1.—That the British preference be increased to 50 per cent. of the general tariff with the view of ultimate free trade

with Britain.

'2. That wheat, wheat flour and all other products of wheat be placed upon the free list.

'3.—That the following articles be placed upon the free list:

'(1) Farm implements and machinery with repairs for same.

'(2) Farm tractors and internal combustion engines with repairs for same.

'(3) Mining flour, sawmill and logging machinery with repairs for same.

'(4) Rough and partly dressed lumber.

'(5) Illuminating, lubricating and fuel oils.

"(6) Cement.
"(7) Fertilizers.
"(8) Fishing lines, cordage, swivels and metals for fishing spoons.

4.—That staple foods, fruits and food products (other than wheat flour), domestic animals and food therefor, including oats, barley ahd flax, be admitted into Canada free of duty when coming from and being a product of any country admitting like Canadian articles into such country free of duty.
"5.—That substantial reductions be made in the general tariff on all articles imported into Canada, excepting luxuries.

Amending Bank Act

Amending Bank Act

Amending Bank Act

"That in the opinion of this convention the time has arrived for the re-organization of the banking system of Canada, so as to bring it more nearly within the democratic spirit of proper regulation and control by the people, and with this object in view, be it resolved that—

"(1) The banking system of Canada should be placed under the control and regulation of a banking commission invested with plenary powers in all matters pertaining to banking, currency, coinsign and credits, and, in particular, power to regulate and control

"(a) The issue of public currency;

"(b) The coinage of gold and silver;

"(c) The purchase of bullion produced in Canada;

"(c) The purchase of bullion produced in Canada;
"(d) The amount of call money loaned outside of Canada;
"(e) Interlocking directorates;
"(f) The supervision of credits;
"(g) The capitalization of banks;
"(i) The payments of dividends;
"(i) The relations of subsidiary trust and money-lending concerns to banks;
"(i) And, generally, all such matters as are necessarily incident to the proper regulation and control of banking and currency.

regulation and control of banking and currency.

(2) He it further relicited, in connection therewith there should be organized a national bank of Canada, as a central reserve institution, upon whose board of governors should also ai, amongst others, the members of said banking commission; the object of said national bank to include amongst other objects the primary responsibility of marchalling and mobilizing the gold and silver reserves of the nation and the ownership and control of the issues of public and national currency.

Community Banks

Community Banks

Resolved, that the Bank Act should to amended as to permit the creation

of rura, community banks under proper government supervision, with provision for rediscount facilities under federal control; all such banks to have a minimum paid-up capital of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000), with power to lend on chattel securities, but without power to establish branches.

Other Resolutions

A number of other resolutions were used of which the following is a sum-

passed of which the logovernment should mary:

"That the federal government should hand over to the provinces the natural resources of the provinces."

"That the government should also give the provinces the school lands with full power to manage them and dispose of them as the provinces saw fit."

"That the women of the Dominion should be enfranchised the same as the men."

"That the federal government hand over the title to lands in the Peace River district, together with timber, water and minerals, to the provincial government of British Columbia."

British Columbia."

"That the federal government cause to be installed at once a permanent and efficient staff and materials to be assembled fig-the operation of the \$2,500,000 dry-dock and shipbuilding plant now lying idle at Prince Rupert."

"That the Borden government is no longer entitled to the confidence of the people."

"That a federal bankruptey law be

enacted."

"That the iron deposits be developed as a national enterprise."

"That during the war extra taxes be imposed on war profits in addition to all other taxes."

"That a national highway for automo-

"That a national highway for automo-biles and wagons be constructed from the Atlantic to the Pacific."

THE PERNICIOUS SOW THISTLE

THE PERNICIOUS SOW THISTLE

At a large percentage of loading platforms and sidings, along the railways, behind stores and warehouses in cities, towns and villages where packing boxes shipped in with goods have been piled, and even on some farms, growing in a wide range on soils from high gravel beds to loams and heavy clays and land submerged in water, perennial sow thistle is becoming established in Western Canada. Quietly pushing on by an extending root stalk and its downy seeds that blow for miles in the fall, this weed is each year—yes, each day—gaining a firmer grip on the country. Now is the time when this weed, the farmers' worst enemy, is weak. Destroy the first plant you see. An ounce of prevention is worth tons of cure. A small patch of perennial sow thistle if allowed to mature can seed down a whole farm—yes, a whole neighborhood. Watch for it and report the size and exact location of every patch to your weed inspector.

This plant is a deep-rooted perennial, with large and vigorous milky root stalks, extending along shout four inches below the surface of the ground. The young plant, as it first appears, consists of a rosette of notehed leaves somewhat thicker and lighter green than the dandelion but having a similarity in outline and size. The root stalks send up numerous shoots, often less than an inch apart. The plant is milled with a bitter milky juice. Tho leaves are pointed, four to eight inches long, soft spined and deepy cut, the divisions pointing backward. The base of the leaf clasps the stem. The plant is slightly prickly alf over, although a perfectly smooth variety is found occasionally. The flowers resemble the flowers of the common dandelion, being yellow and from one to one and a half inches in diameter and the surface is very deeply wrinkled with longitudinal rich of white silky hairs which acts as a parachute and enables seeds to be carried long distances by the wind.

If you are in doubt send samples of the plant or seed to the Weeds and Seed Churme linear. Department of

If you are in doubt send samples of the plant or seed to the Weeds and Seed Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Regina, Edmonton or Winnipeg. innipeg

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Webnesbay, August 15, 1917

THE LIBERAL CONVENTION

The economic policies endorsed in the resolutions passed by the great Liberal convention in Winnipeg last week were generally in keeping with the progressive spirit of the Considered as a whole, the economic platform adopted was one that should appeal very strongly to Western people. The years of educational work carried on by the organized farmers was manifest throughout the convention and the greater part of the farmers' platform was endorsed unanimously. It is understood that there were some reactionary elements in the resolutions committee which opposed some of the principles of the farmers' platform, but they were not prepared to ignore the overwhelming opinion of the delegates. On some questions on which the organized farmers have a clear cut policy the convention did not express itself. It will, however, be a source of gratification to the organized farmers that a large proportion of policies for which they stand have been endorsed and incorporated into the platform of the Western Liberals. The delegates at the convention-represented every section of the four Western provinces, and every industry, both urban and rural. The result of their deliberations on economic questions affords further conclusive proof that the organized farmers in preparing their platform enunciated policies in the best interests not only of the West, but of Canada

The first two days of the convention were devoted largely to a consideration of economic questions not directly related to the prosecution of the war, and the present national war crisis in Canada. In dealing with the war and war problems the convention failed to rise above the spirit of partisanship. It failed to grasp the greatest opportunity that has ever been presented to Western Canada. Calm consideration compels the conclusion that the It failed to convention made no contribution towards the solution of our national crisis. The so called "win-the-war" resolution was a compromise. It was skillfully drafted so as to secure the support of both conscriptionists and anticonscriptionists and the convention voted down Mr. Turriff's amendment calling for compulsion if it was found necessary in order to maintain the strength of the Canadian But nevertheless the resolution as it stands cannot be construed as other than demanding compulsion if voluntary recruiting fails, even though the word "compulsion" is not contained in the resolution itself. The resolution in favor of national government voiced the general Western spirit. The West, and in fact all Canada, has been calling for a and in fact all canada, has been calling for a national government for a long, long time, but until recently has made little impression at Ottawa. A truly national government is now the only possibility of preventing an internal crisis in Canada, which may prove to be almost as serious as the war crisis. Had the convention stopped at this point and declared for an independent Western party with no connection with the Eastern Liberal party there would have been little to regret. the resolution expressing admiration of Wilfrid Laurier and the endorsation of his leadership destroyed the effect of all that went hefore. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is frankly opposed to conscription of men. He has made that very plain. Furthermore a considerable eleamong his supporters in Quebec are opposed to further participation by Canada in the war. By endorsing the leadership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier the convention cast grave suspicion upon its own sinterity in regard to the prosecution of the war. It indicated a lacener desire to win the election than to win the war. Nor has the West much to hope

from the leadership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in securing the economic reforms which the convention endorsed. For 15 years Sir Wilfrid was prime minister of Canada and absolute dictator of the Liberal party. His record on the tariff, public ownership, taxation, patron-age and justice to the West is such as to give little encouragement for the future. If the convention had organized into a separate independent Western party it would then have been in a position to meet every problem that might confront it. There will be 55 members elected from the four Western provinces at the next election. No doubt 45 of them at least could have been parried on the platform drafted by the convention. A practically solid West in the House of Commons would have been a mighty factor and under present conditions would practically have held the balance of power. The Western party could then have united with any other elements for the prosecu-tion of the war to a successful conclusion. It would also have been strong enough to compel recognition of the rights of the West in econ omic and fiseal questions. But by placing the West to all intents and purposes under the leadership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, to lead it where and whither he deems fit, the spirit of the West will have no articulate voice in the councils of the nation.

What is the explanation of the action of the convention towards Laurier and the organiza-tion of a Western party? It is well known that there was in the convention a group from Vancouver, another from Edmonton and a smaller one from South Winnipeg that were determined to endorse Laurier at all hazards They comprised the machine element in the convention and probably numbered about 15 per cent. of the total. They were well organized and very active both in the resolutions com-mittee and in the convention. There is little doubt that many or most among them were animated by an appetite for jobs and patronage if Laurier again becomes premier. Another disturbing element was the recent visit of Sir Clifford Sifton to the West where he urged conscription and a national government. Sif-ton's stock stands mighty low in the West and his visit raised widespread suspicion a resentment. The Liberals looked upon it resentment. The Liberal's looked upon it as an endeavor to secure revenge upon Laurier by breaking up the Liberal party. It was also It was also believed that Sifton was playing a game to rehabilitate himself with an eye to becoming a member of the proposed national government and premier if possible. Sifton's visit drove many conscriptionist Liberals to the support of Laurier.—Another contributing factor was and his retention in the Borden government. Rogers and his peculiar political methods not commend themselves to the West and the whitewash merely served to create greater antagonism against the Borden government All this contributed towards the action of th convention in endorsing Laurier. The resolu-tions committee, from which all resolutions emanated, et is understood, spent about eight hours and an all night session on this problem. Practically half the committee, it is understood, were opposed to the endorsation of any leader and a very considerable percentage favored the organization of a Western party. Out the nachine element and the job hunters were uncompromising and finally succeeded in forcing through the resolution which was finally presented to the convention. It is learned, however, that the resolution was not unanimous even in the resolutions committee and it was not unanimous in the convention A great majority of the delegates came to the convention animated by a desire to rise above partisanship and to take a broadminded.

generous attitude towards the solution of our national crisis. They were, however, betrayed into the course they finally adopted by the job hunting crowd who certainly do not represent the people of this Western country. In its war policy and in its endorsation of Laurier the convention did not represent the best thought and opinion of the prairie provinces at least. It has added only further confusion to an already confused problem. What it will lead to no one can even guess.

CONSERVING EXPORTABLE FOODS

Hon. W. J. Hanna, food controller of Canada, has issued his first definite regulations for conserving food that is urgently required by our soldiers and our allies across the water. It is ordered under heavy penalty that no beef or bacon be served at any public eating place on Tuesdays or on Fridays and that on other days beef and bacon be not served at more than one meal per day. It is also ordered that at every meal in every public eating house substitutes for white bread must be served, such as corn bread, oat cakes, potatoes or something of that nature. There will be no spirit of opposition to the regulations of the food controller. The best and most reliable information to hand indicates that the food shortage in Britain, France and Belgium is becoming steadily more serious. It is declared that without the utmost food supply from Canada and the United States there will be actual starvation among some of the women and the children in the countries of our allies. Our fighting men must be fed if they are to carry on the struggle. It is equally important that there should be sufficient food for all the people in Britain, France and Belgium. In these countries every man physically fit is in war service and it is an absolute impossibility for these countries to produce all the food required for their civilian population and their soldiers. That food, must come from Canada and the United States.

The food which at present is in the greatest

The food which at present is in the greatest demand and which can be transported most cheaply and with the most economy of space is wheat, wheat flour, beef and bacon. The United States is being organized to use as little as possible across the water. In Canada the aim is to do likewise. We have abundant food in Canada of various kinds and it is our duty to do everything in our power to provide proper and sufficient food for those across the water. No doubt the food controller, as his organization and information becomes more complète, will make other regulations for the conservation of other foods and probably also for the regulation of prices. The regulations announced thus far apply only to public eating houses. It is much more difficult to regulate the food consumption in private homes, but in the hour of the nation's need every private home should as far as possible observe the regulations of the food controller respecting public eating houses. If every private home will observe these regulations it will save an immense quantity of beef, bacon and wheat flour. There is plenty of other food available. Most of us cannot go to the front and fight in the trenches, but each and every one of us can do at home something to assist the boys at the front. The people of Canada are looking to the food controller for action and generally they want strong and determined action. Here is the first move; How many private homes in this country will cut down the use of beef, bacon and wheat flour in accordance with the regulations of the food

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KEEP THE COLLEGES FULL

One of the effects of the war has been to seriously reduce the number of graduates turned out by our universities and colleges. The military spirit has run high amongst atudents with the result that efficient has been very heavy. With such an urgent demand for men this has been looked upon by many without concern or even with satisfaction. Suggestions have even been that some of our colleges should be closed until after the war. The shortsightedness of such a course and the necessity of a country at war reframing from depleting the ranks of its students to too great an extent has been well pointed out by President Wilson. In a recent letter to Secretary Lane he says.

It would seriously impair America's prospects of success in this war if the supply of highly trained men were unnecessarily diminished. There will be beed for a larger number of persons expert in the various fields of applied science than ever before. Such persons will be needed both during the war and after its close. I therefore have no hesitation in urging colleges and technical schools to endeavor to maintain their confess as far as possible on the usual basis. A. I would particularly urge upon the young people who are leaving our high schools that as many of them as can do so avail themselves this year of the opportunities offered by the colleges and technical schools, to the end that the country may not lack an adequate supply of trained men and women.

The conservation of student resources is still more imperative in Canada than in the United States. Our war efforts will have been comparatively greater and in the industrial struggle that will succeed the war we shall face greater installities owing to our less advanced stage of development. The demand for trained men in all lines of endeavor will become increasingly urgent. In no branch of national activity will the need for experts be greater than in agriculture. On agriculture the greater share of maintaining the war and of recuperating from its effects must neces-

sarily fall. On our agricultural efficiency, therefore, we must largely depend. Our agricultural colleges will soon be enrolling their students for another year. Everything possible should be done to encourage all that can be spared to attend the agricultural courses. The extension of the district representative or county agent system, the plans for the education of returned soldiers for settlement on the land, the extension of agricultural work generally and most of all the need for more specially trained men on the land requires that the agricultural colleges be kept running to capacity. Urge the boys to attend.

A DEPLORABLE ELECTION ASPECT

One of the most deplorable aspects of somany Canadian elections is the bitter appeals to racial and religious prejudices and provincial partisanship. If Canada really is a nation and desires to continue as a united confederation, the direct attempts that are so frequently made at election time to set one part of the country directly against another ought to cease. Far too few seem in the heat of an election to be able to give the other man credit for any honesty of thought and purpose, and race hatred, recriminations, the vilest of epithets, etc. are hurled at one another in a manner that would not even be becoming to a drunken street brawl. In 1911 a disgraceful exhibition of this spirit permeated a large section of Canada. Canadians who favored freer trading relations with a neighboring country and the building up of a more friendly feeling between English speaking nations, for so reciprocity must have resulted, were yillified in a most insulting fashion by part of the opposing press and speakers. The seeds of discord were also sown in a most blatant fashion in Quebec and part of the whirlwind is now being reaped. Even provincial politics and election decisions have been pervaded by

the cry of race animosities for no purpose but the acquisition of temporary power. It is disgraceful that the true opinion of the people of this country cannot be registered without appealing to the baser emotions, without setting prevince against province and neighbor against neighbor, without petty political truckling. Why cannot our appeals be made on a lofty and more reasonable place, in a manner becoming to citizens imbuelt with a true national spirit? Already this dangerous appeal to prejudice has begun and a promises to be carried on with a rancour never before approached in this country. Let us stop and think where much of this may lead us. By setting a high standard of thought and discussion we need not discount our arguments in the slightest, indeed an appeal should be the more forceful to all of the best Canadians. A great issue, rather great issues, are at stake, but these will not be magnified or diminished in the slightest by the base appeals with which they will be supported or discounted by some sections of the press or by some public speakers. Let us view this matter as reasonable and patriotic citizens, not as sowers of gross discord, and we will not be sorry for it in future.

Sir Joseph Flavelle recently gave the Toronto Canadian Club a lecture on the extravagant use of food. Judging by the cost of living commissioner's report, Sir Joseph knew something about what he was talking.

In Canada the parcels post system is restricted to 11 pounds, in the United States to 50 pounds, in New Zealand to 28 pounds, and in some other countries as high as 200 pounds.

An extension of the parcels post system in Canada is one of the very greatest needs of the country.



BRINGING HOME THE WANDERING ONES

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Lo-operation in Denmar

II---The Creameries---How Capital is Raised---Raising and maintaining Butter standards

By L. Smith-Gordon and Cruise O'Brien

We have already discussed in a previous article the condition into which agriculture in Denmark had fallen in the period immediately preceding the eighties. It is difficult to realize now that in this period and well into the eighties Danish livestock was whoffy neglected and Danish butter of a quality so inferior that it was found necessary to use a false trade description when exporting the good butter produced on Danish landowners home farms. That Denmark now ranks as perhaps the foremost producer of breakfast table commodities in the world is due to the fact that the Danes faced the problem which was before them with a thoroughness characteristic of them, and that they applied to its solution the method best calculated to serve their purpose, the method of co-operation.

In transforming their agricultural industry the Danes had to deal with two questions. They had to ensure that their butter was produced under the most up-to-date conditions and that their dairy herds which supplied the milk for their butter-making should be of a good milking strain. As it was, their cows were poorly fed and gave a small yield of milk and that of a poor quality. The Danes had the wisdom not always found in other countries, to take the two problems, the improvement of the butter, side by side. It might indeed be said that for every improvement in buttermaking there has been in Denmark a corresponding improvement in livestock.

It is outside our scope in dealing with co-operative creameries to sketch in detail the progress made in ensuring to Denmark a number of dairy cows which cannot be surpassed anywhere. It is sufficient to say that by keeping milk records, by good farm accountancy, by climinating gradually all bulls which were merely low grade animals, the Danish dairy cattle are now nearly all pure bred.

In 1914 of the total number of cattle in Denmark there were 1,310,268, or 53 per cent.

cows which had calved for the first time.

Bevelopment

Rapidity of Co-operative
Development
Hefore the formation of cooperative creameries proper, there were some quasico-operative experiments in
butter-making which are of
historical interest. In order
to secure a butter made under
better conditions than that

historical interest. In order to secure a hutter made under better conditions than that produced on a small farm, several "dairies in conflion" as they were called were established. These were founded by groups of people who consisted to buy machinery and to make butter but who did not themselves supply the milk. The suppliers in, some instances deserted them after a while, in others there was a lack of capital and for one reason or another each of these ventures in turn failed.

Two years after the beginning of these experiments, in 1882, the first co-operative creamery was founded by M. Stiller Andersen. From that time on the creamery movement developed with surprising rapidity. Ten years after the foundation of the first creamery there were no less than 800 in Denmark. In 1914 there were no less than 800 in Denmark. In 1914 there were liftly. A remarkable influence on the movement was guerted by the secentific men who devoted much chergy and learning to make the creameries thoroughly efficient in modern methods. Two of these, Professor Segeleke and Professor Fjord, both on the staff of the Royal Veterinary School, deserve special commenciation. Their experiments carried out on large farms in close touch with agricultural organizations had a large chare in making co-operative hottermaking so successful and efficient as it is. Nor were the farmers lacking in a desire to help on their work. Many farmers placed their farms at the disposal of these scientists that they might carry out their experiments earied out on large farms in close touch with agricultural organizations had a large chare in making co-operative hotterments without cost. Northing could have been more hopeful at the beginning of the co-operative movement in Denmarke than this joint working of the theoretical and the practical men, the scientists setting themselves to solve the problems of the practical men, and the practical men position in dairying occupy so large a part as they do in the rural life of Denmark. We shall have occasion to refer t

do in the rural life of Denmark.

secasion to refer to this subject again.

How Capital is Raised

In Deamark the co-operative creameries are not capitalized in the same manner as in Ireland. The members do not take "shares" in the undertaking as we understand shares. They assume a joint and several we understand shares. we understand shares. They assume a joint and several liability for their initial capital for a fixed period and

on the security of this they obtain a loan at a favorable rate of interest. The working capital is provided by making a small fixed charge for the separated milk which is returned to the members. This charge is deducted each month from the milk checks. In additional funds are provided by the entrance fees and subscriptions levied on members joining after the foundation of the society. This system is an equitable one, for although on the one hand it is an essential principle of co-operation that membership should remain open, it would obviously be unfair that original members should sustain the burden of a greater liability than new ones.

The period for which a society is founded is generally from 10 to 15 years. Within that time the borrowed capital is to be paid off out of profits and at the expiration of the period the society may start again as a new society with the same members or other members as the case may be. But within the period for which a society is registered any person who is a member is liable for his share of the joint and several guarantee in proportion to the number of cows he has. If he desires to withdraw during that time he may compound for his liability by a playment of so many kroners for each cow, diminishing according to the number of years he has been in the society. For example, suppose he desires to withdraw during the first year he may have to pay about \$5.00 per cow, in the next year he will pay 50 cents less and so on. At the end of the period if he wishes to withdraw, the creamery will pay him his share as determined by the general meeting. Members who withdraw at any time cease of course to have rights in the society.

The rules of the Danish creameries provide on the

which is the Danish Farmers' Co-operative Purchasing Association which acts as a who'esale, and the General Organization of Danish Dairy Societies which acts as a central advisory union for the local federations. In addition to these centrals the creamery managers have a union of their own called the Association of Technical Dairy Managers. This body, which federates the managers and their staffs, is organized in provincial sections and collaborates from time to time with the other centrals. The Danish creameries are not, however, content with having federations of these types, only they realized that their export trade depended greatly on an intelligence system and this aspect of their organization has been developed with their characteristic thoroughness. Thus there is a bureau for the preparation of statistics relating not only to prices, but to costs of production. This department works in close touch with the local federations and its chief aim is to see that Danish butter is maintained at a high competitive level. In more close connection with their export business is the wholesale butter organization committee, whose work consists in keeping the creameries informed as to the prices English merchants are offering and to compile a price list based on them. Finally, there is an association which acts as a large friendly society for the employees of the creameries, and since 1898 when compulsory accident insurance was abandoned in Denmark as an insurance society. In it over thirteen hundred dairies are represented.

Nor is there wanting a bond between the creameries and the other co-operative authorities of Denmark. The creameries, through their federations have representation on the central co-operative committee of Denmark which units all the co-operative undergakings of the country for the purpose of united action in cases of common interest to the whole movement.

How Danish Butter was Improved.

The history of the patandardization of Danish butter is of poculiar interest, not only as showing the thoroug

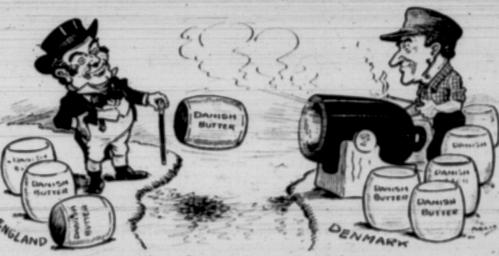
with which the Danish dairy farmers organized their export trade, but as affording an instance of the results which come from a combination of the work of voluntary agencies supplemented by the encouragement and authorisation of the state.

As early as 1889, the Royal Veterinary and Agricultural

shows in its experimental boratory, inviting cresseries to send in specime of their produce for gradinant testing. In the beginns these shows had not to object which they afterware attained, but they are of great service to dain ananagers in giving them a knowledge of but profluce. The butter was judged by a rota dairy managers under the guidance of experience specialists. The dairy managers not only improve in their technical work as a result of these shows but creameries in increasing numbers exhibit their produce. In connection with the shows, feeture were delivered on technical matters connected withouter-making, the results of experiments conduct in the laboratory were given, and discussions to place on the various questions of interest to the dain managers.

in the laboratory were given, and discussions took place on the various questions of interest to the dairy managers.

As time went on and the creamery managers gree more and more expert in their husiness, the need for providing a standard article of uniform quality begas to be felt. In 1891, the creameries were almost at convinced of the advantage of pasteurizing their cream, and within a few years of that date the majority of them were employing the process. In 1868, the states made pasteurization of separated milk an huttermilk compulsory and in 1904 it was made obligatory to pasteurize the cream from which butter for export was made. It is interesting to note that is this instance the law did not anticipate the action of the majority of the creameries, but merely gave legislatize sanction and endorsement to what they thermselves had resolved on. It was so too with the national trade mark for export hutter. In 1900, the Co-operative Creameries Association organized a body styled the Danish Butter Brand Association for the purpose of adopting a trade mark to be registered to the functional trade under the trade mark was high grade Danish butter node under the trade mark was high grade Danish butter and under the trade mark was high grade Danish butter and under the trade mark was high grade Danish butter and consistence of a four interlaced cattle horrs with the words Danish butter through the



THE GREAT BULK OF DANISH BUTTER IS EXPORTED TO GREAT BRITAIN

whole for the same method of working as the Irish creameries. The members bind themselves under a binding rule to supply all the milk of all their come save that amount required for household purposes to the creamery. The milk is paid for on the basis of the amount of butter fat it contains, and payments are made monthly with a deduction as noted above for separated milk returned. This charge is a small one, that generally made is about sevenpence for 32 pounds of separated milk. The separated milk is used for feeding pigs and the value of the co-operative movement in fostering this important industry can be estimated from the fact that whereas in 1850, when the experiment of the "faelles-mejerier" or dairies worked in common was being tried, there were not enough pigs to consume the separated milk of these dairies, now we find that in 1914 there were 2,844,097 pigs slaughtered in Denmark, 93 per cent. of which were slaughtened by co-operative abattairs, the whole representing an aggregate profit to farmers of \$18,664,860.

Creameries Linked Ep in Federations.

The Danish creameries are grouped not in one federation like the Irish, but in several. At first sight there might seem a certain weakness in having a number of federations, but in reality the difficulty is got over by the federations being in close touch with each other and being linked together by a common service of information on dairy matters. In 1913 the number of ceramery federations was 20 with 709 affiliated creameries. The advantage claimed for this multiple method is that the creameries in a given area can get better service from a local federation in some matters than a very much larger body covering a number of creamery federations was 20 with 709 affiliated creameries. The advantage claimed for this multiple method is that the reameries in a given area can get heter service from a local federation in some matters than a very much larger body covering a nuch wider area could give them, while by having various central unicota for technical an

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Short-circuiting the Potato I rade

The Leduc Co-operative Association sells direct to the American Markets

By R. D. Colquette

Yes are this district growing potatoes It was

detrict, about 20 miles south of Linnard control pending. It had stepped off the native sound from the local politic structure of the farmers around Ledius in deposons of the carrying politics cooperatively had some of the carrying politics cooperatively had some of the carrying politics cooperatively had some of the world be of interest and valve for the counce of the world be of interest and valve of the world be of interest and valve of the world be of the sound to the charge of the world be of the control of the charge of the world be of the control of the charge of the world be of the control of the charge of the world be of the control of the potato growers of the locality. The favorable comparison of the district with freduced was the first remark on the subject from the first man I met. "You don't have to plant the potatoes here, compand." All you have to do as throw them into the ground. They il grow.

Faith, without works was not a charge that could be brought ugainst my informant, however. He had I arra of potatoes and they are well-planted and well controlled. So, were the potato helds of his engillors met of whom had several rers in spids. They were equally enthurante about the potato revolution of their of and climate for their product. The results is a well developed plan for getting their potatoes to the trade from relying solely on the potato productivity of their oil and climate for their product. The results is a well developed plan for getting their potatoes to the trade of a technical exceptance was a south of the district plant they for their of the company to make the potatoes of the district size in the manager, M. W. Molynega, but maked potatoes of the trade of a well-based of the district size of the company to the compa

Potatoes should be carefully graded when they are

Potatoes should be carefully graded when they are put into the car. The success of the whole potato husiness decends upon grading at the time of buying. To get the best price we must get down to chapping each variety separate. Only one variety should go into one chipment, and if it is necessary to ship two warieties they should be separated by a bulkhead if a number of varieties are coming in at least keep the reds and the whites separate by an earth anithment and if they are mixed ship them as rest. The American market prefers a white potato every time. It makes a difference of from ten to fifteen cents a buyled between the first grade of whites and red or mixed dots. Consumers hate mixed varieties. They may look the same, but they do not cook the same, and when one is done the other is only partially cooked. It pays to consider the consumer's tastes both in growing and shipping. It is up to the gradie to that did not the gradie to the other is only partially cooked. It pays to consider the consumer's tastes both in growing and shipping. It is up to the gradie to the other is only partially cooked it pays to consider the consumer's tastes both in growing and shipping. It is up to the gradie to the other is only partially cooked it pays to consider the consumer's tastes both in growing and shipping. It is up to the gradie that he of the consumer's tastes both in growing and the rejected. The smallest potato allowed to go through should be as large as a duck egg. Oversized tubers must also be rejected. They are frequently heldow and damage a sale more than the small ones.

Each man should be paid for his product according to its quality. He will soon learn to do mest of the grading in the field when he is loading his wages.

Carefully Kept Repords Also Essential

When postatoes are being handled fast the grader should tkeep a strict record of each, anyon, load as accepted. A good plan is to sign a ticket that to given back with the weight be possible for a man to be paid two for the postatoes have been delivered

be absolutely certain about the reliability of the commission firm they are shipping to. There are all kinds of ways in which unscrippilous dealers can beat a company in the potato game if they are not watched. Whole carloads may be sold as rejected when they have arrived in first class condition. If there are any local or new companies which would his to secure the name of a reliable commission firm I would be glad to give them the names of several that have given us satisfaction. With a responsible firm at the other end the farmers can do much better shipping on consignment during the season than selling out and out at point of shipment. Figure on a two or three per cent shrinkage. The bayers made allowance for a dockage for dirt and small potatoes up to two and a half per cent and if the dockage goes over this the shipping that the shipping point it must be subject to inspection on delivery. Last year we sold some of our cars to the Chicago trade before they left the station. A secretary should be as thoroughly in touch with the market he is shipping to as the elevator-man is with the wheat market. He should know the trend of prices if a local or company is buying on speculation and a margin of at least five cents a bushel over all expenses. When the car reaches its destination there are shinting charges to meet. These are let at a definite rate by the railway companies. It is in looking after a car, seeing that it gets proper and expeditions harding and get that a reliable commission house can serve a co-operative shipping association.

A Local Warehouse and its Management.

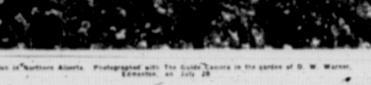


A Local Warehouse and Its Management

"In' a good potato season and in a good district the potatoes may come in faster during digging time than they can be handled. Last year when the weather we could get them while waiting on cars. When cold weather arrived we had of course, to secure proper warehouse facilities. We had as high as 4,000 bushels in store at the one time. If the potatoes are only going to be in the warehouse for a short time and the weather is not too severe heating too be incorrectly.

going to, be ifi-the warehouse for a short time and the weather is not too severe, heating may be unnecessary, but when the real winter weather comes on, oil stoves are needed. In order to secure inexpensive and uniform heating, a warehouse should have an air space around the potation the same as a car. Always have lots of help if the potations are being hamiled in cold weather. Varieties should be kept separate. Potation are heat hamiled from the warehouse to the car in such as this prevents them from freezing so rapidly. Fixe mencan be used to advantage in this work. Make sure that no frozen potations get into a car and if they are enough in from the country in freezing weather it as hard to take 4 minings of everys. - It costs - It costs - hyphal to up s w wares.

and load. If potates are held over winter in a cellar that letter had ruthery and though they may avok well they will not sell well.



the cur into which each lead is delivored as definitely known. This may eavy considerable tracible in more ways than one.

When shipping in cold weather care most be taken to know the care free from frost while they are leading leaded and outal they are in france. The railway to keep the cure free from frost whole they are being leaded and until they are in francit. The railway companies will supply heaters for the purpose. But the shipper has to look after them himself. The companies make a definite charge per mile for beating cars in route. Charboal heaters are used while the cars are moving, one or too being placed in each chil. The cure are quality well blocked after by the rampanies. A strong going exposers may be able to make arrangements regarding freight, but a small company most faire on paying the freight in advance.

"One of the things that a company and especially one just starting in the business must do, is to

Prices and Production

The steady climb of petato prices in common with the prices of other foodstudie hat winter is well illustrated by the receive of prices pool by the Leduc company. On November I it started in buying at 50 cents a bushel. By the models of the month 60 cents was being paid. By December 15 prices had climbed to 85 cents. On December 20, petatoes started going into the warehouse of to cents. With a few flumetasticus they kept on roung into \$1.50 was reached about the lat of May. These conditions explained Mr. Modyneaux, were altogether deceptional and wheld prove invertials grounds for reasoning that the same taking would happen again. The sendenty Continued to Page 11.

August

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"Englander Schwein

By George Eustace Pearson in the Saturday Evening Post

The main facts—having to do with the destruction of the regiment on the eighth of May, 1915, the identity and activities of the individuals mentioned and the

individuals mentioned and the more important of the later happenings, including the final escape into Holland are matters of official record and as such have frequently been mentioned in the official despatches. The more personal details, which have been set down and shaped into a personal narrative by the signer, are based on the recollections of Corporal Edwards retentive mind, aided by his very unusual powers of observation and the rough diary which he managed to retain possession of during his later adventures.

the relieving daylight.

At half past six that stillness was punctuated by a single shell, which broke barely in our rear. And then the ball commenced—the most intense bombardment we had yet experienced. Most of the fire came from the batteries in concealed positions on our right, whence, as on the fourth, they poured in a very destructive enfilled fire that swept up and down the length of the trench like the stream of a hose, making it a shambles. Each burst of high-explosive shells, each terrible pulsation of the atmosphere, if they missed the body, seemed to rend the very brain in twain, or else stupefied it.

body, seemed to rend the very or stupefied it.

Overhead an aeropiane buzzed. We could even bory the figures of the pilot and his observer, the latter signalling. No guns of ours answered. The dead and dying lay all about and none could attend them. A rifle was a rifle.

The Heroic Stand of the Princess Pats

The Heroic Stand of the Princess Pals

This continued for an hour, at the end of which time we poked our heads up and saw their infantry coming on in columns of mole, and some of them also very prettily in open order. Every field and hedge spewed them up. We stood, head and shoulders exposed above the ragged parapet, giving them "raped fire." They had no stomach for that and retired to their holes, leaving many dead and grevously wounded.

It was at this time that we saw the Third Monmouth shires on our left and the Third King's Royal Rifles on our right falling back in orderly fashion. I called that fact to the attention of Lieutenant Lane, who was the only officer left in our vicinity. He said that the last word he had received was to bang on.

This we proceeded to do, and so, we are told, did the others. We learned later that the battalion roll call that night showed a strength of one hundred and fifty men out of the six hundred and thirty-five who had answered "Present" twenty-four hours earlier And the official records of the Camadian Eye Witness state that "Those who survive and the friends of those who have died may draw solace from the thought that never in the history of arms have soldiers more valuably sustained the gift and trust of a Lady, referring to the colors which had been worked for and presented to us by the Princess Patrera, daughter of His Royal Highness the Dake of Contangles, then Covernor General of Canada.

We mare on manager of the line and were not be-

to us by the Princess Patricia, daughter of His Royal Highness the Dake of Contaught, then Generalore General of Caracia.

We more on Caracia the line and were new in-comported on either side. It was about this time, I believe, that a small detachment of the King Shrop-shire Light Infantry, a sister regiment in our brigade, fetched to the companies in our rear twenty bears of leadly needed ambunitation and reinforced the Princess Patrician.

Pate. Following the heating off of their infantry attack the Germans gave us a short breathing spell until their machine game were trained on our porspet and a school of light field game dragged up into place. The nero-plane came out again, drapping-to-within three heat-free feet of our treach, and with two jets of variouloused chooks bombs directed the terrilaly acturate fire of their game, already so close to us, but so well insured against any harm from us that they attempted neconcealment. And the log game on the right completed the deviations.

pleted the deviatation.

This continued for another half hour, at the end of which time there remained intact only one small traverse in the treach, which used its chistener to the fragment of chicken were that held its sides up. The remainder was absolutely biped out. This time there was no rapid fire, northern any looking over the top to see if the enemy were coming on. Instead, the

Englander Schwein, is one of the most marvel-lously interesting stories ever published. It is the account of the capture and lifteen thouths, im-presentated of corporal Lawards and Frivate sim-monds and their final escape from Germany into itolitate. They are both canadians and others from Western Canada are mentioned. The Guide has received special permission from the Post to re-publish this story. None should miss it.

Germans fairly combed the parapet with their machine gans. Isach indication of curiosity from us drew forth from them such a stream of fire that the top of the parapet spat forth a stoody shower of flying mud, which made it impossible for us to defend ourselves properly, even had there been enough of us to do so. The rest was chaos, a bit of pure hell. Men struggling, buried alive and looking at us for the aid they would not ask, for. Soldiers all. And the Germans now pouring in in waves from all sides, and especially



Corporal Edward Edwards of tith original Princess Pets to the right at top in Princes Marvin C Biomesods who en raped with Corporal Edwards. At left above is a Princess Pat Cop Badge.

from our unprotected flanks and rear, hindered only by the desultory rifle fire of our two weakened com-panils in the supports trenches. We were receiving panils in the supports trenches. We were receiving rifle fire from four directions and layonet thrusts from the Germans on the parapet. Mowed down like sheep. And as they came on they trampled our dead and layoneted our wounded.

How the Pluns Like to Fight

How the Huns Like to Fight

The machine-gun efew had gone under to a mandoing their that to the last. I think Sergeant Whiteliend went with them, too, at beast he mas gair there a
short time before, and I never saw him or any of the
gun-crea again. The only living soul near that spot
was Royston, dragging himself out from ancher a polof debrie and covered with mud and blood, his fale
sandlen to twice its normal size, blinded for the moment.
George Easton was firing with me at the gray mass
of the uncoming horde. My rifle a jammed he cried.
Take mine. And I atto-ped to get one from a
cascality underhoot. But a moment later my bayonet
was broken off by a shot as I fired from the parapet.
I shoulded widely to Coch to tow me one from near by
Just then the main body of the Germans swarmed
into the end of the trench. Bugler Lee shoulted to
me. I meshed through the leg. A couple of us seized
him, planthing to go down to where, the communication
treach had once been. But he stopped us, saying.
"It's no good, boys. It's a dead end. They're killing
to

Cosh swore. "Don't give up, kid" A German standing a few yards away raised his rifle and blew his head off. Young Brown broke down at this they had just done in his wounded pall 'Oh, look' Look what they've done to Darie, and fell to weeping. And with that another put the missele of his rifle-against the bey's head and pulled the trigger.

Young Cox from Wintopeg put his bunds above his

head at the order. His captor placed the muzzle of his rifle squarely against the palm and blew it off. There remained

head at the order. His captor placed the muzile of his "rifle squarely against the palm and blew it off. There remained only a bloody and broken mass danging from the wrist.

I was still without a bayonet. And seeing these things, I said to Easton: "We'd better beat it."

He swore again. "Yes, they're murdering us. No use stopping here. Come on!"

And just then he, too, dropped. I thought him dead. At a later date we met in England. There was no use in my stopping to share his fate or worse. It was now every man for himself.

The other half of the regiment lay in support two hundred yards away, in Rellewaarde Wood and his fout of the chateau and lake of that name, where my draft had lain on the fourth. I made a dash for it. The going was bad, what with the mud shd the many shell holes. I was indistinctly mayer of a great deal of promiserouse shooting at me, but most distinctly gemember that one German shot at me about ten times in as many yards and from quite chose range. I saw I could not make at. So I flang myself into a Johnson hole, and as soon as I had caught my breath scrambled out again and raced for the trench I had just left. Another German shot at me is I went toward him. I was by this time unarmed, having flang my rifle away to further my flight.

As I handed in the trench an angry vaisae shouted something I could not understand. And I serambled to my feet in time to see a German sullenly lower his rifle from the level of my body at the command of a log black-bearded officer.

They were by this time in full possession of this slice of trench, and for the next few minutes the officer was kept busy pulling his near off their victings. Like shaveing dogs they were.

To one officer we undoubtedly owed our wretched fives that day. I in particular-have good emiss to see, and which reflected the seement revelling of his heated brain in the bloody orgy ahead. My blodd turned to water. My eye followed the interedibly intention in it. He pushed aside the others, Prussians and prisoners alice; the whired the sh

The Pluck of Young Cox

The Pluck of Young Cox

Our captors belonged to the Twenty-first Prussian Regiment and were, so far as we knew, the first of their kind we had been up against, all previous comers on our front having been Havarians and latterly of the army group of Frince Ruprecht of Havaria. "Ruple," we called him. They were armed for the most part with pieneers' bayenets, as well adapted by reason of their saw edges for nawing wood as for sticking flesh and blood and, if for the latter, an unnecessarily cryel excapon, since it was bound to stick in the body and hadly lacerate it internally in the withdrawal, especially if given a twist.

Our captors were already casting our dead out of the shattered treach, both in front and behind, and in many cases using them to stop the gaps in the parapeted that they received the buillets of their crawhile commades. The treach front had been about-faced since its change of ownership.

We were ordered up and out at the back of the parapet and then made to lie there. The German artillery had ceased. We had none. Add shots from the remnant of our fellows still hanging on in the supports continued to come over, but none of as were hit. In all probability seeing what was afoot they withshed their fire. Some German snipers in a farmbouse at the rear were less considerate, but fortunately failed to hit is.

Continued on Page 20

SECRETARIES DISCUSS CO-OPERA-TION

There were about 75 delegates is attendance at the meeting of screening alled to discuss the work of co-operative trading. The chair was taken by C called to discuss the work of co-operative trading. The chair was taken by C. Rice-Jones, president of the Alberta Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co. Ltd. In calling the meeting to order, the president stated that the object of the meeting was to discuss the very important subject of co-operative trading, and to see whether it would be possible to arrave at some definite basis whereby a uniform system of organization could be decided upon, and also if the matter of the trading arrangements between the Co-operative, Elevator Company and the focals could be improved. He stated further that the meeting was entirely in the hands of the delegates and any suggestions they might have to make would be very acceptable. He suggested, however, that in order to get the discussion started, it might be a good idea for the representatives of the co-operative associations that had been actively trading during the past few years to be first called upon to outline their views on this subject and to give their opinion as torwhat they considered would be the right basis of organization.

The Company and the Locals

The Company and the Locals

Mr Sparks, of Jenner, stated that he believed the main thing to do at the jursent time was to get the farmers associations into co-operative associations so that it would be possible to successfully handle the supply hasiness. In reference to the trading of these associations with the elevator rompany, the handleap which they had found at Jenner to be existing at the present time was that the company would quote the same price to individuals or unorganized locals as they company would quote the same price to individuals or unorganized locals as they quoted to the co-operative associations. The individual or the local would be handling probably only one carload of supplies in a year and the owner or the local secretary would, of course, be quite prepared to do business for nothing. The association, on the other hand, was handling business all the year and had expenses to meet, including salaries and the general overhead and upkeep of buildings, and as long as the elevator company adopted the policy of treating all alike it was not possible for the cooperative associations to meet the competition. He believed that the right thing to do was to arrive at a basis. petition. He believed that the right thing to do was to arrive at a basis whereby the local associations would be

Favors One Unit-Plan

Favors One Unit Plan

Mr. Harris, of Macleod, stated that before othe Manchester Co-operative Wholesale Co-capie into existence, the wholesalers and retailers fought the co-operative association in the old country, but with the wholesale-company brought into the field, that company took an oversight of the localer checked them and even, if in difficulties, financed them and brought them along to a solid basis in the old country the retail co-operative associations were very loval to the wholesale. All their supplies were secured through that source and they even went so far as to intest their surplies funds with the wholesale house.

Mr. Harris believed that with some educational work the same thing could be worked out in this country. He described very fully the method which had been adopted by the Maffeed Distryt Association and stated that in the three moniths they had been in business they were very convessful. The policy they have adopted has been in business they were very convessful. The policy they have adopted has been that of trying to supply the commodity to their members at practically cost price, adding just sufficient to cover the actual charges. Their experience has shown already that the possibilities of the conoperative associations as the country connict be overestimated and in the conoperative association should be that every member of the UFA.

Another point which was often considered was whether the local co-operative associations should be one unit or whether they should be separate organizations.

dealing entirely on their own account Mr Harris expressed himself as being in favor of the one unit plan, and stated further that if it could be shown that the co-operative associations could get service from the elevator company then there was no reason why the local units should not be successful.

Business Flourishing at Macleod

Business Flourishing at Macleod

Mr. Spark, of Macleod, stated that it might be interesting to the meeting to know just what had been done by the Macleod association since it was organized only about three months ago. The business was started in March last, with a paid-up capital of \$2,065, and the receipts for their first three months were. March, \$5,685, April \$6,240; May, \$5,395; the difference in figures between April and May representing the falling off in the machinery business, the bulk of that business having been done in March and April. The amount of machinery business done during the three months was \$7,900, and the association had handled The Grain Growers' Grain Co. machinery exclusively. Other business consisted in part of oils and grease sold, amounting to \$480; two cars of posts and one car of shingles being handled to the value of \$720. The shingles had been purchased from the Co-operative Elevator Company, and the only regret the farmers of the Macleod, district had to make was that they were unable to get 10 cars, as they made a very considerable saving for their members on the quantity handled. Harness was handled on a commission basis and the sales made amounted to \$1,500. Hardware had also been handled to the extent of \$2,458.

Request had been made that dry goods should be handled and eventually arrangements were made whereby they were able to buy a stock of \$1,500 worth from a Calgary wholesale firm, the terms being half cash and the balance in 30 days. During the first month after this stock was plit in they sold \$428 worth of these goods. A small stock of boots and shoes had also been put in and were being sold off. The company was handling hall insurance and was doing a good business in the district.

They found that they were handleod; and last, but not least, the lack of interest on last, but not least, the lack of interest on

to a considerable extent through having rather a poor building, which was situated off the main street and away from the main artery of traffic in Macleod; and last, but not least, the lack of interest on the part of many of the farmers. For this reason, a short time ago, it had been decided to buy a second-hand car for the object of taking the U.F.A. stores out to the farmers. This car had been used for about two weeks and was very successful, a large amount of business having been secured in this manner.

Mr. Smith, of Milk River, stated that the Macleod association seems to have laid the foundation for the local work on a very satisfactory basis and that with the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co., the wholesale organization which was required was already established and all that was now wanted was a plan for the locals to be brought together so that their trade would flow through the one chantiel, that is through the wholesale house represented by the elevator company.

Encouraged by Banks

Encouraged by Banks

The delegates in attendance asked. How does Markeed finance its lapsiness." Mr. Spark answered shot this was done by getting the farmer to subscribe for \$10 shares. The stock was fixed at this price so that all could be included in the stockholders. Half-vestry meetings of the shareholders are held. The first meeting was held in February last, at which time only about \$500 of capital stock was subscribed, most of which was 50 per rent paid up. It was felt that it would be impossible to go abend with such a small sum, so an effort was made to secure additional stock subscriptions and in order to make a start the first business was done in car lot commodities only handling direct from the egs. Then the handling direct from the car. Then the opportunity came along whereby the association could secure the building which they now occupy, and if it was a

hittle out of the road, still as a machinery showroom and for other purposes required by them if was well situated. The big handicap was that it was not a building which could be used for the display of goods.

Since February nearly all the stock payments had been made in full, and the officers are appealing at every meeting held for additional stock, which was being subscribed. In reference to financing, this matter had been taken up with the manager of the Bank of British North America at Macleod. He had secured a full statement from them and had submitted same to his head office, with the result that instructions had been issued that this work was to be encouraged and the Macleod Co-operative. Association was provided with a line of credit in the sum of \$3,000. It was interesting to note, however, that up to the present time the association had not found it necessary to call on the bank for this credit.

The question was asked as to how many shares had been sold in this association. Mr. Spark answered that they now had 222 members, sholding from one to six shares eigh. The limit of stock which any person could hold was 10 shares, and the method of organization provided for one man, one vote; the idea prevailing with the officers was to give the members their profit when buying goods instead of incorporation and other information, supplying them with draft by-laws, articles of incorporation and other information of this kind fequired; while the Cooperative Elevator Company had also done everything passible to assist them in the work. A delegate asked what percentage of profit was fixed on the sales made by the Macleod association. Mr. Spark answered that this was hard to fix. They sold for cash alone, but some articles were turned over quickly, while with others it was necessary to keep them in stock for some time. For this reason they found that some goods could be handled on a 10 per cent margin, while in other cases more would be required.

Paproalze the Elevator Company.

Paironize the Elevator Company
Mr. Spark stated, further, that the big
trouble they had encountered was buying
from private firms and he believed that
the less they were required to buy from
individuals the better it would be, as to
a large extent they could only be considered as middle men. The only way
to overcome this was to loay from an
organization organized on the same line
as ourselves; that meant that the cooperative associations doing business in
Alberta should look upon the Co-operative
Elevator Company as their headquarters
and their supplies should be secured
through them.

The question was asked as to weather

and their supplies should be secured through them.

The question was asked as to wither the machinery was sold for each or for credit. Mr. Spark answered that they sold absolutely for each alone. A small charge was made for setting up the machinery and the machinery sold was giving very good satisfaction. They expected to be handling the Acme binder through the Grain Growers this season, under an arrangement which had been entered into, and as a man had been entered that it would be in order for the association to make a small charge with the catalog prices for this work.

SOUNDING LAKE SECRETARY SELLS INSURANCE

We are in receipt of an encouraging letter from John Mitchell of Monitor, who has been appointed hail insurance agent by the Sounding Lake Local Mr. Mitchell has succeeded in writing a considerable amount of insurance, although as he states in his letter, a variety of circumstances militated against his doing a big business in this district. However, he has apparently dispelled any doubts which may have existed in the minds of the members as to the standary of the Rochester I independent on the history which that their compliances their insurance with ather compliances the user have promised to patronize the U.F.A. insurance next year. He says that he will be pleased to take up the insurance agency for the U.F.A. again next year, and hopes that he will be able to do a little educational work between non-and then, showing the farmers the advantage of patronizing their own organization.

FEDERAL

August

The folio ceived from towards the Platform: Dear Mr. M Platform, principles Platform, I principles Platform, I my mind our progre the protection seems to be by the Far on the whole on the whole have set out I do not a exactly eye thereof, but and agreed as possible as to what of condition if I have the homography. general elec-getting togs favorable to general plan sidered the ditions then as possible have those as questile have those legislation myself the rease I should scientiously be adopted, mind be averageneral actifounded.

As to plee introduction

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as 'the most od ever desi revenue.' T taxation and that they are as much in to have to pay the place of he place of hat the claus that the claus tion are intentan as mands guod, but it as frame a cast yery eapeful co of pariament; country and a extent to which ave already h provincial leg scheme should the bulk at le produced by d I sincerely general election numerous and it. numerous and representatives progressive leg indicated in the

CHIAWA, June, JOHN 0

Secretary, Grain Associati Dear Na:
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flore in the city of Birmingham two years after in the city of the many losts of Wester Jones after the great harlo of Wester Jones after the great harlo of Wester classes, he done dimedit in a world glied strate, but those deby, of the war with leaded upon them. What war in general may be gathered from Jenes as some time later: "I have personal may be gathered trom war in general may be gathered trom war in general may be gathered trom war in general may be gathered trom war the persona who are bled are the meaters, while the pieces where the meaters who are businessed in the meater of the personal and the season of a little of the beam eason as the father of the hill of the personal are the cardon of a little of the convening evident that they have nevernely be did not that the town of a later of the hill the the constitute movement the the first of the factor in the town of the hill the the communities of the factor in the town of the hill the form her the communities of the factor of the later the communities of the form of the later the communities of the factor in the town of the hill the factor of a long liter; "('I) all the form of the factor of the fa

prefence and falsebode. "Holyoake the the "Hongry Fortles" Holyoake was in the troot sank in the fight for tree trade, and a few years lates to the trade, and a few years lates to became the friend and companion of the forest and there are as the "Land of the Free". The great of the farment are apper, which made the cheap news the greatest determination, and the with the great and the fought the tax with the greatest determination, and the test with the great with in the tree with the great with the great with the great the farment to be said the court with imprisonment; but through the saffering, we are today in full saids of the farment with imprisonment; but through the saffering, we are today in full saids.

ystem, believing that until the war is nided the sole ambition of every one of a single wind.

However, when three

to wine.

However, when times become normal, and the government has not its present enormous responsibilities, I would be in favor of supporting the features outlined in the above mentioned platform.

I might also add that I publicly an nounced last March that I publicly any would not agree with the then existing that it is laring the or agree with the then existing that it is laring and believe that it is laring and believe that we have leave given some relief along this line.

the street of the great majority of this electorate, I am, Yours succerely, John GLROY,

GEO. M. BOWMAN OF WEYBURN

Central Secretary, G.G.A.

Central Secretary, C.G.A.

In reply to your circular letter of recent date, I desire to assure you of recent date, I desire to assure you of the Canadian Council of Agriculture as outlined in the above circular as included in the above circular of a function of georetic and it is very gratifying teneral assistance is to me a consideration of government assistance is to me a demanding that their business, which are not only the basis, but today the yills are their appropriate are their standary of the world, shall be accorded the and consideration which has been extended to other including from their base been catenated to other including from their base been influences in our pointeral parties should the shull as their base in our pointeral parties should struggle will not be the present concerned, in one of the great forward steps, so that a satisfaction of the great forward steps, and at as interractional relationship is been world struggle will not be the present of concerning from the present of each world struggle will not be the great of a satisfaction of the structure of tariff walls. Let us at their their platform the question of cocean freight rates of active dissentance in relating the contid very consistention out railways that are could very consistention of and professive in retext of active the rates.

I regret that the Council of Agriculture of each world struggle will not be the entire dissentance in retexts of a would seven trakes, as, for instance to other carbonesteritures, as, for instance to other carbonesteritures, as, for instance to other carbonesteritures.

rates, as, for instance, lake and oceanrates,
I notice the artitude of the council in
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GEORGE JACOB HOLYOAKE

The Man Who "Never Sold His Soul"

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PEDERAL CANDIDATES REPLIES

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unind be avoided if possible, as it is on general action our hopes are chiefly duestal action our hopes are chiefly a to pledging unyself "to secure the cannot say that I care for a plan of general cannot say that I care for a plan of general that it can be say to some heartanion. I conclude any to get probabilitoin was to elect men who are to cleet men who layout the fight for those reforms in an intelligent of the early in conclusion. I believe the way to get probabilitoin was to elect men who layout towards for those reforms in an intelligent towards for those reforms in the presental new fight for those reforms in an prepared, however, to pledge myself to do my best towards the carrying out of those general and conclusion, I wish to those general and consentation has to the plant of the carrying out of those general form a present of the plant of the form of the plant of the plant of the form of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the form of the plant of the form of the plant of the form of the plant of the plant of the form of the plant of the form of the plant of the form of the plant of the plant of the form of the plant of the form of the plant of the form of the form of the plant of the form of the form of the plant of the form o

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We Pay the Freight

Artificial limbs are admits
DUTY FREE, SOLDIE
and others should get the b

SETTING SWOTHOU

Saskatoon Piano Co. Ltd. secing sol gaber all salve

Quite recently his daughter, Mrs. Quite recently his one of those who lelyoake Marsh, as one of those who naturally knew him most intimately, when she declared that whatever work father undertook, "he never sold his soul."

PLEASE MEITING TO ADVERTI

A HINT TO SECRETARIES

A HINT TO SECRETARIES

2 Did you have a good debate last winter or a splendidly good discussion on some practical topic? Do you want to pass on the good it did to help others? During coming weeks the provincial officers will be preparing suggestions for winter programs. If your branch had something that was specially good, why not write a line to the Central office telling about it as fully as you can? If it was a debate, state the topic and the main arguments on both sides briefly. If it was a study, give some references to material. This is your chance to pass on a good thing to all the others. Do it now.

CONVENTION AT SWAN RIVER

An open convention will be held at Swan River on Tuesday, August 21, at Sp.m. for the purpose of selecting a candidate to support the National Platform at the next federal election. All electors who hold the principles of the platform are invited to be present and to participate in the work of the convention. Ladies are especially invited, since they now have full rights of citizenship and an equal interest with the men in the great issues before the nation.

GEORGE DICKERSON

GEORGE DICKERSON, . Sec'y-Treas

FOXWARREN CONTRIBUTES

An express order for \$20.00 has been received from the Grain Growers of Foxwarren for the Belgian Relief Fund, this week, through their secretary, R. J. Donnelly,

BOWSMAN RIVER BRANCH

Secretary Edwards, of the Howsman River Branch of the G.G.A., in forwarding dues from their branch, states that they have now 19 poid up members. There was a branch at this point some years ago, but it has recently been re-organized and we hope the membership may increase and the branch become a strong force in the rural community life of the district.

THE LAWYER IN POLITICS

The Lawyer in Politics

The exercis of recent years both in Canada and in the mother lands has been drawing attention to the comparative dominance of the lawyer class in our public life, and to the fact that while our advancing democracy has broken down many special privilege feners, the profession of law is still a special and very valuable preserve for a chosen few. The administration of justice costs enormously and its charges are out of all proportion to the average salary and the average wage. These things ought not so to be and men are beginning to cast about for means of reformation and amelioration.

In a recent book entitled, "What is Coming," H. G. Wells, the versatile English writer, touches the problem. The following paragraphs will indicate the mode of his treatment:

"Now in Great Britain, which is the democracy that has been ment under the close observation of the present prophet, there is at present a great out-cry against the politician. He is our embarrassment. In him we personify all our difficulties. Let us consider the charges against this individual. Let us ask, can we do without him," And let us further see what chances there may be of so altering, qualifying or bulancing him as to minimise the evil of his influence. To begin wish, let us run over the essentials of the charge against him," And let us further see what chances there may be of so altering, qualifying or bulancing him as to minimise the evil of his influence. To begin wish, let us run over the essentials of the charge against him, it is with a modest blush that the present prophet recapitulates these charges. So carly as the year 1962 he was lifting up his voice, not exactly in the wilderness, but at least in the Royal Institution, against the legal as compared with the creative or futurist type of mind. The legal mind, he insisted, looks necksarrily to the past. It is dilatory because it has no sense of coming things, it is uniquently and waterful, it does not create, it takes advantage.

stoness, to organize great businesses, to plan campaigns, to adventure or achieve. Wait and see crystallises its spirit. Its resistance is admirable, and it has no go. Nevertheless there is a tendency for power to gravitate in all democratic countries to the lawyer.

Bribed to be Honest

In the British system the normal faults of the lawyer are enhanced, and his predominance intensified, by certain peculiarities of our system. In the first place he belongs to a guild of exceptional power. In Britain it happens that the unfortunate course was taken ages ago of beiling the whole legal profession to power. In Britain it happens that the unfortunate course was taken ages ago of bribing the whole legal profession to be honest. The British judges and law officers are stupendously overpaid in order to make them incorruptible; it is a poor but perhaps well-merited compliment to their professional code. We have squared the whole profession to be individually unbribable. The judges, moreover, in the Anglo-Saxon communities are appointed from among the leading barristers, an arrangement that a child can see is demoralizing and inadvisable. And in Great Britain all the greatest salaries in the government service are reserved for the legal profession. The greatest prizes, therefore, before an energetic young man who has to make his way in Great Britain are the legal prizes, and his line of advancement to these lies, for all the best years of his life, not through the public service, but through the private practice of advocacy.

The real case we British have against our lawyers, if I may adopt an expressive colloqualism, is not that they are lawyers, but that they are such inferual lawyers. They trail into modern life most of the faults of a mediaeval guild. They seem to have no sense of the state they could develop, no sense of the future they pight control. Their law and procedure has nower been remodelled upon the famework of modern ideas; their minds are still set to the tune of mediaeval bickerings, traditionalism and state blind-ness.

The Common Weal Involved

The Common Weal Involved

'There is no reason why a court of law should ignore the plain right of the common weal to intervene in every case between man and man. There is every reason why trivial disputes about wills and legitimacy should not be wasting our national resources at the present time, when nearly every other form of waste is being restrained. The sound case against the legal profession in Anglo-Saxon countries is not that it is unnecessary, but that it is almost incredibly antiquated, almost incredibly careless of the public well-being, and that it corrupts or dwarfs all the men who enter it. Our urgent need is not so much to get rid of the lawyer from our affairs as to get rid of the wag and gown spirit and of the special pleader, and to find and develop the new lawyer, the lawyer who is not an advocate, who is not afraid of a code, who has had some seientific education, and whose imagination has been quickened by the realization of life as creative opportunity. We want to emancipate this profession from the ancient guid restrictions the most anti-social and disastricuss of all such restrictions to destroy its disgraceful traditions of over-payment and feesmatching, to then upon a scientific philosophical training for integracitioners, to make the practice of advocacy a fall from grace and to bur professional advocates from the bench.

It may be hoped that in the reconstruction there will be more care for the continuance of ancient usages, so that our machinery of pastice shall truly represent the mind and temper of the people and its cost shall not mean the creation of a class who over-ride and despise their fellowners.

If you have no silo and need one, its construction ought not to be put off. Slos were never needed so much as they will be this coming winter.



"There aren't many engines I'd trust him with, but the Alpha is so simple that I know he can't go wrong."

Isn't that the kind of engine you want around your place—an engine that is as steady and dependable as the best horse you've got?

The Alpha doesn't have to be "tuned up" every time you want to run it. It contains no electric batteries to weaken and give trouble—no complicated parts to get out of order. To start it you simply oil it, turn on the fuel and give the flywheel a pull.

You need a gas engine and it pays to buy a good one. There are definite reasons why the Alpha is best.

Alpha Gas Engines are made in eleven sizes, 2 to 28 H. P., and each size is furnished in stationary, semi-portable, or portable style, with hopper or tank-cooled cylinder.

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Ewe Lambs for Breeding Purposes

The Sheep Breeders' Association in Quebec are offering several hundred choice ewe lambs for breeding purposes. Shropshire, Oxford, Hampshire, Leicester and Cheviot grades. Prices: \$12.00 to \$18.00 each. Orders also received for pure bred rams of the above breeds at \$20.00 to \$40.00

A. A. MacMILLAN
In charge of Sheep Husbandry, Macdenald College, Que.





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Make Big Money Boring Wells

Have water on your own farm.
spare time make wells for your neighborens \$1000 extra in ordinary years, do
that in dry years. No risk
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Camplete Outfit for Getting Water Quickly Anywhere Includes boring rigs, rock drills, one beautiful machines. One man with one beautiful machines. One man with one beautiful machines. One man with to 10 hours. Page fit to 21 per to 21 per to 22 per t ie Hifg. Co., Clarinda, le

Delivers Big Power on Belt or Draw Bar

Powerful, sturdy and reliable. It's ready for work with the first flip of the wheel—for one hour or 24—The

HAPPY FARMER Kerosene TRACTOR

Light weight Model B

plows—Extra good on belt. KEROSENE

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Dig your Ditches

to drain the marshes, or irrigate the dry spots on your farm

With C.X.L. Stumping Powder

It makes ditching easy and nables one man to do the cork of ten.

Use C.X.L. Stumping Funder to for out the stumps and bouddeen plant levit trees, to break up subvil. It seves time, money and hor. Bale as gan powder.

There is hig minery in agricultural leating. Get one proposation.

Write today for our Free Book Farming with Dynamite.

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FRUIT CROP PROSPECTS

A few months ago when the British A few months ago when the British government placed an embargo on all apple importations into Great Britain it was thought that fruit marketing conditions generally this season would be very much upset and abnormal. Due to the peculiarities of Nature this will not be so. Districts that were expected to yield heavy crops of fruit will market but small quantities. Throughout Canada those directly concerned in the marketing of the fruit crop are losing no time in arranging for the widest possible distribution of the season's surplus in Canada in order that none of the crop may be lost in the event of the British embargo remaining.

the event of the British embargo remaining.

New York State, by virtue of its exceedingly large apple tonnage, governs the apple prices on the North American continent. This state with, of course, the neighboring states producing apples, sets the price because so many apples grown here are carried across the Atlantic and because here is to be found the largest exportable quantity.

From reports received it is safe to

is to be found the largest exportable quantity.

From reports received it is safe to assume that New York will not set a low price for apples this season due to the fact that the crop is short. This short crop will balance the market, that is to say if there were no British embargo there would be but very few apples, comparatively speaking, to market on this continent. In Nova Scotia the apple bloom this year was exceedingly good, but the spring was cold and wet and a lot of the fruit has been destroyed. However, it is reported that the crop will be heavier than has not yet been ascertained. It is very doubtful if any large quantity of apples from Nova Scotia will find their way to Great Britain; this being the case every effort will be made to sell the Nova Scotia apples in the American market and in Western Canada. The Ontario apple crop is almost a complete failure, there being a very serious outbreak of apple seab in all sections of Eastern Canada, particularly in orchards which have not received thorough attention. Weather conditions have been ideal for fungus development and there is certain to be a large percentage of third grade fruit. Canker worms have seriously infected the Annapolis Valley in Nova Scotia and there have also been slight outbreaks in New Brunswick.

C. E. Barnes, president of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association of the tring the case of the columbia Fruit Growers' Association of the tring the case of the columbia Fruit Growers' Association of the columbia Fruit Growers' Association of the case of the columbia Fruit Growers' Association of the case of the columbia Fruit Growers' Association of the case of the columbia Fruit Growers' Association of the case o

Brunawick.

C. E. Barnes, president of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association, after a trip to Eastern Canada, reports on apple conditions generally as follows:

"None of the trees in B.C. are hearing heavily but a sufficient number of young trees are bearing for the first time to ensure a crop equal to and possibly somewhat exceeding that of last year. The apples promise to be of unusually good quality and will pack a high percentage of Number Ones.

"The prospects for a good market for the B.C. apples are improving ateadily. The latest advices from Nova Scotia indicate that fungus and the canker worm will reduce the quantity and quality of their crop very materially. The Ontario crop is almost a complete failure, so it would appear that instead of a large surplus of apples in the autumn there may not be sufficient to meet the demand. Such a condition will naturally result in higher prices than the average especially for the pool of Septing varieties.

ferient to meet the demand. Such a condition will naturally result in higher prices than the average especially for the point the point seeing varieties.

"Conditions in the United States are reported to be very gimilar. The north western states will have a good crop but the crop in the east will be yery light. This is especially true of New York State, where the crop of winter apples is almost a failure. It is probable that in view of the large purchasing power of the American people, aided by the efforts of the food controller to increase consumption of fruits and perishable foods and improve the distribution of such products, the US apple crop will all be consumed at home.

"It would appear, therefore, that the troupeet for any surplus of apples in Carbets is rapidly disappearing."

In some Titricts in R.C. havers are already on the ground and are offering good prices for apples. Extremely bot



Why I Lunch On Puffed Wheat

A man on a train, a few weeks ago, told a friend why he lunched on Puffed Wheat. And we think that thousands of

men will endorse his view.

He said, "It saves me a dull hour or two. The brain doesn't work well when the stomach is taxed.

"Here is whole-grain food," steam exploded. Every food cell is blasted. I know Prof. Anderson, the man who invented it. And he tells me that no other process makes whole-grain so easy to digest.

"Then it makes a great dish. Note they build to

"Then it makes a great dish. Note these bubble-like grains, thin and toasted. They taste like puffed nuts. And a dish makes a meal, because they are clear nutrition."

For the same reason—though he did not say it—they make an ideal night dish for a child.

Puffed Wheat

Puffed Rice

Both 15c, Except in Far West



Keep plenty on hand, and b





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Real Daylight Saving

In the harvest time every hour between daylight and dark is worth money to the busy farmer.

You get an early start in the morning intending to do a big day's work, but the binder, mower or other implement breaks down and you must go to town for the repairs. If you have a Ford you are soon away and its speed clips two hours off the former three-hour journey there and back.

Count up the extra half days that a Ford will save you

during the rush of seeding having and harvest. You will find that the Ford will save you a week or more of valuable time on your necessary trips alone.

Many times you will want to take some produce along with you. Then your staunch Ford is ready to carry a load of 1000 pounds. How handy this would be?

Once you own a Ford and find out the many ways you can use it for business and pleasure you will wonder how you managed without it.

The Ford is an economical investment, and a necessity on every farm.



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Summer Rains mean lots of mud -**HARDWOOD FLOORS** HE SEAMAN KENT COLLTD

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Would Cash every day help you, your farm and your district? Then ship your cream to The Calgary Central Creamery, Calgary or The Camrose Central Creamery, Camrose.

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FACTORY OVERHAULED, NEW \$10.00 SLEEPS FIGHT MEN AND IS USE ROPES AND STITCHED WHISE \$10.00 BLL COVER ANY QUANTITY.

J. PICKLES Tent Manufacturer WINNIPER MANIFORM

weather has been experienced in some B.C. districts, which will no doubt seriously affect the crop in sections that are not irrigated.

A. J. Finch, Manager of the Co-operative Fruit Growers of Pentieton,

A. J. Finch, Manager of the Co-operative Fruit Growers of Peatieton, summarizes conditions as follows in the lower Okanagan Valley:

"Apricot crop about average, demand heavy, prices will run high. Peaches, crop average, prices about same as 1916. Plums, crop fair, demand heavy, prices should be fair. Prunos, crop very light. Apples, crop average, demand extra heavy, prices will run about same as last year with the addition of the extra cost of boxes, labor, etc."

R. B. Staples, of Creston, R.C., in a report on conditions in the Creston Valley says that there will be a light plum crop, but crab apples will be normal, running a little small on size if present weather continues. There was a heavy drop in pears. Apples will average a little better than half a crop he asserts at the time of writing. Conditions affecting other fruit crops are as follows:—Peaches: Ontario will have a crop smaller than last year; there will be about a medium crop in B.C. Grapes: Niagara crop, which will be about two weeks late in maturing, promises to be good. Pears: In Ontario the crop will be less than half that of last year, while in Nova Scotia there will be a moderate crop. B.C. will have a crop 25 per cent. less than in 1916. Plums: Generally throughout B.C. the crop will be somewhat heavier than last year and of better quality. In Ontario some varieties sue as Lombard, Yellow Egg, Black Diamond and Monarch will only be 30 per cent. of a normal crop, While of all the others there will be a medium yield. Tomatoes: B.C. will have a fair crop while in the Niagara district of Ontario the acreage has been reduced about 50 per cent. on low land on account of heavy rain. The crop there will be late.—W. E. McTaggart.

Short-circuiting the Potato Trade

of the big cold storage houses under normal conditions is to level up prices throughout the season.

Although the Leduc association has to do principally with buying, storing and shipping potatoes, it is very much interested in the question of production. This is one of the great benefits of the co-operative plan of selling. The growers are their own dealers and as such get in close touch with the demands of the market. They therefore have a vivid conception of the benefit of growing what the markete prefers. One of the lessons learned at Leduc is the necessity of getting down to one good variety. The Wee Macgregor, in Mr. Molyneaux's opinion, is the best suited to the district. He believes that one of the duties of a secretary or manager of a co-operative company shipping potatoes is to assist in the educational work necessary for the product of a high grade and uniform product. He can secure and distribute government and experimental farm literature on the selection of seed, for this is at the base of the whole question of production. Seed selection should begin with the hill in the field. Strong growing hills can be marked out with small stakes and dug first and enough of these hills being selected to supply the following year a seed. Mr. Molyneaux believes that it is a great indicate for the farmer to plant in hills three feet four inches and for seed purposes. In the Leduc district it has been found a good practice to plant in hills three feet four inches apart one way and eighteen to twenty-four inches the other. He strongly favors growing and shipping the best possible product, the kind the consumer prefers. To encourage this be suggested that it would be a good plan for a co-operation with the local agripultural workty. Prize could be offered to the farmers growing the best acre plots of the variety favored. These plets would be a seried from the prize plots much the shift and it might be stipulated that the seed from the prize plets much the shift and it he dealer are both to biame for the poor standin

for seed.

Cause of Low Quality.

"The farmer and the dealer are both to biame for the poor standing of Alberta potatoes ver the market," said Mr.

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WATERLOO BOY KEROSENE TRACTOR

SAVES \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day on Fuel alone

SEND US YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS TO DAY FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOG

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PROTECTION

FARMERS' LETTER FILE

GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED

Molyneaux. The dealer has been careless in grading and the farmer has been equally careless about the quality of the stuff he placed on the market. When the price is 75 cents a bushel for the best grades, a difference of from 15 to 25 cents a bushel can be made by supplying good potatoes properly graded. Another reason for the poor showing made is that in many small towns the potato output has been handled by local merchants who took them in exchange for goods. In many cases the merchant knows but fittle about the potato trade. He does not know where or how to secure the best market. Besides he has taken them as they came, irrespective of variety, shape, size or color and so could not guarantee the quality. The inevitable result of this is that the potato trade has received a black eye, and a poorer market and lower prices are secured while we are conducting an up-hill fight to restore the confidence of buyers in our product. Hegarding the outlook for the potato trade this year, Mr. Molyneaux is optimistic. Prospects for a bumper crop in this district, are bright. He expects a big swing offer to potato consumption. This will tend to strengthen the market which might otherwises feel the effects of the increase in 1917 potato production both in this country and the United States. "If the farmer will deliver the goods and see that the marketing is looked after properly, he will get the market and this holds true not only of this year, but of every year," were his parting words.

Co-operation in Denmark

design and the title of the braind, "Lur" (a battle horn), above and below the design., The association was divided into the number of county sections with affiliated creameries and the central committee was elected from these sections. In 1905, 95 per cent. of the creameries were members of the control, and in 1912 the state enacted a law making it compulsory that no butter should be exported from Denmark which did not comply with the conditions of the butter control and bear the stamp of the Lur Brand upon the package or cask containing it.

The guarantee which the consumer of butter with the Lur Brand has is twofold; first he can be certain that no butter which does not bear this brand is Danish, and secondly he can be certain that his butter, if it does bear this brand, is made from cream pasteurized at a temperature sufficiently high to destroy all disease germs.

How the Standard is Maintained

How the Standard is Maintained

The conditions of the confgol are such as to provide an adequate check on the creameries participating and to ensure that the standard is rigorously adhered to. Each creamery pays a small fee as an affiliation fee, about \$1.50; and the working expenses of the control are paid by the members in proportion to the amount of butter exported by each. The machinery of the control is worked through the shows. Each creamery before admission to the control has to send its butter to be examined. If it is satisfactory the creamery is admitted and must then send a "drittel" of butter '220 pounds; three times a year at a period which is determined by the judges. The creamery does not know beforehand on what day it will be required to send a sample. When it does secure notice it must at more despatch the requisite sample of the batter made that day. The butter is kept for 14 days before being judged. Those derines whose butter exhibits a falling off from the standard of the control are warned that they should seek expert assistance from the standard of the control are warned that they should seek expert assistance from the standard of the control are warned that they should seek expert assistance from the standard of the control are warned that they should seek expert assistance from the standard of the control are warned that they should seek expert assistance from the standard of the control are warned that they should seek expert assistance from the standard of the control are warned that they should seek expert assistance from the standard of the control are warned that they should seek expert assistance from the standard of the control and ultimately if they persist in inefficient touter-making deprived of their right to use the trademark. The result has been that the whole year.

Expert Trade to Great Britain

Export Trade to Great Britain

The great bulk of Danish butter is exported to Great Britain. Denmark in fact furnishes two-fifths of the total amount which Great Britain imports. The export trade is not carried on for the most part by co-operative export societies, but by the ordinary wholesolers. Al-



Belting Made For Thresher Drives

For threshing where drive conditions are severe-where "trouble" is trouble with a vengeance and a shut-down sometimes means a heavy loss—there you need reliable thresher belting.

Our part in keeping the grain a pouring is to make you good belts.

To make sure there will be no stretch and no breaks we start with a base of strong fabric.

The plies are fastened together with rubber. You know rubber is strong.

Then they are stitched.

The seam is sealed tight and sure with a rubber cord.

The splice is made to lash with the rest of the belt. To protect the belt from weather and rough handling we cased the whole in a weatherproof, wear-proof cover of rubber. proof cover of rubber.

Thus Goodyear Thresher Belting is a belt for special service—strong, trustworthy, and lasting; quick to serve and slow to wear.

It is economical because its scientific structure holds off trouble and wear.

It is economical because its pliable body grips and hugs the pulleys, wrestles for the last pound of power your engine develops.

Buy Goodyear reliable Belting for lower cost on thresher belts.

Write the nearest Goodyear branch. Tell them about your machine and your work—just ask and

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The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada Limited

Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary, Regina, Edmonton, Vancouver, St. John, Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, London



RUTH FEEDER CANVASES

Made from No. 4 extra heavy duck-first quality canvas beiting-and hard clate secured by large headed beits. We manufacture these ourse

\$1.20 \$1.35 \$1.40 \$1.50 \$1.46

Auto Top & Supply Co.



August

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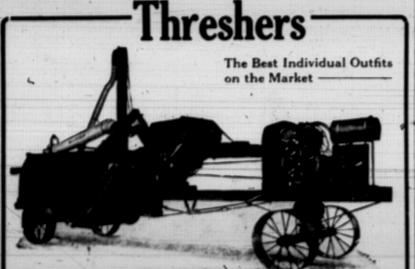
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Cushman Combination

The Famous Light-weight Cushman Engines, mounted on same truck with Separator:

No. 8 Lincoln, 8 h.p. Equipped with Straw Carrier and Hand Feed.
No. 15 Lincoln, 15 h.p. Equipped with Blower and Hand Feed.
No. 20 Lincoln, 20 h.p. Equipped with Blower and Self Feeder.

to the Macdonald Feeder furnished on No. 20 LINCOLN we gre also

Langdon Ideal Automatic Self Feeder

our Segarator with a LANGDON ideal Saif Feeder, matic governing system absolutely presents slow-sking and overloading the cylinder. Mechanically results almost human in cylinder.



It Ably Takes the Place of Men The LANGDON Ideal Automatic Feeder cuts

CUSHMAN MOTOR WORKS OF CANADA LIMITED

Sanufacturers of the World-Famous 4 H.P. Gushman Binder Engine that does all the Farm Work

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Exclusive Selling Agents for ng Mills—Smut and Pickling Machines—Vacuum Washing Machines—Lin-brinders—Lincoln Saws—Incubators—Universal Hoists—Langdon Ideal Self rs—Portable Grain Elevators—Wagner Hardware Specialties—Mountaineer and Little Gant Neck Yoke Centres.



Vanstone & Rogers

Vanstone & Rogers

North Battleford

Sask.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

though this may at first sight seem a weakness in co-operative organization it is not really so, for there are so many checks on sprices owing to the work of the statistics buyeau and the butter quotations committee, and there is such keen competition amongst the whole-salers that the creameries find no difficulty in obtaining the top price. For that reason they do not feel it necessary to market the great bulk of their butter, through export societies. But should there be in the future any necessity to do to they have the beginnings of an organization at their hand to deal with export for themselves. This consists of the Butter Export Unions which are federations of exporting creameries for the English for themselves. This consists of the Butter Export Unions which are federations of exporting creameries for the offices of direct sale to the English markets. There are only about half a dozen in number at present, but they do quite a respectable trade, having handled in 1915 about \$55,850,000 worth of batter, that is to say one-fifth of the total export. These unions increase the competition among the wholesalers so that now the middle profits of the latter are very small. They have had also another important effect. All Danish butter is sold for he at the Copenhagen quotation so that this figure is of great importance as can readily be seen. Before the unions started the wholesalers quotation was as a rule slightly below the quotation which the creameries fixed on the advice of the quotations committee. The export unions, however, always accepted the creameries quotation with the result that the wholesalers had to follow their example and the creamery quotation bow holds the field. The presence of six unions is quite sufficient to ensure that this uniformity of price should continue. The unions, moreover, help the quotations committee with their advice in making their prices as accurate as possible.

Influence of Technical Education

Influence of Technical Education By the organized system of technical nd continuation schools the Danes have of only made it possible to have perhaps

and continuation schools the Denes have not only made it possible to have perhaps the best trained creamery managers in Europe, but they have made a peasantry aluch was not more than usually itsilvidual into a well educated rural community. The educational zeal of the Danish people has had its effect on the co-operative movement. Just as the co-operative movement has stimulated education so has the educational system by the force of action and reaction had its effect on the technical skill of co-operators.

In this country we are more particularly concerned with the technical, aspect of Danish education. Not only is dairying taught in special schools, but in several of the tural high schools it forms a regular part of the curriculum. Courses are given in milk testing and bookkeeping for butter-makers, and in the schools of agriculture a thorough course is given to students who desire to oursely depends of small formery education and its grants are affininistered either through the county councils. This enables people of small means to qualify themselves through the agricultural schools for good positions as creamery managers or institutors.

TO GRAIN GROWERS AND DEALERS

Mr. Robson, the North American representative of the firm which purchases alls the cereal products for Great Britain and her European allies, has informed the based of grain supervisors that it is essential that the flow of grain to the Allies be maintained steadily and that if the supply for any one month is short the consequences will be cereas. Further, Mr. Robsen has informed the lyand that the Admiralty has placed vessels at his disposal on the Atlantic realcoard to be the Admirative has placed accessed at his disposal on the Atlantic scalesard to be leaded with wheat during the current month of August. It is necessary, therefore, that he secure as much as possible of what remains of Canadian wheat. The heard has issued an order problitting the exist of Canadian wheat for the halame of the present crop without the permission of the heard. The great majority of grain growers and grain dealers in Canada have loyally oscoperated with the board in this respect and have sold their grain either to Canadian mills on to the wheat expert company. The heard carnestly request the full and cordial consperation, of owners of wheat in Canada in this important matter, so that the quarriety of wheat required for the loading of the vessels problided will be severed and a steady supply of grain to Great Britain and ter Albee in Europe mainformed. Restrict MACLL loading of the vessels provided grain to Secured and a steady supply of grain to Great Britain and her Albes in Europe maintained. ROBERT MAGILL. Chairman of the Board



Binder and Mower Repairs

For Immediate Delivery

BINDER CANVASES All Makes

BINDER KNIVES Deering and McCormick

7 foot ... \$2.85 × foot ... \$3.10
Massey-Hairls and Frost & Wood
7 foot ... \$3.10 × foot ... \$3.35
he sure and give number of head.
Binder and Mower Sections

\$1.20 Binder and Mower Guard Plates

Binder Reel Fans All Makes
71ftoot, each 21c * foot, each 25c
innder Reel Arms, Deering and
McCormick, each
Massey Harris and Frost and
Wood, each
26 rder today from this Advertisement

The Western Implement Supply

1605 11th Ave., Dept. 16, Regina Sask. JAS. CUNNINGHAM, Manager.

Saskatoon Hardware Co. Saskatoon - Sask.

WRITE FOR PRICES

Wheat City Tannery

FOR OVER 20 YEARS

Acquiring an **Estate**

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Head Office . . WINNIPEG

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Some Side Lights at Ottawa

Ottawa, Aug. 6.—Although the people will own the C.N.R. it will not become a government operated road in the same sense as the Intercolonial lines and the N.T.R. between Winnipeg and Moncton. In this connection the minister announced that "the corporate entity of the company would be preserved." What the government proposes to do is to appoint a new board of directors. Whether or not these will include Sir William Markenzie or Sir Donald Mann the minister did not say. He did say, however, that the management of the C.N.R. was good and that the present owners were ready to step out whenever the government thought they should do so. The minister explained that the G.T.P. had not been included in the present scheme because included in the present scheme because of the exigencies of war financing and because the inclusion of this line would have to be preceded with a long period

sir Robert Borden in a speech made subsequent to the formal announcement of the government's policy, said that the new parliament to be elected within the next few months would be faced with the task of dealing with the nationalizing of the two great transcontinental systems.

The acquiring of the sixty millions of stock and the price to be paid for it, is a matter which will be closely watched by the Canadian public. At present the stock is considered to be of but little value. The basis of value to be ascribed to it is to be decided by a board of three arbitrators, subject to an appeal to the value. The basis of value to be ascribed to it is to be decided by a board of three arbitrators, subject to an appeal to the Supreme Court in the event of failure by the arbitrators to reach a unanimous agreement as to the value. One of these arbitrators will be named by the government, another by the owners and pledgees of the stock. If these two arbitrators cannot agree on a third, he will be chosen by the senior judge of the Exchequer Court. In this connection it had been suggested to the correspondent of The Grain Growers' Guide by a financial expert that the arbitrators will probably split the difference between the present value of the stock and par value. This would mean that Mackenzie and Mann and the other holders of the stock would get from thirty to forty million dollars for the sixty faillions of stock quite enough to keep the wolf from their doors in their declining years.

Opposition criticism of the government's proposals so far as it developed the first day, related largely to the unknown proportions of the obligation which the government would become responsible for the bonded indebtedness of the C.N.R. E. M. Macdonald asserted that the government would become responsible for the bonded indebtedness amounting to one hondred millions and also for the amount to be paid for the stock. This would mean an ultimate outlay of over half a billion dollars.

How the Profiteers Get Off

How the Profiteers Get Off

The chief criticism of the new inc The chief criticism of the new income taxes concerns the situation which will develop after the close of the present year when the present business tax will expire and when income tax will apply to both private incomes and business profity. Under the present taxation, seventy-fixe per cent, of all profits in excess of twenty per cent, is confineded. This has the big profiteers, more particularly the commonse corning immense This hits the big profiteers, more particularly the companies carning immense profits on small business capitalization. Under the income tax, when it becomes generally effective next year? all profitemade by a company in excess of three thousand dollars will pay a war tax of four per cent. The peault will be to hit the small fellow hard while letting the hig fellow down very easy. The Toronto Star after giving some calculations to demonstate this point, remarks: "It will be noticed that the huger the percentage of profit made, the greater is the discrepancy between the present excess profits tax and the new income tax. This is due to the fact that the new income tax is not on a graded scale, whereas the excess profits tax is, the scale running to as high as seventy-five per cent. The Star's figures showing how the highests are going to get out easy under the new tax is to be followed. are going to get out easy under the new tax include the following: The Steel Company of Canada this year under the prysent war tax pays \$302,240; next year

it will pay \$149,016; The Nova Scotia Steel Company this year pays \$237,252; next year it will pay \$84,056; The Ogilvie Flour Milling Company this year pays \$280,255; next year it will pay \$53,440. Canadian Foundries this year pays \$222,368; next year it will pay \$26,152. The Ottawa Citizen commenting on these figures says: "The Citizen has

The Ortawa Citizen commenting on these figures says: "The Citizen has commended the income tax measure in principle. It considers that, rightly administered, it reaches all classes, but if the business profits tax is dropped, the present tax will protect the war profiter at the expense of the small man in the community; the present burden of war taxation will be lifted from the shoulders of the profiteer and placed on the back of the wage carner. If the administration has imposed this tax with a full knowledge of its consequences, the only inference is that 'Big Business' has dictated it. If the tax is faultily drawn, now is the time to correct it. But as it stands at present the measure piles an extra burden on the classes that can least afford to carry it."

As a result of other criticism, the minister decided to limit the amount of exemption for unmarried men and widowers without children to \$1,500. This will not apply to unmarried men who have relatives dependent upon them. They will be treated the same as married men and will be exempt up to \$3,000.

Re Conscription of Aliens

An interesting reply was given by the Prime Minister, of Thomas McNutt of Saltcoats, in regard to the enlistment under the conscription of aliens of enemy

The Prime Minister's reply to Mr. MacNutt's question definitely adds citizens of the Dominion born in countries now fighting the Allies to the list of those exempt under the Military Service Act. It was decided after consultation between the military authorities of this and the United Kingdom, that as voluntary enlistment of enemy niens had not been part of the policy of defence, it would not now be advisable to include for combatant service any who would not be

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Wm. Galloway's FALL AND Just Out!

Contains hundreds of articles you will buy during the next six months.

New Wearing Apparel, Shoes, Household Articles, and the great Galleway Line of Farm Machinery, Cream Separators, Gasoline Engines, and all the things that the great Galloway Company sell.

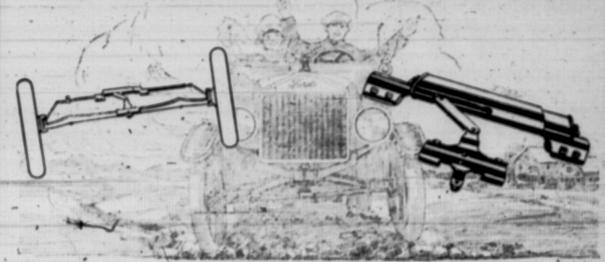
All-low priced—All high quality—All backed by the great Galloway parantee—your money back if you are not entirely satisfied.

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IDEAL SAFETY STEERING DEVICE KEEPS YOUR CAR STRAIGHT ON THE ROUGHEST ROADS



5.00—The King of Safety for all Auto Drivers—5.00

How About Your Steering Gear?

T. EATON COMITED CANADA

Farmers' Financial Directory

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., Lt.D., SIR JOHN AIRD, General Manage 'D.C.L., President.

V. C. BROWN, Superintendent of Central

Western Branches.

CAPITAL PAID UP, \$15,000,000 RESERVE FUND, \$13,500,000 NO ONE ELSE CAN PROVIDE THE MONEY WHICH YOU FAIL TO SAVE

Deposit in a War Savings Account TO-DAY.

Satisfactory Settlement of Estates

Is not a matter of mere good will. It involves complicated and troublesome processes. It needs ability, diligence, and continu-

The preference for a Trust Company as Executor is growing because a Trust Company brings to these processes prudence, experience and skill such as few individuals achieve.

Write for further information.

Dational Trust Company Limited .

323 Main Street, Winnipeg

ALLAN S. BOND, Assistant Manager

D. H. COOPER,

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation MONEY TO LOAN

REPAYABLE ON THE AMORTIZATION - PLAN -

The Canada Permanent was the pioneer company to introduce to canada this system of borrowing and recaying loans, which is the surest and cheapest plan yet devised for the gradual estinction of debt.

For more than Sixty Years this corporation has made loans repayable by the equal annuity or instalment plan, spread over a long leem of years. It is prepared to lend money for terms of twenty years, when shorter terms are not preferred by the borrower, the annual repayments including principal and interest.

matten Apply to-GEO. F. R. HARRIS, Manager, Winnings, Man

The Merchants

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES its received of One Dollar and upwards, and interest allowed at best

Special attention to the business of Farmers and New Bettlers Apply at the nearest Branch for information as to Livestock Advances

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

CONCERNING WAR BONDS . | Barrier Barrier Barrier

An order-in-council has been passed at tawa to the effect that holders of bonds the war loan issues of \$100,000,000. Ottawa to the effect that holders of bonds of the war loan issues of \$100,000,000 maturing Getober 1, 1931, holders of bonds of the war loan issue of \$150,000,000 maturing March 1, 1937, be granted the right to surrender their bonds at the issue prices, namely, 97\(\frac{1}{2}\) in the case of the issue maturing on October 1, 1931, and 96 in the case of the issue maturing on March 1, 1937, plus accrued interest in each case, as the equivalent of each in payment of any allotment made under the terms of the prospectus of any future Canadian war loan issue, other than issues made abroad, of bonds of a maturity of 20 years or more.

RAILROAD EARNINGS

The following are the earnings of Canada's transcontinental lines during the first three weeks in July:

Canadian Pacific Railway
1916 1917 Increase
July 7 \$2,616,000 \$3,101,000 plas \$485,000
July 14 2,738,000 2,867,000 " 129,000
July 21 2,641,000 2,950,000 " 309,000

July 7 81,145,029 81,297,003 " 8141,974 July 14 1,211,393 1,379,293 " 167,900 July 21 1,140,226 1,358,019 " 217,793

Canadian Northern Railway

July 7 \$885,100 \$902,300 " \$17,200

July 14 \$74,900 935,600 " 60,700

July 21 \$66,900 872,100 " 5,200

SIX MONTHS EARNINGS OF C.P.R

The June and six months' earnings of the C.P.R. are the largest in the com-

the C.P.R. are the largest in the company's history.

As the fiscal year of the company now terminates on December 31, instead of June 30, the six months returns now available give the results of the first half of the current fiscal year, instead of for the last as formerly. They show a gain of \$8,345,054, or 13.2 per cent in gross earnings as compared with the first six months of 1916. But operating costs increased \$6,949,339, or 16 per cent, so that the increase in net fell off at \$1,395,715 to a gain of 7.1 per cent.

Gross and net earnings of Canadian Pacific for the six months ending June 30 in each of the past eight years are tabulated below.

6 Months

6 Months

1912

Gross Net \$71,356,776 \$20,997,448, 63,011,721 19,601,733 42,927,084 13,901,050 54,528,660 15,114,491, 65,869,508 19,114,723, 60,753,175 18,827,994, 48,380,154 14,083,121, 45,063,976 13,770,080, the company were about

1910 45,063,976 13,770,080

June figures of the company were about \$800,000 less in gross and about \$600,000 less in net than those of May. But as compared with June, 1916, gross stood 13.9 per cent. higher, and net 6.1 per cent. higher, and net 6.1 per cent. higher, and net 6.1 per cent. in operating costs.

In June, 1916, operating costs absorbed about \$68.90 out of every \$100 received from the public; in June of this year they absorbed about \$71.20. Back in June. 1912, it was only \$66.10.—Journal of Commerce.

The Dominion Textile Company, cotton manufacturing concern, of Montreal, employing between seven and eight thousand people, is planning the erection of a new mill which will be larger than any the concern is operating at the present time. All the Canadian cotton plants have been very busy since the commencement of the war and the Dominion Textiles is months behind in its orders in many lines. The president is C. B. Gordon, who is now the vice-president of the Bank of Montreal. Other directors include, Herbert Holt, of, the Royal Bank; C. R. Hosmer, G. A. Grier, J. P. Black and John Baillie, all of Montreal.

The list above is merely an example of the system of interlocking directorates so commun in Canadian industrial and financial circles.

The magnitude of the great United States Steel Corporation, over which Judge Gary presides, may now be indicated when it is said that it is earning for the holders of its common stock is million dollars every day, including

Sundays.

It may be stated that these earnings have become vast only in the last two years. The assets of the concern are between two and three billion dollars.

Do You Hold Your Farm Land Under Agreement?

WHY not secure title by obtaining from these institutions a mortgage ioan to pay off the present indebtedness?

These institutions lend upon the security of improved farm lands.

CANADA TRUST COMPANY

Huron & Erie MORTGAGE CORPORATION

COMBINED ASSETS, OVER \$24,000,000

MANITOBA BRANCH Oldfield, Kirby and Gardner Building Winnipeg

SASKATCHEWAN BRANCH

ALBERTA BRANCH

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The Weyburn Security Bank

Chartered by Act of The Dominion

HEAD Weyburn, Sask.

Ninetoen Branches in Saskatche

H. O. POWELL, General Manager

MONEY TO LOAN

On Improved Alberta Farms PROMPT SERVICE AND

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THE LAWS THAT **GOVERN YOU?**



\$3.50

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED

The Western Canada , Law Book

GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

August ON

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ON FLAVELLE'S PROFITS

ON FLAVELLE'S PROFITS

The following from the editorial page of Toronto Saturday Night should be good reading for profiteers everywhere. It puts up a clear cut issue:

"That a leading chizen, honored with a baronetey by his King for "services rendered the Empire," should be charged with what is perhaps the most sordid and despicable trafficking, namely, the accumulation of great wealth out of the blood and agony of those who fight in the trenches, and of their women and children who are hiving scantily on the pittance of a soldier's pay, arouses every element of resentment. Either Sir Joseph Flavelle is guilty or he is the snow white victim of a deep laid plot. The O'Connor report is either true in fact and substance or is a premeditated pack of lies, manufactured out of whole cloth. There is no middle course. Joseph Wesley Flavelle must at once either completely prove the falseness of the charges laid against him, or disappear into oblivion.

Joseph Wesley Flavelle is not a private manufacturer to whom the war has brought good fortune. Joseph Wesley Flavelle has been the lay head of the great Methodist Church in Canada, a lifellong Sabhath School teacher and a lay preacher in many of our leading pulpits. Joseph Wesley Plavelle has been called a prominent Canadian philanthropist and has accepted public honor as head of a great University. To the public he has stood as a friend of the sick and the maimed, as chairman and governor of the Toronto General Hospital: He has explained the fact that he secepted the Chairmanship of the Imperial Munition Board "without pay" — to serve his King and country.

Addressing a meeting of prominent

eral Hospital: He has explained the fact that he accepted the Chairmanship of the Imperial Munition Board "with out pay"—to serve his King and country.

Addressing a meeting of prominent Canadian manufacturers in the Board of Trade. Toronto, some weeks ago, Sir Joseph Wesley Flavelle, lifting his spectacles and wiping the tears from his eyes—a very characteristic posesaid; "As I stood in the trenches he side our brave Canadian boys, I said to myself, 'My God, what have I done in return for what these hoys are doing for me?" 'Later, on the same subject, raising his eyes to Heaven, and with updifted hand, he said: "What have we to do with profits in this war? I would like to send profits to the hell where they belong."

The William Davies Company with its net work of little provision stores scattered throughout Canada is a big factor in the amount of bacon, or the number of eggs, that the poor dependent soldier's, wife can huy with her military pittance. Joseph Wesley Flavelle, in his capacity as a government continctor, stands between the Britch government and the soldiers in the trenches. The question is, did or did not Sir Joseph Flavelle take advantage of the British government's dire needs to extort from it profits which are unjustifiable? There can be only one answer. No ordinary denials, in figures, or pergentages of profit, can be accepted; for there is an old saying that "figures lie and liars figure." There can be but one clear-cut proof. What were you worth, Sir Joseph Flavelle, when the war started? What are you worth today? What were your personal profits from August, nineteen fourteent what are your personal profits from August, nineteen fourteent of date?

If they have been fair—if they have been even reasonable—'Saturday, Night', would be glad to publish the facts. If your personal profits have

lf they have been fair if they have been even reasonable. "Naturday Night" would be glad to publish the facts. If your personal profits have been unreasonable and inordinate, then the public of Canada demands that you resign at once from the Imperial Munition Board and hand back to the crown the honor which was hestowed upon

you.

On the morning of Tuesday, July 17, there appeared in the Toronto newspapers a page paid advertisement of the William Davies Company, signed by E. C. Fox, general manager, and an amployee of Sir Joseph Flavelle. The statement is intended to flatly contradict the O'Conner report. The Company has included in an enormous mass of words what would appear at first glance a very clever defence of their position. It will be noted by scaders of the advertisement that the balance sheet of the Davies Company is missing



The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. Limited

Operating 103 Elévators in Alberta. Grain Commission Merchants, Track Buyers. At your disposal in the marketing of your grain.

Livestock

Offices at the Stock Yards at Calgary and Edmonton. Try the Alberta Farmers' when selling your next lot of cattle, hogs or sheep.

Co-operative Supplies

Let us quote you on your coal, flour and feed, lumber, posts, wire, or any other car lot commodity required by

320-340 Lougheed Building, Calgary

WHEN WRITING TO ADVENTISERS PLEASE

Steam Plowers Attention !!

CANMORE COAL

Highest Grade Steam Coal Produced in Canada

anadism coal for Canadism furmers squ o the hest American Steam Coal. Sem nothworthe, Smootheam, Sparties, Lo 20, 1419 S.T.D'S. Ask your desire write us for descriptive descript.

STOCK-MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE NUMBER OF GRADE EWES AND

SHORTHORNS, CLYDENDALES AND YORK.

shires. Prices reduced on young builts. J.

Bounfield & Brine, MacGiregor, Man. 2011

HORSES

SPLENDID IMPORTED PERCHERON STAL-lion, Chiton Wonder, 2212, 60332, Black Big and doppatic bred Paul 3329 Black

FOR HALE OR EXCHANGE PURE BRED Shire stallion Diabon, 100, 100 atonic getter. Write, Whiteherry no tion. P Wallace, necretary, Hafford in

A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGER, MAN. Breaders of Clydescales. Maror and Fillies for

CATTLE

FOR SALE 56 HEAD GOOD IN SHAM STOCK.
26 come. 13 two-year-olds. 18 winter and alumner calves. and 1 room aborthorn built. Call and see or write E. J. Neddrud, Branil, Saak. 35-2

NACHIFICE NALE - ONE PERIORER THREE year - old imported Ayrahire built, obtained through Agricultural College, real good type, \$100. Hydrey J Andrews, tak Bank, Man

MATURE HOLNTEIN BULL FOR NALE, SPLENquality and color. D. B. Howell, Yorkton

FOR SALE . REGISTERED SHORTHORN BLLL.
15 months oid A good one J W Rennedy.

BOWNE BROS., NEI DORF, NANK. BREED.

SWINE

MPROVED YORKSHIRES PROM PRIZE winning and imported stork; also Shorthorn eattle. A. D. McDonald & Son, Sunnyade Stork Farm, Napinka, Man. 7tf

OR SALE LABGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES, nois ready to able, from prize minning stork Pedigreen furnished. Pairs furnished not akin. H. E. George, Cayley, Alta. 25-7

ERREIBERS CHOICE BOAR PIGE, FROM April farrow for sale Satisfaction guaranteed Price \$15 each. C. E. Tingvall, Marshall,

FOR NALE PERSONNERS DI'RON-JERNEY hours, March, April and May pige, at reasonable priess W. L. Gray, Millet, Alva. 30-4

REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA HOGS FOR sale C. E. Dunmier & Son, Bix 147, Gull Lake.

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change of used machinery and the sale of scrap iron con

Later we were ordered to take our equipment off and those who had coats to shed them. We never saw the latter again and missed them horribly in the rain all that day. Two of the Prussians "frisked" us for our tobacco, cigarettes, knives and other valuables. We were then marched to the rear, with the exception of one, who remained with the dying Taylor by permission of the officer.

About the middle of the afternoon we were herded by our guards into a shallow depression a short distance in the rear and there told to lie down. The officer and his men returned to the trench. Until we were taken back to the trench at six we were continually suped at by the Germans in the captured trench. We had no recourse but to make ourse-ves as small as possible, which we did. And whether owing to the fact that the hollow we were lying in prevented our being actually within the range of the enemy vision, or whether they were merely playing cat and mouse with us, I do not know, but none were hit. Young Cox suffered stoically. His mangled hand had become badly fouled with dirt and fifth and the ragged bones protruded through the broken flesh. So in a quiet interval between the shiping periods we hurriedly sawed the shattered stump of his hand off with our clasp Khives and bound it upeas best we could. During the operation he did not so much as grunt. The nearest he came to complaining was when he asked me to let him lay his hand across my body to ease it, at the bame time remarking. "I guess when they get us to Germany they'll let us write, and I'll be able to write mother and then she'll not know I've lost my hand." He was a most valiant and faithful soldier.

The perpetual rain and mist peculiar to that low-lying land added to our agretched condition and increased the pain of the wounds most of us had suffered.

At six o'clock our guards came for us and curtly ordered us to our feet. We were taken back to the trench, where our

pain of the wounds most of us had suffered.

At six o'clock our guards came for us and curtly ordered us to our feet. We were taken back to the trench, where our officer friend had us searched again. Here for the first time my two corporal's stripes were notized and a mild excitement ensued. "Korporal' Korporal" they exclaimed, and crowded up the better to inspect me, and verify the report, and jabbering "Ja" Ja." Apparently a captured corporal was a rarity. Strangely enough, they raid little or no attention to the sergeant of our party, although he had the three stripes of his rank up.

As I happened to be in the lead of our party and the first to enter the trench, I was the first man searched and so had to wait the examination of the remainder. Worn out by the events of the day and the wound I had received early in the morning from a shell fragment. I fell askep against the wall of the trench where I sat.

I was awakened by a poke in the ribs from Scarfe. "Time to shift, mate."

asteep against the wall of the trench where I sat.

I was awakened by a poke in the ribs from Scarfe. "Time to shift, mate."

I rese to my feet and, following the instructions of the officer, led the way along the trench. The Germans had already, with their usual insightly, gotten the trench into some sort of shape again, with the parapet shifted over to the other side and facing fiellewaarde Wood. And everywhere along its length I noticed the bodies of our dead built into it to replace anothings. Others lay on the parados at the rear.

Naturally we had to crowd by the other occupants of the trench. And can took a poke at us as we went by some with their bayonets, saying. "Verdatemt Englander" and "Englander Schwein," jugs of English. Also quite a number of them

from the report signed by Mr. Fox. It is the first essential of a clear and direct financial statement that a detailed balance sheet be submitted, as is done by all public corporations. Mr. Fox's entire statement avoids telling the public what the true net profits of the concern were. In fact the entire process adopted by the Davies Company is such that it is impossible to arrive at any independent conclusion. How are the net profits as given by the William Davies Company arrived at It would seem under the circumstances that the public is entitled to a copy of the company's last balance sheet. Until such is forthcoming we see no reason to doubt the reliability of the charge of profiteering, as preferred by an imperial governmental tribunal."

"Englander Schwein"



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DOG DISEASES And How to Feed

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

spoke English after a fashion. There was in these men none of the soldier's usual tolerance or good-natured pity for an enemy who had fought well and had then succumbed to the fortunes of war. Instead a blind and vicious rage which took no account of our helpless condition.

Shortly, and after much cuffing, buffeting and stabbing, we were led into the presence of a young officer of the Crown Prince type, who wore glasses and a tiny mustache, and whose face I-shall remember if I live to be a hundred. He serzed nie by the right shoulder with his left hand. "You Corporal" you Corporal as though that fact of itself condemned me, and at the same time tugging at his hand. "You Corporal" -I on Corporal as though that fact of itself condemned me, and at the same time tugging at his holster until be found his revolver, which he placed against my temple. Then and there I fervently prayed that he would pull the trigger and end it all. I was fed up. The all-day hombardment, the last terrible slaughter of helpless men, the rain and cold, combined with the pain of the raw wound in my side, had gotten on my nerves. With the revolver still at my head I turned to Searfe: "They're going to do us in, Charlie. I only hope they'll do it proper. None of that bayonet stuff. Bullets for me." Already the Prussians were crowding round us threateningly again, with their saw-edged bayonets ready, some fixed in the rifle, others chasped short, like daggers, for such a butchering as they had earlier in the afternoon, when I had been so nearly axed.

"Might as well kill us outright as scare."

axed.
"Might as well kill us outright as scare us to death," complained Scarfe-bitterly.
The Village of Pine-Bough Huts

"Might as well kill us outright as scare us to death," complained Scarfe-bitterly.

The Village of Pine-Bough Huts

Nevertheless, our hearts leaped when a moment later our mysterious black officer friend hove in sight. Life is sweet. He sharply ordered them to desist, at which they slunk sulfenly away, slike hungry dogs from a bone.

We were then escorted under heavy guard out over the fields in the rear, past the farmhouse close by, which was simply filled with snipers. The latter, however, did not shoot at us, presumably because they might have hit some of our numerous guards. We seemed to be working right through the heart of the German Army. Everywhere the troops were massed. Along the road they lay in solid formation on both sides. Every shell-hole, farmhouse, hut and dugout and old trench on the three-mile stretch between the Front and Polygon Wood contributed its quota. This was the line our regiment had evacuated on the night of the third to avoid a surrounding movement from the rear. If we had had artillery to play on them now they would have suffered tremendous losses. The whole country-side presented a living target. All the way they shouted "Schwein" and taunted us in both longuages.

At Polygon Wood we were marched over to the little settlement of pine-bough buts which our regiment had previously taken over from the French. It lay just off the race track in front of the ruined object to take no Canadian prisoners.

As we came to a halt one big fellow smoking a pipe observed nonchalantly: "You fellows are lucky. Our orders were to take no Canadian prisoners."

There was as much English as German talked there that day. Everywhere there was cooking going on mostly in portable camp kitcheps.

Another officer said, "Englanders"

The hig fellow said, "Englanders"

other raised his brows and shoulders. "Thh!"

A younger officer came, up: "Never mind, beyon. Your turn to-day. Might he mine to-morrow." Turning to the others, he too said "Englander".

"No! Canadian."

"Oh!" And he appeared to be pleasantly surprised. He asked me for a souvenir and pointed to the brass Ganada shoulder straps and the red cloth "P. P. C. L. I." on the shoulders of the others. But I had already showed my few trinkets down my puttees while lying back of the trench that afternoon. Scarle, however, gave up his Canada straps.

The young officer gave him in return a carved nut with silver filigree work and gave another man a silver crucifix for the broaze manic leaves from the collar of his tunic. And, more important still, he gave us all a exparette, while he had a sergeant give us coffee.

We were marched to Roulers, which we reached well after dark. A considerable crowd of soldiers and civilians awaited our coming. The Belgian women and

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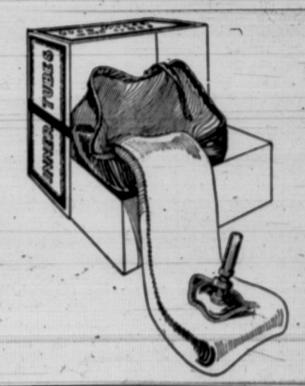
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children congregated, in front of the church while we waited to be let in and threw us apples and cigarettes. The unlians and wilansrymen rushed them with the flat side of their swords and the butts of their muskets, and mistreated them. They knocked one old woman down quite close to where I stood. So we had to do without and were not even permitted to pick up the gifts that lay at our feet much less the old woman.

The church had been used as a stable quite recently and the stone-flagged floor

The church had been used as a stable quite recently and the stone-flagged floor was deep with the decayed straw and accumulated fifth of men and horses. We lay down in it and got what rest we could for the remainder of the night. There were about one hundred and fifty prisoners in all. Shropshires, Cheshires, King's Royal Rifles and other British regiments all from our division and mostly from our brigade. Other small parties continued to come in during the night, but there were no more P. P. s. In the morning a large tub of water was carried in and each man was given a bet of black bread and a slice of raw fat bacon. The latter was salty and so thoroughly unappetizing that I cannot recall that anyone ate his ration. In spate of the fact that we had been twenty-four hours without food we were so upset by the experiences we had undergone, so shattered by shell fire and lack of rest that we were perhaps inclined to be more critical than healthy men would have been.

Shortly afterwards a high German officer came in with his staff. He was a stout and dell-built man of middle age or over, typically German in his general characteristics and not half bad looking. His uniform was covered with braid and medals. Everyone paid him the utmost deference. He stopped in the middle of the room.

"Are there any Canadians here?"

the room.

"Are there any Canadians here?"

I stepped forward. "Ye-, sir."

"I mean the Princess Patricia's Can-

adians.
"Yes, sir. I am. And here's some more
of them," pointing at the prostrate figures
of my companions, where they sprawled
on the flagstones.
"Princess Patricia's Regiment?"

"Well, the Princess Patricia is my niese.

Awfully nice girl. I hope it won't be long before I see her again.

I grinned. "Well, I hope it won't be long before I see her, too, sir."

Princess Pat's German Uncle

Princess Pat's German Uncle

The other fellows joined us, the straw and the smell of it still sticking to their elothes as they formed a little knot allout the Prince and his staff.

He laughed back at us and was altogether very friendly. "You'll go to a good camp and you'll be all right if you behave yourselves." I told him I had been on a guard of honor to the Princess as a child when her father, the Duke of Connaught, had been the general officer commanding at Aldershot.

Scarfe shoved in his oar here, grousing in good British-soldier fashion: "I don't call it very good treatment when they steal the overcoats from wounded men." "Who did that?" He was all steel, and I saw that a change came over the staff. "The chaps that book us prisoners," said Scarfe.

"The chaps that took us prisoners," said Scarfe.

"What regiment were they?" The Prince glanced at an aide, who hastily drew out a note-book and began to take down our replies.

"The Twenty-first Prussians, sir."

Do you know the nich?"

Their faces, but not their names.

"Of what rank was the officer in charge."

charge. We did not know, but thought him a company officer of the rank of exptain perhaps. He asked for other particulars, which we gave to the best of our knowl-

which we gave to the best of our knowledge...
"I'll attend to that," he said. However, we heard no more of it. We refrained from complaining about the actual ill-treatment yeld indignities we had been subjected to the nurder of our unoffending comrades or the lack of attention to our wounds, as we rightly judged that we would only have carned the enmity of our wounds.

would only have carned the entarty of our grards.

"May I have your cap badge." he asked decently enough.

I lied: "Sorry vir, I've lost mine."

The fact was I had showed it down my putters while lying back of the trench the previous afternoon.

Scarle said: "You can have mine, air.

He took it: "Thanks so much." He glanced at the aide again; rather sharply this time. I thought. The latter blushed and hantily extracted a wallet, from which

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he handed Scaffe a two-mark piece, equal to one and ten pence, or forty-four cents. He gave us his name-before leaving, and my recollection is that it was something like Eitelbert. Evidently he was a brother of the Duchess of Connaight, whom we knew to have been a German princess whose brothers and other male relatives all enjoyed high commands among our foes.

whose brothers and other male relatives all enjoyed high commands among our foes.

We remained in the fouled church all that day and night and until the following morning. No more food appeared. We were marched down to the railroad under heavy escort, crog ded into freight cars and locked in. The guards were distributed in cars of their own, alternating with ours. Our wounds remained unattended to.

At every station they thundered: "Come out, Canadians!" They lined us up in a row while a staff officer put the same questions to us in nearly every case. They were particularly interested in the quality of our rations and asked if it was mot true that we were starving and if our pay had not been stopped. The guards invariably explained to the civilians that these were the Canadians who had but the throats of the German wounded. The mob surged round and reviled us, while the guards, in high good-humor, translated their remarks, unless, as was frequently the case, they were made to the officials in English for our benefit. The other British soldiers were left in their cars.

Our wounded were getting very badly off-by this time. It was impossible to avoid transpling off one another. It was very dark at best and the one small window in the roof was closed as soon as we drew into a station. When taken out we were under heavy escort and were allowed no opportunity to clean up the accumulated fifth of the car. We suffered terribly for food and water, and some of the wounds began to turn, so that what with exhaustion and all we grew very weak.

At one station the guards took us out and made us line up to watch them eat

with exhaustion and all we grew very weak.

At one station the guards took us out and made us line up to watch them eat of a hearty repast which the Red Cross women had just brought them. And we were very hungry. When we too asked for food they said, "Nix, Nix." They met us at every station, including women of all classes, who called us Englander Schwein and who at no time give us the slightest assistance, but instead devoted themselves to the guard.

We did not receive any food during this trip, which lasted from the morning of one day until the night of the next. We had gone since the day of our capture on the coffee received at headquarters in Polygon Wood and the single issue of water, bread and bacon received in the church, the latter of which we could not eat; a total of three days and nights on this ration.

We pulled into Giessen at eleven, the

church, the latter of which we could not eat; a total of three days and nights on this ration.

We pulled into Giessen at eleven, the night of May tenth. They made a Roman holiday of the occasion. The entire population turned out to see the Englander Schwein. There was a guard for every prisoner, and two lines of fixed bayonets. The mob surged round, heaping on us insults and blows, particularly the women. They spat on us, with hate in their eyes. We had to take that or the bayonet. These were the acts not only of the rabble, but also of the people of good appearance and address. One very well-dressed woman came rushing up. Under other circumstances I should have judged, her to be a gentlewoman.

She was scraming invectives at us as she forced her way through the crowd. "Schwein," she scramed, and struck at the man next me. Then, drawing deep from the very bottom of her lungs, she spat the mass Tuit in his face.

The Prison Camp at Giessen

The Prison Camp at Giesson

We had a mile and a half march to the prison camp. Those who were past walking were past in street cars and sent to the langer, where apon our arrival we were shoved into huts for the night, supportions of course. This was our introductions the prison camp of Giessen.

The next morning we each received three-quarters of a pant of acom and half of black bread half potatoes and half rye weighing two hundred and fifty grams, or a little more than half a pound between five men. This allowed a piece about three by three by four inches to each man for the day's ration. The coffee consisted of acoms and four pounds of burned barley builed in, one hundred gallons of water. There was no sugar or milk. My chrismity led me later to get



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this and other recipes from the fat French

this and other recipes from the fat French cook.

All that day and for several following, officials and guards were busy numbering and renumbering us and assigning us to our companies. They were hopelessly German about it and did so many times and very thoroughly. There were twelve thousand men in the camp and eight hundred in the larger. The majority were Russian and French with alfairish sprinkling of Belgians. There were perhaps six hundred British in the entire ramp. The various nationalities were mixed up and each section given a hist very similar to those our own troops occupy in England. A number of smaller camps in the neighboring districts were governed from this central camp.

For dinner we had Shadow Soup. The recipe in my diary reads. For eight hundred men, two hundred gallons of water, one small log of potatoes and one packet of herbs. Meat soup was two hundred gallons of the lot. Unfortunately for us, the small portion of meat and meet of the potatoes were given to the French, both because the cook and all his assistants were Frenchisen and because the authorities willed it to.

This was usually managed without any apparent unfairness by serving the British first and the French last, with the result

This was usually managed without any apparent unfairness by serving the British first and the French last, with the result that the one received a tin full of hot water, while the Frenchmen's, spoons

stood to attention in the thicker mess they found in the bottom. This, with other things, contributed to make had blood between the two races. A great show was made off-stirring up the mess, but it was a pure barce.

Once in two menths a ration of sausage was dished out. For breakfast once a week there was one pant of acorn collee without sugar or milk and one and a half square inches of Limburger cheese. To quote from the diary: "Before serving open all windows and doors. Then send for the Russians to take it away.

The Germans discriminated against the British prisoners. When there was any disagreeable duty the cry went up for "der Englander." The much-sought-for cookhouse jobs all went to the French, who waved fat in consequence. No Britishler was ever allowed near the cookhouse. The French had for the most part been there for some time, and their country, lying so close by these with receiving parcels. We were not, and this made the food problem a very serious one for us. At first the French used to give us a certain amount of their own food, but eventually ceased to do so. Most of them worked down in the town daily and could square the guard long enoughato buy tobacco at twenty-five pfennings or two and a half pence. a package, which them worked down in the town daily and could square the guard long enoughbto buy tobacco at twenty-five plennage or two and a half pence—a package, which they sold to us later at eighty plennigs, until we got on to their profiteering.

Except for the starving, as I look back now, Giessen was not such a had camp as such places go. At least it was the lest

that we were to know. The discipline of course was fairly severe, but on the other hand the Commandant did not trouble us a great deal. The petty annovances were harder to endure. Frequently we would get the "Raus" at half-hour intervals by day or night. "Raus out," "Raus in," and so on. "The never knew what they wanted. The least punishment meted out for the most triling offence was three days cells. Some got ten for refusing to work in munition and steel factories, particularly British and Canadians.

refusing to work in munition and steel factories, particularly British and Canadians.

Their so-called courts-nigitial were mockeries of trials. The culprit was simply marched up to the orderly room, received his sentence and marched away again. He was allowed no defence.

Some of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry were "warned for work in a munitions factory. When the time came round they were taken away, but refused to work. They were knocked about oute a lat. One was shot in the leg and another havoneted through the hip, and all were sent back to camp, where they were awarded six weeks in the punishment camp, known as the strafe barracks. This was a long but in which were two rows of stools a few paces apart. The Raus blew for the culprits at five-thirty. At six they were marched to the hut and made to sit down in two rows facing one another, at attention—that is, body rigid, head thrown well back, chest out, hands held stiffly at the sides and eyes straight to the front—for two hours! Meanwhile the sentries marched up and down the lane watching for any relaxation or levity. If so much as a face was pulled as a twinkling eye across the way another day's strafing was added, to the penalty. At the end of the two hours one hour's rest was allowed, during which the prisoners could walk about in the hut, but could not lie down. This continued all day until "Lights Out." For six weeks. No mail, parcels, writing or exercise was permitted the prisoners during that time, and the already scanty rations were cut-

The Appeal for Casement

The Appeal for Casement

During good behavior we were allowed two post cards and two letters a month, with nine lines to the former and thirteen to the page of the latter. No more, no less. Each letter had four pages of the small, private-letter size. The name and address counted as a line. Mine was Kriegsgefingenenlanger, Kompagnie No. 6, Barackue No. A. The writing had to be big and easily read and on four sides of the paper in the letters. No complaint or discussion of the war was permitted. Fully one-half of those written were returned for infringements, or fancied one, of these rules. Sometimes when the censor was peeved they were merely chucked into the fire. And as they had aiso to pass the English expsor it is no wonder that many families worksgred why their men did not write.

We were there for three months before our parcels began to arrive. We considered ourselves lucky if we received six out of ten sent, and with half the contents of those six intact. In the larger camps the chances of receipt were better. The small camps were merely units attached to and governed by the larger ones, which thus handled the mail before giving it to the authorities at the smaller ones, thus doubling the chances of fault finding and of theft.

The appeal for Casement and the Irish

doubling the chances of fault finding and of theft.

The appeal for Casement and the Irish Brigade was made to us. A number of prisoners were taken apart and the matter branched privately to them. Pamphlets on the freeing of Ireland were also distributed. I did not see anyone go over, and an Irishman who was detailed with amother Canadian and myself on a brick-yard fatigue said that they had regruited only forty in the camp. The whole thing turned out to be a failure.

There were twelve of us all told on that brickyard lob. Three or four showled clay into the mixing machine, two more filled the little car, which two others pushed along the track of the fistrow-gauge railroad. We were guarded by four civilian Germans of some horse defense corps, all of whom labored with us. The two trainmers used to start the car, hop on the brake behind and let it run of its own momentum down the anchine to the odgs of the bank where it would be checked for dumping. Sometimes they forgot to brake the car so that it would receive on in a flying leap off the end of the track, and so no over the dains. The gangle would rage and swear but could prove nothing as long as our fellows did not get too raw and do this too frequently:

To be Continued next weak

Some Side Lights at Ottawa

continued from Page 17

accepted for voluntary enlistment on account of the above reasons.

One of the most commendable bits of legislation of the session is a bill introduced by Sir George Foster as the result of a general demand all over the country and designed to protect the purchasers of foodstuffs and other commodities in regard to the matter of weight, quality, etc. The resolution, on which the bill is based and which outlines its purpose in general terms, is as follows.

"That it is expedient to provide that packages containing human food or other commodities should be marked with the name and address of the fillers, the weight, measure or quantity of their contents, and the dates of packing; but not including packages for expert, articles weighed or measured at the time of sale in the presence of the purchaser, or fresh fruit and vegetables; that penalties should be provided for violations of these provisions, and that such provisions should come into force on the first day of January, 1918. The proposed legislation was generally approved.

Sir George pointed out that the old custom of weighing out everything to the customer is becoming less prevalent and there has been a very wide call that shoppers should be protected as far as possible by having marked on the packages the names of responsible makers, weight, etc. "The man who makes the goods," he said, "is responsible makers, weight, etc. "The man who makes the goods," he said, "is responsible makers, weight, etc. "The man who makes the packages so that the buyer can be certain as to just exactly what it contains."

The commission appointed to review the findings of W. F. O'Connor, the Cost of Living Commissioner, is headed by a lawyer. Mr. G. F. Henderson, K.C., of

exactly what it contains."

The commission appointed to review the findings of W. F. O Connor, the Cost of Living Commissioner, is headed by a lawyer, Mr. G. F. Henderson, K.C., of Ottawa, who was very much in the public eye some fifteen months ago when he acted as counsel for the famous Col. J. Wesley Allison who figured in the shell inquiry. There is little expectation that the investigators of the investigator (Mr. O Connor) will have their report ready before the house rises.

KILLING THISTLES

Canadian thistle and sow thistle are hard to kill as they have underground attems from which new plants are sent up. A piece of this stem if cut off and given the right conditions will form a new plant. The first, step in the eradication is to mow the plants, then plow, them under and disc the land as often as new shoots appear. Keeping the top from growing will in time kill the roots and underground atems. Growing a crop of corn in hills and cultivating theroughly both ways and hand boeing the hills is another way of eradication. Getting rid of the patches of Canada thistle and sow thistle now will save a lot of work a little later.—N. D. Agricultural College.

Dandelions are not the only source of food that can be had for the gathering, according to a statement from the New York State College of Agriculture, which mentions the following potherls that are edible: Dock, narrow-leafed, curled or yellow; sorrel or sourgrass, horseradish, chicary, tall or slender nettle, burdock, mikweed, mustard, pigweed and purslane or remained.

chicory, tall or siender nettle, burdock, milkweed, mustard, pigweed and pursiane or pussley.

While these potherts supply little energy or protein they are valuable sources of plant filer and they contain organic acide, from and mineral matter used by the body. Much of the mineral matter is lost if the water in which they are cooked in thrown away. The college gives the following directions for cooking potherts:

Pick over the herbs, wash them? well and cook them in boding water or in steam until they are tender. A speck of sodien tough fiber and to preserve the green color. For old, strong-flavored plants, a second water for cooking may be necessary. Whenever flavor permits, the water in which the herbs are cooked should be saved and used for bouillon or cream scap. A few sizes of salt pork or bacon may be cooked with the greens. While the possibilities of danger from proceedings flights being gathered for greens are not great, it is better to make some of the identity of the plants used for food.

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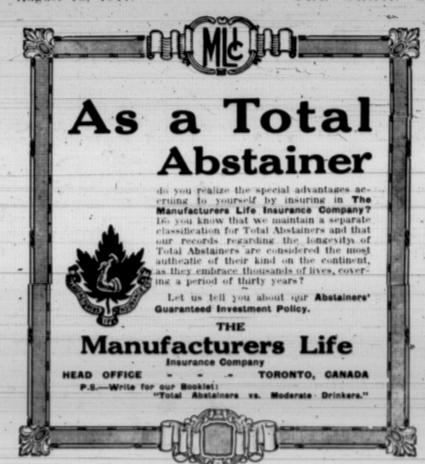
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them' well after or in A speek water helps reserve the ng-flavored oking may or permits, are cooked bouillon or the greens inger from thered for er to make olants used



\$1,000,000 Fire Loss In Six Months



The fire commissioner in his report to the executive council of the Manitoba Government on August 3, 1917, stated that the loss to the province of Manitoba through fires for the first six months of their fiscal year was approximately \$1,000,000, \$700,000 of which was from fires in the province and the rest in the city of Winniper. The executive council regarded the loss by fires as very high and recommendations were made for enforcing every measure possible toward preventing fire and thus conservation the resources of the browlines.

It will be readily seen that the loss through fire in the country is more than twice as great as that in the city which completely hears out our statement in previous advertisements in this paper. Defective flues are responsible for the large majority of farm residence fires. Prevention is hetter than cure. Farmers in particular should exercise every precaution because farm property is seldom insured for more than two-thirds of its value. If a fire were to burn down your home tonight you would likely be the loser, irrespective of the fire in-

surance you carry. Atmost every farm residence fire starts in the chimney or somewhere near it. Our flue lining ensures absolute protection from flres which so often result from defective flues and ensures the maximum draft capacity. A few dodars' worth now may probably save you hundreds in the long run. Isn't it worth white investigating. Write us tonight.

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NOTICE TO PARENTS The Schools and Golleges whose announcements appear in this issue are institutions of proven standing in their respective branches of education and The Guide believes that parents will make no mistake in selecting from them those which they consider best suited for the education of their sons and daugiters

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Rural Schools

EDUCATIONAL EQUALITY

EDUCATIONAL EQUALITY

I am glid that you have thrown open a part of your valuable paper for the discussion of school problems in our western provinces. Mr. Dutton, in your issue of January 10, undoubtedly touches the sore spot in our educational system, which he so happily designates as "Antquated, out of date one-horse, small area, trustee system." This is the principal factor responsible for the inefficiency of rural education today. Could we have a stronger argument against our present system than the tragedy that occurred recently in Saskatchewan when four little children perished in a snowstorm on leaving school? We cannot bring the school to their doors, but we can give them safe perished in a snowstorm on leaving school? We cannot bring the school to their doors, but we can give them safe and comfortable transportation. My opinion is that the remedy lies in compulsory education, for if the present government will only enforce the act that they have placed on the statute book, its inevitable concomitant must be free transportation in most districts. I am tired of hearing farmers say with regard to this question, "We cannot all live against a school; some have to walk, it always has been so." But I notice these men don't live three miles from a school themselves. Then there is the school at the ebb tide of its existence and probably with an attendance of less than five, for which there is a teacher hired at \$600 and all the other expenses; in fact, I have heard of schools being run at a cost of over \$300 per pupil. Yet if you suggest as a remedy for this, municipal school boards, you will be met with a howl, "What, take from us the only bit of democracy that we have in this democratic country—the say in our little schools." Lord Haldane recently said, "There can be no true democracy where there is not an equality of educational opportunity." How much longer will parents be satisfied to have their children robbed of their inatienable right, an education fitted for the age in which we live, by a selfish

much longer will parents be satisfied to have their children robbed of their inalienable right, an education fitted for the age in which we live, by a selfish majority who have no children to educate, and who would say, in answer to Mr. Dutton's figures, "If they get to grade seven they are doing pretty well, it's more than I got, and if you want any higher education, send them to town and pay for them."

Now I must tread lightly because I do not want to criticize those who perhaps are doing all they can, but I cannot get it out of my head that the fighting minority in a district who are working for improvement in educational maters do not get the encouragement they are entitled to from the department of education. They are too complacent too subservient to the selfish majority, there is no chance of converting them. With them what is cheapest is best. Then why not adopt more drastic methods with such obstructionists, if the thing is right. Why not go ahead, and not let a few earnest men be kept on tenterhooks of suspense for years, obliged to be on the qui vive all the time to defend the positions they have gained at such a coat of time and money, when the application of the machinery they have at hand would settle the

gained at such a cost of time and money, when the application of the machinery they have at hand would settle the question once for all?

Let us get out of the rut of-inefficiency. It a not a good enough reason that "It always was so." Let us convolidate where practicable, adopt municipal school boards, get value fur our money; and alogue all let our motto be "An equal educational opportunity for every child."

AN EX-TRUSTEE

AN EX-TRUSTER

HOME MUST DO ITS PART

HOME MUST DO ITS PART

There seems to be some misunderstanding on the part of at least one
reader with regard to the meaning of
a statement I made when I last congributed to this page. I must try to
make myself clear. I said, and still say,
that the fifthy condition of many of
our rural schools is largely the fault of
the parents. I did not necessarily mean
that the parents were to congregate
with buckets and mops at stated periods
to scrub the school. I did not say, or
mean to infer, that scrubbing is bemean to infer, that scrubbing is bemean to infer, that scrubbing is hemean to infer the scrubbing in the scrubinfer the school.

to perform this extra task. There is plenty of other work waiting for her to do. Of course, conditions vary in different districts. If I were placed in a district where there was no one to ocrub the school I would do it myself, but I would certainly not "make apologetic enquiries as to how I should get a barrel of water brought to the school." I see nothing in such a request to be apologetic about.

Ithink I know conditions in rural Manitoba quite as well as "A Teacher," having lived in the country all my life, and I am sure that in nearly every district there is some person who is only too glad to carn a few dollars by scrubhing the school. Everyone with ordinary intelligence knows that no one makes a husiness of this. It would certainly prove a very poor way of earning a livetihood in some rural districts, where the schools are only scrubbed about twice a year. Now it is ridiculous to expect the teacher to look after the cleaning of the building. Any person who knows anything of the duties of a rural school teacher knows that her list is already quite long enough. Someone should be hired by the trustees of a rural school teacher knows that her list is already quite long enough. Someone should be hired by the trustees to give the room a thorough cleaning every two weeks, and if the teacher keep things tidy and arranges every thing tastefully, that is all that should be expected of her in this direction. Does any reader think that once in two weeks is too often to have the school room scrubbed? Think a moment. Most housewives scrub their kitchen fluors at least two or three times a week. Of course the farm kitchen is usually occupied all day and every day in the week, but think of how many more people tramp over the school room during the school hours. Is it wrong, then to expect the floor to be scrubbed fortnightly?

Teacher's Life Strenuous

Teacher's Life Strenuous

Regarding another statement made by "A Teacher." I cannot see for the life of me how any intelligent person who knows anything of teaching in a rural achool can say that the profession calls for only five or six hours out of the twenty-four. "A Teacher" must have been a very, very clever girl. Her head must have been simply crammed with knowledge, or else her pointer was a magic wand at the waving of which the lesson came all prepared to her mind. For my part, when I am teaching, I am obliged to spend many a weary hour in the preparation of the morrow's lessons, and then when I de close my books and go to bed I am not always blessed wth "undisturbed rest." A teacher's life is by no means free from care. Of course her work does not call for a great deal of manual labor. What "A Teacher" says is quite true. "The heaviest too! her work calls on her to wield is a book, a pencil or a pointer." These things are the mere emblems of a teacher's work. The book is the emblem of the earnest thought and study which she must spend on her work, the pencil is the emblem of the arranging and sorting of these thoughts for expression, and the pointer is but the emblem of the hard task of giving these thoughts to the children in such a may that they may profit by them. "A Teacher" speaks as though a district were conferring a great favor on a girl by letting her have a building free of charge to teach in. I consider, the teaching of young children a great privilege and a noble work, but I never herfore thought that I was being especially favored because I was allowed a roof over my head when performing my duty. "A Teacher" also speaks of parents spending hundreds of dolars upon building a school. My dear readers, in it, not their duty to provide for the children whom God has placed under their charge! They are not doing it for the teacher but for the children free the children reate the need of a teacher. It is only right that hundreds of dolars should be spent in the induced of the children whom God has

ng money.

The mere building of a school and

August 1

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDS

hiring of a teacher does not solve the problem of education in rural districts, or anywhere else. The teacher can only help the parents in educating their children. There are many people who, with a perfectly clear conscience, leave the whole work of educating their children to the teacher. Even if she is willing to take this burden upon herself she cannot carry it. A great deal depends upon the home training. A child who is taught to be courteous at home is sure to be courteous at school. A child who is taught to read good books at home and is supplied with suitable reading material is almost certain to be a good student at school. It does not take a wide awake teacher, new to a district, very long to form a pretty fair opinion of the parents, through the children they send to school. Someone is sure to say that the overworked mothers have no time to spend on reading to their children. I know just how hard many mothers work on the farm, but there is still Sunday afternoon and the Bible stories which always charm little

have no time to spend on reading to their children. I know just how hard many mothers work on the farm, but there is still Sunday afternoon and the Bible stories which always charm little ones with their beautiful simplicity and sow in their minds the seed of appreciation of good literature. It does not take any extra time to teach children to be courteous and it is something which all parents owe their children. Although we hate to admit it we know that the manners of the average Manitoba school boy are abominable. The teacher demands courteous treatment from him, but once outside the school house the false mask is too often dropped.

A teacher once told me an amusing story touching on this subject. She had in her school a little chap who was noted for his rude manners. With a great deal of trouble she succeeded in teaching him that he must remove his hat in her presence, must walk into the room quietly, close doors without unnecessary noise, etc. One night, unknown to the little lad she called upon his mother. The two were chatting in the sitting room when our little friend hurst into the room, banging the door after him and calling on his mother in a loud voice. Of course his hat was planted securely on his head. Suddenly he beheld his teacher and you may imagine the expression which passed over his face. Hastily grabbing off his hat he exclaimed, "Oh! I didn't know you were here." I am sure my friend was amused, but I am also sure she was a little discouraged, for, after all, what is the use of taking the trouble to teach a child to be polite at school when he is not taught to be polite at home!

Some day, I think, we will see the school and the home co-operating in the education of the child. Each will perfectly supplement the other. At present there are many faults on both sides and, let us not close our eyes to them nor he one sided in our views. However, is the meantime, no matter what our faults are or are not, I still hold that it is not the duty of a teacher to

ever, in the meantime, no matter what our faults are or are not, I still hold that it is not the duty of a teacher to serub the school, and I would like to hear what some other teacher has to say about it.

A READER

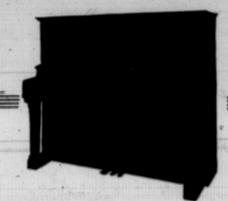
WORLD CROP CONDITIONS

WORLD CROP CONDITIONS

A cablegram from the International Institute of Agriculture, Home, Italy, to the Bureau of Crop Estimates, United States Department of Aggiculture, reports the following:

Crop conditions on July I were good in Spain; average in Ireland, Italy and Switzerland; and medicore in Denmark, Great Britain and Sweden. Rye was good in Spain and Ireland; average in Italy and Switzerland; and medicore in Denmark and Sweden; Barley condition was good in Spain, Scotland and Ireland; average in Lugland, Wales, Italy and Switzerland; and medicore in Denmark and Sweden. Onto condition was good in Spain; average in Scotland, Ireland, Italy and Switzerland; medicore in Denmark, England, Wales and Sweden; mair econdition was good in Spain; average in Scotland, Ireland, Italy and Switzerland. Rice condition was good in Spain, Italy, and Switzerland. Rice condition was good in Spain, Italy, and Switzerland. Rice condition was good in Spain, Italy, and Japan.

The 1917 crops in Spain were forecast as follows: Wheat, as 141,009,000 bushels, or 92.6 per cent of the 1916 wheat-crop; rye 27,778,000 bushels, or 96.5 per cent of 1916, barley 76,496,000 bushels, or 98.1 per cipnt of 1916 crep. The cotton crop of Hiddia is estimated as 4,273,000 bales of 400 pounds; or 114.3 per cent of last year.



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It isn't a question of coal that keeps some houses cold It may be the lurnace. You cannot get more heat out of a furnace than it was designed to give. The logical thing is to buy the furnace built to give you the most heat from the least fuel possible. A "Hecla" puts an end to all brating doubts. Comsider these

THE STEEL RIBBED THE PATENT PUSED THE CIRCULAR WAFIRE POTTS give three JOHNTS—No builts or times the heat radiations to the heat radiations as the heat radiations are surface of other "Hecla" joint makes at account here. The ing surface of other "Hecla" joint makes gas or dust through the areas you one tun of registers impossible.



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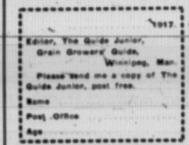
BOYS AND GIRLS!

THE GUIDE JUNIOR

A little paper punted for you.

There are stories shout Boxs. and Girls with pictures. There's a funny page, too

It will be went post from write to-day for your copy. Use this



Young Canada Club

DON'T YOU WANT A PRIZE?

It - hot weather for story writing I know, but these are the days when there is plenty, of time to remember and write

about.

It is a subject on which the boys ought to be able to write as well as the girls. Fry to see how brightly you can write your stories and please remember to comply with the following rules of the

contest.

All stories must be written in pen and ink and on only one side of the paper. They must be signed with the writer stance and use, and maded so as to reach. The Guide office not later than September 1. He sure to address your letter clearly to Davig Pattas. Grain Growers, Guide, Williams Man.

Winnipeg, Man.

As usual the prizes will be three very polly story books distributed among the writers of the three best stones submitted with pretty maple leaf membership pairs for new writers who remember to send in self-addressed and stamped envelopes with their stories. Write soday while sparage in the humor for it, and tell your little planmates about it. intle playmates about it.
DIXIE PATTON.

IN THE GARDEN AT THE END OF THE LANE

It was a large, large garden with many rows of vabbages, paranges, tur-nips, carrets, lettuce and almost every other kind of vegetables.

other kind of vegetables.

Now there was a great briar bush about one half mile away from this garden. It was situated among a grove of trees, vines and bushes.

Two old rabbits and one little one, their during pet, lived in the briars. This little bunnie was very nelf-willed, because he had always been petted someth.

there was an old fox who lived in the other end of the grove. He was a very sullen, cross old fox and was not good terms with the rabbit family.

One night when the moon was shining very brightly and it was almost as light as if it were in the day time, little bunne took a notion that he wanted to go outside and wander down the trail.

But his parents said he must not go.

But his parents said he must not go. For, said they, "If the night is attractive to you it would also be our gnemies and they might burt

They couldn't catch me," thought

They couldn't catch me, "thought finance to himself. So, as he could not go with his parents consent, he determined to go without.

He at once started down the road His mother came to the door and called to him, but he did not heed her warning, and only went down the road much faster than before. At last he reached the fine, large garden at the end of the lane. Never had he seen such a fine garden. He hopped over to the nearest bunch of lettuce and began to feast.

But the clear shining of the But the clear straing of the moon and the pleasant night air had also lured Mr. For from has den. He, like, little Bunnie, went towards the garden at the end of the lane. Not that he shighed for any of the vegetables in the garden, but that there was a chicken copy dearly and he wanted a fatcomp dearth and he wanted a farefficient for his supper. Now almost the
first thing Mr. Fox any upon entering
the garden was little Bunnie. He had
hardly hoped for such good Back, and
although he endemyored hard to keep
quiet he just had to give one little
vely of my and actonishment.
Bunnie heard the vely, and although
he had seen Mr. Fox very solders he
at once recognised him as their old
comm. Four little Bunnie's heart hear

at one from little Bunniers heart heat treat. That Way had be not stayed at home like a good little Bunnier But it did no good to think of these things now. "Well," thought be; "if I try torw hard perhaps I can get away.

He at once set out down the fond as fast, as he could go Quoti as a fast as he could go Quoti a fast as he could be got that little rabbit. After

mined to get that little rabbit. 'After all,' thought he to himself, 'are not Pabbits as good as chickenst' Mr Fox leaped on, smaling a cruel, cruel

sonie, and gaining with every hand apon poor little Bunnie.

Now, when Bunnie left home. Mrs. Stabint was tery anxious and troubled lie had been gone for some time when she saw a dark shadow slipk past the house and go towards the garden at the end of the inne. She at once recognized Mr. Fox, and feeling that Bunnie would be in danger she slipped through the briar bush and followed him.

She saw him classing Bunnle and recing her opportunity, sprang in be tween them, and Mr. Fox at once stopped chasing Bunnie and turned to her. But the poor little rabbit was so scared that he did not stop to see what went with Mr. Fox or his mother either. He just kept running straight for home. Meanwhile Mrs. Rabbit had beaded for the harbeil wire fence on the other side of the garden. She sprang severly between the harbs and Mr. Fox, coming a second later, struck heavily against them—saw fell back stunned. Mrs. Rabbit went in her way to the briar bush where she found little Bunnie, crying like his heart was broken. nie, crying like his heart was broken.

'Oh, mammy!' he cried, running to her, 'I'm so sorry I didn't mind you.'

'That's all right now,' said his mother, 'but you must never disobey me again.' And he never did.

WAVA ALICE RUTH DUTCH.

WHAT HAPPENED IN THE GAR-

Just as everybody was askep in the

Just as everybody was asleep in the bouse a hig, slim, meakish fellow awoke in his hiding place. He forgot to look at his match because he felt very hungry, but instead crawful from his hiding place which was near a cabbage vine. Spotting the nice green stem he crept stealthily over to it. He took but one glance behind to see if anyone was following before he started eating. For several moments the thirf had been gnawing at the stem, when suddenly the whole top fumbled over on top of his back. He get so scarted that he couldn't move for a minute, but finally, when he found himself alone, he crawled slowly away until he encountered another stem. This, too, he soon demolished, but this time he was careful to get out of the way of the falling top. He moved on, and one by one he did away with the cabbage plants.

He became as interested in his work.

He became so interested in his work

The became so interested in his work that he forgot it was getting light and someone would see him. He kept on gnawing and cutting away until he heard himself addressed: "Aha, Mr. Cutworm, I have just been looking for you, I 've-heard of your work."

The pief was so afraid and astonished when he heard this that he could not move. Lifting his eyes after a second he noticed Mr. Robin, an old enemy of his, sitting not a foot away from him. This frightened him stiff, and well it might, for in a moment poor Mr. Gutworm was in Mr. Robin's hell.

MERLE PALMER.

MERI,É PALMER. Stavely, Alberta. Age 13.

THE HAWKS

THE HAWKS

I live on a ranch down in the valley and I have to go one male on the hills to school. I am going 80 tell you what happened to me one day while going to school. Going up the hill a log hawk swingped on me and I came took look hote and my father teld me to take a steek and strake him, so I went look and, the hawk swingped on me again and I frightered him with my steek and I went to three whose lion a month be used to write me at the same place and I went to three stones and sticks at him, but one day whose were three logistics and they swingped on me one after the other. I got scatted and ran home, and toke I got scatted and ran home, the toke the part and they award and ran home, and toke the firm analy, and I never after them again. I would like to see my story in print.

LEON LAUTIER.

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ATTACK Dear M

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Farm Women's Clubs

ASSISTING CHURCH FUNDS.

Dear Miss Stocking.—At the annual meeting of the Hawoods Women Grain 'Growers' Association, held in June; the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. C. V. Carl; vice-president, Mrs. Geo. M. Ruthven; secretary, Mrs. A. W. Burnell. Number of members, ten. We hold our meetings every two weeks alphabetically at the different members homes. At this writing, roll call numbers fourteen.

All our efforts pait forth this sunfiner are for bailding a charch of which our community stands greatly in need. With this in view we held a food sale in connection with the general neyting, and realized \$30.00 clear. We also have alsont \$60.00 cm our subscription list. We are now arranging for a bazaar to be held after harvest, our plans being to work for the same during the summer.

On Grain Growers' Sunday we were able to secure the services of Rev. Mr. Munro of Saskatoon who delivered a very able sermon, followed by an address touching on the relief work which has been conducted by the grain growers of Saskatchewan.

We have arranged for a picnic to be

Saskatchewan.

We have arranged for a picnic to be held near the last of June. Our meetings are very interesting and instructive, each member in turn taking up-some useful

topic for discussion:

FREDERICA M. BURNELL, Seey.

Hawoods members are proving that
organized work is of real value to the
community. We wish them continued
success. L. A. 8

ATTACKING HEAVY QUESTIONS

ATTACKING HEAVY QUESTIONS
Dear Miss Stocking: The monthly meeting of the Pangman Women Grain Growers was held last Thursday at Mrs. Carrathers. Twenty-two were present. Thirty dollars proceeds from a play given on April 13 were donited to the Belgian Relief and Red Cross funds, half to each. The Civic Committee was prepared with arguments in favor of "Taril" as being of benefit to the prairie farmers, but did not receive nuch support in the discussion which followed. Another member read an article headed "Food Tax a Crime," which was afterwards discussed. The fixic Committee for the next two moetings is Mrs. Isaac, Mrs. Keeler and Mrs. Kinck.

Mrs. Dunn asked the members to her home for the next meeting, proposing that it be a social affair, but several of the members thought that as we meet only once a mouth, an entire afternoon could not be spored. After being put to the vote the proposal of holding merely a social afternoon was turned down.

A message of sympathy, is to be sent to one of our neighbors whose son was killed in the war last week.

On Friday evening, April 13, the W.G.G.A. give a play "Miss Mary Smith," followed by lunch. The proceeds were disposed of as stated above. After the adjournment of the meeting held at the home of Mrs Carruthers, lunch and chatter put the finishing touches to a pleasant afternoon.

and chatter put the finishing touches to a pleasant afternoon K. CLEWS, Sect.

K CLEWS, Seey.

We thank Mrs. Clews for her interesting report. One feels that one would certainly like to attend one of the meeting of the Pangman members. We are glad to learn that the subjects are of so educative a nature. The Civic Committee is to be congratulated upon its work.

NEW SECTION AT RABBIT FOOT

A new branch of the Western's Section of the Grain Gricolers (Association hasbeen organized at Rabbat Food Lake. Their secretary, Mrs. J. Chapman writes that the society was organized on May 25. The president is Mrs. J. Kerr, and they are planning to work for the Red Cross Society the estimer. Mrs. Chapman writes: "At our June meeting we had seven members and two visitor-present. Mrs. Spider tend a very good paper on Nutritive Value of Foods and their Relation to Health. Then we send and their Relation to Health. Then we send them all ten and cake, which I think you will agree helps in all to be more friendly together. Our next meeting is to be held together the school type-for personner or school teacher is proper by a program for that Restrict Scarce of the terminal are making semething to send to the Red Cross Society. —E. A. S.

The Tramping Lake Association is almong the ones that are holding a school fair this summer. There are twelve members in the association.

A Women's Section of the Nulli Secundus G. G. Local has been organized. The have nineteen paid up members and six others have promised to join. They are arranging for a picnic and are also planning to take up Red Cross work.

AN AMBITIOUS SECTION

AN AMBITIOUS SECTION

Mrs. J. A. Graham. secretary of the Chinic Women Grain Growers has been very faithful in sending in reports. They should have 'then published, but the following extracts will give an outline of the progress they are making and the interesting topics that they are discussing. The March meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Watleys with twelve members present. Mrs. McDougal was elected president, and Mrs. Hindle vice-president. The next meeting was at the home of Mrs. Dale. In May we held our regular meeting at the home of Mrs. Hadles We have fifteen paid up members. Our president gave an essay on "Some of the Things of Today," "Woman's New Job," "Canada's Waste," "Our Naval Red Cross." We made arrangements for Grain Growers Sunday collection to be given to the Red Cross Society. We feel sure that our local stands small chance of securing the honors of largest membership at the convention, but we will promise to do what we can. We had four neamembers join at our last meeting. I am sorry that you could not have been with ship at the convention, but we will promise to do what we can. We had four new members join at our last meeting. I am sorry that you could not have been with us at our June meeting, as I believe that it was the lest meeting that we ever had. It was held at the home of the president, Mrs. McDougail, with thirteen members and three visitors present. Twb of our members, Mrs. Dale and Mrs. Sharp made of cake aniety which we automent of members, Mrs. Dale and Mrs. Sharp made at cake apiece which we anctioned off to the highest bidder. If was returned to be sold again. This was done with each cake six times. Mrs. Dale's cake sold for \$23.30. Mrs. Sharp's \$22.60. Subscriptions amounted to \$16.25, making a total of \$55.15 to be given to the Red Cross Fund. Not too bad for Clumes. Papers were read by Mrs. Dale and Mrs. Graham on "Why we Should and Should Not have Equal Suffrage."

RED CROSS HELPERS

Dear Miss Stocking:—As you are asking for letters from the Women Grain Growers, I decided that I would let you know what we are doing at Jesmand. We organized in January and have now seventien members and hope to get quite a few more. We sent a delegate to the Convention and she brought back a very interesting report. Last month we gave a how social at Jesmonth school in aid, of the Red Cross Society. We cleared \$180. Of this amount we sent \$25 to the Belgian Relief fund and \$25 to the Red Cross Society. The remainder of the money we intend to spend on materials

Belgian Rebet fund and \$25 to the Red Cross Society. The remainder of the money we intend to spend on materials for Red Cross work.

We have had several very successful meetings at the members bonnes, meeting every two weeks. We would be very glad to have one of the Year Books.

MRS C. W. JOHNSTON, Seev.

It will be a pleasure to and the Year Books that the members desire and we hope that their will study the plan of work and make use of the suggestions. We are glad to hear from Jesmond. It is a great help to the provincial secretary to be kept by touch with the plant of the Lord's and Toucke ment product with the formal and the source ment with the formal and the source ment before the logical said to the provincial secretary to be kept by touch with the facility and the logical and the reports. more assembling would send in reports. Plants and all reports in the future to Mrs. J. McNaighten, Pebe, who is taking the secretarial work for a while because of my ill health. ERMA STOCKING.

A PLEASANT PICNIC AT PONOKA

A PLEABANT PICNIC AT PONORA

The following from Asker speaks for itself;—The. June meeting came off as usual on Monday, June 4. There were quite a number of members prepart, though a great many were ill at that time and unable to attend. The time was taken up in making arrangements for the varrying on of our postponed lied from basant. We concluded it was better to have it out of the way be fore boileds; mannet, no June 28 was the date set. The special feature was an arrangement of the a concept in the even set. The special feature was an against efer a concert in the even. Most of the talent is to come from

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Sood of the first last last at any drug store for a sichees we could be first last four drope of treets and shortly a few from a first war in the first last four corps and shortly you first last four corps for any corps and shortly you will find the four and the first last four deliant was banded four the first last four deliant with first four deliant at the banded four at the banded four at the banded four at the band of first documents about corps of the four deliant at the band of first documents about the four deliant at the band of first last four deliant "For a few cents you can get a small bottle of the master te-

Wetaskiwin Hope the weather favorates and all will be well. The other subject we had up for discussion was about our annual picule's lunch service. It was unanimously earlied that the borders and they for discussion was about our and of they had been for coffee. I was not to the local to communicated with the ladies and they are ladies and they are communicated with the ladies and they are ladies and they are ladies and they are ladies and they are ladies and they were ladies of they without a bit they all through the day. I shall they are to the ladies and they they are not coming the right way, as often happened to motor through here are ladies and was surprise. It such they they were not coming whe they was a local the papears of the ladies and they was a other happened to motor through here and stay for a white on their way to Alix, and so, to motor through here and stay for a without series and stay for a without with Mr. Baker a know, she brought them how with a without with Mr. Baker a show as bounded and thought with Mr. Baker a show as bounded and these blowers down Thanks and the beautifule, with Mr. Baker a show as brought and these Hower and the beautifule, with Mr. Baker a show also beautifule.

licen Howe down to kelter the brought of the broad it beauth the broad and the beauth of the broad and the beauth of the broad a broad a broad of the beauth of the beauth of the beauth of the broad across process and the broad across the program was good their beauth of the broad at their refreshment ing for the ball. There were about 500 payed or ceilling for the ball. There were about 500 payed or ceilling for the ball. There were about 500 payed or ceilling the ball. There were about 500 payed or ceilling the ball and the broad are broaded cars. The district association's picule at the district association's picule will expend the district the process of the picule and a number of others as well. Stage is almost bere so well stage is almost bere to must quit, soury about the acritical flower to baye a better about the acritical flower the base a better about the acritical flower the base and a number of the base of the bas

The HERFITING.

The Items branch of the U.F.W.A. met in the Items of shoots on Saturday. The Area of the Items of Saturday were presented to the Saturday were present. Each ing Japer on the roll call with a rectioning of the Items of the Saturday of Saturday was much spect on vegetable gapter of the spect of the saturday of Saturday of

are condially invited to attend these meetings and that I will be pleased to secretary treasurer, will be pleased to receive authoritheism for membership, which is only one older per annum.

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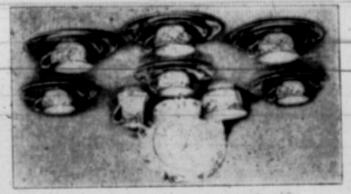
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If is appeared by one of givening a part provided brightly trapped in the contract of the provided of the contract of the cont

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, Winnipag, Man. Dear Sora Ser anigh is advertised in The Guide.

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ONTARIO'S ORGANIZED PROGRESS John Kennedy and R. McKenzie Report on Conditions

ONTARIO'S ORGANIZED PROGRESS

John Kennedy and R. McKenzie

Report on Conditions

In an interview with The Guide, John Kennedy, who has just returned from Ontario, after holding a series of 30 meetings, reports a tremendous growth of interest among Ontario farmers in economic and political questions during the last twelve months. Mr. Kennedy said; "I travelled over much of the same ground as a year ago. The attendance this year was three times what it was last year and the enthusiasm was certainly far more than tripled." We held meetings in the country around the Soo, in Essex County, at Brantford, in Markham, Peterborough. Perth, Glengarry County, in all at 30 farmers clubs which are the same to the United Farmers of Ontario as the local grain growers association is in the West.

Two things appealed specially to these Ontario farmers; first, my statements regarding the cost of distribution; and second, regarding our present insane method of taxation. That the indirect, invisible method of taxation, such as by the tariff, is wrong, was readily concurred in by these farmers, while the direct and lared values tax system made a strong appeal to them. Westerners do not appreciate the rapidity of the change that is coming over rural Ontario's method of political thinking and the effect this will have in the very near future. Clubs are being organized rapidly from one end of the provinces to the other and the movement has all the solidarity that can be given it by the growing realization of its members through long experience that freedom lies in getting together and getting down to fundamentals like trade, taxation, united political action, etc.

The attendance at these 30 meetings ran from 150 to 500 and there were many of the latter. Through all these meetings of other classes, in short to view matters from a broad rational-standpoint. The let-live attitude toward the country merchant while he rendered true service at a reasonable profit found a ready response.

The United Farmers' Co-operative Company Ltd of Onta

R. McKenzie's Impressio

R. McKenzie, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture has also recently returned from a similar trip. Mr. Mc-Kenzie was accompanied by J. J. Morrison, secretary of the United Farmers of On-

returned from a similar trip. Mr. Mc-Kenzie was accompanied by J. J. Morrison, secretary of the United Farmers of Ontario. He says:

"I met Mr. Morrison, May 19, and he handed me a list of five meetings to attend the following week, all in the county of Huron, at Walton; Goderich Township Farmers Club; Kintail; Colborne Township Farmers 'Club; Belgrave Farmers' Club.

At Goderich I immediately got in touch with J. N. Kernighan of Colborne Township, a director of the United Farmers of Ontario for that district of the province. The meeting at Walton on Monday night was attended by about 75 farmers, notwithstanding bad weather. The enthusian endenced by the members of this club was splendid and is an indication of the Interest maintained in the farmers organizations in the community. This club only recently organized, has a membership of about 125. The meetings at Goderich Township and Kintail were held under weather conditions that would prevent all but enthusiasts from venturing out. The attendance at each place did not exceed 25 or 30. The meeting at Collegne Township had to be cancelled. The meeting at Belgrave on Friday was held under more favorable circumstances, and was largely attended, about 175 being present. The farmers wives turned out in large numbers and entertained the audience to a luncheon at the close of the meeting.

I commenced the second week's series of the meeting.

audience to a function at the close of the meeting.

I commenced the second week's series of meetings with J. J. Mormon at East Hope, near Woodstock, on Monday evening the 2sth. We left Toronto on the G.T.R. at four o'clock and arrived at Woodstock at eight. Rain was pouring all afternoon and continued all evening. We had to drive six miles into the country but were met by an enthusiastic group of farmers, and were later entertained in a farmer's home close by that night.

Continued to Page 39

Get Busy-NOW!

In less than a month's time you should be threshing. How about it? Are you going to thresh then or are you going to let the grain lay out in the fields and thresh next spring?

Do You Realize

the importance of buying the best individual outfit? What's the use of growing grain if a Separator wastes it? You'll never waste it with this outfit and the saving in fuel is tremendous. Tifere never was an engine of similar h.p. rating that could deliver the power this Type "Z" engine can. It's a demon for work and remember it burns cheap kerosene.

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse, Co. Limited

WINNIPEG Calgary

Be Wise

Send in your order today. We will ship you the greatest of all Combination Threshing Outfits and you will thresh your own erop and thresh it at any time.

Here's The Outfit 2

that will put the money right in your pocket — the Fairbanks-Morse 24 x 48 in. Separator with hand feed tables, windstacker, automatic register, and the 15 h.p. Type "Z



Get the FULL SERVICE out of your Ford Car

You cannot get full value out of your Ford car in pleasure driving alone. When your Ford is lying idle the power which might be working for you on your farm earning you real money—is in reality being wasted.

This is the work it can do:

In ordinary work on farms Staude Mak-a-Tractor has pulled two 14 inch bottom gang plows in virgin sod, making a furrow six inches deep—has stuadily maintained a speed of 2½ miles an hour and has plowed seven acres in an ordinary working day.

it easily pulls a 16 section concave disc over freshly plowed fields.

It easily pulls an 18 foot roller over plowed fields.

It does the same work pulling a 4-horse-16 foot drill for seeding. It pulls a 7 foot binder in heavy grain, hour after hour, at a steady speed of 24 miles per hour.

It has pulled a 10,000 pound thresher on dirt road.

In one test it hauled a 9,200 pound load of wheat uprinto a farm

Convert Your Car Into a Powerful, Guaranteed

Special Radiat# Free

With every perchant of a STAUDE MAKA-TRACTOR we supsly from ear wenderfully officient
Staude Radiator.
cellular in type, vintimes as officient in
times as officient on
the Food redistor.
We would not think
of cellular are slegie We would not theme of selling and single STAUDE WAK.A. TRACTOR without

Tractor is eleven

times that of the

the same short space of time. The work Staude Mak-a-Tractor can do and do ateastily is easily equal to that which can be done by four hig farm horses. And remember the Staude Mak-a-Tractor does all your farm horses. And remember the Staude Mak-work with your Ford motor running contin

System
Our ten unstderful
poliseland farms alling
system popo-with
conty poliselans withcut additional cost.
Tota oil system pumps
total direct to

Eleven Times Power of Ford

with the final drive gear reduction of the Ford used as pleasure car. This means that the amount of pulling power delivered by the Ford used with the Staude Mak- a -

Western Canada Auto-Tractor Company Moose Jaw

Prospecting for Underground Water How the Farmer is being Assisted in Securing Water Supplies

The problem of securing a dependable supply of drinkable water is the greatest faced today by the settlers in many parts of the prairie provinces. Thousands of dollars that have been squandered in prespecting for oil and gas might have been spent to much better advantage in prospecting for underground water supplies. Whether oil is found or not, the country will get along, but it must have sufficient water for household purposes and for work horses in every locality, if it is to be fully developed agriculturally. The imperative need of water has suggested that a comprehensive survey of underground water supplies should be made, the object being to ascertain the possibility of securing dependable wells, and the probable depth to which they would have to be dug. Certain it is that the labor that has been wasted in sinking of dry holes in many districts would pay for conducting such a survey many times over.

Such a survey is now in progress. It is being conducted by D. B. Dowling of

Such a survey is now in progress. It is being conducted by D. B. Dowling of the Dominion Geological Survey. The report of the Department of Mines for 1915 shows the results of the preliminary work in prospecting for underground water in Southern Alberta. It shows that there is water from Chin eastward and south to Winnifred and Seven Persons, and from 15 to 25 miles wide north and south Supplies have also been tapped in some areas around Pakowki Lake and Etzikom. Coulee. In this district artesian water has been or is likely to be found. Underground water is also indicated at Barnwell and Chin and north and south of these points. This summer good clear water has been found at a depth of 581 feet, ten miles north of Legend on the Foremost line. The method adopted h making the sufvey is to sink test wells where the geologists think they would be indicative of underground water supplies. Two drilling rigs are now busy with this work.

From the first, the Lethbridge Board of Trade, through its president, G. R. Marnoch, has taken a prominent part in solving this water problem. In the month of June it called a water conference, with the object of ascertaining what had been done and what the prospects were for still further work. At this conference Mr. Dowling outlined those districts which had been found- to be underfals with underground water. This area, he said, was being tested, and special attention was being paid to reducing the cost of drilling in order to bring it within the average farmer's reach to drill to a depth of 700 or 800 feet, at which depth the water may be found. Mr. Dowling also put forth the suggestion that every well driller, should be forced to salunit a log of each well be drilled, in order that all information and landuarial Research stated that the foothalls of the Rocky-Mountains, so that all water from the mountains follows the course of this strata to the sources of the rivers of the territories, thus cutting off supplies when hight of parties. It further stated that deep borings reached s

of supervision over the drilling of over 600 wells in all parts of the West, claimed that in his experience this machine had had

no efficiency whatever. The trend of the discussion seemed to indicate that no efficient water finder had ever been found, and that it was better not to put much dependance on them where deep drilling was to be undertaken. The necessity of conserving rain water from roofs was emphasized and farmers were advised to conserve surface water for stock by building reservoirs in dams and coulees. Resolutions summing up the results of the conference, stated that the drill test is the only true test for underground the conference, stated that the drill test is the only true test for underground water and that these should be undertaken by governments for the benefit of the farmers. The rotary method of drilling wag, favored. Water witches and water divining machines were discredited. The Provincial Government Road Department was asked to aid in the construction of surface reservoirs in places where roads are built across coulees. It was also recommended that a law be passed forcing drillers to keep a log of every well and send it to the government, and that it should be made unlawful to allow artesian wells to flow unchecked.

wells to flow unchecked.

The United Farmers of Alberta have passed a resolution commending the work of the Lethbridge Board of Trade, and intimating that good results are expected to develop out of the water conference.

The Department of Agriculture, Regina, has bought a quantity of North Dakota No. 959 Rye to supply Saskatchewan farmers. This seed is put up in two bushel lots, which is chough to sow 2½ acres, and two bushels will be delivered at any station in Saskatchewan for \$4. Any farmer wishing only one bushel may obtain it for \$2 fo.b. Regina. Seed should be ordered now and sowed about August 15. Orders will be filled in the order in which they are received. Not more than two bushels, nor less than 8ne bushel will be supplied any applicant. Some reasons for growing this crop are: (1) It is effective in cradicating wild outs—no other grain crop is. (2) It furnishes better pasturage in late fall and early spring than any grass or other grain. (3) If grown for "hay" it yields abundantly and insures a supply of feed in seasons of drought. (4) It largely aids in preventing drifting of summerfallow and restores fibre to loose soils. (5) It is rust and drought resistant and is seldom affected by frost. (6) There is a good market for Rye in the United States. Chicago prices at present are around \$2.40 per bushel. Address Weeds and Seeds Branch, Department of Agriculture, Regina, Saskatchewan.

Ottora, August 10.—The Department Trade and Commerce has announced of Trade and Commerce has announced that for the present sample market trading will be provided after September I at Fort William and Winnipeg. The rules and regulations there are now being prepared by the Board of Grain Commissioners and will be discussed with the exchanges at Fort William and Winnipeg. It is not, however, provided that any hayover will be ordered at either point during the present crop year until in the opinion of the Board of Railway Commissioners prevailing conditions justify the same. In other words, Winnipeg will not be made an "order point" for the deflection of cars to Minneapolis or Duluth, and the complete benefit from sample markets will be highly discounted.

The Bureau of Labor of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture is
now giving special attention to the
question of supplying men for harvest
nork. It would greatly facilitate the
Bureau's work if farmers would supply
early and direct information regarding
their requirements for this year's harvest.
Farmers should anticipate their needs as
early as possible and make application
for help to the Bureau of Labor, Regina,
or to any of the following offices. Saskatchewan Government Free Employment
Office 2109 South Railway Street, Regina;
Board of Trade Building, Moose Jaw
and 242 21st Street E., Saskatoon.

On August 6, Sir Richard McBride, former premier of British Columbia, died in London, Englished, at the age of 47, from Bright's disease. He was acting agent general for the province of British Columbia in London at the time of his death.

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N. A. DRYDEN, President, Brooklin, Ont. H. M. PETTIT, Secretary, Freeman, Ont.

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

August 1

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Susk

, 1917.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, August 13, 1947)

There has been a very keen demand from mills, private elevators and the government agency for cash wheat. Receipts have dwindled steadily until the daily number of cars of wheat passing inspection is very little over the hundred mark, and terminal stocks are also getting low. As a result of this keen demand, one Northern has held firm at the maximum price of \$2.40 and olower grades have advanced considerably. Two Northern is trading at \$2.40 and three Northern just three cents lower. The new crop has ripensed quickly and cutting has got well under way in many districts. The sample from the early matured fields will be of high quality and the yield will doubtless vary widely in different localities according to moisture conditions which have prevailed.

An anticoncement from Ottawa at the end of last week advised that sample markets would be catabashed on September 1 at Winnipeg and Fort William.

The oats market has been rather weak for some days. Dealers have stated that our prices were too high to compete with Americans for export, and domestic demand dind't warriant the price level either Prices have therefore declined. American crop estimates for corn and oats are quite bearish.

There is very little doing in barley or flax, mainly on account of light offerings. Any orders in flax futures cause a considerable fluctuation in price before they are filled.

Wheat-			-	Oct.	Dec.	Mas
August 7		***		226		26.69
August &	100	FERRE	PERK	2231	2000	5.00
				218	***	
August 10.			****	214	*****	10.18.40.90
				215	****	10000
August 13				209		
Week ago		O		225	2222	224
Year ago			*****	1421	1381	143
August 7.				684	641	
August 8				60 }	800	
August 9				685	648	
August 10				_661_	62	*****
August 11			****	66	621	***
August 13.				651	621	81.11
Week ago	****			691	65	
Year ago				484	46	400
Flax-						
August 7.				3384 -	3324	
August 8.				3354	331	
August 9				329 1	3244	N 10 M
August 10.				336	329	
				3354	329	***
August 13.				3394	. 333	
Week ago				337	330	
Year ago	CONTRACTOR OF	NAME OF STREET		197	1974	193

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES (Sample Market, August 11)

WHEAT No. 1 Northern Spring—1, smut, \$2.85; part, \$3.05; 1, 32.05. No. 2 Dark Northern Spring—2, \$3.05.

No. 2 Northern Spring—I, \$3.05; I, \$3.00; I, emut. \$2.20.
No. 4 Northern Spring—Part. \$2.90, part. \$2.20.
No. 5 Northern Spring—I, \$2.82; I, \$2.95; part. \$2.90.
Sample Grade Dark Northern Spring—Part. \$3.00.
Sample Grade Northern Spring—I, \$2.00, part. \$2.50, I, \$2.20; I, \$2.20; I, \$2.50; I, \$2. white, 68c.
Rye-2 No. 1, \$1.96; part No. 1, \$1.96; 2 No. 2, 1.86; 1 No. 1, \$1.95; 1.000 bu No. 2, \$1.87; 1000 bu No. 2, \$1.87; 1000 bu No. 2, \$1.87; 1000 bu No. 2, \$1.85; 1.000 bu No. 2, \$1.85; 1.87 No. 2, \$1.90; 1 No. 2, \$1.95; 1 No. 2, \$1.95; 1 No. 2, \$1.95; 1 No. 5, \$1.32; cample, \$1.41; 1, \$1.42; 1, \$1.35; part No. 5, \$1.32; cample, \$1.90; 1 No. 1, \$1.47; art No. 1, \$3.46; 2 parts No. 1, \$3.47.

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday, August 8, was as follows —

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from August 7 to August 13 inclusive

22220

744

451

Feed Til Tis Tis

144 232 200 223

LIVESTOCK	Aug. 13	Year ago	Aug. 10	Aug. 11	Aug. 9	St. Peul Aug. 9
Cattle Choice steers Bust butcher steers Fair to good butcher steers Good to choice fair cown Medium to good cown		6 00-7 25 6 00-6 40 5 25-5 75	8 o 8 o 11 25-12 50 10 00-11 25 8 00-10 00 8 25-8 75 7 50-8 25	8 0 8 0 7 85-7 75 6 50-7 00 6 25-6 75 5 75-6 25	8 c 8 c 13 50-14 15 10 50-13 50 9 00-10 50 6 75-10 50 7 25-8 75	9 00-10 50 6 00-0 00 6 00-0 00
Connece cows Canners Good to choice beifers Fair to good beifers Best case Bust butcher bulls Common to bullogen bulls Fair to good feeder steers	4 00-4 50 h 50-8 75 7 50-7 75 6 75-7 25 6 00-7 00 5 50-6 00 6 00-6 50	3 50-4 25 6 50-7 50 6 00-6 50 6 00-6 40 5 25-5 75 4 56-5 00 5 75-6 25	5 00-5 75 8 50-10 00 7 00-8 50 5 00-9 50 6 55-8 00 8 50-9 25	4 00-5 00 6 75-7 00 6 00-6 75 5 00-6 00 5 00-5 75 4 50-5 00 6 50-7 60	6 00-6-75 -9 00-12-50 6 50-9-50 6 25-7-35 7 50-9-00 6 00-6-00	6.50-6.50 6.00-6.50 7.00-6.00
Fair to good stocker steem Best milkers and springers (mach) Fair milkers and springers (mach) Hogs	\$75-\$100	5.00-6.25 \$65-\$10 \$45-\$55	7.00-6.25 \$90-\$120 \$60-\$50	805-8100 870-875	20.00	7.00-8.00 \$75-\$100 \$10-\$75
Choice hogs, fed and watered Light hogs Heavy sown Stage	\$16 00 12 00-13 50 10 00-11 00 6 00-10 00	811 55 11 50-11 55 8.00 6.00-6.25	17.00-17.10	#16.25	15 40-16 50 15 26-15 75	15.40-16.00 12.50 8.00-8.25
		CARLO DE CONTROL DE CO				
Sheep and Lainbe Choice sheep Seet killing sheep	10 00-12 00 7 50-10 00	6.75-7.50	10 00-14 00 8 60-11 00	9 50-13 00 9 50-10 00	10 00-14 35 n 75-11 50	7.50-10.00
Choice sheep	7.50-10.00	8.00-0.00 6.75-7.50	10 00-16 00 8 50-11 00 Turanto July 19	12 50-13 00 9 50-10 00 Calgary Aug. 4	10 00-14 35 n. 75-11 50 Regina July 14	10- 75-14-00 7-50-10-00 Saskalaea
Choice sheep feet killing sheep	7 50-10 00 Wins Aug. 13	6.75-7.50	8.50-11.00 Toresto	9 50-10 00 Calgary	8.75-11 50 Regina	7.50-10.00
Choice sheep	7 50-10 00 Wins Aug. 13	6.75-7.50 Year ago	Tucunto July 19	Calgary Aug. 4	Rogina July 14	Flankstoon
Choice sheep Heat killing sheep COUNTRY PRODUCE f Butter (per lb.) No. 1 dairy Eggs (per don.) New laid Polatone In sacks, per bushel (new)	7 50-10 00 Wins Aug. 13 36g 36s 1.50	6.75-7.56 Year ago 210-23c	8 50-11 00 Toronto July 19 250-30e	9 50-10 00 Calgary Aug. 4	Rogina July 14	Saskaloon
Choice sheep Heet killing sheep COUNTRY PRODUCE Buttee (per lh.) No. 1 dairy No. 1 dairy Now laid Petatone In sacks, per bushel (new) MER and Crosses Great on Butter-making	7 50-10 00 Wina Aug. 13 34g. 26e 1.50 42e	6.75-7.56 Vess ago 210-23c 190-22c	5 50-11 00 Turanta July 19 250-30a 250-36a	9 50-10 00 Calgary Aug. 4 31e-33e 33e	8 75-11 50 Regine July 14 26s-27c 25s	Saskatoon
Choice sheep Heet killing sheep COUNTRY PRODUCE Butter (per Sh.) No. 1 dairy Eggs (per den.) New laid Putatone In sacks, per bushel (new) Milk and Cream Sweet cream (per Sh. Sat) Cream for butter-making (per Sh. butter-making (per Sh. butter-fail)	7 50-10 00 Wine Aug. 13 34g. 36e 1.50	6.76-7.50 Year ago 210-23e 190-22e 81 25	8.50-11.00 Tecesia July 19 25e-30e 31e-31e 84.00	0 50-10 00 Calgary Aug. 4 31e-33e 33e 41 50	8.75-11 50 Hagina July 14 26s-27c 25s 90s-41 90	
Choice sheep Heet killing sheep COUNTRY PRODUCE Buttee (per lh.) No. 1 dairy No. 1 dairy Now laid Petatone In sacks, per bushel (new) MER and Crosses Great on Butter-making	7 50-10 00 Wina Aug. 13 34g. 26e 1.50 42e	6.75-7.50 Year ago 210-220 100-220 81 25 25e	8.50-11.00 Tuessin July 19 26e-30e 31e-36e 84.00	0 50-10 00 Calgary Aug. 4 31e-33e 33e 41 50	8.75-11 50 Hagina July 14 26s-27c 25s 90s-41 90	7.00-10.00

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Ele- vator	Grain		Ship'd dur-	
Calg- ary	Wheat Outa Barley Flax	1,020.00	13,852.00 8,159.00 1.00 31.00	16,295.00 3,371.00 1,305.00 516.00
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1 hard 1 Nor 2 Nor 3 Nor No. 4 Others	Thin Y			Year 43,376,50 5,060,067,00 1,688,054,30 1,465,943,20 688,800,50 2,278,704,20
This t	reck 3,	698,069 30 580,058 40	This week	11,225,176.50 10,373,164.50
Decre			Increase	852,012 00
3 C.W 3 C.W Ex. 11 Others	4	15,617 02 420,478 20 370,365 02 781,508 17 469,790 16		113,567 11 3,857,406 03 1,452,804 20 171,484 07 1,367,157 11
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This week 333,440 42 This week 640,395 11 [ast week 301,969 42 Last week 620,604 05 3,891,981 00 715,943 27 231,852 19

Flat	1,41	14 16 .	12.014 09
Week ending A	AN VENERA	E SUPPL	•
Nt. William and P.		Oata	Barley.
Ft. William and P. Arthur Ter. East. Can. Ter.	3,60%,000 4,114,510	4,057,763 7,474,144	333,440 - 234,615
Total In American Ter	7,612,579 1,398,000	11,531,907	568,255 245,000
Total this week Total fast week Total fast year	9.210,579 10.411,402 20,756,777	12.936,997 14,827,231 12,913,522	953,255 987,87% 1,839,7%3

The Livestock Markets

CHICAGO

Chicago, August 9.—A very large supply of gram cattle are leaving this market constantly now. Gramers are dull, but finished grain stuff in the highest in the history of the market. The supply of cattle in Western markets was cut by 40.050 head in the first two days of has week. Quality and condition are the pourest of the sensen, ment of the corn fed cattle having siready have marketely. \$8.50 to \$2.5 to \$21.09 most of the leaving and \$9.25 to \$2.5 to \$2.50 to \$1.00 he gram cattle, and \$9.25 to \$2.5 to \$2.50 he most of the 1100 he gram cattle, and \$9.25 to \$2.5 to \$2.50 he week from Inhota, weighing about 1000 lin. were sold \$7.5 to \$5.5 to \$5.5 hall week. Most of the backles cove off gram are going at \$6.75 to \$2.50 to \$2.75 taking most of the good ones. The "Ext-no-Veal" campaign has played havor with the dremed veal trade. Stock and feed cattle are dull, owing to fry weather and harvest time business of the farmers.

Most of the good, hogs sold early this week at \$10.00 to \$10.0. Since the low spot in July, values have dreamed \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hundred, and it looks as though the present basis would held. \$17.00 in September is looked for.

Lambs have dreaged \$1.60 to \$1.25 per hundred, and it looks as though the present basis would held. \$17.00 in September is looked for.

Lambs have dreaged \$1.60 to \$1.25 per hundred, and it looks as though the present basis would held. \$17.00 in September is looked for.

Lambs have dreaged \$1.60 to the partment of Agriculton. Washington, when it is interesting to nook that increasey Houston, of the Department of Agriculton. Washington, when it is interesting to nook that decreased market "Ext-or-Lamb" agitation. It is interesting to most that the prevailing, contour of marketing lambs at sughts of \$15 to \$6 flee in the fresh mass in examination of the department has seened on statement with would have the department of the militime of the flee in the interesting lambs at sughts of \$15 to \$6 flee in the fresh mass in outsign down to the department of the flee in

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WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the primarkets on Thursday, August	ncipal western
Cash Grain Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat \$2 40 2 Nor. wheat 2 40	2 95-3 95
2 Nor. wheat 2 40 No. 3 wheat 2 37	2 85- 3 00
3 white cate 68 Barley 1 13-1 24 Flax, No. 1 3 344	1.16- 1.43
Flax, No. 1 3.344	3.40- 3.47
Ort. wheat 2.15	Sept 3.30 Oct 3.30

THE WOOL MARKET
The Alberta Sheep Breeders' Asso lgary sold on August 8 to P. V. Lewis, Kushland & Co., wool dealers, 181, at an average price of 60 cents, 18, gives the amount of different grade

Tibe or	aidim		200		15,630	Ibe.	50	centa
ne m	edius	ii eos	nbing	300	49,940		64	A 100
Mediu	m enn	nhiha	\$ 18 M		41,510	0.000	624	EUMS:
AW ID	edjun	a che	ubing	200	9,596		50	100000
line ch	uthin	100	***		17,193		54	-
Mediga	n elot	thing			7,922	M	54	
COLUMN					9.844	**	56	-
Lejevts					9.911	M	42	-
dobale						- Mill	100	- 66
Caraks						-	- 75	11.00
9.00					9.434	-	- 22	-
alleria.			****		- 122		- 22	100

· Country Produce

Note—Plices quoted are (a.b. Winnipeg,
The prices on practically all produce are his
in Winnipeg this week. No. 1 dairy butter is
two contis to 3s, while the scarciny of good new
ages has forced up the price of these five or
They are now quoted at 3s. New potators
\$1.50 per bushel, but it seems likely they will a
connecterable drup before another week. Or
wwent is up two cents and over one cent pe
hutter fat. The hay marked is alreany. Fount
company in more plentiful. Young chickens

		RENCE	BED (CHOSE		
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Our Ottawa Letter

Conscription Bill in the Senate - The C.N.R. Hughes Charges Overseas Extravagance By The Guide's Special Correspondent

regressiva. July 9. While parliament has this week in a sense been marking time, pending the return of western members from the Winnipeg contain tion, there have been some interesting that has been made with the business before the house. The railway legislation has been advanced a stage as had also other government legislation. On the senate side of parliament most of the week was spent on the details of the minimary nervice hill, which at the time of writing has been practically disposed. discussions and likewise some interesting has been made with the business before the house. The railway legislation has been privanced a stage, as had also other government legislation. On the senate side of parliament most of the week was spent on the details of the military service hill, which at the time of writing has been practically disposed of Numerous amendments, mostly of a minor character, were heard in the upper house and rejected a varying majorities. An amendment poved by the government after nome lineussion provides that prosecutions under the act shall not be proceeded with except with the consent of the Mainter of Justice. This is to meet the charge made by opposition members on both sides of the house that the act would be used to intimidate, the opposition during the course of the general election.

The descratches from Winnipeg were

during the course of the general election.

The despatches from Winnipeg were eagerly read during the week. The story as it was unfolded from day to day was received with mixed feelings. Conservatives who had been led to hope that the Western Liberals would repudiate Sir Wilfrid Laurier and declare in favor of supporting a union government with Sir Robert Borden at the head were disappointed. Liberals who feared that this might happen were pleased with what happened. The result of the deliberations at Winnipeg confirm the opinion which has been field by many here that a condition made, up of the existing party elementa is impossible this side of an election, and that a context is necessary to clear the atmosphere. Observer, writing in the Ottawa Morning Citizen today, tells Sir Robert Borden that he could not explicit. Western Liberals to act differently than they here in view of his determination to keep "the other Robert" (Mr. Rogers) in the cabinet. "Observer" says that the Prime Minister must jettison the Minister of Public Works before he can hope to carry out successfully the hope expressed by him to the Ontario win the war delegation to form a union-government inclusive of all parties as well as repre-

him to the Ontario win the war delega-tion—to form a union-government in-clusive of all parties as well as repre-sentatives of agriculture and labor.

An interesting development of the week has been the decision of the Food Controller, Hon. W. J. Hanna, to pro-hibit the use of beef, bacon, etc., in-public cating places on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week, and to stop the conversion of wheat into spirits ex-cept such as are used in connection with the making of munitions. Sub-stitutes for white bread must also be-served, it is hoped in this way to ma-terially lessen the consumption of meats and flour, Markenzie and Mann Lauded

Mackenzie and Mann Lauded

Much diversity of opinion was expressed when the resolution praviding
for the purchase of the sixty millions
of CNR stock but now owned by
the government was under consideration at the Wednesday sitting of the
house. F. R. Carvell, who is most respecta is one of the most radical from
here of the house, does not believe in
government ownership of railways. He
stated that he was absolutely opposed
to government ownership and each he
preferred to extend faither financial
aid to the CNR, taking stock as security. He objected to the goverfilment
going so far as proposed alonglybbelling
of government ownership.

Expropriation of CNR Advocated

of government ownership.

Expropriation of C.N.R. Advocated

Mr. German of Welland and Hon.

William Fuguley advocated expropriation of the C.N.R. Bines. Mr. German
wanted to see the government take
over the whole arrives and pay what
it was worth. Such a course would be
preferable, he wand, to buying stock eferable, he wand, to buying stock fich the Drayton-Assourth report had clared to be of no value. Mr. German serfed that Sir Thomas White and un. Robert Rogers have been closely

embracing the R.R., N.T.R., C.S.R. and Hudson Bay railway, putting all under one management.

E. M. Macdonald said that the government was going to saddle the country with further liabilities amounting to six hundred million dollars. The whole thing, in his opinion, was a hybrid arrangement by which the government was to own the road, assume its liabilities and leave Mackenzie and Mann to continue its management.

Sir Thomas White warmly asserted that there was nothing whatever in this statement. The government, he said, would take full responsibility for the operation of the C.N.R. lines. There were a number of excellent C.N.R. officials, however, whose services would be utilized in this connection.

Reflying to the criticisms advanced by Mr. Carvell, the minister of finance said: "We believe the time has come when the government must lay down the strike that if it to finance the

by Mr. Carvell, the minister of finance said:

"We believe the time has come when the government must lay down the principle that if it is to finance the railways the people must own them. That is the step the people demand if these roads are to be kept by them as running concerns." Bir Thomas also stated that the real position with regard to the C.N.R. was that all the provinces were so involved that default could not be allowed. No one vould yet say how these systems would be operated but he absolutely agreed to the principle that they must be kept free from political incluence. Nor Thomas stated that the C.N.R. had made no formal written request for assistance but that officials of the company had produced figures showing that pany had produced figures showing that a minimum of twenty million dollars would be required to keep the company

Geo. 4. Graham objected to Hon arbitration as implying that there was a value in the stock. "Let the government put the amount in their legislation and then let us fight it out," he

New Appointments

New Appointments

There was a warm debate at the Tue-day sitting of the house over the resolutions authorizing the appointment of Sir George Perley as overseas minister of militin at \$7,000 per annum, of a parliamentary secretary of external affairs and a parliamentary secretary for the militin department at \$5,000 each; These two positions have been filled by Col. Hugh Clark, member for North Brace and F. B. McCurdy, member for Queens Shelburne, respectively and the resolution provided that the salaries should be retreactive from the dates of the appointments. Sir Robert Borden stated that although the salaries were being provided Sir George Perley and F. B. McCurdy did not propose to draw theirs. Hos. Rodolphe Lemieux objected to the appointment of millionaires to so many positions. The government, he hinted, intended to bring the Dominion under the control of a group of millionaires. Sir Sam Hughes, ex minister of militia was understood to support this viewpoint. He declared that if such positions were needed they should draw their salaries and do what they like with them afterwards.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier questioned the

eards, Nir Wilfrid Laurier questioned the Sir Wilfrid Laurier questioned the wisdom of having an overseas minister of orditia. He thought it would be far better to have an official in England directly responsible to the minister of militia, who was responsible to parliament. Sir Robert Borden defending the appointments said that in England some of the hig departments had been divided. The operation of military affairs under the two ministers he described as being "quite harmonieus." Sir Sam Hughes then took a hand in the discussion remarking that "He felt sorry for the humiliating position occupied by the minister of militia." He freely criticized Sir George Perley's

Extravagance Overseas

decipied by the minister of ministra. He freely criticized Sir George Perley's administration of affairs overseas, charging extravagance. Where formerly 50 men had been sufficient for administrative purposes the present overseas minister pow has a staff of over 1,000 men occupying six buildings, he declared.

Mr. Lemieux strongly objected to "London control" of Canadian affairs. He did not want the time to come when Canadian ministers would sit in London instead of at Ottawa. Mr. Morphy, Conservative member for North Perth, also objected to positions going to men in the millionaire class who could afford to take them without drawing their salaries. He thought that in a democracy like Canada positions should not ocracy like Canada positions should not be created which could be taken only by men of great wealth.

Ontario's Organized Progress from Page 31

Tuesday night's meeting was at Thames-ford, 13 miles out of London. Here up-wards of 300 men were present. Many drove in from a distance and no less than six clubs were represented. The ensix clubs were represented. The en-thusiasm of the visitors from the different clubs in the district prolonged the meeting until after midnight.

clubs in the district prolonged the meeting until after midnight.

Down in Oxford County

The next night found us at Springford, in the southern part of the County of Oxford, where upwards of 100 attended This part of Ontario is the home of the Holsteins, and noted for its fruit production. Darying is the chief industry, and notwiths anding the excessive prices the dairymen have to pay for feed, the present high price of milk makes the business profitable. Lack of labor, is, however, making the work a burden on all the members of the farmers' family. Mr. Freel, secretary of the Thamesford Club, and who entertained us the night of the Thamesford meeting, works a 120 acre farm, keeps a dairy herd, which on account of lags of labor he has reduced to ten cows, attends to all the duties of the farm, as well as the milking of the cows himself, his wife and his children, (two boys and a girl, all under thirteen years of age) and sends his milk to a condenser.

Mr. Waring, who entertained us at

ctwo boys and a girl, all under thirteen years of age) and sends his milk to a condenser.

Mr. Waring, who entertained us all Springfield, works a 225 acre farm, milks 6 cows. Himself, his wife and son, nineteen years of age, and a nephew thirteen years of age, and a nephew thirteen years of age, do all the work! They cannot get a man. Mr. Waring uses a milking machine, lights his house and barn, and operates his milking machine and all his dairying machinery with hydro-electric power. Lack of labor compelled him to purchase a gasoline edigate last summer with which he does his plowing. He also uses the engine for seeding, cultivating and harrowing his land. Ningara power is largely used by the farmers in this district as substitute for manual labor. The use of electric light in the homes and barns is a great convenience and saver of labor. If city enthusiasts for increased production on mixed farming could see the pressure under which the farmer and his family are to maintain the present output, they would be more considerate. But they do not seem able to understand.

The concluding meeting of the series and the most successful was held in Newmarket in York County, on the evening of Saturday, June 2. This was a union meeting between the Workers' Union of Newmirket and the Farmer's Club, and was attended by upwards of 600. In addition to Mr. Morrison and myself, Mr. E. C. Drury, Director of The United Farmery of Ontario, and Hon. Mr. Davis addressed the meeting. There is an inclination on the part of the Workers' Union, of Newmarket and the Farmers Club to coaperate in the matter of purchasing supplies.

Club Development in Ontario.

Club Development in Ontario

As an indication of the development of the Farmers Club movement in Ontario, I was given the following list of clubs that have been organized if the Newmarket district since the new year Queensville with 200 members Newmarket 175

Richmond Hill 100 100 with 200 members 175 100 ** 100 **

Mt. Albert... with 200 members
Pine Orchard "100 "
Vendorf "33 "

Pine Orchard "100 "
Vendorf "33 "
Maples "75 "
Woodbridge "100 "
All these clubs are in close proximity to one another. Mr Morrison informs me that they have 280 clubs in 43 Counties of Ontario with a total membership of upwards of 10,000. An outstanding feature of their activities is the purchasing of supplies co-operatively, some of the clubs going into this feature with much energy. The club at Thamesford had distributed among its members over \$40,000 worth of supplies since it was organized fourteen months ago, and clubs handling from \$10,000, \$15,000 to \$20,000 worth are common. This, of course, is largely confined to feed stuffs and other goods that admit of bulk handling.

A marked feature of the outs is the changed attitude towards the importance of farmers making a study of their economic needs. The fetish that it is no part of the farmers business to study questions affecting public affairs, is being largely discounted. The teaching of the clubs of Ontario, the same as the Grain Growers Associations of the prairies, is that the time has arrived for farmers to take their proper place in the public besiness of the farmer is not confined to production, but involves the marketing of his products, and the purchasing of his supplies as well, and that the time has arrived for the farmer to attend to all his business. Considering that unusually had weather prevailed during nearly all the time I was on this trip, the evidence of growing organized interest in rural Ontario was very satisfactory indeed."

Mr. Morrison's Letter.

Mr. Morrison's Letter-

Since the above was written a letter on the work has been received from J. J. Morrison, part of which is as follows; "Ontario farmers at first slow to move are now making substantial progress in organization. Forty-five counties have now in some part of them United Farmers Organizations. Three hundred of those U.F.O. clubs with 10,000 members mark the progress of three years work. Out of them will come young men of vision and strength who will enthuse the rural mind with class consciousness, self respect and unity of purpose. Already may be seen the development of intelligent thought untramelled by prejudice or partisan bias.

and strength who will enthuse the rural mind with class consciousness, self respect and unity of purpose. Already may be seen the development of intelligent thought untramelled by prejudice or fartisan bias.

"Last year a series of local conventions were held at 10 places where interest was most strongly developed for the purpose of discussing problems affecting agriculture at a time when the rural mind was not disturbed or biased by elections or issues that inflame or warp calm consideration and common sense. Marked interest was everywhere evident, eagerness to hear of Western doings at first hand gave rest to all these meetings.

Many renders of The Guide will doubtless be interested in the places at which Mr. Kennedy spoke this year. Westfrom Toronto to Burlington, Halton County, Brantford and Eurford in Brant County, Brantford and Eurford in Brant County, Brantford and Eurford in Brant County, Exeter, Scaforth, Gorrie, Huron County, Exeter, Scaforth, Gorrie, Huron County, Exeter, Scaforth, Gorrie, Huron County, Listowel, Perth County, Varney and Dromore, Grey County, Markham Usbraige, North Mara, Ontario County, Orillia, Simcoo County, Peterboro, Peterboro County, Glennevis and Bairiville, Glengarry, Spencerville, Grenville County, Korah, Goulais Bay and Sault Ste. Marke, Algoma.

"Those who fear a division of our Dominion into halves by conflicting interests between East and West would change their mind if they witnessed the unaminity of opinion that greeted Mr. Kennedy in his survey of rural conditions and the needed remedy. That no cleavage exists in the minds of farmers was very evident and no better way can be devised to unify and consolidate Eastern and Western purpose than by these meetings.

"To the end I would solicit the coperation of Western Grain Growers intending to come East this winter to hodily The Guide or the writer, so that arrangements may be made for addressing meetings in the locality in which they intendite use.

Mr. Morrison's address is J. J. Morrison, Secretary, the United Farmers

Mr. Morrison's address is J. J. Morrison, Secretary, the United Farmers of Ontario, 2 Francis St., Toronto.

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J. Morri-

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