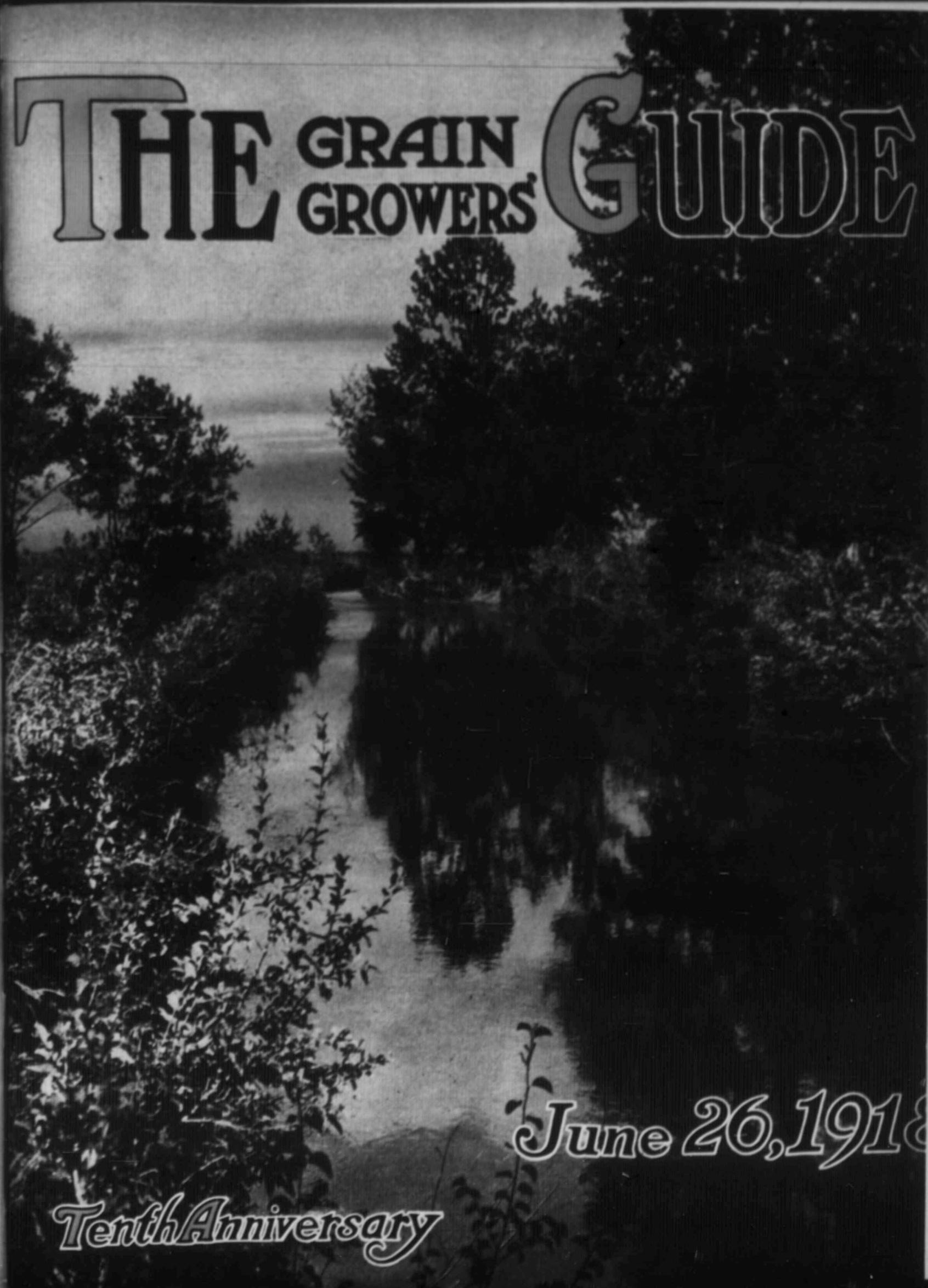


THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE



June 26, 1918

Tenth Anniversary

MICHELIN

Twelve Tire Tests No. 8

This series of twelve tire tests is designed to take the uncertainty out of tire-buying by helping the motorist to determine beforehand what mileage he may expect from the various tires he is considering. The next advertisement in this series will appear in a coming issue of "The Grain Growers' Guide".

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Figures recently compiled show that the cost of doing business in the branches of a number of important tire manufacturers varies all the way from 1% to 15% of the gross business done.

This difference must be reflected in the selling price. Hence it is important for you to look into the manner in which different tire organizations are conducted.

Michelin users have sometimes wondered how it can be possible to sell Michelins at such low prices in view of the unsurpassed quality which is built into these tires.

The answer lies in the Michelin watchword: "Economical Efficiency". Ever since Michelin invented the pneumatic automobile tire 23 years ago, Michelin engineers and efficiency experts have studied means of produc-

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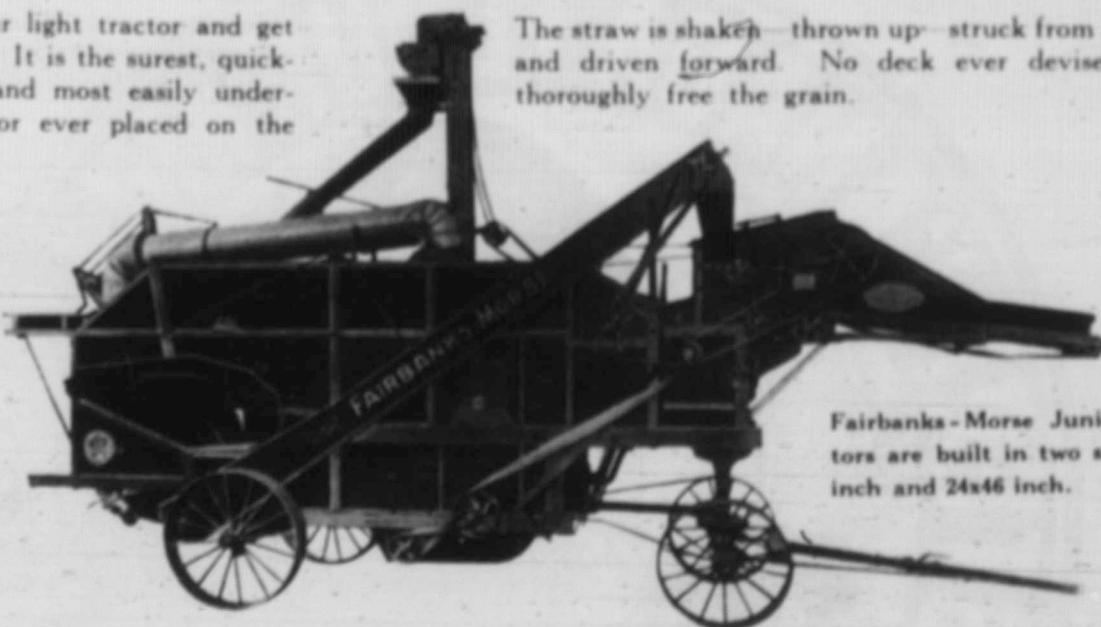
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SOLD BY LEADING TIRE DEALERS IN ALL PARTS OF CANADA

This Sturdy Separator is a Real Grain Saver

Belt it to your light tractor and get all your crop. It is the surest, quickest, cleanest and most easily understood Separator ever placed on the market.

There's a Fairbanks-Morse Separator just suited for your light tractor, built in a complete range of sizes.



The straw is shaken—thrown up—struck from beneath—and driven forward. No deck ever devised can so thoroughly free the grain.

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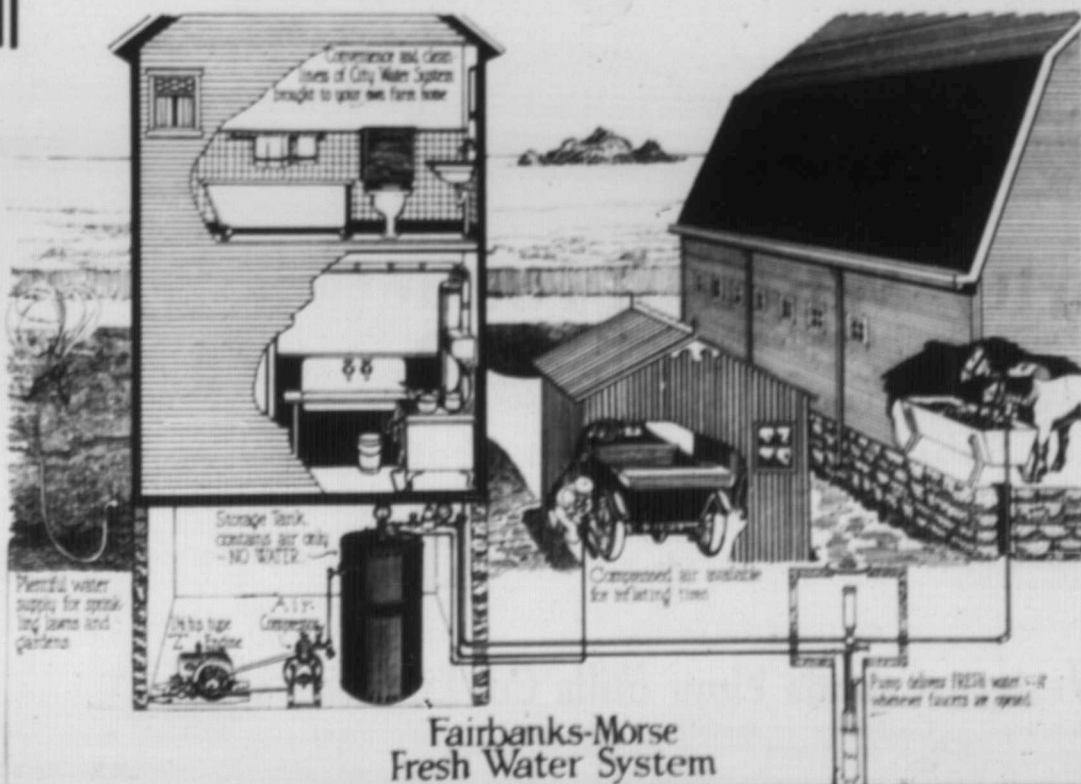
Fresh Running Water for your Farm

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The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. Limited
Saskatoon WINNIPEG Calgary

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STANDARD



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- Purity Flour Government Standard -
- Graham Flour - - - - -
- Whole Wheat Flour - - - - -

3

Purity Substitutes for Wheat Products

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5

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Guaranteed to make a perfect Separation of Wild Oats from Wheat, Barley and Rye.



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Emerson Manufacturing Co. Limited
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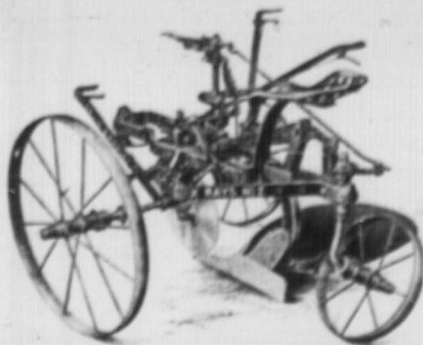
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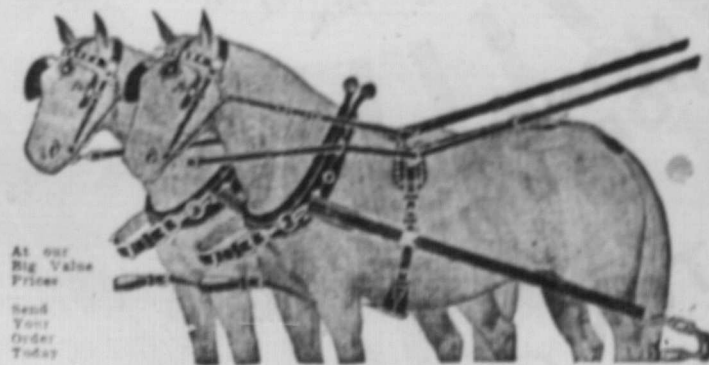
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A COLORED NOTICE

A colored notice in this issue of The Guide shows that your renewal is due. The editors hope that you have enjoyed reading The Guide and that you will send \$1.50 for your renewal at once. A blank coupon and addressed envelope are enclosed for your convenience. Several weeks' notice is given so that subscribers will have time to send in their renewals, thus not missing any issues. Back numbers of The Guide cannot be supplied. When requesting a change of address, subscribers should give the old as well as the new P.O. address. The yellow address label on The Guide shows to what time your subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued. Remittances should be made direct to The Guide, either by registered letter, postal bank, or express money order.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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

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



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

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager
Associate Editors: **E. D. COLQUHOUN, NORMAN F. LAMBERT, ALEX. STEWART and MARY F. McCALLUM.**

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WINNIPEG REGINA CALGARY



The Tenth Anniversary number of The Grain Growers' Guide will come to most of our readers as a pleasant surprise. We have not heralded its coming with a blast of trumpets, but for several weeks have been busy endeavoring to make it the biggest, best illustrated and most valuable special number of The Guide ever issued. We are willing to leave the results to the judgment of our readers. The reading matter has been compiled with great care. It covers every phase of the great farmers' movement in the west from the time of its inception down to the present. It deals fully with such subjects as the growth of The Guide, the development of the associations, the progress of the great farmers' trading companies, the spread of the movement to other provinces, the achievements of the organized farmers, the organization of the farm women, the political development of the West, and many other questions of kindred interest. The wealth of information given on every phase of the farmers' movement will, we hope, prove to be infinitely valuable to the thousands of farmers to whom The Guide pays its regular weekly visit. It will refresh their memories as to the progress their own great organizations have made and the reforms they number to good advantage. It would after it has been read wouldn't it be a good idea to place the issue carefully away for future reference? Sometime you may be asked to prepare an address for a meeting of your local, or to take part in a debate in which you could utilize the information in this number to good advantage. It would come in handy to have the Tenth Anniversary number where you could place your hand on it.

There are several other features in this issue which will be read with interest. In "A Practical Parliament"

our Ottawa correspondent sums up the work of the first session called by the Unionist government. The sketch of the career of David Lloyd George gives an intimate insight into the character of the fery little Welshman. "The World's Wool Situation" was written specially for The Guide by S. Banks Hollings, a leading British authority on the textile trade. There are also several articles on subjects relating to western agriculture, besides most of the departments that appear regularly. Owing to the amount of space devoted to organization work the provincial pages and the regular Women's Section have been omitted this week.

One of the features of this issue is the large number of portraits of leaders in the farmers' movement which it contains. Most of their faces are familiar to thousands of the rank and file of the West. Some of these men, grown old in the service, are not now so active as they were in the hard fighting days when the organizations were young. But they are young in spirit. They are still keenly interested in the progress of the movement and watch its success with silent satisfaction. Most of the men are still, however, in the prime of their lives. Amongst these are the men who are taking a leading part in the newer provincial organizations. The portraits of some of the women who have done such splendid pioneering work in their organizations are also published. While this issue was in course of preparation The United Farm Women of Ontario was organized. It was not possible to get the photographs of the new officers in time to have them included. This, however, is but another sign of how rapidly the work of organization is spreading throughout the Dominion.

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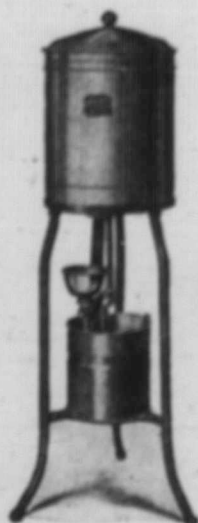
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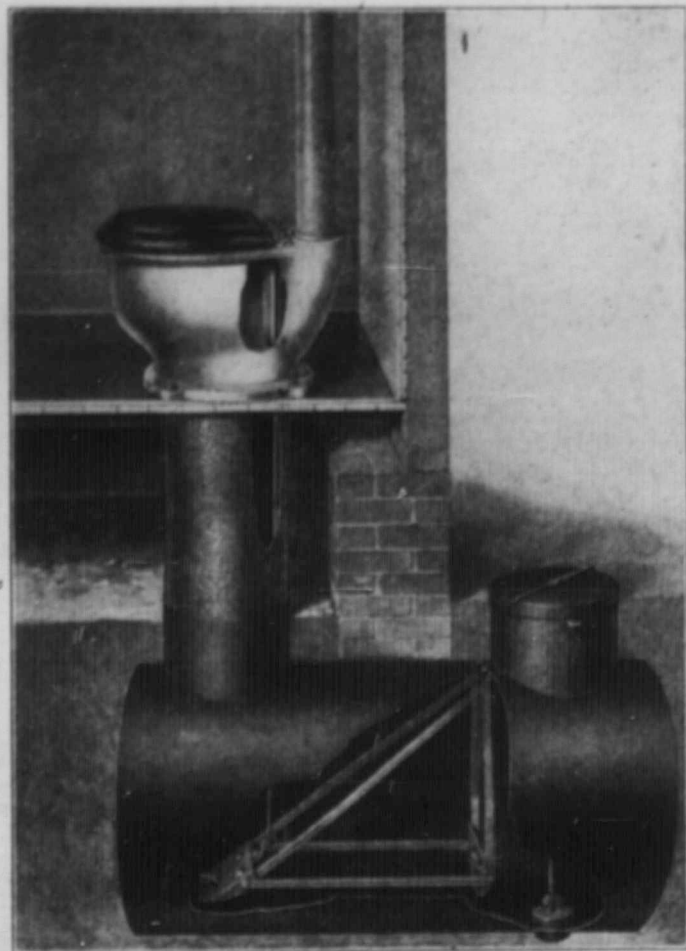


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REGINA, Sask.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, June 26, 1918

Through The Guide Window

This month The Guide reaches the ripe age of ten years, and in celebration of the occasion we are publishing this anniversary number. It happens to be the largest issue ever turned off our presses and we have devoted it entirely to historical articles on the Grain Growers' Movement in general. We hope it will meet with the approval of the 40,000 readers to whom it will be sent, and that it will furnish them with information and inspiration to bear fruit in even greater achievements.

Annual events naturally give rise to reminiscences. For ten short, but strenuous years The Guide has chronicled the news and views of the Grain Growers' Movement and assisted to the best of its ability in making that movement what it is today. Ten years ago the Grain Growers' associations in the prairie provinces were just beginning to realize their own influence. Of the present great commercial organizations which the organized farmers have developed, none was in existence ten years ago save the grain commission business which was conducted by The Grain Growers' Grain Company. In this brief period the Grain Growers' associations have increased their membership to nearly 70,000 members. Their educational program has been broadened to include practically all subjects which make for a better rural life. Their influence has profoundly affected for good the entire national fabric. On the statute books at Ottawa and in the three prairie provinces are many laws partially or completely moulded by the organized farmers. In tribute to the Grain Growers it must be said that their power and influence has never been used to take from any individual or class that to which they were justly entitled. "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none" is the motto which has been their guiding star.

In the ten years which we now survey the farmers' commercial organizations have spread out and covered the prairie provinces and reached out to the Pacific coast on one side and the Atlantic on the other. The magnitude of their transactions places them among the largest commercial institutions in Canada. Like all commercial developments they have encountered great difficulties and no doubt have made errors. But errors have been corrected and obstacles surmounted and the watchword has been "forward." Men from the farm have been trained to conduct the huge commercial business which is linked up with the occupation of agriculture. In the language of the street, the farmers' organizations and their leaders have "made good." The little plant put into the soil only a few years ago has been carefully watched and cultivated. Today it is a full-grown tree and on its branches are fruits of the organized farmers' achievements. In its shade the farmers may review the record of their past and lay their plans for the future.

The U.F.A. Memorandum

President Wood of the United Farmers of Alberta, recently paid a visit to Ottawa, and delivered, in person, to Hon. T. A. Crear, minister of agriculture a memorandum prepared by the executive board of the U.F.A., and addressed to the Governor-General-in-Council, dealing with the amended Military Service Act. That memorandum, which was not published until Mr. Wood returned to the West last week, appears on another page of this week's issue. In re it, no

one can fail to be impressed with the very evident desire of the Alberta farmers to accept their full share of national responsibilities involved in the demands of the war. They ask no personal favors; their attitude is one of serious appreciation of the great cause to which all the resources of the country are committed. The seriousness of the situation in connection with the problem of food production in the West is simply, but forcefully intimated to the government. If the authorities at Ottawa were not fully aware of the agricultural conditions in the West prior to the amending of the Military Service Act, they certainly know the facts now, and the U.F.A. board takes the opportunity to advise the government of the inevitable result of "further measures," in undermining the productive power of the country.

From several sources in the East, and from the Saskatoon Star in the West, criticism of President Wood's recent deliverance to Ottawa has been made. There is the suggestion that those who have advised the government so frankly on this question, are weakening in the support that was so freely given at the election last December. Invariably almost, this criticism has been directed by sections of the press which have not yet learned to view national questions in the same independent spirit which has characterized the farmers' movement from its inception. Partisanship still raises its head quite frequently through the columns of those papers which were so keenly interested in the leadership of Sir Robert Borden before the present government was formed. Why so much fear for Union government? The organized farmers of the West are not under any illusions with regard to the leadership of Sir Robert Borden. They voted for Union government last December in spite of the present premier, not because of him. They took their stand as they did, submerging for the time being the thoughts of 1911, because they wanted to see Canada using every available energy in the efficient prosecution of the war. And that is precisely their position today.

The organized farmers of the West are not ignorant of the obvious desire of privileged interests at Ottawa and elsewhere in the East, as revealed in recent veiled attempts, to make them appear as having withdrawn their support from the present government through "disloyal" motives. The loyalty cry was used unjustly, but effectively, against the West a few years ago. It can never be employed again, even if its sponsors would like to do so when the opportune time comes. If the United Farmers of Alberta have presented existing conditions to the government frankly, they have done so truthfully as well, and, therefore, as befits a friend, not an enemy. Furthermore, The Guide expresses the hope that the government will give close and sympathetic attention to the case presented by the U.F.A., and decide upon it, not in the light of any particular class, but in the best and highest interests of humanity's cause in this war.

The Road Ahead

The record of achievements of the organized farmers as told in this issue of The Guide should make every Grain Grower feel proud. There is danger, however, that some of the organized farmers may feel that enough has been accomplished and it is now time to rest upon their oars. We must not allow such a dangerous policy to receive

even casual consideration. What has been done is only a small portion of what is yet to be done. The Grain Growers should determine that the record of the future shall be in keeping with that of the past. They should look upon it as the poet has said:—

"But grand as are these victories
Whose monuments we see,
They are but as the dawn
Which speak of noontide yet to be."

Many of our Grain Growers who were valiant in the early days of the struggle and who bore the burden in the heat of day, have grown weary and some have gone to their rest, but in their day they laid the foundation that has been built upon by others. The foundation is broad and substantial. Upon it there is room to erect a structure nobler than has yet been constructed in this young and growing country. The young men and young women must be trained in the organization, educated in its history and its program, and enthused with its ideals. There is today no organization in this broad Dominion which has a prouder record to its credit. No organization has a greater opportunity of serving this present generation and to aid in moulding the future nation that will populate the country. The responsibility resting upon the leaders is great. No one recognizes this more fully than the leaders themselves. They are men and women of wide experience who have given years of thought and study to the great problem which confronts this country. They should receive, as they have received in the past, the whole-hearted support of the great rank and file of the Grain Growers' army.

Like the great army of Canadian boys who are giving their lives in France and Flanders for the safety of their loved ones at home, the future depends not only upon good leaders but upon the loyal support and faithful service of the private soldiers. We have the leaders in the farmers' organization and we have an ever-growing army of members. Let us increase that membership until it includes all the adult members of the farm population of the prairie provinces. As the strength of the Grain Growers' organization increases, so will there be a growth in the spirit of responsibility which devolves upon the organization. This country can be made one of the finest upon which the sun has ever shone. To make a country what it should be, and what it can be, will be the task to which the organized grain growers, men and women, must give themselves in the generation now before us. As the organization marches forward, keeping its eye on the future and being guided by the past, it might well bear in mind the words of the old philosopher: "May we have the wit to discover what is true and the fortitude to practise what is good."

"Severance of Empire Ties"

A phase of the recent address of S. R. Parsons before the Annual Convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, which was not included in the daily press reports, and which, therefore, escaped attention in our editorial comment of last week, has since come to our notice, and demands thorough criticism. Mr. Parsons in his defence of the protectionist system for Canada pretty nearly approached the flag-waving performance which nauseated the people of Western Canada and a large section of the

East as well, in 1911. This is what he said in part:—

We are told that especially in the West, peopled so largely with American citizens of an excellent class, there is more or less of a demand for reciprocity, if not a closer connection, with the United States, which, perhaps, is quite natural, particularly among the class referred to. While as Canadians we value more than ever our friendship with the great nation to the south of us, yet we believe we have an important part to play as an integral portion of the great British Empire and in working out our own future.

Then quoting a letter which 'ex-President Taft is said to have written to Colonel Roosevelt, expressing the thought that the arguments advanced against reciprocity in Canada were good ones, Mr. Parsons continues:—

It would thus appear that our shrewd friends in the United States saw in the proposition that some of our Canadian politicians and others were blind to. The war-time measures of reciprocity that have been credited are hardly a valid argument for their operation in normal times from a national standpoint. Surely we would not be foolish enough now to want to place our country and our national existence in the condition so well described by Mr. Taft, nor are we ready to believe that our destiny lies in a severance of Empire ties.

At a time when every statesman of any account in the British Empire, and especially may the names of Honorable Arthur Balfour and Lord Reading be mentioned, are urging both by action and word of mouth the closest kind of relationship with the United States, the sentiments expressed by Mr. Parsons might be regarded as reprehensible if they were not obviously so unpopular and untimely. Such expressions as the foregoing afford still further evidence in favor of a conference between the manufacturers and the grain growers. Mr. Parsons and his friends are badly in need of a visit to the West where they may learn lessons of real patriotism, expurgated of all flag waving.

Women and the New Era

"It is for us to make a new order so that the graves of our dead may be the symbols of a happier dawn for mankind." This great thought of a new responsibility for women-kind was expressed last week at Brantford, Ontario, by Mrs. F. H. Torrington, before the convention of the National Council of Women, a splendid report of which appears on page 29 of this issue of The Guide. One of the most important political results of the deep-moving trend towards a finer type of democratic society throughout the world arising out of the war, will be the establishment of woman in a new sphere of national and international influence. The acquisition of the vote and the official recognition of woman as an equal political factor with man have given such words as those uttered by Mrs. Torrington, in Brantford, and before that by Mrs. Nellie McClung, in her latest book, "The Next of Kin," a new note of authority in Canada. The women of Australia and New Zealand and of the United States today enjoy a status practically the same as that of Canada. In England, too, attention to woman's claim, for the franchise can no longer be deferred or ignored. That this wave of social reform may spread to those countries which are now our enemies, is not too great a hope to be cherished and ultimately realized. Neither is it too high an ideal to be treasured, that "the happier dawn for mankind" may emerge from the present cataclysm, with the development of a new sisterhood among the nations of earth—one which forever will make such another war impossible.

Man's systems of government have failed utterly thus far in establishing peace and order and good will for this world. There is a great hope for an approach to the ideal social order in the added power which the

war has placed in the hands of women. Rights of life may some day triumph over the rights of property, under the nurturing and practical care of the more "universal mind" of womankind. In keeping with the high tone of the retiring president's words, it was most apt and right that the National Council of Women for Canada, last week, should have resisted the demand from a certain element of its membership, that the National Councils of enemy countries be repudiated. There is the International Council of Women, the Red Cross Society, the Y.M.C.A., the Y.W.C.A., the W.C.T.U., the International Council of Nurses, the International Suffrage Alliance, and the great International Labor Council, which, like mighty invisible links, are still holding the peoples of the world together through other agencies than military alliances. May they all survive the present conflict, and may the international affiliation of women, through their national councils, develop into such a cohesive political power that in very truth there shall come "a happier dawn for mankind."

These ten years in the life of The Guide contain much of the blood and sinew of the stalwart prairie pioneers who made the Grain Growers' Movement possible. The Guide pays homage to them today.

Premier Lloyd George, of Great Britain, a sketch of whose career appears in this issue of The Guide, also has a ten-year record. In 1908 he was returned to power on the strength of his program of social reform.

"When in doubt give liberal doses of Tariff Board." This seems to be the favorite prescription of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association for the body politic of Canada, when any portion of its anatomy becomes infected with the free trade germ.



AND IT'S STILL GROWING

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How the Grain Growers Grew

A Sketch of the Movement from the Time of Its Inception--By Norman Lambert

developed in response to their grain problems each year, because no bitter struggle for the prevailing order of things had taken place. The Dominion government was prepared to appoint an elevator commissioner to investigate the situation.

One of the findings of that commis-

for the farmers, adopting their grain, according to an equitable arrangement between the elevator and the farmer. Care was to be distributed with some regard for the principles of equality. But the railways at that time were in league with the elevator interests, and even after the passing of the Manitoba



The First Grain Growers' Delegates to Go to Ottawa.

The photograph which is reproduced herewith gives you a glimpse into the history of the grain growers' organization. It shows the first three growers' delegates to Ottawa in 1906. The delegates arrived in Ottawa and met the premier on May 5, 1906. The delegates consisted of the four men shown in the photograph. They were: D. W. McCreary, president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association; W. R. Motherwell, president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association; J. W. Littlejohn, executive officer of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association; and H. E. Hadden, vice president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association.

The delegates impressed upon the government the necessity for legislation amending several of the provisions of the Canada Grain Act, particularly they urged that the distribution of grain should be accorded to give farmers the right to get cars to turn with the elevator. The action was evolved the famous Manitoba Grain Act in 1909, the farmers were met with an entire disregard of their demands for cars and shipping facilities. There was a flat refusal to comply with that section of the act dealing with the question of cars—a point, by the way, on which the grain growers waged

and were their feet big right and one which is still regarded by the organized farmers of the West as amongst their most treasured possessions. When it was discovered by the farmers that the Grain Act, in some respects at least, was being treated like the new provincial "script of paper," they were aroused and disappointed. Not above all, indignant. They were without any means of marketing their grain except through the operations of capitalist companies, whose chief aim and purpose was to secure gains for the smallest amount of money that the farmers could be made to accept for it.

An Improbable Situation

The situation was intolerable. There were the days of 30 and 40 cent wheat and many a bitter story of hardship and trial may be heard today from many of the men who, now occupy managerial positions in the offices of the numerous associations and companies belonging to the Grain Growers' Movement. Mr. Motherwell, speaking of that year, in one occasion described conditions as follows:—

"The harvest of 1901 was very heavy, and as the result of a terrific traffic congestion all over the country, investigation meetings were held everywhere, both by business men in the towns and by the farmers. A deluge of resolutions and protests were showered upon the heads of railway and general officials. For two years or more previous to this I had been very much impressed with the necessity of a permanent organization amongst the farmers, to represent the special requirements of the grain growing interests of the country. All branches of agriculture had their distinctive organizations in our various provinces, such as the Livestock Associations, but in the West, or in any part of the Dominion, there was no distinct organized body of farmers to look after the grain interests, which after all were, and are still likely to be, of paramount importance in Saskatchewan.

"With the farmers rightfully indignant over their inability to dispose of the 1901 crop, the time seemed to be ripe for the commencement of a movement looking towards a permanent organization whose duty it would be to press persistently and incidentally for an improvement in marketing conditions, transportation, warehousing, and for the introduction of new or amended legislation from time to time as the rapidly changing character of the country tried to demand it. With this end in view I asked Peter Thurnam, a farmer neighbor at Abernethy and of the opposite political persuasion, to co-operate with me in calling together a number of farmers (Egan, Wolfenbary, Mitchell, Qu'Appelle and other points) to meet in Indian Head on the eighteenth of December. So eager and ready was public sentiment for the betterment of conditions that the meeting was unanimously in favor of a Territorial Grain Growers' Association, being organized, and having before it the objects I have indicated. It was decided that local organizations of farmers should be established throughout the country at all points where an interest could be stirred, and that these bodies should send delegates to a convention, where a central executive representing them all should be elected. A campaign to organize local associations was undertaken immediately and activity by voluntary workers, with the gratifying result that when the first Grain Growers' Convention was held at Indian Head two months later, no less than 36 towns were represented. I was honored in being elected the first president of the association, which was placed on a permanent basis at that first convention in Indian Head. Continued on Page 60

THE Grain Growers' Movement in Western Canada will be 17 years old on December 18 next. It had its beginning in the little town of Indian Head, Sask., on December 18, 1901, when a group of farmers from the Northwest Territories headed by W. R. Motherwell, now the Minister of Agriculture for the province of Saskatchewan, met in Indian Head to discuss ways and means of overcoming the abuses and hardships under which they were living, and working at that time. The operation of their meeting was a debate between the Premier of Manitoba, R. P. Roblin, and the leader of the government in the Northwest Territories, J. W. G. Haultain. A large gathering of farmers and townsmen from different parts of Manitoba and the district of Saskatchewan had assembled in the municipal hall in Indian Head to hear the debate, and to have something about an issue which at that time was agitating the minds of legislators both in Regina and Winnipeg. The speeches of the two debaters were undoubtedly interesting, but the consequence of that verbal contest are neither here nor there. Something else arose out of that gathering in Indian Head which was destined to have a greater effect upon the life of Western Canada than the arguments of the two gentlemen who there have been identified with highroads and relegated to places of peace and quiet far beyond the scene of political strife. After Mr. Roblin and Mr. Haultain had debated their subject until they had no more to say, the crowd broke up and went home—all except a handful of Saskatchewan farmers who remained quietly in one corner of the municipal hall with their chairs drawn together in the form of a little circle. That group of serious-faced men, hardened and determined by any accident, they had assembled as the result of a call which had gone forth over the whole countryside, numbering some of the most prominent settlers, to consider previous conditions which not only affected themselves, but every farmer between Winnipeg and the Rocky mountains. The man who had taken the initiative in organizing the little after-meeting at the conclusion of the Roblin-Haultain debate and who acted as chairman of the group, was W. R. Motherwell, of Abernethy, Sask., now the Minister of Agriculture for that province. When finally the little group of men drawn together at the back of the Indian Head town hall had stood up and pushed their chairs back, they had started an organization which was later to be known throughout Canada as the Grain Growers' Association.

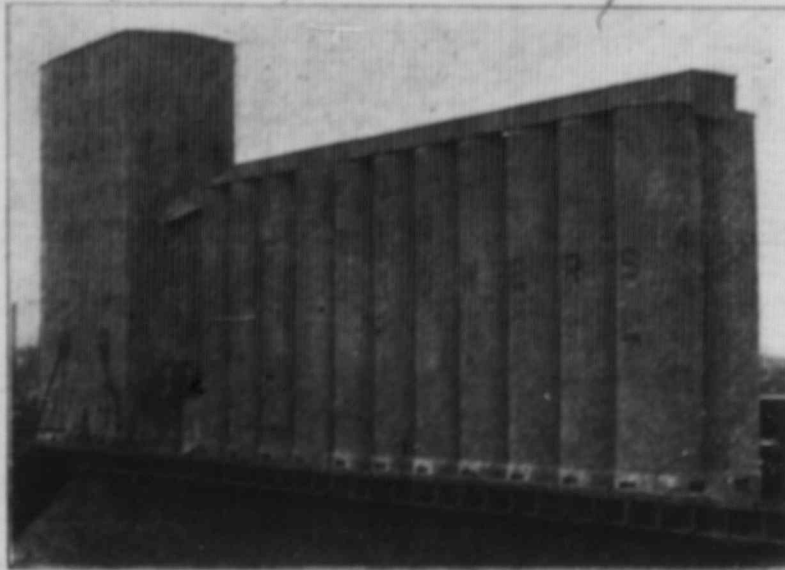
Organization

The conditions at the beginning of the present century which led to the rapid organization of Grain Growers' Associations throughout the West, were characteristic of the circumstances which have stimulated revolutionary movements all through history. For nearly 50 years prior to the meeting which was called at Indian Head by Mr. Motherwell, the farmers of the West had been growing more and more restless and dissatisfied with the conditions under which they were obliged to work. Between the early 80's and 1900 there were no regulations directing or controlling the grain trade. There was no licensing or bonding of grain buyers. Farmers had no rights in the matter of loading their grain upon the railway cars and those cars were not distributed fairly amongst the grain shippers as they are now. Practically the entire western crop in those days was forced through the elevators which, as a result, held a virtual monopoly of the grain business all the way across the plains. The agitation amongst the farmers who were so badly



Some of the Leading Figures in the Organized Farmers' Movement. Upper Row—The first presidents of the three provincial organizations: H. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, first president Saskatchewan G.G.A.; J. W. Littlejohn, first president Manitoba Grain Growers' Association; D. W. McCreary, first president Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. Lower Row—The first president of the U.F.A., H. W. Wood, of the U.F.A., and H. C. Hadden, M.P., of the Manitoba G.G.A.

Sixty Thousand Farmers in Business



Private Terminal Elevator of The United Grain Growers Limited at Fort William. Capacity, 400,000 Bushels. Thoroughly equipped for Drying and Cleaning.

A BIRD'S eye view of the great commercial organizations built up by the farmers in the prairie provinces in the last 12 years is convincing testimony of the power of farmers to stick together. It is a further demonstration of the fact that farmers realize that business can only continue successfully on the basis of service to its customers. In this short space of years there has been built up the United Grain Growers Limited, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. and the trading department of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association with over 60,000 farmer shareholders. Together, these three farmers' institutions are operating 606 country elevators, two large public terminals at Fort William and Port Arthur, two large private terminal elevators at the same points, and are marketing about one-third of the total grain crop of these three great grain producing provinces. In addition, the United Grain Growers are conducting a grain export business with headquarters at New York, which, prior to the war, was one of the largest grain export concerns on the continent of America, and is now in the service of the allied governments. Further than this, two of these farmers' organizations have taken up the distribution of farm machinery, lumber, flour, coal and numerous other commodities used on the farm and the volume of business in this line alone is now more than \$7,000,000 annually. Count in also a \$250,000 printing and publishing plant employing 153 people and publishing the most widely circulated farm paper in Canada, a large office building, hundreds of coal sheds and flour warehouses and several large machinery warehouses. Add to this 3,000 carloads of livestock annually, a large flour and feed department on the Pacific coast, an immense timber limit in northern British Columbia and a land company for selling and appraising farm lands, and one has a brief survey of the commercial activities of the organized farmers.

To carry on this great work, the farmer's companies have about 1,300 employees; the paid-up capital is now nearly \$3,000,000 with reserve funds of \$2,000,000. The assets of the farmers' companies are over \$12,000,000, and they have paid in war taxes to the government since the outbreak of the war, over \$1,000,000 in hard cash. It requires but a small space for this brief summary of the commercial developments of the organized farmers in the past decade. This remarkable growth furnishes one of the most interesting chapters in the history of Western Canada. There is also a tinge of romance connected with the evolution of the work which has risen to such large proportions. Despite the great business

enterprises which the organized farmers are conducting, the chief responsibility in all departments was laid upon young men, most of whom are still holding those responsible positions and are still young in years.

Grain Marketing First

The first commercial enterprise in which the organized farmers engaged was the grain business. Seventeen years ago the first Grain Growers' Association came into existence as a protest against abuses in the grain trade. Remedial legislation was secured through amendments to the Grain Act. It was shortly found, however, that the only hope of putting the grain trade on an equitable basis was for the organized grain growers themselves to enter actively into the marketing of their own grain. E. A. Partridge, of Sintaluta, Sask., one of the moving spirits of the Grain Growers' Association, originated the idea of the farmers going into the grain business. The result was the Grain Growers' Grain Co., organized in the summer of 1906. The western provinces, even at that time, had numerous examples of the wrecks of farmer's companies, with manyfold more examples scattered over Ontario from whence many western farmers came. It was, therefore, difficult to sell stock in the farmers' company. Mr. Partridge, together with John Kennedy, who is still vice-president of the United Grain Growers Limited and several others set out to sell stock in the new company. Many a farmer paid down \$2.50 on a \$25.00 share of stock in hopes that the venture would succeed, but at the same time kissing his money "good-bye." The little company opened its doors for business in September 1906 and the first car of grain arrived on the sixth day of the month. Business steadily swelled in volume to 2,300,000 bushels at the close of the year in the following August, with a profit of \$790 on a paid-up capital of nearly \$12,000.

Heavy Seas Encountered

But the little commercial bark was not destined to have smooth sailing. It aroused the animosity of the elevator interests in the Winnipeg Grain Exchange and before it was more than a

How the Organized Farmers of the Prairie Provinces have developed great commercial organizations for the marketing of grain and livestock and the distribution of commodities used on the farm

few months old the company was suspended from the privileges of the Exchange. This story has been told so often that it is only necessary here to relate that the Grain Growers' Association and the government both took the matter up and the Exchange was forced to reinstate the farmers' company on pain of losing its charter. At the first annual meeting E. A. Partridge resigned from the presidency, and on his nomination, T. A. Cresser (now Minister of Agriculture) was elected president and general manager, which position he has held for eleven years, with J. R. Murray, as assistant manager. The next heavy water which the company encountered was when the Grain Exchange cancelled the commission rule. Here was where the loyalty of the shareholders was tested. Upon a referendum being taken, 75 per cent. of the shareholders replied and 98 per cent. of those who replied instructed the company to go ahead and charge the regular commission regardless of the action

and one-half cent. on oats. The volume of grain handled in the second year was nearly 5,000,000 bushels and the exchange re-established the commission rule. The Grain Growers' Grain Company continued to do an exclusive grain commission business with an ever-increasing volume of grain until the year 1912, when its receipts were 27,000,000 bushels. In that year the company embarked in several new enterprises.

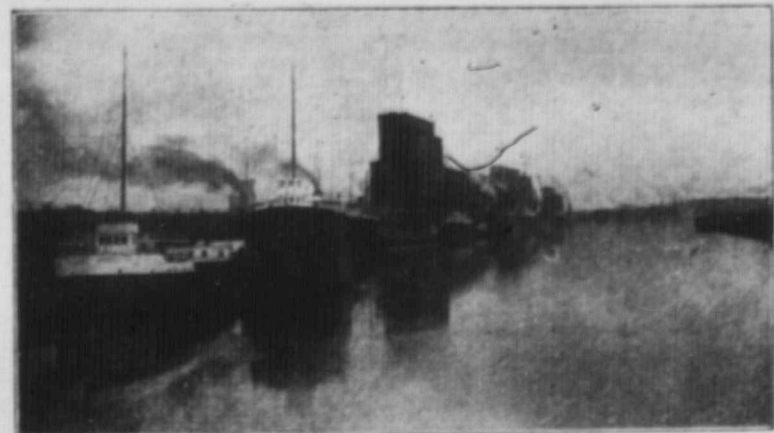
In 1910 the Manitoba government in response to the steady demand on the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, accepted the policy of government-owned interior elevators. An elevator commission was appointed by the government, consisting of D. W. McCuaig (president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association) as chairman, F. R. McLennan and W. C. Graham. The government took the purchase of elevators out of the hands of the commission and purchased a large number of country elevators, in most cases at far more than they were worth. In all, the government secured 176 elevators and operated them for two seasons at a heavy loss. It was quite evident to the grain growers that the government was determined to make a fiasco of publicly-owned country elevators. At any rate, in 1912, the Manitoba government abandoned the publicly-owned scheme and leased its elevators to The Grain Growers' Grain Company, and that company still continues to operate them; though a few have been burned down or torn or sold. In addition, the company erected a number of new elevators in Manitoba each year on its own account and in 1916 secured by purchase and construction 30 elevators in Saskatchewan, making the total country elevators operated by The Grain Growers' Grain Company 199.

The character of the grain trade was undergoing continual changes, and in 1912 The Grain Growers' Grain Company entered the terminal elevator business by leasing the 2,500,000 bushel C.P.R. terminal at Fort William, which it has since continued to operate with outstanding success. The volume of grain passing through this terminal elevator under the operation of the grain growers has varied from 11,000,000 to 28,000,000 bushels annually. In 1912 The Grain Growers' Grain Company secured a 300,000,000 foot timber limit in northern British Columbia on the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway east of Fort George. On account of unfavorable conditions in the lumber trade, the company did not begin operations until 1917, when the erection of a \$250,000 plant was begun at Hutton, B.C. This plant is rapidly nearing completion and will have a capacity of 75,



The Show Rooms and Warehouse of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg.

of the Exchange. The company charged one cent. per bushel on wheat and flax and three-quarters of a cent on barley



Public Terminal Elevator of the United Grain Growers Limited at Fort William. Capacity 1,500,000 Bushels.

600 feet of lumber per ten-hour day. It is the intention to supply this lumber to the grain growers on the prairies.

Co-operative Supply

Very shortly after the grain growers began to organize, an agitation grew up against the high prices which were paid for staple commodities used on the farm, such as lumber, coal, flour, fencing material, etc. In order to reduce this cost, local associations throughout the three provinces began to purchase their requirements in these lines in carload lots in order to secure the lowest prices. The saving was very great and the business steadily grew but was handicapped because many dealers and manufacturers declined to supply the farmers direct but insisted upon their orders going through the regular retail channels. In order to meet this situation, The Grain Growers' Grain Company in 1912 opened its co-operative supply department, which has been steadily increased and developed until prior to the amalgamation, the annual turnover was about \$1,000,000. The chief lines handled are farm machinery, binder twine, coal, lumber, flour, fencing material and similar heavy commodities.

The Grain Growers' Grain Company in 1912 purchased a private terminal elevator at Fort William. This elevator was burned in 1916, and the company immediately began the erection of a much larger and more modern private terminal at Fort William, at a cost of \$350,000, and with a capacity of 600,000 bushels, capable of unlimited expansion. The new house has been in operation since the beginning of 1917.

The Export Business

When the Grain Growers' Grain Company started in business, it was in the minds of the farmers who started it that they should eventually handle the grain grown by the farmers and place it on the European market before it left their hands. With this in view, the company very early started in the export business and in learning how to export, heavy losses were sustained, totalling more than \$200,000 up to the end of the business year in 1913. In the following year, however, the export business was reorganized and The Grain Growers' Export Company was incorporated. Henry Stemper, one of the ablest and most experienced grain exporters on the continent, was engaged as manager. The greater part of the grain export business of the continent has always been conducted from New York city, and Mr. Stemper made his headquarters at that place. The Grain Growers' Export Company rapidly developed a very large business, the volume of grain exported in the first year being over 43,000,000 bushels. In the year ending August, 1916, the export business of the company amounted to over 90,000,000 bushels, making it one of the largest export businesses on the continent of America. Since United States entered the war the entire export organization of the company has been taken over by the Wheat Export Company and is now working in the service of the allied governments. The profits on the export business were not large on the volume of business but showed in large figures in aggregate.

In 1913 the company secured The Grain Growers B.C. Agency and through

this company, is carrying on the business of flour, feed and grain merchants at New Westminster and several other Pacific coast points.

Aiding Educational Work

This covers the activities of The Grain Growers' Grain Company from the time it was organized in 1906 until it was amalgamated with the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company in September, 1917. In the 11 years of operation the company had built up an enormous business and performed a very wide service to the grain growers on the prairie and had over 20,000 shareholders. The company faced active competition in the broadest kind in every branch of this work. It charged competitive prices for all services rendered and made nearly \$2,000,000 in profits in 12 years. These profits were distributed in 10 per cent. dividends to the shareholders each year and also in very generous grants to the provincial associations in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta; and for educational work generally. These grants from the company have totalled nearly \$100,000. Furthermore, the company has paid out in war taxes to the Dominion Government since the outbreak of the war, over \$500,000, and still had an accumulated surplus of over \$1,000,000.

It was through the financial assistance of The Grain Growers' Grain Company that it was possible for The Grain Growers' Guide to be started in 1908. The paper was placed at the disposal of the three provincial organizations and was immediately employed by each one of them as official organ. The story of The Guide is related on another page of this issue and needs no further reference here.

Saskatchewan Farmers' Company

The second of the big farmer's companies to enter the field was the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company. The Grain Growers' Association of Saskatchewan, with the sister



Farmers' Building, Regina, Headquarters of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company Limited and of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

associations in Manitoba and Alberta, was pressing its provincial government to acquire and operate as a public utility the country elevators of Saskatchewan. To offset this agitation the government proposed a commission to investigate the whole elevator question and recommend a solution. A commission was appointed on February 28, 1910, and comprised Dr. Robert Magill, professor of political economy in Dalhousie University, Halifax, as chairman.

(Dr. Magill was later chairman of the Canada Grain Commission and is now secretary of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange). The other members of the commission were Honorable George Langley, Director of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and Fred W. Green, secretary of the same organization. The commission travelled over Saskatchewan, took evidence and studied the entire grain trade throughout Canada and in Europe.

The report submitted to the government within a year recommended the incorporation of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company as a farmer's company, the government to assist in the construction and purchase of elevators by advancing 85 per cent. of the cost. The government immediately adopted the recommendation, drafted a bill and the legislature was in session when the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association held their annual convention in Regina in February, 1911. This was the occasion of the biggest debate in the history of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. E. A. Partridge, the war horse of the grain grower's movement, led the forces in favor of public ownership of country elevators, while Mr. Green and Mr. Langley were both present and led the debate in favor of accepting the government's bill for the co-operative company. The debate lasted all day long and the 600 delegates present were swayed by the power of the best speakers in their



One of the 300 Country Elevators of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company Limited.

been placed to a reserve fund which is now more than \$600,000. In addition to this, the company has paid to the Dominion Government in war taxes nearly \$600,000.

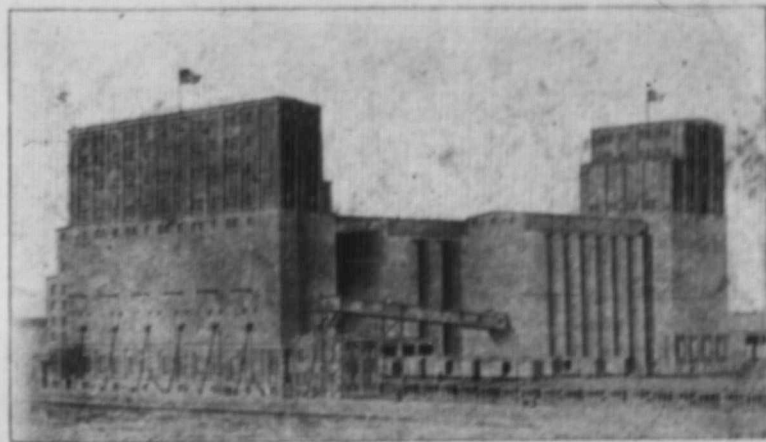
Entering Terminal Business

As the volume of its business increased the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company directors found it necessary to have their own terminal elevator at the lake front. In 1917 they erected at a cost of \$1,400,000, a splendid modern public terminal at Port Arthur with a capacity of 2,500,000 bushels and with room for expansion to 10,000,000 bushels. The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company in 1917 also began the erection of a large private terminal elevator in conjunction with its public terminal at Port Arthur. The private elevator will cost, when completed, about \$600,000 and will be ready for operation about the first of November this year. The number of shareholders in the company the first year was 2,565, which steadily grew as new elevators were built until at the present time there are more than 20,000 farmer shareholders. In order to carry on the business through the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, the company opened an office in Winnipeg in August, 1912. The total number of employees now with the company is 475. Many of the original directors are still on the board with J. A. Maharg, M.P. as president. Charles A. Dunning, who was the original manager and to whom much of the success of the company is due, became provincial treasurer in the Saskatchewan government two years ago. His place as manager was taken by Fred W. Riddell, assistant manager, and he has shown himself quite capable of continuing the successful operation of the business. The company, unlike its sister companies, has confined its efforts exclusively to handling grain.

The next in order of age among the farmers' companies was the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Limited, with headquarters at Calgary. This company was modelled after the Saskatchewan company and received practically the same financial assistance from the Alberta government in the construction of its elevators. It was incorporated by act of the provincial legislature in 1913 and the first board of directors were the chief officers and directors of the United Farmers of Alberta; W. J. Tregillus, president; J. Quinsey, C. F. Henry, Rice Sheppard, E. Carewell, P. P. Woodbridge and E. J. Froom. The company at once set out actively to erect elevators at points where they were most needed in the province, local No. 1 being at Coultis, Alberta. At the end of the first year's operations, the company had 51 elevators which number increased year by year until in 1917 the company had 166 elevators. Like those erected by the other companies, they were of the most modern kind, provided with every equipment necessary for handling farmers' grain expeditiously and economically.

The paid-up capital of the company in the first year was more than \$100,000 and at the end of 1917 was over \$500,000, the subscribed capital being

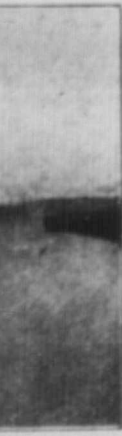
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Public and Private Terminal Elevators of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company Limited, located at Port Arthur, costing \$1,500,000.

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Nationalizing A Farm Movement

The beginning of the Canadian Council of Agriculture and what it stands for—By Norman Lambert

WESTERN Canada, during the past sixteen years and a half, has witnessed the gradual growth of a great co-operative movement amongst its farming people. That movement is represented today in the various branches and institutions of the Grain Growers' organizations. Canada, during the past eight years and a half, has seen extended through all her provinces, the far-reaching influence of that vital principle of co-operation which had its origin in the agricultural life of the West. The representative institution of this nation-wide idea of co-operation is the Canadian Council of Agriculture. What the Grain Growers' Associations have done and will continue to develop for the farmers of the West, the Canadian Council of Agriculture hopes to accomplish for all the provinces of the Dominion.

In December 1909, at Toronto, on the occasion of the annual convention of the old Dominion Grange, the Canadian Council of Agriculture was organized. Roderick McKenzie and E. A. Partridge, well-known grain growers from the West, attended the convention of the Grange in 1909 as delegates, and they drafted the constitution of the new Council of Agriculture. The first president of the Council was elected in the person of D. W. McCuaig, then president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, and the first secretary was E. C. Drury, of Simcoe county, Ontario. R. C. Henders, of Culross, Manitoba, succeeded Mr. McCuaig as president of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and he was followed by J. A. Maharg, of Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan. Just last year, Mr. Maharg's place was taken by H. W. Wood, of Carstairs, Alberta, and thus, the presidents of the Grain Growers' Associations of the three Western provinces have had their turn in presiding over the affairs of the national organization. The position of secretary, following the retirement of Mr. Drury, was held by E. J. Pream, of Calgary, until 1914, when Roderick McKenzie took the office, which he has held up till the present time.

Reorganization in 1916

At the session of the Canadian Council of Agriculture in December, 1916, a certain amount of reorganization was effected in order that representatives of the Grain Growers' different commercial

companies should be admitted to its membership. The council thus composed was made up as follows: The executive officers of the United Farmers of Alberta, the Alberta Co-operative Elevator Company, The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, The Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, The Grain Growers' Grain Company, The Grain Growers' Guide, The United Farmers of Ontario and the United Farmers' Co-operative Company of Ontario, representing over 50,000 farmers in all, affiliated with the organization at that time. Certain changes have occurred since 1916. In the first place, the Alberta Co-operative Elevator Company and the Grain Growers' Grain Company have been amalgamated and are now known as The United Grain Growers' Limited. In the second place, the membership in 1916, provided for "not more than five" representatives from any Association or Company; and just this year, that provision was changed reducing the unit of representation to "not more than four." At the meeting in 1916, it was decided to establish the headquarters of the Canadian Council of Agriculture at Winnipeg, where they are still located, in charge of the secretary, Mr. McKenzie.

The first big undertaking with which the Canadian Council of Agriculture was identified, was the famous Siege of Ottawa when 800 farmers from Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta visited the Laurier Government in December 1910, and demanded more equitable legislation for the people of Canada. The farmers asked for no special privileges, but only that other interests be prevented from levying tribute upon them. When Sir Wilfrid Laurier visited the prairie provinces in the summer of 1910, he was met at every point by the organized Grain Growers who demanded tariff reduction. Shortly afterward, The Weekly Sun of Toronto, the organ of the Ontario farmers, suggested the advisability of sending a large delegation of farmers from all parts of Canada to Ottawa to lay their cause before Parliament. The suggestion was en-

dorsed by The Grain Growers' Guide, the organ of the Western farmers. Other journals also advised the same idea and it rapidly found favor throughout the Dominion. No movement of the same character and magnitude had ever been seen before in Canada. In the following year the effect of the Siege of Ottawa was revealed when the Laurier Government declared itself in favor of reciprocity with the United States. That trade proposal suggested free trade in natural products and the reduction in the duty on agricultural implements. The demand of the farmers was for entire free trade in agricultural machinery as well as free trade in natural products, and also a substantial increase in the "British Preference." The story of the election of 1911 is well known. The farmers lost out on that occasion, but the result served the very good purpose of strengthening their various organizations throughout Canada, and today the voice of the farming people is more influential than it has ever been since Confederation.

The Farmers' Platform

In 1916, when the headquarters of the Canadian Council of Agriculture were established in Winnipeg, steps were taken to construct a policy which was expressed later in the "Farmer's Platform." This platform was drafted by the Canadian Council and was adopted separately by The United Farmers of Alberta, The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, The Manitoba Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Ontario. It was felt that in order to have legislation equitable to all the different interests represented in the community of Canada, all these interests must be represented in the making of such legislation, and that until such time as the rural population could be adequately represented in parliament by men having the practical training, viewpoint and knowledge of agriculture, there need be no expectation of legislation that would be just to the farming industry. The delegation, at the council meeting in 1916, having regard to this situation, decided that the time was ripe for them to direct a course of political action

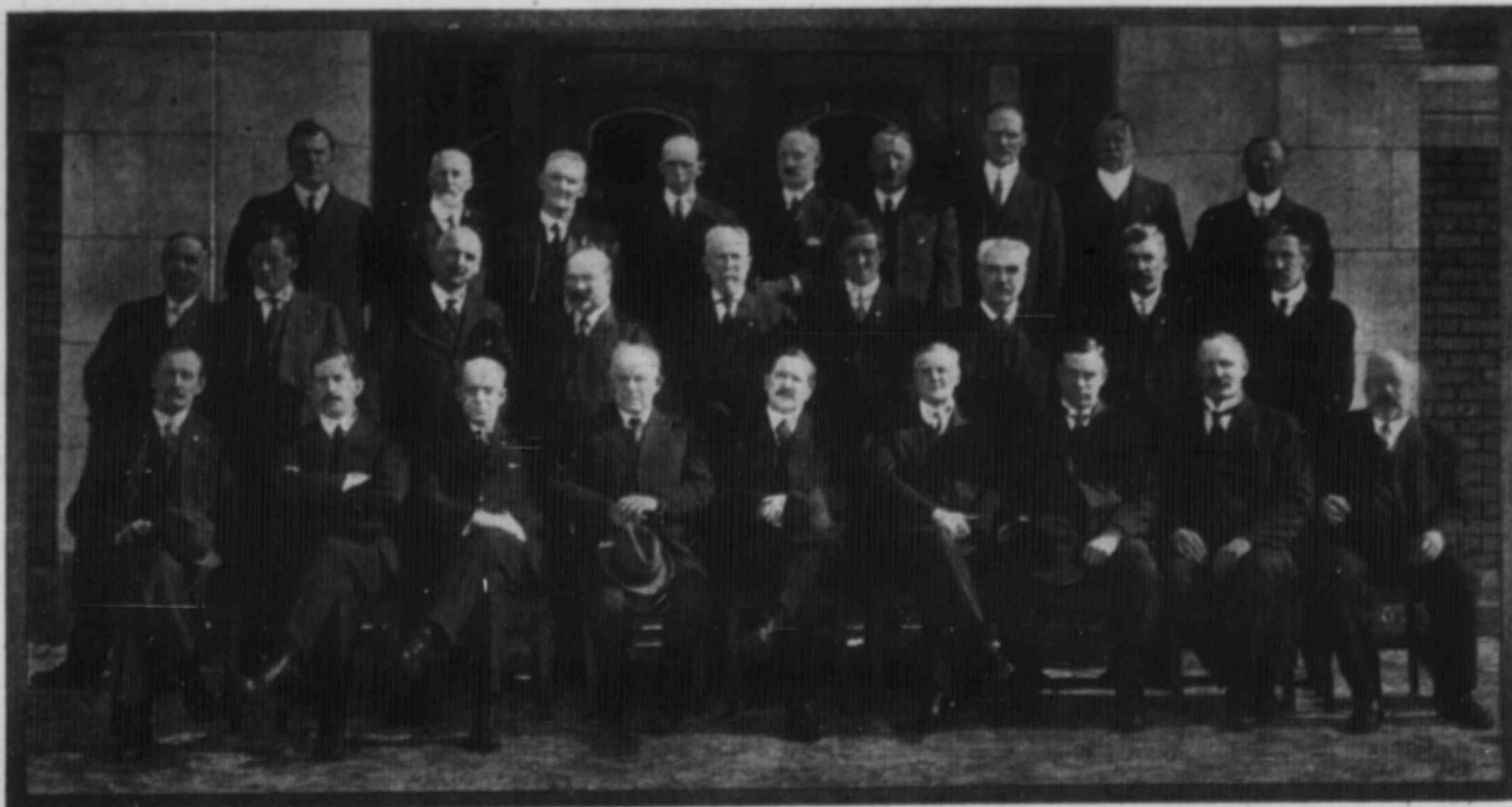
which would influence the electors in appreciating their responsibility as citizens. To this end, the Council adopted a platform designed to place the country on an economic, political and social basis that would be in the interest not only of farmers, but of the citizens of Canada generally. The members of the Canadian Council of Agriculture realized, as they do now, that the wage earners, artisans, professional men and tradespeople are affected equally with the agricultural classes by the fiscal and economic system prevailing in Canada and that they are just as much interested as the farmer in economic and social reforms. It is a noteworthy fact that at the big political convention held in Winnipeg in August, 1917, the Farmer's Platform was adopted on that occasion practically in toto, and since the election last December when the Union Government was returned to power, the farmers of Canada have had the pleasure of seeing many of the measures, advocated by them in their platform put into effect by the Parliament at Ottawa.

What the Platform Says

With the exception of those measures which have already been adopted, such as woman suffrage, prohibitions, abolition of patronage, income tax and other incidental reforms, the Canadian Council of Agriculture still stands on its platform of 1916, and for that reason the recommendations made at that time and put into the form of a resolution, may very appropriately be reproduced here, as follows:—

Whereas, the war has revealed the amazing financial strength of Great Britain, which has enabled her to finance not only her own part in the struggle, but also to assist in financing her Allies to the extent of hundreds of millions of pounds, this enviable position being due to the free trade policy which has enabled her to draw her supplies freely from every quarter of the globe, and consequently to undersell her competitors on the world's markets, and because this policy has not only been profitable to Great Britain but has greatly strengthened the bonds of Empire by facilitating trade between the Motherland and her overseas dominions—we believe that the best interests of the Empire and of Canada would be

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CANADIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE

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A Practical Parliament

The recent two months' session of the Dominion House of Commons reduced needless talk to a minimum

By The Guide's Ottawa Correspondent

OTTAWA, June 14.—The Dominion Parliament was in session but two months, but the list of bills to which Vice-Royal assent was given when the House prorogued, was not far short of the usual number. Certainly when the comparative briefness of the session is considered, the Union Government made a record in securing the consideration and adoption of government measures. As usual, many of them were amendments to existing legislation, but the amount of new legislation was considerable. Business was accelerated, and long discussions avoided in one or two instances by the House endorsing orders-in-council passed by the government, the most notable instance being Parliament's approval of the order rescinding the exemption provisions of the Military Service Act, insofar as they affected men between the ages of 19 and 23 years. The urgency of the need for men was pressed by the government, in view of the great German drive inaugurated on March 21, as the reason for its decision not to bring down a bill to amend the act. The result undoubtedly was the saving of several days which would have been occupied in putting a bill through all its stages. The desirability of laws being altered by order-in-council when the House is in session is a legitimate subject for argument by those who deem desirable a strict adherence to the constitutional forms under all circumstances, but it need not concern us at this moment. Lots of things are done and condoned now that would have raised a storm of protest in pre-war days.

In the minds of many people, the disposition will be to assign to the session that recently closed the credit of bringing about war-time prohibition because old John Barleycorn received a solar plexus blow when the House was in session. But no prohibitory law was adopted by parliament, and the matter was not the subject of much discussion. The order-in-council, the culminative effect of which wiped out the liquor traffic in the greater part of Canada on April 1, was adopted by the government on December 26, 1917, several months before parliament met, and it went into effect without the House being asked to approve or disapprove its provisions. There appeared to be a tacit understanding that discussion of the prohibition measure should not be held in the House in a formal manner, and general references to it by individual members were invariably by way of strong approval. There was recognition of the effect of the prohibitory law in the budget enactments providing for new forms of taxation to make up for the loss of revenue entailed by decreased excise returns, but that was all.

Voting War Credit

The big business of the session was the voting of the \$500,000,000 war credit for the government and the estimates covering current expenditure, including pensions for soldiers and interest on the fast increasing national debt; and the bill to provide for the handling of the maturing obligations of Canadian Railways in connection with which came the announcement of the government's intention to try its hand at the nationalization of all railways.

The big and important legislation from the standpoint of progress and the general welfare of the people was the bill extending the franchise to all women and the Civil Service act, having for its chief purpose the adoption of the merit system in connection with government employment and promotions of employees and the elimination of party patronage in connection with the administration of the public service. I propose in the course of another article to give some quotations from Hansard showing that members of the House held many divergent views as to the necessity and desirability of such legislation being adopted. They were pacified by the statement of ministers that no harm would be done by passing the bill and that if it did not work satis-

factorily during the next six or eight months amending legislation could be introduced at the next session of the House.

Civil Service Legislation

The main object aimed at by the Civil Service Act can probably be best summarized by quoting textually the resolution upon which the bill was based, introduced by Hon. A. K. MacLennan. It was as follows:—

"Resolved, That it is expedient to consolidate, revise and amend the Civil Service acts of Canada; and to provide that the salary of the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission (Hon. W. J. Roche) shall be \$6,000 per annum; and to make provision for the re-adjustment of grades and salaries of the various classes of the inside service and for the preparation by the Commission of Schedules of positions, duties and salar-

ment on the recommendation of the deputy head.

Women Suffrage

The bill which will give to practically all women residents of Canada the right to vote at the next general election, and which, apart from a number of opponents from Quebec province, received the practically unanimous approval of the House, was the fulfilment of a promise made by Sir Robert Borden in reply to criticism of the War Times Election Act, which confined female franchise to the relatives of soldiers serving overseas. Up to the time the house met, it was generally expected that this bill would not be introduced until the session of 1919, as there was little prospect of a general election before that date and it was the desire of the government to hold down the sessional program to absolutely necessary business.



Under the pressure of War the Government made a record in securing the consideration and adoption of government measures.

ies of the outside service or of any portion or branch thereof; and to make appointments to the public service upon competitive examinations and otherwise eliminate political patronage in the control and management of the said service.

The bill based upon the resolution and the order-in-council passed during the parliamentary recess provided among other things:—

1. That the Civil Service Commission should, insofar as possible, make appointments to the outside service by competitive examination.
2. That temporary employment in the Outside Service should be authorized from time to time as the commission deemed necessary, the commission to determine the purpose for which the employment was authorized.
3. That in all competitive examinations held under the Civil Service Act soldiers who pass the examinations shall be given precedence over other candidates.
4. That where knowledge of a technical or professional character is required on the part of any person about to be appointed to the civil service, the appointment shall be made by the deputy head of a department and the commission instead of by the govern-

The announcement in the speech from the Throne that there would be an immediate fulfilment of the government's pledge came as a surprise to some. The members of the administration probably figured out that less time would be lost in passing the bill than in holding it in abeyance because people would not have such implicit faith in governmental promises as to refrain from keeping up the agitation for women suffrage until the legislation had actually been introduced. The only restrictions as to women suffrage contained in the bill are those which relate to certain classes of naturalized subjects. It was discovered, during consideration of the measure, that in certain respects it gave a wider franchise to women in some of the provinces than to men, but amendments were introduced which corrected this incongruity.

Daylight Saving

A piece of legislation affecting all people and which was adopted in the face of considerable opposition and criticism from members on both sides of the House was that contained in the Daylight Saving bill. The idea of advancing the time an hour during the summer months was first broached in parliament by E. N. Lewis, a former member for one of the Hurons, who

introduced a bill having this object in view some eight or ten years ago. It did not receive much support. The first daylight saving measure having government authorization was introduced by Sir Geo. Foster, during the long session which preceded the general election. The minister explained that daylight saving as a municipal measure had been partially successful in Canada, and expressed the belief that it would be wholly successful if adopted as a Dominion-wide expedient. He pointed to the success of daylight saving in Great Britain as a reason why the Dominion should give it a trial. Sir George did not succeed in arousing much sympathy for his proposed law which was most mercilessly ridiculed by members of the House representing rural constituencies. After an unsatisfactory discussion he announced that he would allow the bill to stand over, and it was not called again that session.

At the recent session Sir George again backed up with his bill. He had strong backing from boards of trade and other bodies and was further armed for the fight by the fact that daylight savings had been adopted in the United States. As a matter of fact that is what enabled the minister to turn the flanks of the enemy of the bill from the rural constituencies as well as break through their centre. They were just as much opposed to daylight saving as ever on the ground that it would be a detriment rather than an aid to production, but realized that all kinds of inconvenience would result from an hour's difference in time in Canada and the United States. They did not divide the House on the various readings of the bill, which is confined in its operation to one year. Whether or not it will be extended next session depends upon the benefits derived from the measure.

Dominion Registration

Orders-in-council brought down during the session included the one under which registration of the man and women power of the Dominion will be taken on June 22. This was preceded by an order-in-council providing "regulations for utilizing the human energy of Canada to best advantage." This has become generally known as the "anti-loafing law," because of its assertion that "every male person residing in the Dominion of Canada shall be regularly engaged in some useful occupation." Under its provisions any physically fit person between the ages of 16 and 60 years not employed is liable to fine and imprisonment. Practically the only exceptions are students and men temporarily out of employment owing to differences with their employers.

Another order-in-council tabled in parliament on the same day as the foregoing had its genesis in the disturbances in Quebec city. It provided for the intervention of the military authorities in the event of similar disturbances. Under such circumstances civil authority will pass to the control of the military officer commanding the district in which the disturbance occurs, and trial by court martial will supersede civil procedure. The most drastic paragraph in this order-in-council is one providing for the detention of persons arrested until released by direction of the Minister of Militia and Defence, "notwithstanding anything contained in the Habeas Corpus Act." This provision led to considerable criticism, but the order-in-council stands and is likely to remain in force until the end of the war.

Press Censorship

An order-in-council, subsequently promulgated, bearing a close relation to the one just dealt with, considerably stiffened the regulations governing the control of newspapers and other publications. It also made it an offence to express in public opinions detrimental to the cause of the allies. This provision it is believed has done much to lessen loose and thoughtless criticism. The press censorship regulations were

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Women as an Organized Force

Through their Clubs they are making Country Life more nearly Ideal---By Mary P. McCallum

EVERY great movement must have a beginning somewhere. Perhaps it is not always easy to trace the causes that lead up to that beginning. But there is no doubt that lack of opportunities for farm women to meet with each other for social affairs or to work for those things to which women in the last few years have been giving their attention led up to the organization of the Women Grain Growers in Saskatchewan. This largely influenced the women in Alberta to organize also. Later, Manitoba women saw the advantages to be gained from being part of a great organization such as the Grain Growers' Association and they too became a part of it. In the days before organization of women's clubs if women were fortunate to live within driving distance of a church they saw their neighbors occasionally on Sunday. In many cases there were not even the churches to make things more companionable. When there were churches there were very often too many churches. They divided the people then into cliques, sometimes none too friendly with each other. There were the Methodist women, the Presbyterian women, the Anglican women and other denominational women. Each denomination attended its own ladies' aid and missionary societies, little coming in contact with those women of other denominations. There wasn't provided a common meeting ground for each and every woman in the community.

These things which are now generally interesting women were not mentioned in polite society, let alone discussed. Women were given little encouragement to consider their political status. Farm women did not generally trace through the farmer's difficulties to their own. They did not see that the farmer's problems were their own and that their lines of thought and endeavor were inseparable.

The Farmers Organize

Some years before this things had been going from bad to worse with the farmer. He was having extreme difficulties with the grading, marketing and pricing of his grain. Distribution facilities were in a deplorable condition and there seemed little encouragement to continue in the business of feeding the nation. They saw that the thing they must do was to unite and together fight the common battles of the farmers. Before women realized the value of organization for themselves they were evidencing the values of the organization to the farmer. They could see his gradually improving condition and were fast learning that in unity is strength.

Farm women began to see that these Grain Grower meetings were not the unalloyed evils they seemed to be. Although they took the men folk over to the schoolhouse or to town and kept them there until all sorts of unearthy hours they realized that through this meeting together men were getting their neighbor's viewpoint, and the focusing of the farmer's viewpoint was gradually and constantly changing farming conditions. Better farming conditions and distribution of farm products were being achieved through the farmers' organizations.

Then women began to take stock of their own condition. They could see that the reason that they did not have the modern conveniences and comforts on the market was because they could not afford them, and they could not afford them because a protective tariff kept them just out of reach of the ordinary farm people. As someone has aptly described the awakening: "Women began to see that back of their special department and problems, the efficient management of the home and the care and training of children lay the eco-

nomie problem. Labor-saving devices, conservation of health, better rural schools and higher education were directly connected with better markets, co-operative buying and selling, and better agricultural credits. In other words the farmers' problems were their wives' problems too. What could be more natural than that she should assist the farmers' movement, and that is exactly what she did."

The Very Beginning
There is no gainingy that the club movement among farm women grew primarily out of a pronounced need for some form of social intercourse. The monotony and isolation of farm life with its consequent restricted opportunities for recreation, and development of service was the despair of many a thinking woman. How was she to retain the advantages which life on the land offered to her, the privacy, the simplicity, the joy and restfulness

own local executive and charge of their own funds. It being impossible to organize on a definite basis until said by-laws were passed by the men's convention, it was decided to form a nucleus for a future organization by appointing a committee of women to carry on the work for the ensuing year. The personnel of that committee was, Mrs. A. V. Thomas, Mrs. Hawkes, Mrs. R. V. Haight, Mrs. John McNaughtan, Mrs. Hillson, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Lefebvre, Mrs. Plaxter and Mrs. Wesson.

The Second Convention

The second convention was larger and better in every way. The women had more definite ideas along lines of organization. There were over 80 women registered. Being partly conducted and addressed by farm women, its success was a proof of their ability to accomplish and carry on the work of organization of a provincial association. The following committee was appointed to plan for permanent organization: Mrs. Haight, Mrs. McNaughtan, Mrs. Hicks, Mrs. Thompson, Miss Irwin, Stouck and Miss Beynon. The amendment to the constitution of The Grain Growers' Association having been passed allowing the formation of women's auxiliaries and giving women full standing in the association, it was possible to proceed with the work of the organization. Provincial officers were elected, following as nearly as possible those of the men's organization. The particular difficulty of the meeting was that of lack of funds to carry on the coming year's work. Having resolved to become an integral part of The Grain Growers' Association, it was decided to wait on the men's convention and ask for an appropriation to finance the work of the women's organization, instead of asking control of and using their own funds, which would make them a distinct association and cut them off from all privileges in the main association. A committee was delegated to ask the men's convention for a grant of \$500 to carry on the work for the year.

Beginnings in Other Provinces

A perusal of the history of these farm women's organization assures one that they are not the product of a single mind, or of a few minds, but of a large number of farm women. It wasn't formed because someone thought, "we must help these farm women." It was gradually evolved by farm women who wished to help themselves. It reminds one of that comparison of government which a modern writer made. He said, "There are two kinds of governments—the kind that 'does things for the people' and the kind that makes the opportunity for the people to do things for themselves." Certainly the whole farmers' association, including that of the farm women, has been one of the most carefully planned and evolved organizations in the Dominion of Canada. Each step in its growth has been the direct outcome of careful planning of what went before. It is built on a sound foundation, and is built to stand the test of time. It cannot remain as it now is. It must ever be the expression of the thousands who make its membership, and in that case it will change as times and demands change, and will be always the medium between the farm people and better farming conditions. The movement in Saskatchewan stimulated a similar movement in Alberta, later spreading to Manitoba. Rumors are abroad that when Quebec farmers organize their farm women will organize with them. Not a few hints have reached the West that the women of Ontario are even now ready for the movement. The whole field seems alive to the great need of union and solidarity.

tion on the part of Mr. Green brought about a successful convention of farm women in Saskatoon—in February of 1913.

At that first convention there was great discussion as to whether they should become Homemakers' Clubs or evolve an organization of their own. The preponderance of opinion was that they should become a part of the farm people's organization and so strengthen the hands of all concerned. Their problems were identical, and what concerned one so much concerned the other. Then why not, they reasoned, being to one great family organization, which might include every man and every woman. The lectures of that first convention were held in the convocation hall of the university. Over 50 women registered, although there were many more in attendance. Among those who addressed the convention were, Mrs. A.



Some of the Builders whose Handicraft is the Women's Sections of the Farmers' Organizations.
Top row: Mrs. A. Teuth, Ed. Man, first president of the W.S.G.G.A. and present vice-president. Mrs. Violet McNaughtan, Harris, Sask., hon. sec. W.S.G.G.A. and for four years provincial president. Miss Jean Reid, Alta., hon. pres. U.F.W.A., first provincial president. Lower row: Mrs. R. V. Haight, Kehler, Sask., provincial president W.S.G.G.A. and for four years vice-president; Mrs. Walter Parby, Alta., vice-provincial president W.S.G.G.A., formerly vice-president.

of the life lived close to nature and at the same time effectively assist social movements for the betterment of community and national life. As an individual she could accomplish little. She must become a part of an organization. In June of 1912 Miss Frances Marion Beynon came to the staff of The Grain Growers' Guide. From the first she wrote vigorous articles advising the farm women to organize that they might better their status, socially, politically and economically. At that time women were just beginning to raise their voices in demand for the franchise. Miss Beynon emphasized the fact that it could never be granted to women unless women themselves organized and worked for it. This continued until the winter of 1913, just a few weeks prior to the annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. The late F. W. Green, then secretary of the association, wrote Miss Beynon, asking her for suggestions for a convention for the women who annually attended the convention with their husbands. This happy inspir-

A Record of Achievement

Being a brief summary of the more important contributions which the organized Grain Growers have made for the betterment of conditions in the few short years of their history

ALTHOUGH it was only 17 years ago that the Grain Growers' organization had its beginning in Western Canada, it is possible even now to point to a record of achievements of which any organization might well be proud. It is hard to measure the influence and benefit of Grain Growers' work purely by means of legislative enactments. The beneficial influence of the Grain Growers has permeated the entire national life of Canada, but has been more directly seen and felt in the three prairie provinces. It is most significant and worthy of careful consideration that the Grain Growers' have not sought to bring about these benefits by revolutionary methods. They have, instead, devoted themselves largely to educational work and been content with the slower and more permanent process of evolution. What the future record of the Grain Growers will be it will be idle to prophesy, but judging from the past it is safe to assume that the influence of the organized Grain Growers will continue to be an important feature in moulding Canadian civilization.

The following points in the Grain Growers' record of achievements are necessarily extremely brief, but they give an idea of what has been done.

1. The Canada Grain Act has been described as the great charter of the Grain Growers' liberty. While not perfect, it safeguards the rights of the farmer very effectively and prohibits the abuses practiced upon Grain Growers in the olden days. The old Manitoba Grain Act of 1900 was merely a beginning and was very inefficient. Through the influence of the organized Grain Growers' the act has been repeatedly amended, making the loading platform effective and providing car distribution, which gives the farmer freedom in shipping his grain. The hardest battles in the Grain Growers' history centre around the Grain Act and the fight was continued with unceasing energy until the victory was won. The Grain Act today, while being generally fair to the farmers, is not unfair to the other interests in the grain trade.

2. The regulation of Terminal Elevators by the Canada Grain Commission grew out of the charges made by Grain Growers that they were not fairly and honestly operated. The investigation by the warehouse commissioner six or seven years ago demonstrated largely the truth of the Grain Growers' charges. The inward and outward registration of warehouse receipts has prevented the juggling that was previously part of the elevator system.

Public Terminals

3. The government-owned terminal elevator at the lake front and the big interior terminals at Saskatoon, Moose Jaw and Calgary, are directly a result of the Grain Growers' agitation. For years the Grain Growers demanded that all the terminals at the lake front be acquired and operated by the government. This was promised by the Conservative party prior to the election of 1911. The government, however, built only one terminal at the lake front and regulated the balance. The interior elevators were not built at the request of the Grain Growers, but as a part of government policy to relieve congestion, and they have proved of great assistance. Undoubtedly, in building these elevators, the government intended them to offset the demand for nationalization of all the terminals at Fort William and Port Arthur.

4. Prior to three years ago, the commission on oats was one cent per bushel, the same as on wheat, barley and flax. The Grain Growers repeatedly demanded that the commission on oats be reduced to a half cent. As a compromise, the Grain Exchange finally reduced it to five-eighths. This means a saving of \$7.50 to every farmer on a 2,000 bushel carload of oats.

5. It was due to the organized Grain Growers that the price of wheat for 1917 was not fixed at \$1.30 per bushel.



Some of the Pioneers of the Farmers' Companies

Hon. Charles A. Dunning, provincial treasurer and minister of telephones, Saskatchewan, formerly general manager Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company; Cecil Rice-Jones, vice-president and acting general manager United Grain Growers Limited; Hon. T. A. Cresser, minister of agriculture for Canada, president and general manager United Grain Growers Limited; F. W. Riddell, general manager Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company; E. J. Brown, secretary United Grain Growers Limited.

In March 1917 Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, on behalf of the government proposed to the Canadian Council of Agriculture that the price of the year's crop be fixed at \$1.30 per bushel and asked the opinion of the Council. After one full day's debate on the subject, the Council, in meeting at Regina, declined to recommend the \$1.30. They agreed, however, to recommend a sliding scale from \$1.50 minimum to \$1.90 maximum, or if the government preferred a flat rate, they recommended \$1.70. The government felt this figure to be too high, and it was left in abeyance. Later on the American government fixed the price of wheat at \$2.21, after which the Canadian price was fixed at the same figure. Had it not been for the organized Grain Growers undoubtedly the government would have fixed the price of wheat at \$1.30 a bushel. Such a price would have discouraged wheat production very considerably. However, the price of \$2.21 is not giving any special advantage to the farmer as if there were no fixed price undoubtedly the farmers would be getting \$4.00 or \$5.00 a bushel for their wheat.

Three Great Companies

6. The three big farmers' companies:

The Grain Growers' Grain Co., the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. (these two now amalgamated and called The United Grain Growers Limited), and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. were entirely the development of the Grain Growers' organization. Conditions in the grain trade clearly showed that legislative enactments would not correct all the abuses. The farmers determined to go into the grain business for themselves and organized these companies for that purpose. They have now nearly 60,000 farmer shareholders and are marketing approximately one-third of the grain crop of Western Canada. The trading department of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association handling supplies and commodities used on the farm, is also an outgrowth of the Grain Growers' movement and is becoming a



Three Saskatchewan Grain Grower M.P.'s Andrew Knox, representing Prince Albert; J. F. Reid, McKenzie, and J. A. Maharg, Maple Creek.

the organized farmers of Canada have been able to present their demands to the government at Ottawa.

Commerce and Agriculture

8. In order to work with all other interests represented in the country, the organized farmers assisted in the organization of the Joint Committee of Commerce and Agriculture. On this committee the farmers are represented by the Canadian Council of Agriculture and the business interests are represented by committees from bankers, mortgage companies, railways, millers and all other business interests. This committee meets usually twice yearly and takes up matters of mutual interest to all the bodies represented. It has already wrought considerable improvement in banking and mortgage practices and further conferences are scheduled to be held in the future.

9. Collective buying of farm supplies in carload lots was practically unknown until seven or eight years ago. Prices were extremely high and the Grain Growers' local associations set out to reduce the cost by quantity purchases. Scores of manufacturers and dealers refused to sell in carload quantities but steady progress has been made until the volume of this business has grown into millions, including such articles as binder twine, fencing material, fence posts, flour, lumber, coal, etc.

Hail Insurance

10. Municipal hail insurance in Saskatchewan and Alberta was inaugurated directly on the recommendation of the organized Grain Growers and similar legislation was enacted in Manitoba, but has not yet been put into effect.

11. The half freight rates on seed grain were abolished by the Railway Companies three years ago. The organized Grain Growers protested, and after consideration the Railway Companies agreed to re-establish the seed grain rate provided the organized Grain Growers would issue the certificates through their local secretaries, and upon this system it is continued.

12. Before the Grain Growers organized there was no legislation permitting the organization of co-operative societies in the prairie provinces. Repeatedly the federal government was asked for such legislation but it was steadily declined. Consequently, the organized Grain Growers turned their attention to the provincial governments with the result that satisfactory co-operative legislation has been placed on the statute books in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and co-operative societies have been steadily increasing in each of the three provinces.

Rural Credit

13. Satisfactory credit has always been a matter of the most vital importance to the farmers and has received a great deal of attention by their organizations. Through the Joint Committee of Commerce and Agriculture better terms were received from the chartered banks. Rural credit societies are also being organized in Manitoba and Alberta which are extending much better credit facilities than previously to the farmers in these rural districts. In Manitoba and Saskatchewan also the governments have entered the mortgage loan business to control and regulate the general mortgage business in those provinces. In Manitoba farmers are borrowing money from the government at six per cent, and in Saskatchewan at six and a half per cent, which are lower rates than have prevailed or now prevail from private mortgage companies.

14. Marketing facilities for livestock have been vastly improved since the organized farmers decided to enter the livestock business. They now have offices in the Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton stock yards, and livestock shipping associations have been formed in many places throughout the three prairie provinces. The volume of livestock

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Ten Years at the Front

THE first number of The Grain Growers' Guide was published in June, 1908. Consequently, the Guide is ten years old. This being the tenth anniversary number, it is deemed fitting to give our readers a little of the history of the publication and the work it has been trying to do during those struggling years of the farmers' organization. The writer has been associated with The Guide for the past nine years and has been in intimate touch with the work of the publication during that period.

What is known as the Grain Growers' Movement was started in 1901 as a protest against the various practices and abuses in the grain trade. The movement made steady growth and progress. It received comparatively little publicity from the press of the country and even less sympathetic support. Outside of the Farmers' Tribune the organized farmers had few journalistic friends. The grain growers were misrepresented by the politicians, were bullied by the elevator combine and, as far as possible, ignored by the federal government. It rapidly became apparent to the leaders in the Grain Growers' Movement that they must have a journal owned and published by the organized farmers. In no other way was it possible to educate their members, unite their forces and fight their battles against misrepresentation and falsehood. After long consideration it was decided to launch a paper of their own. E. A. Partridge, the war hero of the Grain Growers' Movement, was selected as editor, and under his direction the first issue of The Grain Growers' Guide appeared in June, 1908. The Guide was started as a monthly publication. The aim and object was set forth in the first issue by Mr. Partridge as follows:

Bring a Short History of The Grain Growers' Guide and the part it has played in the Farmers' Movement

By George F. Chipman

completing of whatever has been decided is best to be done.

Starting the Paper

The new paper was welcomed by the rank and file of the grain growers with the strongest approval. But Mr. Partridge, at that time the outstanding leader in the Grain Growers' Movement, was too actively engaged otherwise to have time for conducting The Guide. As a result, the July issue of the paper was never published and The Guide very nearly died in its infancy. However, the committee in charge went out an N.O.R. call to Boomerby McKenzie, secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, then on his farm at Brandon. He was conscripted and placed in editorial harness. Without any previous journalistic training Mr. McKenzie, nevertheless, had been for years in the Grain Growers' Movement and had a wide knowledge of the evils from which the grain growers were suffering. He put on the editorial harness and buckled down to work in earnest. The Guide continued to appear regularly each month and carry its message and its challenge to the grain growers of the prairie provinces. Mr. McKenzie continued as editor for three years, until the work of the Manitoba Association became so heavy, as to require his entire attention.

At the very beginning The Grain Growers' Guide was published as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, and shortly after Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta. Each of these associations has continued to employ The Guide as its official organ from the beginning until the present time.

Elevator Combine System

From the very outset The Guide justified its existence and proved to be an important factor in the development of the whole grain growers' organization

in all its wide ramifications. The first real struggle in which The Guide participated was in the bitter fight between the Grain Growers and what was known as the elevator combine. In the early days the farmers of the West were plundered most shamefully by the elevator interests who enjoyed an absolute monopoly of the grain trade. Shortly after the publication of The Guide the elevator combine realized there was a new champion in the field. The Grain Growers' Grain Company had been in operation for two years and was handling a steadily increasing portion of the farmer's grain. Some of the elevator interests developed a scheme to overthrow it, if possible, destroy the farmer's company, and create suspicion among the farmers against their own leaders.

In order to do this they hired a press agent who posed as a financial broker. He wrote letters designed to create confusion and distrust and they were published over the name "Observer," and paid for as advertisements in a number of farm journals and other newspapers circulating among the Western grain growers. The Guide immediately challenged these letters and the part played by these publications in publishing them without giving the true name of the author. The indignation among the grain growers was widespread and subscriptions to these journals were cancelled in such large numbers that they refused any longer to publish the "Observer's" letters. Thus, in three weeks the scheme of the elevator interests was frustrated. A few months later The Guide had the satisfaction of publishing the whole inside story, together with the photographs of the men who employed Mr. Observer and the salary which was paid to him. From that day onward, the press of Western Canada had a more wholesome respect than ever for the Grain Growers' organizations. Had it not been for The Grain Growers' Guide in that crisis, it is quite possible the Grain Growers might have

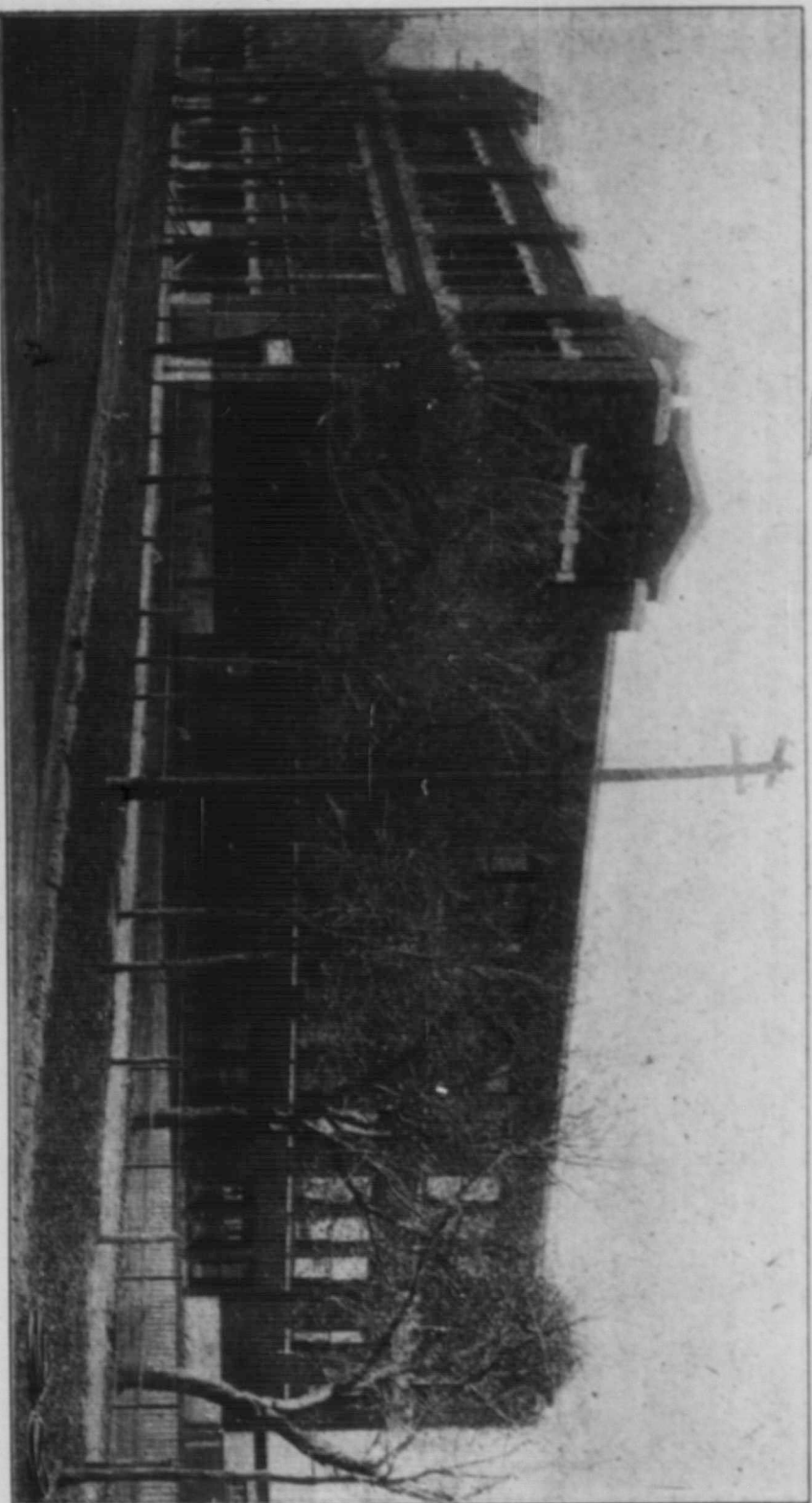
been divided amongst themselves and their organization broken.

The next move in the fight between the Grain Growers and the elevator interests was the action of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange in cancelling the one cent commission rule. The design maliciously was to handle grain through the elevators at a small commission or at no commission at all in order to draw the farmers away from the support of their own company. Here again The Guide was able to expose the scheme to the Grain Growers all over the three provinces. The result was that they supported their own company more strongly than ever, and after one year's experience the Grain Exchange removed the commission rule and has never since removed it. By this time the organized grain trade came able to have very considerable respect for the Grain Growers' Movement and to recognize the Farmer's company as a real and permanent feature in the grain trade. This was another case where The Guide justified its existence in the support of the farmer's organizations.

The Guide Won Wide Favor

During these early years when the big fight between the Grain Growers and the elevator interests was being waged all over the country, the circulation of The Guide grew very rapidly. Friends of the paper traversed the farmers in their own neighborhoods and the subscriptions list jumped very fast. The farmers had great appreciation for a paper which published the facts without fear or favor and called a spade a spade every time. The Guide set out to deal fully with the grain trade from the standpoint of the farmer, and uncover the economic injustices from which the farmers suffered. The Guide entered a new field in journalism and steadily broke new ground. Scores of the problems and questions which were first agitated by The Guide and the grain growers have become common subjects of discussion in more recent years. It was however, only after the farmer's organizations took up such questions and they had been given publicity by The Guide that they began to receive attention generally in the press.

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The New Home of The Grain Growers' Guide, Vaughan Street, Winnipeg. Every Brick in it Belongs to the Organized Farmers.

Woodward & Cobble, Architects, Winnipeg.

Glimpses of The Guide Plant



1.—View of the Main Office. 2.—A few of the big Presses. 3.—Compositors and Proof-readers. Note The Guide pages standing in type on the "Stones." 4.—Type-setting Machines. 5.—Girls assembling the "Forms" of The Guide; Folding Machines in the background. 6.—Dray-load of Mail Bags ready for Posting.

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Recent Machinery Developments



Many Improvements Have Been Made in the last Ten Years---By R. D. Colquette

THE development in farm machinery during the last ten years has consisted, for the most part, of engineering refinements. It is hard to place your hand on what might be termed a revolutionizing invention or discovery that has been made in that period. A tremendous amount of work has been done in enlarging the place of machinery in farm practice, but this has been confined chiefly to the development of principles already discovered. A survey of the machinery on a well equipped farm in 1918 compared with a similar survey for 1908 would show an improvement in nearly every item. It would also show a number of machines and appliances not found ten years ago. Investigation would show, however, that even with the tractor, the milking machine and the electric lighting plant, the general principles involved date back more than ten years. Even where progress has been most marked a lot of pioneering work had been accomplished at that time.

Most of the improvements in farm machinery in the last decade centre around the internal combustion engine. The engine itself has been passing through a period of rapid evolution. As a light, accommodating source of power it has been adapted to a great variety of uses. Its efficiency has been greatly increased during the period under discussion. The variety of designs has been multiplied until now there is a design for nearly every purpose to which it can be put. An important improvement has been the development of a carburetor, by which kerosene can be utilized for fuel. These factors of adaptability and increased efficiency have had far-reaching effects on the machines commonly used by the farmer. In fact, there is scarcely an implement or tool that has not been modified to utilize power derived from the gas engine.

Shortening the Trail to Town

Of all the machines that have come into general use during the last ten years the automobile easily takes leading place. It is hard to realize that only within the last decade has the auto been used to any extent on the farm. The figures showing the automobile registration serve as a fairly good index to the situation. In Saskatchewan, for instance, the motor licenses issued in 1908 were only 74, the majority of which were, of course, used in the cities and towns. This year the licenses issued up to May 1, were 33,000 and the automobile "population" exceeds this figure, it is estimated, by several thousand. A visit to any gathering of farmers will show that a fair proportion of the cars are owned by the tillers of the soil, and so they should. There is no place under the sun where a car has such service value as on a western farm. Nine-tenths of the cars owned in cities are used almost exclusively for pleasure

purposes. Even when used for utility purposes they are usually driven alongside a street car track where a three-minute service is in operation. It is different in the country. The alternative is the horse and buggy and your car would have you in town while you are getting old Dobbin up from the pasture field. The time saved to the farmers of the west by the use of the automobile cannot be even approximately estimated, but it is safe to say that the substantial increase in acreage of crops in western Canada which the farmers have been able to effect in spite of the acute labor shortage is due to a considerable extent to the automobile. It has cut down the time required to make necessary trips to town besides saving the energy of his hard worked horses for labor in the fields.

Of course, the farm owned car is used for pleasure also, but who under heaven is more entitled to a spin in the cool of the evening than the farmer after a day on the seeder with the wind blowing, or his wife after an exacting day over the kitchen range. Besides, these pleasure jaunts are usually combined with business and on the return journey you will usually find a box of groceries, a set of plow shares or something else equally necessary in the farmer's car.

The efficient power plant found in every automobile has naturally turned the attention of inventors to the question of utilizing it for purposes other than that of driving the car. And so power attachments by which the power can be utilized for belt purposes have been developed. A more recent development is the tractor attachment so prominent at all plowing matches and tractor demonstrations this year. Several of these contrivances are on the market and many of them are finding a place on the farms. Then there are various devices for turning the automobile into a truck for making quick trips to town with produce or farm supplies. The trailer attachment is another development for gaining the same end. By means of these contrivances a load up to 1,500 pounds can be carried. This means it is easy, for example, for the farmer to secure two or three barrels of oil from the station for his tractor. The truck attachment or trailer changes an automobile into a real service car. Mention should also be made along this line to the farm truck which has come much into evidence in the last year or two. The effect of this is to speed up the work of the farmer on the road, work which has always used up too large a proportion of his time.

From Big to Small Tractors

The trend of tractor development in the last ten years has been from the big tractor, of service only to the big farmer or for contract work, to the small tractor which can be utilized by big and small farmers alike. There is now, however, a feeling that it is possible to err on the side of having the tractor

too small and a tendency is setting in to increase the size of the tractor which can be handled by one man. The good sized tractor has it over the horse outfit on two counts as far as getting work, such as plowing, done. It turns more furrows to the round and lengthens the day in the field. With a tractor pulling say three-bottoms and running efficiently some farmers are doing the work a third faster and working a third longer each day. Theoretically, this works out at about nine acres a day instead of five though it pre-supposes that no more time is lost while the work is in progress with the tractor than with the horses. The labor shortage and the pressing need for more food-stuffs has given tractor farming a tremendous impetus and development along this line is now at its height. The result bids fair to greatly modify farm practice in the direction of the utilization of mechanical power for all the major farm operations.

The need for a one-man tractor has necessitated the development of automatic machines for tractors. As a result there is the power lift plow and within the last two years a power lift seed drill. The binder hitch by which four or five binders can be drawn behind a tractor is also a development that has followed upon the use of the tractor or steam engine for pulling purposes.

Eliminating the Chore Boy

The gasoline engine is largely replacing the chore boy. You can hardly find a farm nowadays on which there is not at least one small gasoline engine. The total amount of power supplied by these small engines on the farms is enormous. They are doing all manner of work. Pumping, running the washing machine, the fanning mill and the churn, turning the cream separator, operating the portable elevator, running the grain grinder and the grindstone are all done on many farms by means of the gas engine. It has largely replaced the windmill as a source of farm power. In many of these operations the labor of a boy or man is saved. This in turn has resulted in readjusting many of the other small machines for power instead of hand operation. The power washing machine is a good example of this. Another is the modern water system which depends for its success upon a cheap and reliable source of power. An interesting combination of horse and engine power is furnished by the binder engine. It is especially valuable during very wet harvests when difficulty is encountered in preventing the master wheel from slipping. Occasions have arisen in which a farmer has saved his crop by utilizing this attachment.

The Passing of the Milk-maid

The rosy-cheeked milk-maid, with a three-legged stool in one hand and a brimming pail of foamy milk in the other, was a romantic figure. Her praises were sung by the poets of most countries. A couple of decades ago, however, she began showing a preference

for the city office rather than for the pasture field and gradually discarded the milking stool for the office chair and the milk pail for the typewriter. Her place was taken by her brothers and the hired man. But under protest. The prospect of milking a string of cows after a hard day's work in the field was never a welcome one. As years went by the dairy farmer's prospects of getting men to do the milking gradually faded. Mechanical genius rose to the occasion, however, and the mechanical milker became an accomplished fact. In some parts of the west where the dairy farming is almost unknown there is still considerable scepticism as to the practicability of the milking machine. There is less where it is better known. Some of the choicest herds of high-priced dairy cows in Canada are being milked exclusively by machine to the satisfaction both of themselves and their owners. The milking-machine has arrived, just as certainly as the automobile or the binder. An investigation conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, in Jefferson County, N.Y., as far back as 1916, showed that there were 175 milking machines in operation in that county. Among the conclusions arrived at were the following: "Mechanical milkers are rapidly becoming practical machines for dairy farmers. In the main these machines are performing satisfactory service. One man can operate two double units or three to four single units if fairly speedy. It follows that instead of milking one cow by hand his efficiency with the machine is multiplied considerably."

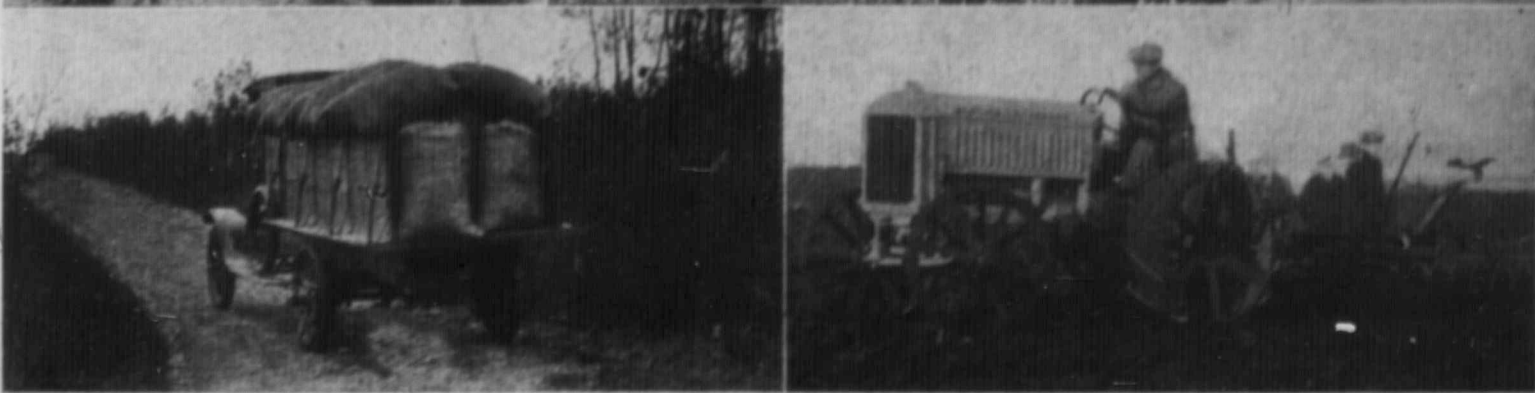
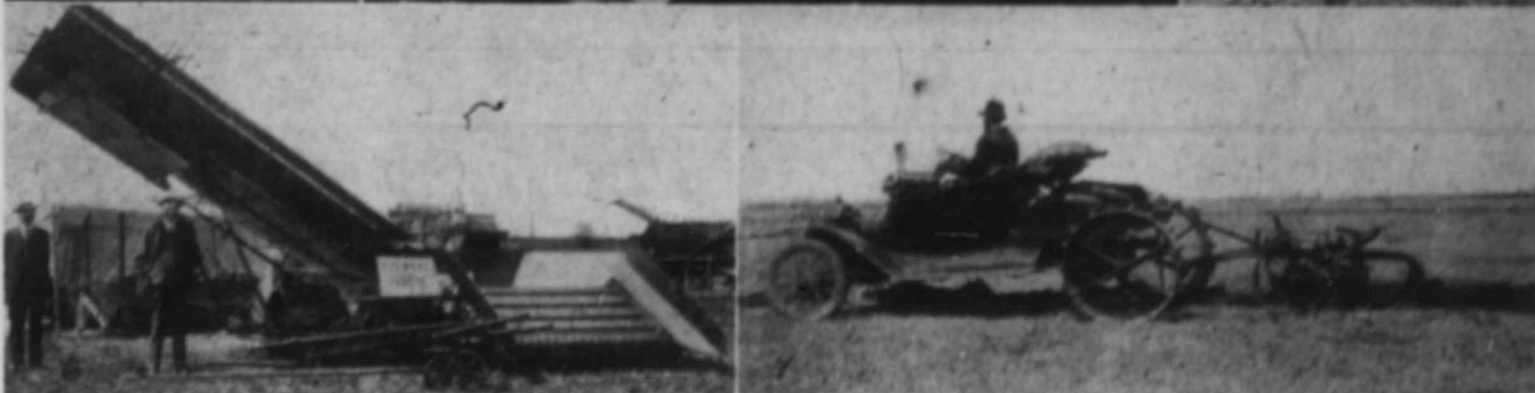
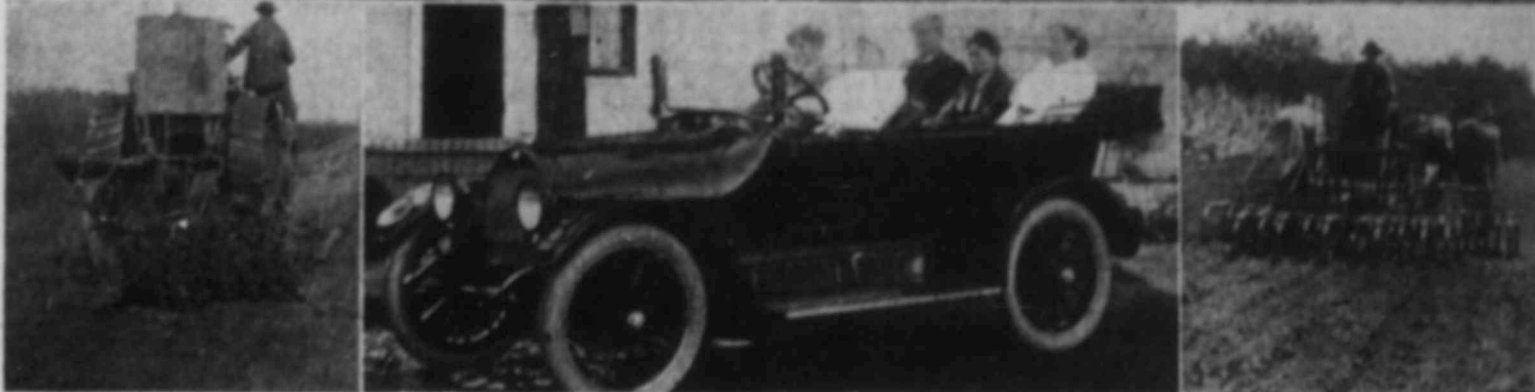
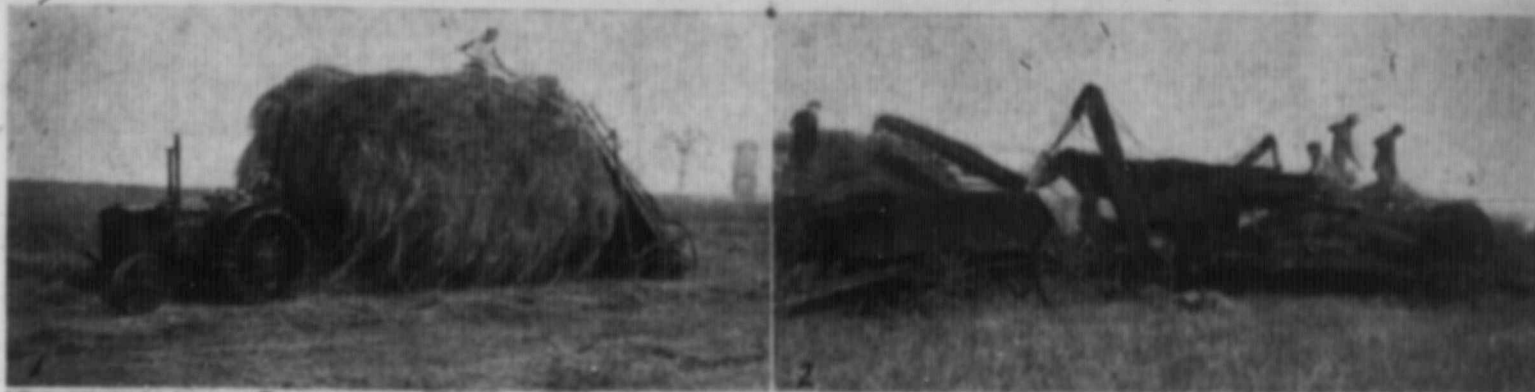
Electric Lighting Plants

It is only within the last few years that the electric lighting plant suitable for the farm home has been developed. There are now thousands of these plants giving satisfactory service in the west and another of the conveniences at first confined to city homes has been made available in the country. Like many other conveniences, the heart of the proposition is an efficient gas engine. Automatic starting devices have been perfected so that the care required has been reduced to a minimum. The electricity will furnish power for a pressure water system. Power for other operations such as churning, washing, vacuum cleaning, cream separating, turning the fanning mill and other work requiring light power is readily available. Bright, reliable illumination, water on tap, and power for lightening the overworked housewife's daily tasks are now as available in the fully equipped farm home as in the home of the city dweller.

A group of students at a college in eastern Canada once met to discuss the reasons for the exodus from the farm. One girl made the statement that one glimpse of a snowy white bathtub in a city home was enough to decide any girl

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Some Modern Labor Savers



1.—Up-to-the-minute Hay Making. 2.—The Small Threshing Outfit. 3.—Facker-Flow Attachment. 4.—Old Dobbin's Successor. 5.—Wide-gauge Cultivator. 6.—The Sheep Loader. 7.—The Tractor Attachment. 8.—Milking Machine on an Old Country Farm. 9.—The Binder Engine. 10.—Electric Lighting and Pumping Plant. 11.—One-Man Tractor. 12.—Farm Truck Attachment.

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Blazing the Political Trail

Milestones in the constitutional progress of the Middle West---The struggle for responsible government

By Norman Lambert

WHEN the Dominion of Canada was born in 1867, and the British North America Act was adopted as a sort of national birth certificate, the great tract of country between Lake Winnipeg and the Rocky Mountains was known as "Rupert's Land and the North-west Territory." Provision was made in the British North America Act for the admission of this vast unknown territory into the Dominion, and also for the admission of any other province that wanted to be included in the new federation. Up till this time, the great prairie country of the Canadian middle west, was practically controlled and governed by the Hudson's Bay Company whose headquarters were located at old Fort Garry, on the site of the present city of Winnipeg. When Confederation was decided upon, the Hudson's Bay Company sold its property rights in the West to the Dominion for about \$1,500,000, and thereby ceased to have any functions as a governing institution.

In 1870, Manitoba became a province, and also the scene of the first real government in the West. The remaining territory between the western boundary of Manitoba and the eastern boundary of British Columbia, which was still a Crown Colony, became known as the North-west Territories, and until other arrangements were made, were to be under the direction of the Governor of Manitoba and eleven councillors. This lasted until 1875. For the government of Manitoba, a legislature was duly organized. The Legislative Assembly comprised 24 members, and the Executive Council of the province comprised seven members. Adams G. Archibald was the first Lieutenant-Governor.

First Members at Ottawa

At the first general elections for the Dominion House of Commons, following the organization of Manitoba as a province, four members were returned from the West. This was in 1872, and the first western representatives at Ottawa were Robert Cunningham, for Marquette; Dr. Schultz, for Lisgar; Sir George E. Carthier, for Provencher and Donald A. Smith (later Lord Strathcona) for Selkirk.

In 1875, the North-west Territories broke away from Manitoba, and were organized with a government under a lieutenant-governor and four councillors, three of whom were to discharge the duties of stipendiary magistrates. Also, in the next year, 1876, the District of Keewatin was formed. By this time, the lieutenant-governor of Manitoba was Hon. Alexander Morris, he having taken the place of A. G. Archibald, in 1872. But in 1876, when the territories were detached from Manitoba for governmental purposes, and the Legislative Council was abolished, Hon. David Laird became lieutenant-governor of the north-west territories.

Memorable indeed were the words of Hon. Alexander Morris in his first address to the Legislative Council of the North-west Territories in 1872. He said, "A country of vast extent which is possessed of abundant resources, is entrusted to your keeping; a country which although at present but sparsely settled, is destined, I believe, to become the home of thousands of persons, by means of whose industry and energy that which is now almost a wilderness will be quickly transferred into a fruitful land where civilization and the arts of peace will flourish."

Western Plains in Early 'Seventies

There was not much to inspire such oratory on the western plains in the early 'seventies. Manitoba then had a population of about 12,000, consisting of 5,000 French half-breeds, 5,000 English speaking half-breeds, and about 2,000 whites, the last named including the Hudson's Bay Company officers and their descendants, the Selkirk colonists, and a few Canadians and Americans. Westward, toward the Rockies, the number of white people living on the plains was negligible. The white homes that existed were confined to the rivers, the Saskatchewan on the north, and the Assiniboine and Qu'Appelle on the south; and these were associated with the Indian missions. In transportation, the canoe and the Red River cart were the popular vehicles except for the competition of the buckboard and the saddle. The white men were still much less numerous than the red men, and these again were greatly outnumbered by the lordly buffalo which roamed the plains by the thousands. It was then the land of the hunter and the trader. But from the very outset, the settler was assured of protection by the law, education for his children, and religious freedom under the direction of the pioneer missionary. The fact that the early settler enjoyed

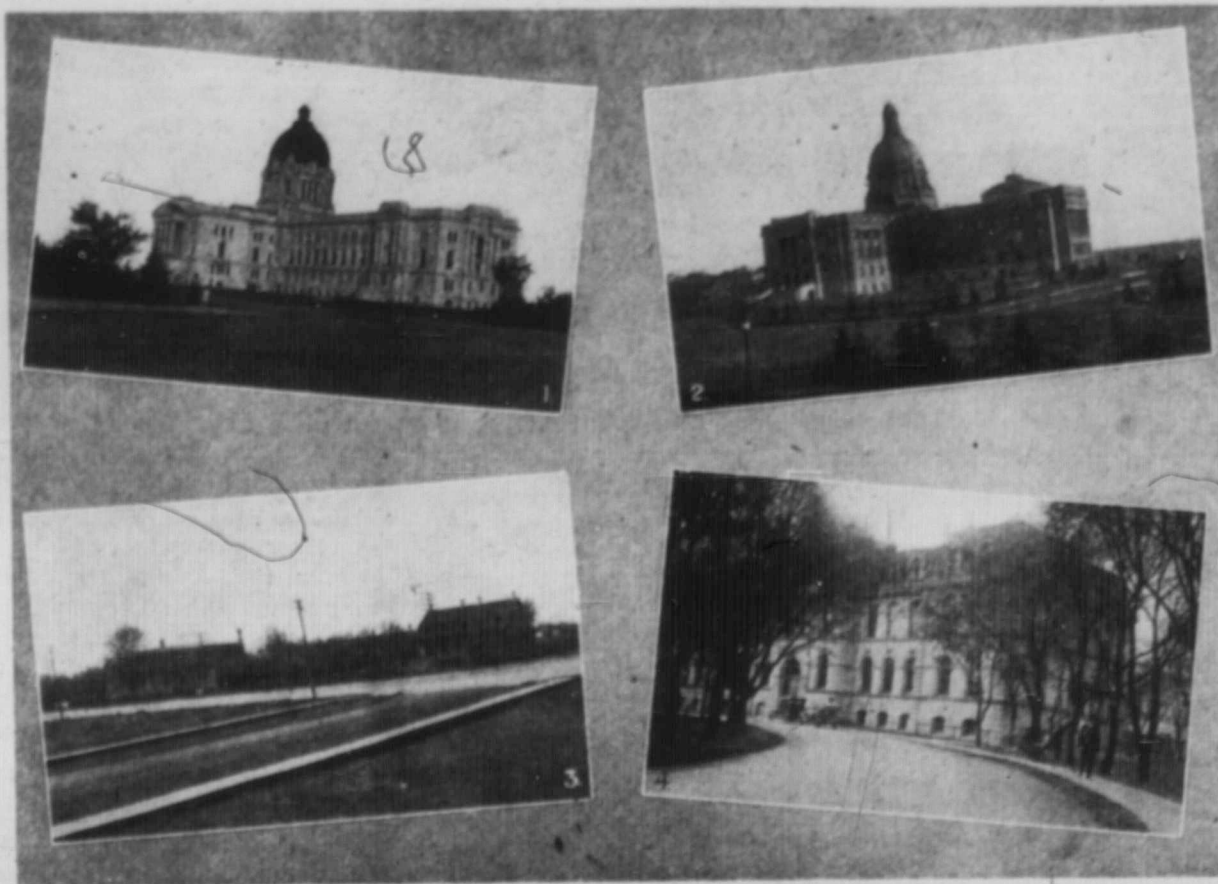
lordly protection in those wild days when a considerable portion of the native population was often none too tractable, was due above all else to the Royal North-west Mounted Police. The half-breed uprising of 1885 was the only serious interruption to good order in the history of the West, and for that the blame in no small degree lay elsewhere than in the Western country. Had it not been for the influence of the Mounted Police, the uprising might have been very much worse than it was.

After the North-west Territories were separated in government from the Province of Manitoba, the most important and interesting political scenes were enacted in that portion of the country which is now known as Saskatchewan and Alberta. In the constitutional development of the North-west Territories the outstanding feature was the struggle for self government. The chief stages in the progress of the principles of government are indicated by the various capitals of the West. First, there was Fort Garry from which point for two years the affairs of the territories were administered as well as the affairs of Manitoba. Then at Swan River until 1876, the lieutenant-governor and councillors belonged for the first time exclusively to the territories. Battleford was the next capital, where Governor David Laird finally sealed the treaty with the Indians regarding the handing over of their property rights to the Dominion, and where just the beginning of the movement towards self government, as they had it in Manitoba, was secured for the territories. It was reserved finally to Regina, as the capital centre after 1882, to witness the evolution of the North-west Council to a Legislative Assembly; to see the change from a representative to a responsible government; to behold the reorganization of the territories into provinces.

Although the struggle for self government in the North-west Territories, was waged most fiercely in the period covering the years from 1889 to 1892, the real beginnings of the contest date from the birth of the North-west Council in 1875. This council had undergone a gradual transformation. At its first session it was composed of two appointed and three ex-officio members along with the lieutenant-governor. The Act of 1875 had made provision for the erection of electoral districts whenever an area of 1,000 square miles contained a population of not less than 1,000 adult inhabitants. In 1881, Lawrence Clarke, of Carlton, became the first elected member of the council. His admission was the initial step in the evolution of responsible government. The system of erecting electoral districts as soon as the growth of population in any settlement warranted it, tended to make the elected members the party of progress. The best index to the development of the country was the increase in their numbers, and these elected men, such as J. H. Ross, now Senator Ross, Hon. Frank Oliver and J. G. Turriff, were not slow to appreciate the significance of the situation. They exerted a powerful influence through their efforts to secure educational advantages for the settlers and in their continued agitation for a greater measure of responsible government. Their hands were strengthened, moreover, through the existence in their own districts of local self-rule as applied to municipal and educational institutions. This really led to a greater impulse not only for a larger participation in the government of the territories but also for some representation in the parliament of Canada. The two leaders in this stern fight of the early days on the plains were J. H. Ross, of Moose Jaw and Frank Oliver, of Edmonton. They began a campaign to secure for the elected representatives of the people the control of all money devoted to the purposes of government. For nearly a decade this struggle continued, often with great bitterness.

It was in 1882 that the provisional districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Athabasca were created, and it was in that year that the seat of government was removed from Battleford to Regina, where a legislature was established with a Lieutenant-Governor and an Assembly of 35 members elected from as many constituencies. Even then, the people had a long time still to wait before realizing a full measure of responsible government. In 1884 for the first time, the elected members were in the majority in the North-west Council. An improvement in the quality as well as the quantity of the work of the council was immediately noticeable. The foundations of the school system were laid; a scheme of municipal organization was devised; and a judicial system

Contd. on Page 37



The Legislative Centres, Past and Present, of the Great Canadian Middle West. 1.—The Saskatchewan Legislative Building Regina. 2.—The Athabasca Legislative Building, Edmonton. 3.—Old Territorial Headquarters, Regina as they appear today. 4.—Manitoba Legislative Halls, soon to be replaced by a magnificent new structure, now in course of construction.

David Lloyd George

How the "little Welsh attorney" has become dictator of the British people and is leading them in their fight for Democracy--By W. J. Healy

THE three greatest people in the world, who have advanced farthest along the road of Democracy, are at the head of the Allies in the world-struggle now convulsing civilization, have as their executive heads men who gave convincing proof, before the War, of their fealty to the principles of Democracy, as against Aristocracy, whether of birth or of wealth. Premier Lloyd George, President Wilson and President Poincaré, are all distinctively and pre-eminently men of the people.

Of the three, Lloyd George is the one of humblest origin, the one whose whole life has been the most strenuous and the most successful in devotion and in achievement as a fighter towards attainment of the ideal of Democracy, for which the world's free peoples are now fighting, seeing it more clearly than they have ever seen it before as the goal of the human race.

Lloyd George embodies that ideal as distinctively as the German Emperor embodies the opposite ideal of a State-system which would make autocratically-controlled military might the master of human destinies.

A Long Fight for Justice

The entire political career of Lloyd George up to the War, a career which began strenuously while yet he was a young man, was one long fight for the rights of the mass of the people, for justice against privilege. From the first he threw the whole combination of forces of his extraordinary powers of mind and soul and body into that fight—his piercing intellectual strength, his genius for constructive statesmanship and for leadership, and his intense energy all fused together in the flaming sincerity of his devotion to the cause of Democracy.

For years he was hated with a venomous orgy of hatred by the upholders and beneficiaries of aristocratic and plutocratic privilege who fought him with all their power and with all their bitterness, resisting him step by step from the moment of his introduction in April, 1909, as the champion of the mass of the British people, of his famous Budget. In that fight he led the mass of the British people onward in his campaign of progressive fiscal and social reform legislation, forcing the great democratic fight of the House of Lords, whose power he broke, and thereby altered vitally the constitution of Great Britain, as it has existed for 800 years.

Great as was that achievement for a man who had begun life as a poor village boy, still greater achievements were before him in the years to come, and, it must be believed, are still before him, if he is spared to render the cause of Democracy between now and the close of the War, and especially after the War, the full measure of the service which can be given by his high devotion to the essential principles of Democracy, his vision, his tenacity and energy, his practical genius for getting things done and the immense and commanding prestige he holds in the eyes of all the world. If he lives—and he is now only in his 56th year, and in the prime of the vigor of all his wonderful powers of mind and body—he is destined to great achievements, not only for his own race and nation, but for all races and all nations, which will inscribe his name high among the names that stand highest in world history.

Lloyd George's Early Life

Born in the city of Manchester, on January 17, 1863, David Lloyd George (to give his name in full) was left fatherless at the age of three. His father, William George, who was country-bred, had been a school-teacher for a few years in Manchester, but his health failed and the family became tenants on a small farm in South Wales, where William George died. The widow, with her two young children, both sons, of whom David was the older, appealed for help to her brother Richard Lloyd, then a middle-aged man, a cobbler, liv-

ing in a small cottage in the village of Llanystum-dwy, in North Wales. Richard Lloyd, a man of laborious life, frugal by necessity, saw his duty, and did it; he took his sister and her two children into his cottage, and in that humble home the future Premier of Great Britain, in the greatest crisis in its history grew up. His uncle, who never married, lived to a hale old age, passing his 90th year and dying only a couple of years ago; he was proudly happy to the last in the unflinching affection of the boy whom he had trained up to true manhood, thereby doing a service of incalculable value to the cause of democracy.

By the time the boy David was 11 or 12 years of age, his uncle and his mother could not but see that he was specially gifted. There were long and anxious consultations between the cobbler and his sister with a view to the possibility of securing an education for the boy, who unless some provision could be made for that, would after leaving the village school have to become a laborer. Finally Richard Lloyd made a noble decision—all the nobler in that he had no idea of the great consequences that were to follow from it; he resolved to devote the sum of money he had managed to save up towards a provision for his old age, to making his nephew an educated man. Every penny had to be counted, and to save the cost of tuition for David in the French and Latin which he needed in order to pass his examinations on the way to becoming a solicitor, his uncle taught himself these languages, in order to be able to teach them to David.

An Audacious Champion of the Poor

No sooner was David admitted as a solicitor, at the age of 21, (in 1874), than he began to distinguish himself by his audacious, ingenious and successful championship of the rights of the poor. It is important, in considering the influences which went to the shaping of the character and mind of Lloyd George, to know that his uncle, Richard Lloyd, who so devotedly filled his dead father's place, was not only studious and intelligent, but strongly independent. What may be well termed a survival of feudalism still existed in that district, as in other country districts in England; the villagers were required at election times to think and act as the rich land-owners and gentlefolk of the neighborhood desired. In one election three of the villagers voted Liberal instead of Conservative. They were, in consequence, promptly turned out of their cottages. By the time Lloyd George was a boy old enough to understand something of these things, his uncle was the only Liberal voter in

the village. Respect for his high character and regard for his position as the preacher of the Campbellite Baptists in that district, secured him from being turned out of his cottage; but short of such extreme measures, persuasion, influence and material considerations were brought into play upon him, but all unavailingly. Lloyd George, as a boy, gloried in his uncle's resolute and steadfast independence.

The simple, religious villagers lived hard, with but a narrow margin between them and want; they lived, so to say, on sufferance under the vicar and squire and the land-owner, who, while often, if not always, kindly enough and even generous in their own upper-class

way, expected obedience and deference, and exacted submission in all matters of opinion and behavior. The gentry and the villagers were two entirely different sets of beings.

No one born on this side of the Atlantic, no one who has not actually lived in such conditions, can form any adequate idea of the chasm which divided the lives of those two different sets of beings. Preserved coverts for game extended for miles in all directions, and the taking of a rabbit or hare, or who took a fish from

the protected waters was rigorously prosecuted as a nefarious criminal. Poaching was more rigorously dealt with than wife-beating, or assault with bodily harm or other offences. The gentry had veritable power of government, far from them were drawn the benches of magistrates—amateur local judges, who sat weekly, or fortnightly, or monthly, to punish the evil-doers of the district; and when it came to any question of the protection of the privileges of the upper class, these land-owner magistrates were as merciless in North Wales as they were in many other parts. Seem and fage in the heart of the young Lloyd George, as he realized that those individuals had no claim over their fellow human beings in personal worth, in character or in mind, but that they lived in comfort, if not in luxury, while those whose lives they dominated and from whom they exacted deference and submission were struggling hard for a bare living.

Early Interest in Politics

No sooner had Lloyd George put up a little brass plate announcing to all and sundry in the locality that he was prepared to practise law, than people of the humble class came to him for advice and assistance. He was well-known in the district as a speaker, for his ready sympathy and aid to those in distress, and for his good humor. He had no rich friends, but many who were not rich. He combined politics with his solicitors work from the first, and

soon became secretary of the South Carmarvonshire Anti-tithe League; and his first notable triumph in his profession was made by a fight which he carried to the High Court and won there, establishing the right of Non-conformists to burial in the parish churchyard. The case was that of an old quarryman in a village at the foot of Mount Snowdon, who before his death expressed the wish to be buried by the side of his daughter who had become a member of the Church of England, and was buried in the parish churchyard. The case attracted wide attention; and when the Lord Chief Justice in London gave judgment in favor of Lloyd George's presentation of the law, and upheld the verdict which Lloyd George had won from the jury in the local county court, his name flamed out like a beacon throughout the Welsh townships and villages. He was 25 when he won that triumph.

In 1888 he married Margaret Owen, Welsh like himself, whose family lived in the village of Oriscioeth. It has been, according to all accounts, a happy union; his wife has been his true companion and helpmate, and there could not be greater family devotion than there is among the members of that family. There are two sons, both of whom went to the front at the beginning of the war, and two daughters. Marriage strengthened the ambition of the young Lloyd George of 30 years ago to be of use in the world. He had already been elected to the Carmarvon County Council; and in 1890 he was first elected to Parliament by a majority of 18 over a strong Conservative opponent, after a strenuous and exciting contest. He has been in the House of Commons ever since.

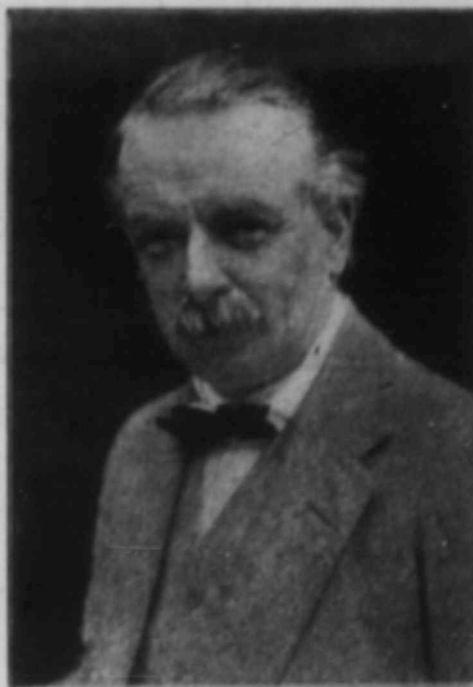
First Appearance in Parliament

From his first appearance in the House he made himself a force to be reckoned with, by his audacity and pungency of utterance and his extraordinary skill in guerilla warfare in advocacy of progressive and radical ideas. When Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman became Premier in 1905, he included Lloyd George in his Cabinet, as President of the Board of Trade. Hitherto he had been known as a dashing parliamentary fighter; now he proved himself a progressive, conspicuously able administrator. He reorganized the port of London, the merchant shipping system and the workings of the British patent laws, and did other service of value; so that none of the surprise in certain quarters which had greeted his entry into the Cabinet was in evidence when Mr. Asquith, on becoming Premier in 1908, made him Chancellor of the Exchequer.

There is not room here to relate even in the briefest outline the historic career of Lloyd George in the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. The greatest day in his life—until in 1916 he displaced Mr. Asquith as War Premier—was Thursday, April 29, 1909, when he introduced his first Budget, which he made the means of sweeping fiscal and social reforms. "It is essential," he said, in closing his truly epoch-making speech on that day, "that we should make provision for the defence of our country. But, surely, it is equally imperative that we should make it a country even better worth defending for all and by all. And it is that this expenditure is for both these purposes that can alone justify the Government. I am told that no Chancellor of the Exchequer has ever been called upon to impose such heavy taxes in a time of peace. This is a War Budget. It is for raising money to wage implacable warfare against poverty and squalidness. I cannot help hoping and believing that before this generation has passed away we shall have advanced a great step towards that good time when poverty and wretchedness, and the human degradation which always follows in their train, will be as remote from the people of this country as the wolves which once infested its forests."

The passion among the upper classes.

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David Lloyd George
Prime Minister of Great Britain and Ireland.

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Province of Alberta



ALBERTA HARVEST SCENE

**FREE
Land
for
Settlers**

Cereal Production

Alberta is the last great wheat belt of the American continent. The States of the Union that formerly produced wheat are now producing corn almost exclusively.

The wheat areas of the world are becoming exhausted or utilized for other crops. Consumption of wheat is increasing at a greater rate than production and an era of high prices is in sight. This scarcity is Canada's opportunity, and she is quickly taking a leading place in the wheat producing nations of the world.

The problem of our agriculture is the problem of supplying bread to the ever increasing millions of America and Europe, and while marvellous strides have been made in the facilities for transportation of agricultural products, yet the real solution of the problem is bringing the population to the food rather than the food to the population.

The vision that meets us here is one of ample land

awaiting man and of possibilities of agricultural production which can be realized only by augmented immigration. Before and above all of what transport has done, and may yet do to carry agriculture across the sea, the more reasonable prospect is the settlement of these wide areas by a population resting on the soil which this great province offers.

The increase in wheat production in Alberta in the last few years is but an index of the great development that is bound to follow in the next decade.

Those who come now may get cheap or free lands according to their means and choice of location, and will soon be in a position to take advantage of the era of prosperity that it seems assured for the next few years. The land is going quickly, but there are millions of acres still left as productive and fit for settlement as any already taken, and which will soon be reached by railways.

Crop Statement

①	WHEAT				OATS				BARLEY			
	1915	1916	1917	Ten-year average 1907-16	1915	1916	1917	Ten-year average 1907-16	1915	1916	1917	Ten-year average 1907-16
All Canada	25.87	16.85	15.50	19.20	40.24	37.30	30.25	35.63	31.51	23.72	23.00	27.61
United States	18.34	8.8	12.6	14.7	37.8	30.1	36.4	29.9	32.0	23.5	23.7	25.2
ALBERTA	31.12	24.95	18.25	20.27	45.91	48.11	34.00	37.45	32.31	29.04	22.0	26.54

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CHARLES S. HOTCHKISS

Chief Publicity Commissioner
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Beef Hides, Horse Hides and Sheep Skins are now much higher so ship all to us.

Northwest Hide & Fur Co. Ltd.
 278 Rupert Avenue, Winnipeg.

U.F.A. Memorandum

Government Memorialized by Alberta Executive

EXPRESSING determination and willingness to do its full share and give its best service in winning the war, but clearly stating that the enforcement of the amendment to the Military Service Act would result in a serious situation among the farmers of Alberta, a full executive board of the United Farmers of Alberta has memorialized the Dominion government. The memorial was taken east by H. W. Wood, president, and delivered in person to Hon. T. A. Cresser, minister of agriculture. Mr. Wood returned to Calgary on Thursday, June 13, and a statement was given to the press the same day.

This is the memorial: "We, the directors United Farmers of Alberta, in session assembled, do hereby memorialize the governor general-in-council of the Dominion of Canada as follows:

"1. We desire to assure the government that we are willing to do our full share in giving our best services in winning this war, and do not desire to shirk any responsibility that is ours in this time of danger.

"2. We do, however, assure the government that the situation among the farmers of Alberta is so serious that it calls for the greatest possible wisdom in council, and steadfastness of purpose to maintain that hearty support that a loyal people owe to their government in such a time as this.

"3. And again we have been compelled to view with great alarm the situation which is being created in this province by recent military measures, and especially the order-in-council of April 20, 1918. The seriousness of the situation is only now becoming clearly apparent and this organization feels that the government cannot fully have appreciated the far-reaching effects of measures that have been taken. The directors of the United Farmers of Alberta, therefore, have thought it their duty to place this memorial before the government, so that in assuming responsibility for any further measures which may now be under consideration

the government will be clearly advised as to the seriousness of situation which has already been created. And we are sending this memorial by the hand in the person of our president, H. W. Wood, who will be able to give you the information that we feel we are unable to give you by letter.

"Signed on behalf of the United Farmers of Alberta,

"H. W. Wood, president;

"H. Higginbotham, secretary."

"The conclusions stated above were arrived at only after long and detailed discussions on the part of the board," said Mr. Wood on his return. "No real conflict was involved, and the unanimous support of the board was given the memorial."

A Complicated Situation

Mr. Cresser informed Mr. Wood that, owing to the many complications, the situation was a very difficult one with which to deal. He promised to submit the communication brought by Mr. Wood to the other members of the council as soon as they came back to Ottawa, but he declined to make any official statement in regard to the matter.

In discussing the attitude of the Ontario farmers, Mr. Wood said "While I found the Ontario farmers very much excited over the whole matter, still I found among them no real evidence of lack of patriotism and I also found, after Friday's meeting—the only meeting which I attended—was over, that the now famous resolution sent down by our executive committee had really not been read by the Ontario farmers, and that they had been judging it entirely by what the newspapers said about it. They claimed that Sir Robert Borden had read only parts of the resolution to the Ottawa delegation.

"When I explained the resolution to a group of them," Mr. Wood concluded, "they had no serious objection to the sentiments which it contained."

David Lloyd George

Continued from Page 23

the people of property and position, rose to such a pitch against Lloyd George's proposals, which were denounced as infamous robbery and revolution, that many letters from religiously-minded persons of those classes were printed in the newspapers opposed to such spoliation and such violation of the rights of owners of property (so they described his policy), expressing wonder that Heaven did not strike dead such a wicked man before he could accomplish his full purpose in the ruin of the country. The House of Lords, under the leadership of Lord Lansdowne, proceeded to the unprecedented, arbitrary and unconstitutional course of killing the Budget. By doing so, they signed the death warrant of the power of their House.

Years of Political Turmoil

From the day Lloyd George introduced his first budget in the House of Commons, there followed more than three years of such political turmoil as Great Britain had never known before. After a general election on the Budget issue, in which the Government was sustained, the Lords, making a virtue of necessity, passed the Budget on April 28, 1916; and soon found that Lloyd George had meant business in the fulminations against them which he had been uttering during the election campaign. Those fulminations took form in the Parliament Bill, designed to alter the British constitution by depriving the Lords of their power to kill legislation passed by the Commons by throwing it out over and over again. It gave the Commons the power to pass any money bill over the Lords' heads, if the Lords did not agree to it immediately when it was sent up to them; and in regard to other than money bills it restricted the Lords' power of delay to three successive sessions, after which

the Commons could pass any bill over the Lords' heads. Another appeal to the country was made in a general election, with a like result; and the climax came when the Parliament Bill, passed by the House of Commons, went up to the Lords on August 9, 1911. There was intense excitement. Lord Morley, plain John Morley of the years gone by, rose in his place in the Lords, and speaking as Government leader in that House, having been made a Lord for that purpose, made a speech of three sentences, announcing that the King would, if it were necessary, assent to the creation of extra peers enough, named by the Government, to pass the Bill. Wild hopes that the King would side with the Lords were thus extinguished. The Lords took their medicine, amid dramatic scenes in their historic chamber. The Parliament Bill became the law of the land. The power of the House of Lords, which had lasted for centuries, was broken. The man who broke it was Lloyd George.

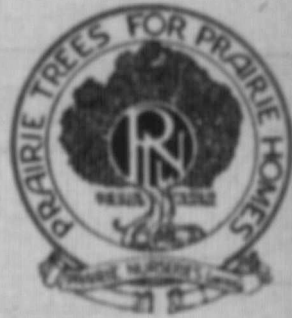
The most wonderful thing in the whole career of Lloyd George is the manner in which he, the relentless fighter who had won such bitter hatred from the opponents of his policies, had to be acknowledged, when the war burst upon the world, as the man to whom the whole people of Great Britain looked to get the right things done. The amazing power of the man worked upon all classes alike. His career, from the time of his triumph over the Lords, had been a succession of achievements for the cause of Democracy in progressive legislation, carrying into operation the principles and purposes which he had set forth in his great speech introducing his first budget.

Putting Finance on a War Basis

The shock of war dislocated instantly the financial system of the world, and

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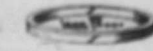
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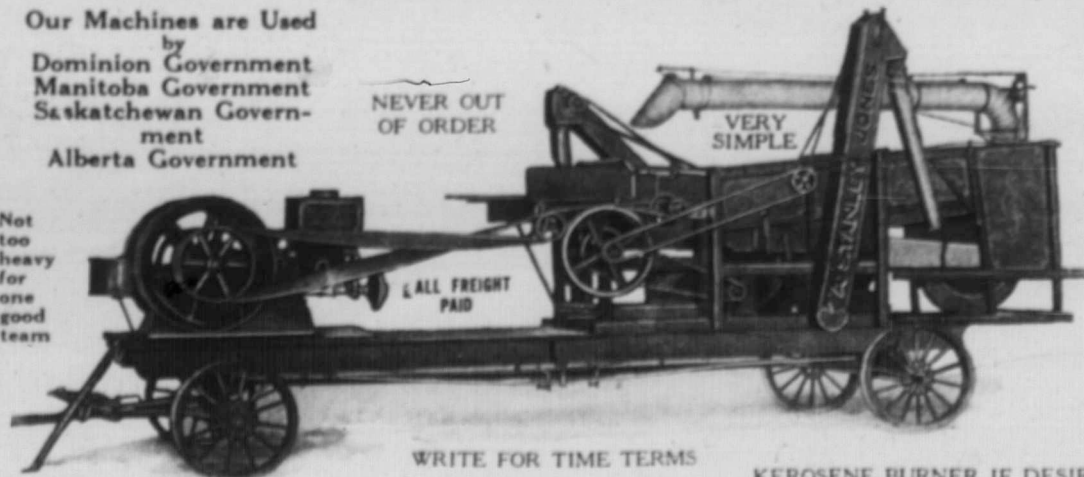
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When the crop is cut will you be running around to arrange for someone to thresh you out, or will you be independent with the Right Machine waiting all ready in your yard to pull in at the Right Moment.

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

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WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND GET FULL PARTICULARS, WE CAN'T TELL ALL HERE.

Western Grain

Development of Production and Distribution of Western Grain during ten years

THE three public western provinces of Canada are primarily grain growing areas. They are no less Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, despite their miles of railway, their modern cities and towns and governmental systems, are still largely in the pioneer stage of development. Only a small fraction of the total acreage of the provinces available for crops has yet been brought under cultivation. At most, there is not more than 15 per cent. of the West's available arable areas under cultivation. Not more than ten per cent. is actually under crop. The virgin prairie soil will supply the pioneer settler with crops of grain far many years to come, at a less cost than will be involved in any other kind of farming.

The chief trouble is that a review of the past ten years in the grain industry of the West does not reflect the expansion and growth in the crop areas which might have been expected in a country of such natural agricultural richness as Western Canada. This is due to the fact that while new citizens were entering Canada at the rate of two, three and four hundred thousand per year, urban communities and urban real estate received the impetus of growth rather than the rural districts. When the tide of immigration ceased suddenly in 1915, a preliminary condition to the present war, which nobody fully understood at the time the cities and towns of the West were left in an overbuilt condition, and ever since, it has detracted upon the agricultural areas of the West to reform the whole economic situation of the country at large.

Crops of Ten Years Ago

Ten years ago, the wheat crop of the three prairie provinces for the first time reached 100,000,000 bushels. According to the most accurate estimates of that day, the acreage under wheat crop in the western of 1908 amounted to 6,872,200 acres. The area under oats was about 3,000,000 acres; under barley, 900,000 acres, and under flax, 150,000 acres. The total western oat crop in 1908 was also 100,000,000 bushels for the first time; while barley totalled 23,000,000 bushels and flax 2,000,000 bushels.

From a total of some 11,000,000 acres in the three prairie provinces ten years ago, the crop area has grown until this year the estimated figures show a total of 27,615,400 acres, distributed as follows: wheat, 15,526,100 acres; oats, 9,133,000 acres; barley, 1,525,000 acres; flax, 1,000,800 acres. This area is the largest in the crop history of the West, but it does not mean necessarily a proportional increase in grain production. By far the largest volume of grain ever produced in the West was in the famous season of 1915, when from 22,000,000 acres, 682,000,000 bushels of wheat, oats, barley and flax were harvested. This season, judging from present indications, will not see more than two-thirds of the production of 1915, although the acreage sown to crop this year is greater than three years ago by 5,000,000 acres.

Government Inspection

The growth of the work of the government inspections of grain at Winnipeg, is an index worth recording. In the season of 1908-09, the amount of wheat inspected at Winnipeg was 75,466,000 bushels. That amount increased gradually every year until 1914, when a big decrease was registered on account of the crop failure. In the harvest season of 1915-16, the amount of wheat inspected at Winnipeg was 238,419,200 bushels, which was greater than the combined inspections of fifty two years prior to that time during the

Year	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Flax
1908	23,000,000	23,000,000	100,000,000	2,000,000
1915	682,000,000	682,000,000	100,000,000	2,000,000

last crop year, 1916-17, which means from Sept. 1, 1916, to Sept. 31, 1917, the total volume of wheat inspected amounted to 192,075,700 bushels. The wheat crop of 1917 is not all inspected yet, but enough has gone forward to show that the figures up till August 31 are not far from the total for the past season. Up till June 8, the inspection of wheat at Winnipeg alone last September had totalled 151,379,000 bushels. There still remains to pass through the inspector's hands the estimated remainder of the 1917 crop, amounting to some 7,000,000 bushels.

The equipment of the government inspector at Winnipeg is now so complete and elastic that inspections of grain may be conducted almost at a moment's notice. For instance, during the heavy crop pressure of 1915, the government inspectors at Winnipeg, during the three months, September, October and November, handled on an average of 60 cars of grain per hour. And in the whole crop season of 1916-17, over 554,000 cars of grain of all kinds were graded by the official inspectors.

Storage Capacity

Naturally with the growth of grain production on the prairie, elevator capacity throughout Canada has increased. Ten years ago the elevators of the West, including storage at Fort Arthur and Port William, Kerwin and points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, had a capacity of 60,809,000 bushels. Today, the elevator capacity of the West, including the head of the Great Lakes, is nearly three times what it was ten years ago. It is distributed as follows:

Country	Provinces and Interior only
Manitoba	21,775,000
Saskatchewan	28,622,000
Alberta	10,386,000
British Columbia	227,000
Total	104,210,000

Year	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Flax
1908	23,000,000	23,000,000	100,000,000	2,000,000
1915	682,000,000	682,000,000	100,000,000	2,000,000

If the present capacity of Eastern terminals and private elevators be added to the above total figure for the West, we have for all Canada, elevator storage amounting to 201,313,000 bushels. The principal factor in bringing about adequate elevator facilities during the past ten years, in the western country, has been the Grain Growers' movement. First, the old Grain Growers' Grain Company got into the elevator business. In 1911, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company was incorporated and soon had over 200 elevators in operation throughout that province. The organized farmers of Alberta then co-operated with the government of that province, and secured their system which after four years of successful operations, became last fall, part and parcel of the United Grain Growers Limited.

Poor milling has been affected in direct proportion to the expansion that has taken place in grain growing since 1908. Ten years ago, the entire milling capacity of Canada was 91,000 barrels per day. In 1917, the daily capacity of our four mills had increased to 135,000 barrels. As the vast proportion of the output from Canadian flour mills goes for export, just as our wheat nearly altogether for export reasons, the growth of the export flour business is significant. In 1908, the country was shipping to other countries principally Great Britain, 1,962,74 barrels per year. In 1917, the number of barrels exported had increased to 7,453,733 barrels. The war, of course has caused a big development in flour milling systems, whose profits have increased almost as strikingly as the output. In 1915, the exports of flour were about 4,200,000 barrels. In 1918 are 1915, exports reached 5,000,000 barrels in 1918, over 6,000,000 barrels; and in 1917 over 7,000,000.

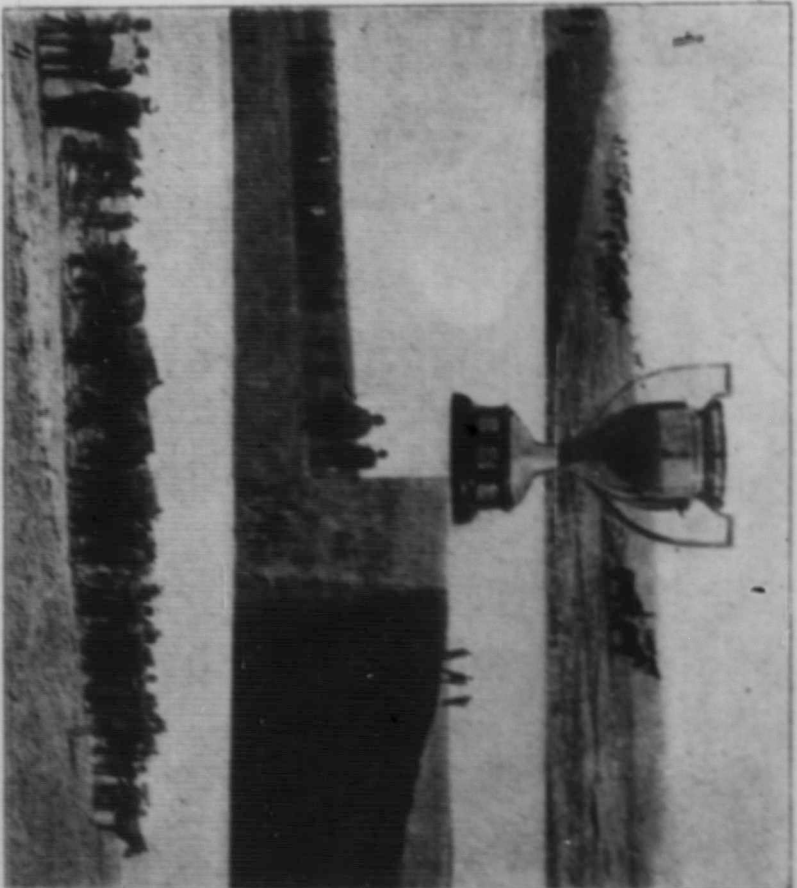
Grain

The point of contact between Western Canadian grain fields and the market of the world. There, the great terminals elevators pour their golden contents into the holds of huge vessels, and in the quiescent interiors of long trailers freight cars, which in turn bear the cargoes to the sea. We have seen but only on the prairie but also at Fort William and Port Arthur. The following statement showing the amount grain shipped from these two points since the beginning of the present export, by lake and rail, also tells the story of production on the prairie:

Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
1901	28,148,728	1,135,733	28,148	10,7
1902	41,487,230	1,619,487	328,377	115,5
1903	51,384,131	2,806,446	47,471	282,0
1904	59,560,157	2,974,233	67,671	357,2
1905	55,509,750	5,721,815	905,002	477,3
1906	64,840,649	12,744,736	909,546	496,9
1907	47,221,400	11,204,405	1,971,038	703,2
1908	56,572,609	14,830,843	2,309,203	845,3
1909	60,572,264	22,309,203	3,078,287	1,099,2
1910	68,150,958	30,653,257	3,978,287	1,514,6
1911	102,940,201	27,544,405	5,227,209	2,979,2
1912	109,227,285	33,658,849	9,087,935	6,097,2
1913	131,159,813	43,841,251	10,609,121	15,728,7
1914	82,001,400	15,920,109	2,267,263	4,331,4
1915	201,014,267	61,213,283	8,653,667	4,659,2
1916	171,921,087	64,518,099	8,612,756	7,101,3

Mill another record of growth is shown in the increased ports of wheat from Canada. In 1908, Canada sent 43,064,000 bushels of wheat to other countries, principally to Great Britain; and in the crop year 1917, the largest wheat exports the history of the country were recorded, namely, 109,843,000 bushels.

Transportation facilities the Great Lakes have been improved and adjusted each year to meet the increasing pressure of the grain flowing into Port William and Port Arthur first the Great Lakes. In the first half of 1908 and 1909, the average cargo of grain carried by 4 vessels on the Great Lakes was 77,000 bushels, while in the five months of those years, the average cargo was 132,800 bushels and the number of vessels loaded in the autumn of the years ago was 358. In the crop year of 1915-16, the number of boats loaded was 1,246 and the number of cargoes grain that left Port William and Port Arthur was 1,340, and the amount of grain, the following amounts of grain: wheat, 257,120,087 bushels; oats, 69,704,425 bushels; barley, 8,204,815 bushels; flax, 4,284,649 bushels. In 1916, the average cargo of grain was 130,500 bushels; elevator screenings, 7,525 tons and 145 pounds. The season, neither the volume grain carried, nor the number cargoes was as large as in the previous year, there being only 1,134 cargoes in 1916-17.



Some Views of the Docks and the Grain Elevators. 1.—The containers getting started. 2.—The men waiting for the grain to be loaded. 3.—The grain elevator. 4.—The men waiting for the grain to be loaded. 5.—The men waiting for the grain to be loaded. 6.—The men waiting for the grain to be loaded.

Continued on page 13

The Merchants Bank of Canada

Proceedings of the Fifty-Fifth Annual Meeting of Shareholders on June 5, 1918

The Fifty-Fifth Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Merchants Bank of Canada was held Wednesday, June 5, in the Board Room at the Head Office of the Bank at Montreal. The meeting was called to order at 12 o'clock noon.

On motion of Mr. John Patterson the vice-president, Mr. K. W. Blackwell, in the absence of the president (Sir H. Montagu Allan), was asked to take the chair.

Mr. J. M. Kilbourn was appointed secretary of the meeting.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were taken as read.

The chairman, Mr. K. W. Blackwell, then presented the Annual Report, as follows:— It is my privilege to submit for your approval the Fifty-Fifth Annual Statement of the Merchants Bank of Canada as at the close of business on the evening of 30th April, 1918, the last day of the Bank's fiscal year, accompanied by a statement of the Profit covering the same period.

You will observe, with satisfaction, I doubt not, that the profits as a result of the year's operations amount to \$1,235,544.97, being an increase over last year of \$115,372.12. Subscriptions by the Bank's clientele throughout the country to that important piece

of National Savings, known as the Victory Loan, amounted to no less a sum than \$11,000,000, distributed amongst 15,000 depositors. Notwithstanding the heavy consequent withdrawals, our deposits have grown about \$20,000,000, or roughly, 21 per cent. Our commercial advances have correspondingly increased, thus enabling us, while maintaining a proper measure of liquid strength, to materially improve our earning power.

The whole position as reflected by the Balance Sheet will be viewed, I am sure, with feelings of entire satisfaction.

There has been no activity during the course of the year in branch extensions, owing to the stringency of the staff situation. Indeed, we are, in all the circumstances, doing well to keep pace with the development of our business under the difficulties by which we are surrounded in this respect.

All the various offices have been inspected during the past 12 months.

The Auditors' Certificate is appended.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

K. W. BLACKWELL,
Vice-President.

Statement of the Result of the Business of the Bank for the Year Ended 30th April, 1918

The Net Profits of the year, after payment of charges, rebate on discounts, interest on deposits, and making full provision for bad and doubtful debts, have amounted to \$1,235,544.97

This has been disposed of as follows:— Dividend No. 120, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum \$175,000.00

Dividend No. 121, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum 175,000.00
Dividend No. 122, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum 175,000.00
Dividend No. 123, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum 175,000.00

The balance brought forward from April 29, 1917, was 421,292.96

Government War Tax on Note Circulation 700,000.00
Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund 70,000.00
Transferred to Contingent Fund 400,000.00
Balance carried forward 427,972.92

Making a total of \$1,657,972.92

K. W. BLACKWELL, Vice-President. E. F. HEDDEN, Managing Director. D. C. MACAROW, General Manager.

Statement of Liabilities and Assets at 30th April, 1918

Table with columns for LIABILITIES and ASSETS, comparing 1918 and 1917 figures. Includes categories like Capital Stock, Deposits, Loans, and Assets.

Table with columns for LIABILITIES and ASSETS, comparing 1918 and 1917 figures. Includes categories like Current Loans, Deposits, and Assets.

\$140,927,544.97 \$121,120,558.82
K. W. BLACKWELL, Vice-President. E. F. HEDDEN, Managing Director. D. C. MACAROW, General Manager.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

In accordance with the provisions of sub-sections 19 and 20 of section 56 of the Bank Act, we report to the shareholders as follows:— We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books of Account and other records at the Chief Office of the Bank and with the signed returns from the Branches and Agencies and have checked the cash and verified the securities of the Bank at the Chief Office against the entries in regard thereto in the books of the Bank at 30th April, 1918, and at different times during the year and found them to agree with such entries. We also attended at some of the branches during the year and checked the cash and verified the securities held at the dates of our attendances and found them to agree with the entries in regard thereto in the books of the Bank.

VIVIAN HARCOURT, Auditors
GORDON TANSLEY, Auditors
(of the firm of Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths & Co.)

In moving the adoption of the Report he Chairman, after referring to the contents of the Annual Statement, continued in brief:— "Some strange doctrines have recently taken possession of the minds of many people on this subject. It is a phase of the war excitement," he said. "I am enthusiastic on the subject of air play towards Vested Interests," he continued. "You and I, gentlemen, as bankers, and bank shareholders, are the natural guardians of Vested Interests. We must argue against and oppose the mischievous propaganda of unthinking and illogical people. They will tell you that this is a socialistic age and complain that banks and large capitalists are handed together to keep on amassing wealth to the detriment of the conditions of the general community. We may answer this in saying most truthfully that banks themselves are absolutely socialistic in their methods. They accept money from those who have it, and lend it to those who need it and can use it safely. The great resources of any large bank belong mainly to its depositors, its own capital being, comparatively speaking, quite insignificant, nor do its depositors belong to any one particular class. It is a careful trustee of millions of dollars belonging to all classes. In our case, for example, the large total of our deposits and current accounts belong to so many thousands of individuals that the average holding is only about \$500. Surely such depositors are not capitalists! Therefore, it would be most unfair to accuse us of being prejudiced in favor of great capitalists. The cost of the war is being paid for out of the savings of past years, and is now in some countries nearly approaching the

limit of exhaustion, and the question of how interest charges are to be met, engages the deepest attention of all classes. Here again the treatment of Vested Interests must be carefully guarded against unwise and wanton action; when we hear people talk about the conscription of wealth and levy on capital in a vague and indefinite way we realize that this might be pushed to a limit that would break down the whole financial fabric. He went into a discussion of what so-called conscription of wealth meant and the impossibility of turning property into cash as very little individual wealth was composed of cash. "Vested Interests," he added, "are also threatened from another quarter. We, in this young country, must guard them against the free trader. I am not going into politics here, but the fact cannot be overlooked that amongst the agricultural community there are many who are favorable to taking down the tariff bars, in order to cheapen articles, that enter into their own daily use, without thinking of the consequences, they don't seem to realize that if they disturb the present equilibrium of tax distribution, a greater share of the taxation must undoubtedly fall upon their own shoulders. He concluded with an appeal to the public for fairer treatment of vested interests. In seconding the adoption of the Report, Thomas Long then said:— It is a great pleasure to me to be invited to second the adoption of the Annual Report, which has been presented by the Vice-President. I am sure that as stockholders we are all pleased and delighted to see the substantial growth that has taken place within the past few years. In the volume of business transacted by this Bank, that this progress is still continuing is apparent by the report we have just heard.

so that we may look forward to the future with both hope and confidence. (Applause). After remarks by Mr. Percival C. Elgee and Mr. R. Campbell Nesles, the Annual Report was unanimously adopted. Mr. E. F. Hedden, managing director, addressing the shareholders, stated that a year ago they had looked for the close of the war before another meeting, but in this expectation the world had been disappointed. Meanwhile, the affairs of the bank continue to prosper, stimulated by favorable economic conditions. Mr. Hedden referred to the important position held by the chartered banks of Canada and said: "There is no more important part of the civil arm than the chartered banks. I say it without the possibility of the statement being gain-said, that the chartered banks of Canada have been a pile-driving influence from Confederation on—notwithstanding some setbacks to themselves—in the development of Canada's material resources in every field of enterprise." (Applause). Mr. Hedden also referred at length to the very crippling effect the exceedingly heavy military levies upon Banks' staffs are having and will have upon their organizations. Mr. D. C. Macarow, general manager, reviewed the financial statement and said, in part: "The times through which we are passing are indeed anxious and exacting, and the future unquestionably holds many serious problems, upon the wise solution of which far-reaching issues will depend. But the potentialities of this country are well nigh boundless, and if continued to be developed along sound and business-like lines, as we have no doubt they will be, the future, I am sure, may be regarded without undue apprehension. "Economists tell you that the stability and wealth of a country such as ours lies

largely in the measure and value of the exportable surplus of our products. Judged by this true standard and in the light of past achievements one will require to be a pessimist, indeed, to regard our future otherwise than with well-grounded confidence. Mr. Macarow paid a tribute to the loyalty of the staff to the Bank and to their country, so many of them having laid down their lives in defence of the latter, and those who are debarred from active participation in the war "doing their bit" in taking on additional burdens of work in the Bank to compensate for the shortage in the staff. (Applause). On motion of Mr. John Patterson, seconded by Mr. A. D. Fraser, Messrs. Vivian Harcourt and Gordon Tansley, of Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths & Co., were appointed auditors of the bank to hold office until the next annual general meeting. Messrs. John Patterson and Arthur Browning were by unanimous vote appointed scrutineers, and instructed to cast one ballot for the election of the following persons as directors: Sir H. Montagu Allan and Messrs. K. W. Blackwell, Thomas Long, F. Orr Lewis, Andrew A. Allan, Lieut.-Col. C. C. Ballantyne, A. J. Dawes, F. Howard Wilson, Farquhar Robertson, Geo. L. Cairns, Alfred B. Evans, E. F. Hedden, T. Ahearn and Lieut.-Col. Jas. R. Moodie. On motion of Messrs. R. Campbell Nesles and John Patterson, a vote of thanks was tendered the Board of Directors, the General Manager and Staff, which was briefly acknowledged by the General Manager, Mr. D. C. Macarow. This concluded the business of the meeting, which then adjourned. At the subsequent special meeting of the Directors, Sir H. Montagu Allan was re-elected president, and Mr. K. W. Blackwell, vice-president.

Na Well a Wester
The
F. president, of the N. held in B 15, a plea pose, less effort. not only attaining national b gathered. Women fr remote ci cities. f furth an profession ers—show very this spite of i lous meth same this such cent smallest branches and prob judgment ization re people a channels life. The re standing societies disappoin gates, to only the gene the resol was a ti account days' w the dele national Progre The r very pro new received b associat Alberta, Alberta, of Man Growers eastern fifth wa Associat Mrs. J Bank, i Edmont western come w Canada, tion in t war a months repress Associat Aikins, presides Brandon
Deleg Lady T right as the Mrs. T

National Council of Women

Well attended annual meeting held in Brantford, Ont. Western delegates present--Useful work accomplished

By Mona Cleaver

"It is for us to make a new order so that the graves of our dead may be the symbols of a happier dawn for mankind," said Mrs. F. H. Torrington, the retiring president, at the 25th annual meeting of the National Council of Women, held in Brantford, Ontario, June 11 to 15, a plea for that "singleness of purpose, breadth of outlook and unity of effort," which she said were essential not only to winning the war, but to attaining the highest possibilities of national life. The group of 82 delegates gathered in the Y.M.C.A. at Brantford, Women from Halifax to Victoria, from remote country districts and from great cities, from organizations for the furtherance of art and associations of professional women and social reformers—showed the development of the very things the president urged. In spite of superficial differences and various methods, they are working for the same thing. Men in Canada have no such central federation through which smallest and most widely separated branches can bring such varied ideas and problems to light and secure the judgment and support of a great organization representing many thousands of people all working through different channels towards better conditions of life.

The reports of the local councils, the standing committees and the federated societies were presented, to the keen disappointment of many of the delegates, to a committee on reports, and only the recommendations came before the general meeting, which passed on the resolutions arising therefrom. This was a time-saving measure adopted in account of the concentration of ten days' work into five in order to free the delegates for work concerned with national registration.

Progressive Reports from the West

The reports from the west struck a very progressive note, and of the five new provincially organized societies received in affiliation four were western associations: the Women's Institutes of Alberta, the United Farm Women of Alberta, the Home Economics Society of Manitoba and the Women Grain Growers Association of Manitoba. The eastern organization that made the fifth was the Ontario Women Citizens Association.

Mrs. H. W. Dayton of Virgen, Man., Mrs. John McNaughtan, of Harris, Sask., and Miss Mary MacLennan, of Edmonton, Alta., were three of the western delegates who had already become well known to the women of all Canada, partly through their participation in the women's conference with the war cabinet, held in Ottawa three months ago. Mrs. Dayton, besides representing the Home Economics Association, carried proxies for Lady Aikins, who is one of the honorary vice-presidents, and for the local councils at Brandon and Dauphin. Her own local

council at Virgen was one of the eight new ones reported by the corresponding secretary, Mrs. Rhys D. Fairbairn, of Toronto. Mrs. Dayton's report of the work of the district nurses in Manitoba and of the aim to cover the whole province with their helpful and educational services, interested everybody. Mrs. McNaughtan told of concentrated activity along similar lines in Saskatchewan. Miss MacLennan, too, put a strong word for nursing care for those in remote country districts, and when the question of a shortage of trained nurses caused someone to suggest that nurses with a shorter training might be used in rural communities, she was prompt in protest.

"If partly trained nurses are to be used anywhere," she said, "it should be in the cities where medical assistance is available."

Mrs. Fairbairn reported that there are now, in all, 51 local councils and 29 nationally or provincially organized societies for which the National Council is the great clearing house.

The treasurer's report, given by Mrs. George Watt, of Brantford, told of receipts amounting to \$4,036.13, expenditures \$3,408.96, and a balance on hand of \$563.29.

The Council's International Affiliations

The officially avowed intention of the I.O.D.E. to withdraw from affiliation with the National Council should it not decide to repudiate the National Councils of enemy countries with which it is connected through its affiliation with the International Council of Women caused stormy sessions in executive and much speculation outside. It was understood, before the close of the meeting, that the heads of the I.O.D.E., who were not present at the National Council convention, had had the position of the organization thoroughly explained to them. The matter was finally embodied in the following resolution passed at the last general meeting of the convention:—

"That the work of women in internationally organized associations (with the exception of the Red Cross) since the beginning of the war, has been in abeyance, the National Council of Women is exactly in the same position with regard to its international affiliations as the Y.M.C.A., the W.A.T.U., the Y.W.C.A., the International Council of Nurses and the International Suffrage Alliance, and, like these international associations, the National Council of Women is waiting until the war is won before pronouncing on its policy. One fact is certain: that the I.C.W. will act in harmony with the other National Councils of Women of the British Empire."

Revision of the Constitution

Next to these two matters perhaps that which most threatened the unity of the organization and whose satisfactory

Continued on Page 30



Delegates in Attendance at the 25th Annual Convention, Canadian Council of Women, Brantford, June 11 to 15.

Lady Taylor, of Winnipeg in the middle with the retiring president, Mrs. Torrington, on her right and the new president, Mrs. Sandford, on her left. Lady Gibson, of Hamilton, is on the other side of Mrs. Sandford and next to her. Mrs. McNaughtan, of Saskatchewan. On Mrs. Torrington's right is Mrs. A. F. Frost, of Smith's Falls, and next to her, Mrs. Willoughby Cumming, of Toronto, one of the original members of the council.



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When you lift the patterns down during spring cleaning and find scattered patches back of them how will you remedy the trouble? The only really satisfactory way is to rip off the flaked, lustrous paper and redecorate with

SILKSTONE

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—beautiful, artistic colours that are suitable for every room in the house.

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Silkstone is the modern wall finish—When you are ready see your dealer for colours and suggestions.



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90 Days' Free Trial

The Lightest Running, Closest Skimming Machine Possible to Build

The Peer of Them All

I have a Special Money Saving Offer to make to everyone interested in a High-Grade Separator

Don't think of buying a Cream Separator of any kind or from anybody without first getting my Special Money Saving Proposition which is good only until Oct. 1st, 1918.

I have a big stock of my New Galloway Separator Cream Separators on hand that were built before the big rise in price, and I am going to not only give you the benefit of the old price, but a Special Money Saving Proposition if you will send in your order now or before Oct. 1st, 1918.

Now this is a straight business proposition. I have the machines on hand ready for immediate shipment. If you are needing or going to need a Cream Separator in the next six months, it will pay you to send in the coupon below and get my Special Money Saving Offer that will really save you cash money in your purchase.

But remember my offer is only good until Oct. 1st, 1918, or so long as my present stock lasts, so it will be wise for you to write me at once, so it will not keep you anything to find out what my special offer is, but I guarantee it will save you several cash money if you buy.

You must mail this Coupon if you want My Special Offer

Free Catalogue

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

Special Money Saving Price Coupon

Mail to me today—NOW

WM. GALLOWAY CO., Winnipeg, Man.

I am interested. Please send me your new Cream Separator Book and Special Money Saving Offer, as advertised in The Grain Grower's Guide.

Name _____

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The records for astonishing durability being piled up by Ruth Feeders all over America have never before been duplicated in the history of Self-Feeders. Despite the fact that they are getting the hardest, most constant, most trying use, Ruth Feeders are demonstrating almost every day that there is practically no wear-out to them.

The durability of the Ruth Feeder is as remarkable as its ability to do a wonderful amount of work—more work and better work than any other feeder you can sell.

There are self feeders that cause all kinds of delays, disappointments, money losses, because they can not stand up under the work during the threshing season.

We know—and probably you know of feeders that are notorious for the fact that they rarely run one

single season without shaking themselves to pieces. They are built flimsily. Their mechanism is weak.

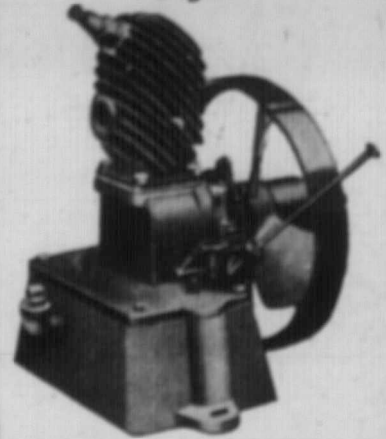
Their entire make-up is a mistake.

Yet—some people buy these other feeders. If one doesn't investigate, one is liable to invest in the wrong feeder—one that the customer has to replace at the end of the year, or even before the season is over. It may fall down on the user right in the middle of the season.

FEEDERS can be shipped from Winnipeg, Regina, or Calgary.

REPAIRS can be shipped from Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Regina and Calgary.

The Maytag 'Multi-Motor' Engine



The lightest, most powerful one-horse engine ever built. Two-cycle, air-cooled; operates on gasoline. Warranted in every particular.

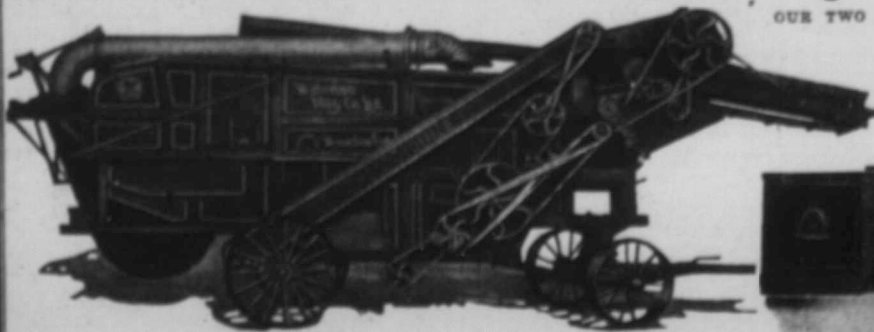
- 1 Engine.
 - 1 Set of Maytag Sealed Batteries.
 - 1 Maytag Coil.
 - 1 gal. Maytag Multi-Motor Special Oil.
- Complete, ready to go — \$52.00
For pumping, running fanning mill, and other similar work, it has no equal.

The Maytag Company
Winnipeg Limited Manitoba
Corner of Arlington and Logan

Brandon Exhibition and Tractor Plowing Demonstration July 22nd to 26th

OUR TWO MODELS WILL BE THERE

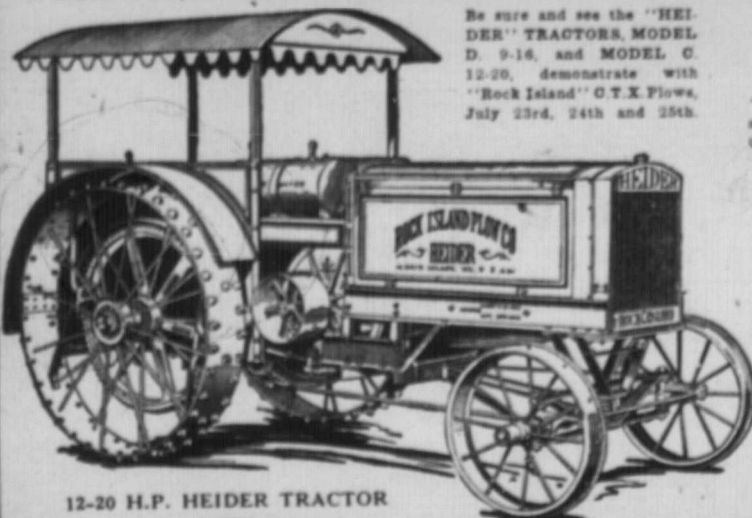
16, 18, 22 and 25 H.P.



"CHAMPION" GRAIN SAVERS can be furnished in following sizes: 20x30, 24x30, 24x42, 28x42, 32x52, 36x56, and 40x62.

MAKE OUR TENT YOUR HEADQUARTERS AT BRANDON FAIR

Be sure and see the "HEIDER" TRACTORS, MODEL D, 9-16, and MODEL C, 12-20, demonstrate with "Rock Island" C.T.X. Plows, July 23rd, 24th and 25th.



12-20 H.P. HEIDER TRACTOR

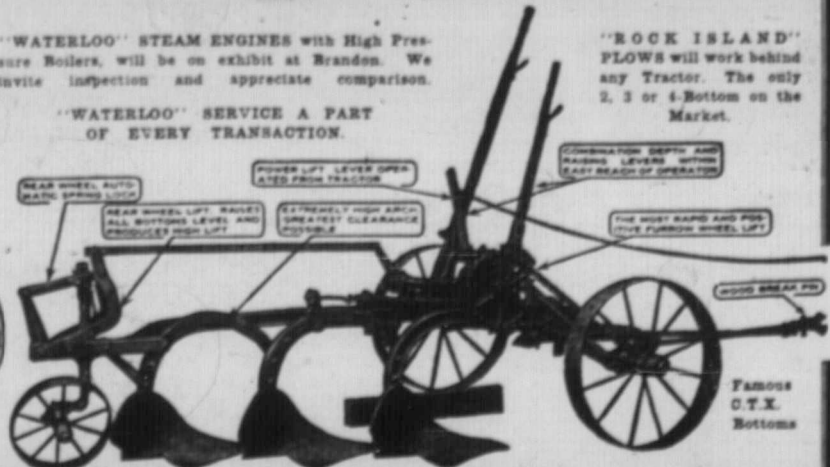
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"WATERLOO" SERVICE A PART OF EVERY TRANSACTION.

"ROCK ISLAND" FLOWS will work behind any Tractor. The only 2, 3 or 4-Bottom on the Market.



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The World's Wool Situation

British Sheep Stocks---Colonial Supplies---Effect of Government Control---Situation in Enemy Countries

By S. Banks Hollings, Bradford, England



S. Banks Hollings
Noted British Wool Expert

ONE reason why so much importance attaches to wool as a commercial and manufacturing commodity, is that it is almost entirely a product of the British Empire. The story of the growth of the Colonial wool trade is a fascinating one. By the "colonial wool trade" one must be understood to mean the trade done in the wools grown in Australasia. South Africa is also part of the British Empire, but there is a sort of separatism about it which it will be best to bear in mind now. The soil, climate, conditions of life and people, are all very different in South Africa from what they are in Australia and New Zealand. The greatest similarity between the two lies in the British elements which are present in both. But whatever difference there may be, South Africa is part of the great whole to which the writer and the readers of this issue are proud to belong. The country has made considerable progress in wool growing during recent years, and in spite of the reactionary element which is known to exist in the country and in the government, is fully entitled to be reckoned as an important source of supply for British people for various supplies besides wool. Last but not least we have Great Britain herself. This country, so to speak, is the mother of the sheep industry in other parts of the world. Perhaps the statement needs explaining, and what the writer means is that here may be found the best stock of all kinds, not forgetting the sheep. Only the other day a pessimist was heard to complain that he was having to eat the "rottenest" bacon imaginable, on which he was met with a rejoinder in exactly the same tenor as the writer's own statement made above; the one to the effect that in this country the best kinds of livestock are to be found.

British Sheep Stocks

One remarkable fact about the British Isles is the large number of excellent breeds of sheep which are to be found there. The merino breed with which the Colonial wool growing industry commenced is not a native of this country, and is not found here, except in such traces as exist in the Down breeds. Leaving this fact out of consideration it remains true that the British breeds have exerted an almost incalculable influence upon the sheep stocks of various parts of the world where the climate is temperate as is the case in the British Isles. It is interesting to note in this connection how stationary the flocks of this country have remained during a number of years past. The following figures which give the number of sheep in each year and the approximate weight of wool produced, illustrate this fact:--

Year	No. of Sheep	Wool Production lbs.
1909	31,054,726	141,146,376
1906	29,210,935	130,375,546
1907	30,011,833	130,535,960
1908	31,232,400	135,705,074
1909	31,839,799	141,939,060
1910	31,164,877	142,877,011
1911	30,479,807	136,143,040
1912	28,967,495	123,754,430
1913	27,629,206	125,122,060
1914	27,983,977	121,260,043
1915	28,275,970	122,474,977
1916	27,787,517	124,408,000

Empire Statistics

The above outline will give readers an idea of the general importance of

British Empire grows wools, but in order that the matter may be more fully understood, more statistical information is given herewith. The figures which follow relate to the position of the Allies in regard to wool supplies. It is not intended in this article to strike an equational note, but the data given are approximately correct--quite accurate enough for practical comparative purposes. They show in as concise a form as possible the wool producing capacity of all the European countries which are worth mentioning as wool producers, and emphasize what has already been said to the effect that the British Em-



Clipping Sheep, Loch Levaig, Scotland

pire plays a leading part in growing the world's wool:

Allies	lbs.
United States	288,490,000
North American Provinces	11,210,000
France	75,000,000
Greece	16,000,000
Italy	21,500,000
Portugal	10,000,000
Russia in Europe	320,000,000
Russia in Asia	60,000,000
Spain	52,000,000
United Kingdom	121,200,000
British India	60,000,000
China	50,000,000
British Africa	157,761,000
Australasia	645,032,000
	1,888,193,000

Central Empires

	lbs.
Austria-Hungary	41,000,000
Germany	25,000,000
Turkey	90,000,000
Turkey in Asia	90,000,000
	247,000,000

Germany's Position

It is impracticable to write impartially about the world's wool situation without debating this question. Germany has played some part in the world's wool history, but is not today a wool-growing country. She was not such before the war, and was therefore an actual competitor in the markets where wool was sold. Representatives of German firms made their presence felt most in Australian wool centres and in South America. In the former they bought large weights, whilst in the latter they practically had a monopoly. The outbreak of war has greatly affected these things. The colonial markets are closed against German operators, whilst the American

is not allowed by old freedom in the commercial world, she will be a customer for many things, not the least important of which will be wool.

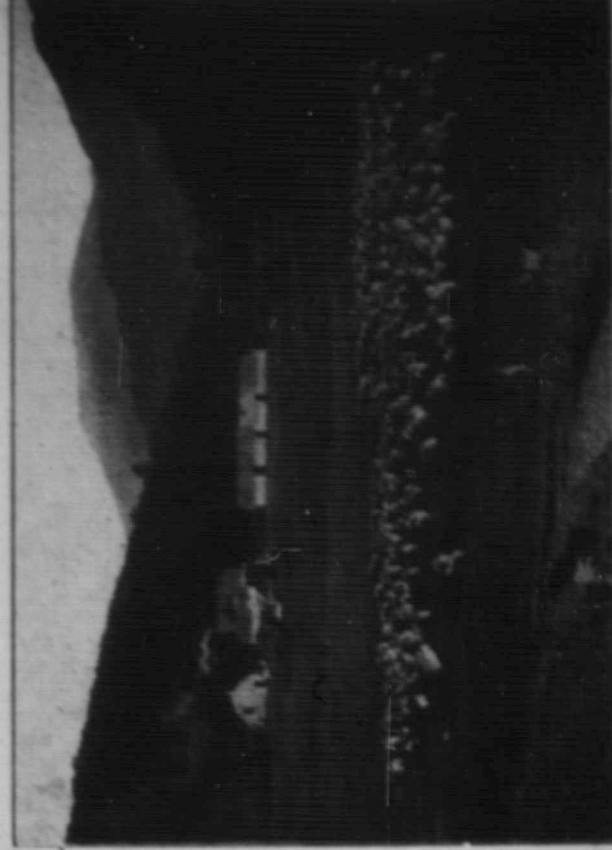
An Important Factor

This is why the British government has under control the home-grown, colonial, and to some extent the South African clips. How long this will continue cannot be said. It is dependent upon what policy is decided upon after the war. The effect of this control is felt by all who have any interest in the wools in question, or in their products. For instance, mills in Canada were large buyers of wool and wool by-products before hostilities commenced. They found them very useful and were keen to have them. Now they cannot get them as users would like, and it is only fair to say that it is not solely because such things can only be sold through government channels that they cannot be had. The operations of supply and demand are seen quite as much as any other factor. Military responsibilities are tremendous. The result in this direction involve not only supplying the British army and navy, but also our Allies. That this should be so was inevitable under the circumstances. One of the important decisions which remain to be made is the control of the destinations of the wool of which, by virtue of its purchase, the British government now has under its complete control.

The Growers' Opportunity

The outstanding fact, one which is prominent when considering our present subject from a grower's point of view, is that the world's supply of wool is barely large enough to meet all requirements. Reference has already been made to military consumption. This, are looking forward to a termination of the present struggle after which still the requirements will again dominate the markets of the world. Manufacturers and others in this country are hard put to it to meet civilian needs by which they are forced. They cannot cope with them all, and tremendous leeway remains to be made up as soon as opportunity serves. For supplying those needs wool is essential, and the writer would like especially to draw the attention of readers to this issue to the methods of wool preparation which have contributed so much to the success which has attended the efforts of wool growers in Great Britain and the colonies. He has heard with particular interest of the initiation of the co-operative wool selling movement in Canada and hopes that the program inaugurated, and which owes so much to the energy and initiative of W. T. Ritch, will be carried through successfully.

Continued on Page 30



A Scotch Hill Farm in the Trossachs

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Taken from Actual photograph of the ATLAS TRACTOR pulling three 14-inch bottoms from six to eight inches deep through the toughest kind of virgin soil at the demonstration on Crescent Heights, Calgary, May 20th, 1918.

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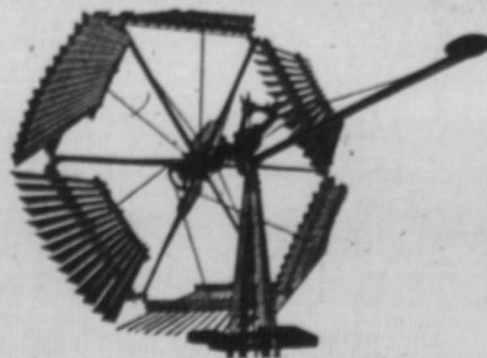
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5-ft. Back-gear'd Steel Mill with 3-post 20-ft and 31-ft. towers. For shallow wells. Easily assembled and erected.

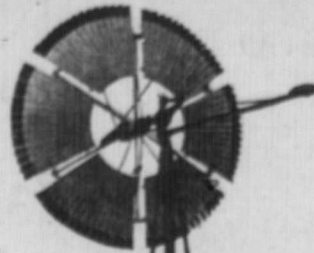
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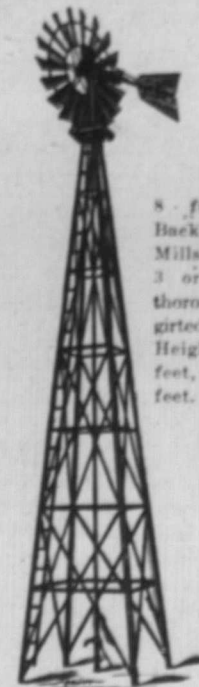


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8-ft. and 10-ft. Back-gear'd Steel Mills furnished with 3 or 4-post towers, thoroughly braced and girted every $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Heights, 20 feet, 31 feet, 42 feet and 53 feet.

Consult your dealer as to prices or write us direct. Use 5-ft. Mills on shallow wells; 8-ft. Mills on wells 50 to 100 feet deep, or less; use 10-ft. vaneless mills on wells 100 feet to 150 feet deep; use 10-ft. Steel Mills on deeper wells. Consult your dealer as to prices or write us direct.

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Tendencies in Grain Growing



Some of the changes that are taking place in farm practice in the West--An interview with the veteran agriculturist, Prof. S. A. Bedford

must be altered to suit the new conditions. A rotation of crops, including grass which contains a good deal of root fibre will have to be resorted to. Bromo grass has the most root fibre. Although many acres are sown to bromo every year, still there is great room for development. The introduction of grass crops into the rotation also helps to relieve the labor situation. Having a part of the farm under grass might well be adopted as a policy by most farmers. Hay prices were never so high as at present. Fodder crops were never so valuable for the stock that can be grown on them was never so high priced. A general swing over to livestock, which requires much fodder for feeding, would not only help solve the labor problem but would also assist in combatting the menace of soil drifting without cutting down the farmers income. As far as cultural methods with drifting soil are concerned I would recommend keeping the harrow and disc off the land after plowing. The cultivator should be used. It leaves the land in a corrugated condition and the tendency to drift is lessened."

spent as possible, even though a less acreage is handled. They are setting a good standard for summerfallow cultivation on the Portage Plains. They have succeeded in making a big change there, and have the weeds under better control than they had a few years ago."

More Fall Plowing Done

Referring to the cultivation of the soil, Prof. Bedford said that there had not been much change in the methods recommended or followed during the past ten years. There was, however, one notable exception. The prevailing weeds in many districts had become more exaggerated and this had necessitated a change in the cultural methods to meet the new situation. Wild oats, for instance, had greatly increased. As a result there was more fall plowing done. The only way to eliminate wild oats was to grow them out of the land. In order to do this it had become the general practice to skim plow in the fall and bury them so that they would germinate early in the spring. A considerable number of them could be accounted for in this way. For land which the following year would be given over to summerfallow, to the growing of late oats for green feed or for barley, the wild oats could be allowed to grow three or four inches high in the spring before being destroyed. By that time the germinating seeds had become thoroughly exhausted and those that then had not failed to grow had been destroyed.

"Another change in cultural methods," said Prof. Bedford, "is the increased use of the duckfoot cultivator. The practice of summerfallowing with the duckfoot cultivator instead of the plow is increasing rapidly. The practice is to work down deeper and deeper with each stroke. This has some great advantages, especially with the thistle. We know that if we plow deeply, cut-

ting the roots of sow thistle off and turning them over, there is difficulty getting the feet of the cultivator to handle them. They will double back over the blades and instead of being cut will drag badly. By summerfallowing with the duckfoot cultivator exclusively the roots of the plant are the stalk firmly. Each time, therefore, as the cultivation becomes deeper, new sections of the root is cut off. There is some difficulty with the first stroke if the stubble is thick and long. It is hard to keep the shoes clean. The has been considerable development in this style of cultivator during the past few years, and they are now made with as many as seven widths of feet. The disc harrow is less used than former for the cultivation of summerfallow as rightly so. Unless conditions are very favorable it does not make a clean sweep of everything. The disc tends to cover some of the weeds without cutting them off, so that the job when completed is not as thorough as it appears to be. The duckfoot cultivator, if properly handled, makes a clean sweep of everything."

The Labor Shortage

The reference to the effect of fodder and hay crops in lightening summer work on the farm naturally led to some remarks on how the farmer can utilize what labor he has to the best advantage.

"On account of the lack of labor," said Prof. Bedford, "the work that is done should be done very thoroughly. This is particularly true of the summerfallow. We all know that a stitch in time saves nine, and this applies to the summerfallow in that work properly done at the right time is by far the most economical in increasing the chances of having a good crop. The labor that is devoted to the summerfallow should therefore be as wisely

ONE of the greatest problems which are confronting the farmers in some districts and one which is getting worse from year to year is soil drifting," said Prof. S. A. Bedford recently. I had dropped into his office to discuss agricultural matters, particularly the lessons taught by the last ten years' experience in Western Canada. Prof. Bedford's long experience as superintendent of the experimental farm at Brandon, professor of field husbandry at the Manitoba Agricultural College and in other positions of service to the farmers of the west, including his present one of weed commissioner for Manitoba, leaves him well qualified to speak with authority on questions relating to western agriculture. The increasing menace of soil-drifting naturally was one of the subjects to which the conversation turned.

"In a spring such as that which we have just passed through, in which there was scarcely any rain and the wind blew almost incessantly for 45 days, this trouble is particularly menacing," continued Prof. Bedford. "In fact, the past spring has been the worst for drifting in my 41 years' experience in Western Canada. Soil drifting is one of the most difficult problems confronting the farmer. On some of the lighter soils it is prevalent from the first year in which the prairie is broken up. On the heavier soils, however, the trouble is not so noticeable till after some years of cultivation. In this case soil drifting is due to the depletion of the natural fibre of the soil which is broken down into available plant food and used up by the growing crops. This was clearly proven this year by the fact that the damage was worst in the oldest settled districts. Immediate remedies, such as spreading manure or straw on the newly sown fields may help, but they are not final remedies. The whole system of cultivation and cropping



An Illustration of How the Grain Grew in 1915, the year when Nature Broke All Her Records in Assisting the Efforts of the Western Farmer.

The Weed Situation

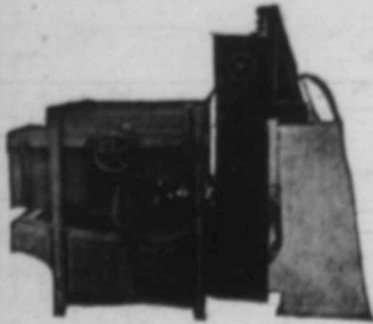
Prof. Bedford was of the opinion that the general weed situation was improving. This, he said, was certainly true of some districts. He had been informed by a well-known resident of a municipality just outside Winnipeg that there was not a fraction of the weed in his locality that he found some years ago. I named several districts, which the same thing could be said. "For example, Canada and now this there is nothing to equal the perfectly black summerfallow," he continued. "Next let the weeds get above the ground. The idea is to starve the root stalks. We know that the leaves of a pine are not only its stomach, but its lungs as well. If the can be kept thoroughly as putated throughout the season it will usually finish it

Continued on Page 39

Weeds Must Go!

Chances are you are losing a lot of money each season as a result of weeds. They rob you right before your eyes, make you work harder; make you earn less. They are "undesireable citizens" and as such should be exterminated. Clean your seed scientifically with the "CHATHAM." At one operation it removes wild oats and all other foul seeds; grades your wheat (or other grain) and thoroughly cleans it. This work can all be done with your fanning mill if you have a "CHATHAM."

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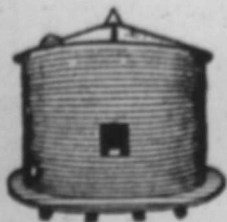
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if not another granary is sold before harvest. This means at least 19,000 working days gained or the equal of 315 men released for harvest work for a period of 60 working days each with a team of horses to each man.

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Winnipeg, Man.

Partridge, of Sintaluta

The Veteran and Pioneer of the Grain Growers' Commercial Enterprises

AMONG the pioneers of the Grain Growers' Movement, all men of rugged personality, perhaps there is no more outstanding figure than E. A. Partridge, of Sintaluta, Saskatchewan. A brilliant orator, a man of great visionary power, an idealist, a fighter who could stick to his guns with the battle going against him—here was a leader who soared across the ken of the discouraged farmers at a time when they needed most the very qualities which he possessed. To E. A. Partridge belongs the credit of organizing the first march to wards co-operative marketing of grain by farmers—the first of the great farmers' business institutions which were destined to become such vital factors in the success of the movement at large—the Grain Growers' Grain Company. It was Partridge who was at the helm when the storm was at its height and the new venture was being tossed hither and thither on the hissing wave crests of what was then an uncharted sea. He refused to be beaten—and wasn't.

The early experiences of this virile farmer in Western Canada were similar to those of the other homesteaders who came into the country before the railroad. He arrived in the winter of 1883 at the age of 21 from Simcoe County, Ontario, where he had been teaching school for awhile. He and his brother located on a homestead near Sintaluta, living in a tent at first, then in a tarpaper shanty, then in a sod hut. In spite of many hardships they stuck it out, even after neighbors picked up and left in discouragement. For in those days the settlers suffered greatly from drought; the first crop put in by the Partridge brothers was 43 acres of wheat and the total yield they were able to obtain from the edges of a slough was seven bushels, everything else being burned out by drought or eaten by gophers. By teaching school now and then and living in poverty the Partridge brothers managed to hang on till conditions improved. In 1885 E. A. Partridge joined the Yorkton Rangers for service in the rebellion, 50 cents a day and grub looking like a good proposition.

Inspecting the Exchange

The organization of the Grain Growers at Indian Head in 1901 soon attracted Partridge and in 1905 he was selected to go to Winnipeg on a scouting expedition to discover what was happening to the wheat after it got to market. The trip was financed by a group of farmers in his home district, twenty of them contributing \$5.00 each.

The story of that trip and the conviction that it aroused is well known. Partridge came home, mad clean through at the low status of the farmer in grain circles of that day, and convinced that somebody was needed at Winnipeg constantly to watch the farmers' interests. Out of this grew the idea of co-operative marketing by establishment of an agency to handle the farmers' grain, owned by themselves and operated by themselves for their own protection. After much fiery talk and earnest argument he got together the nucleus of a little company in Sintaluta, and at Brandon, 1906, he addressed the Manitoba convention to such good purpose that many farmers were interested enough to go into the venture unofficially. The Grain Grow-

ers' Grain Company was finally organized for business in July with E. A. Partridge as provisional president.

The fight with the elevator faction that followed was bitterly contested. E. A. Partridge threw himself into it with every ounce of strength he possessed. There were days of misunderstanding, not only from enemies without but also from many farmers who were too prone to think the new venture a money-making scheme for those who were advocating it. In this connection E. A. Partridge pledged himself to resign as soon as things were going properly and this he insisted upon doing the following year.

Starting The Guide

As a matter of fact, being of a nervous temperament, he had exhausted his health in the cause and an unfortunate accident with his binder occurred about this time, necessitating the amputation of his foot.

"Four months after losing my leg, in October, 1907," says Mr. Partridge, "I went down to Winnipeg in March to start The Guide. I'll never know how I was nerved up to accomplish the organization of that paper when I used to lay fighting pain all night. I was simply on the verge of a nervous breakdown when I got McKenzie to come in under. Before we had The Guide we used a couple of pages in Farm and Ranch Review, and we called our department The Grain Growers' Gazette. The Society of Equity in Alberta had a paper, too, and we bought them out and with their help in the convention we got the United Farmers of Alberta to adopt The Guide as their official organ. We were instrumental in starting the Inter-Provincial Council of Canada. I wrote out the constitution for that."

It was Mr. Partridge also who discovered T. A. Crear, of Russell, and brought him forward as his successor to the presidency of The Grain Growers' Grain Company. "Charlie" Dunning, of Saskatchewan, was another protege of his.

Since those early days of bitter struggle and disappointments, of misunderstandings and misrepresentation, of heartburnings and sheer pluck, the subject of this brief sketch has lived at home on his farm near Sintaluta. His interest in the success of the great farmers' movement has not waned; but younger men came forward to relieve these veterans of the burden which they were carrying, and he, with others, has been able to sit back and watch the edifice grow upon the foundations which he helped to lay so surely and solidly.

Conditions have changed greatly of late years in the grain trade. Much of the old-time bitterness has gone. And among farmers everywhere you go on these vast prairies is to be noted a respect for such pioneer leaders as Mr. Partridge. His name will never be forgotten for the great services he has performed for the farmers in the past.

It is the hope of The Guide upon the occasion of this special number that E. A. Partridge may long be spared amongst us as a valued leader whose many high qualities have been tested and who was not found wanting when the farmers most needed a man of vision who dared to dream, then make the dream come true.



E. A. Partridge.

Buy It Now!

Scarcity of basic materials such as iron, steel, leather, wool, etc., makes it necessary for primary producers like the farmer to pay close attention to his stocks of implements and other articles of manufacture.

THE war has seen the birth and the death of several business slogans. Soon after war broke out, the popular cry throughout Canada and the United Kingdom was "Business as Usual." That passed away very quickly when it was found that the conducting of business as usual in face of the most unusual conditions that the world had ever experienced, was entirely impossible. Then came the more dutiful watchwords, "Keep the Home Fires Burning," "Eat Less," and lastly, "Buy it Now." These all implied the fact that the direct demands of the war had to be met first; and that conservation in every department of the nation's activities had to be practised in order that military needs might be satisfied.

"Buy It Now" really means that if you do not purchase the necessary supplies with which to operate or equip your farm or business, right now, and also have an eye to future requirements when buying, you may not get them at all. This exhortation also contains an appeal to the whole civilian world which is at war with Germany, to cooperate and arrange to carry on the work that is to be done at home as effectively as possible without hampering in the least the war work which is the main concern of all allied nations. "Buy It Now," also means doing a cash business wherever possible, thus conserving capital as well as materials. It brings to the mind of the reader, in short, the good advice contained in the old adage, "Do It Now." As a matter of fact, aside from national considerations caused by the exigencies of war, "Buy It Now" would be a wise principle to adopt in business for all time.

Exhaustion of Supplies

It is not necessary to present an array of figures to prove that through the tremendous volume of war production involving shells and guns and ships, military uniforms and boots and saddles, blankets, aeroplanes and numberless other things, supplies of the raw materials like iron, lumber, wool, cotton, leather and linen have been drawn upon to such an extent that all reserve supplies stored up in 1914, are now completely exhausted. For that reason alone, prices are bound to advance from now until the war is over, at a greater rate of speed than they have done in the past four years. Practically all the raw wool that is grown in the world outside of Germany and Austria, is now under the control of one or other of the allied governments. Only that amount of raw wool which the British government may choose to release from its stores in Australia or the British Isles, is available for other than purely military purposes. The British government has complete control of all the looms in the United Kingdom, as it has of all foundries and workshops. The United States government has also practical ownership of the great steel plants across the line, and many other plants which in normal times were manufacturing automobiles, cream separators and implements, are now devoted to aeroplane engines and munitions of war such as machine guns and ammunition.

It is this general condition of acute shortage of the basic materials out of which our articles of daily civilian use are manufactured, that prompted the Department of Agriculture at Washington recently to issue the following statement: "Recent reports from the implement dealers in the North-west of the United States Department of Agriculture show that there is a vital necessity for farmers ordering their agricultural implements very early this year. The factories have plenty of farm machinery, but they hesitate in distributing it to their transfer houses at various points in the North-West until they have some idea of the amount of business. If the orders for implements

are sent in late, there is likely to be congestion of traffic and great delay in sending and also again in the fall at threshing time."

"Order Now" Says Dealer

Intimations of this growing scarcity of materials are seen in other forms. For instance, a well-known and reliable firm recently submitted a list of prices of special interest to threshermen and engine-owners, accompanied by the following advice: "We have the best of reasons for believing that there is scarcely a line of goods we sell but what there is going to be a shortage on before the season of 1918 is over. We do not show anything but what we have in stock at this date, May 1. We advise you that you place your orders early for anything you are going to need, whether you buy of us or someone else."

There is not an article today that will be cheaper the balance of this year, and the chances are will be very much higher. Take our advice and order now, to be shipped later. We will set the goods you order to one side until they are to be shipped, providing the order is accompanied with 25 per cent. of the amount, as near as you can estimate it. It may seem as if we were urging you to buy early this year for some selfish reason, but such is not the case at all. There is going to be a shortage of both rubber and canvas drive belts, and why? The stock of cotton and the cotton mills in the U.S. have been taken over by the government to make war material. Sixty per cent. of a rubber drive belt is cotton, and about 90 per cent. of a canvas drive belt is also, and none to be had. That is the reason belts will be not only scarce but higher than now.

The same general proposition will apply to anything manufactured of steel or iron.

You all know something about the shortage of farm help. We in our factory are losing our skilled help by the hundreds; the boys are enlisting by the hundreds of thousands, and this all counts."

Demanding Entire Steel Output

An example of how the line is being drawn against non-essential industries on this side of the Atlantic ocean is given in the conference which was held during the latter part of May in Washington, under the chairmanship of J. Leonard Replogle, director of steel supply for the U.S. government. Fifty leading manufacturers of the United States were present at that conference, and they were told by Mr. Replogle that the time had come when the government must be furnished with practically 100 per cent. of the steel output. All other customers must wait and take the crumbs—if there were any.

Every manufacturer must present a signed pledge to produce at maximum capacity, and to hand over the whole output to the steel director as fast as demanded.

"Counting allied munitions, ship plates, our own munitions, trucks, railroad needs and agricultural implements as 'war needs' the whole steel supply will go to plants doing 'government' work."

"This means that no new structural steel building or bridges will go up, unless needed for military purposes, the automobile manufacturers will be enabled to turn out only such cars for private use as the remnants of the steel supply will allow, after war business has been taken care of."

"Manufacture of pots, pans, household hardware and all articles which can be dispensed with, or substituted, will approach zero."

Production must be maintained on the land at all costs. It is almost as important as guns and ammunition. By planning ahead, the farmer may keep his supplies of materials intact. "Buy It Now" thus becomes an integral part of any campaign for greater production.

WONDERFUL BUGGY VALUE

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Send Your Order Now Immediate Shipment Guaranteed

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FACTORY TO FARM VALUE in the Style and Quality of a Buggy you should have. It is built for long, hard working service and is another proof of MACLEOD value.

IT IS STRONG — EASY RUNNING — NICELY FINISHED — AND GUARANTEED

SEAT—Aster, 12-14-in. long cushions, slightly curved. Axle Box, best rollers, supported and clipped to axle. Runners, broad flat length with steel alloy springs. Springs, length, 20 in., 20-angled steel. Body Lash, steel spring bearing pattern. Felt Wheel, short hair, with steel long hair. WHEELS—Rubber sprung, selected hickory, 1-in. covered steel, steel axle. Steel Tire—rubber covered each spring. Weight, 20 to 22 lbs., 42-in. rear. BODY—Width, 23-in., length, 22-in., handwood axle and corner posts, full handwood floor. SEAT—Wood panels, rubber heavy style. Width across top of cushion, 21 inches. UPRISING—rubber in high-grade substitute for leather—of great wearing quality. Included every corner and back. Best work possible. TOP—Four bar, leather apron, reinforced. Five Curtains, great Rear Lifter, Steel back strap and back rest. SHAFTS—Rubber sprung, 1/2-in. brass, 2005 Century style, harness leather straps, 24-in. length. Axle rollers. PAINTING—Body and seat, black; gear, wheels and shafts, Resonator green, heavily varnished. SUNDRIES—Felted Dash, length, 12-in. Stern Apron, Carpet, Seat, Wrench, Wipe Bucket and Wagon. WEIGHT—About 200 pounds seated.

No. 6081—MACLEOD Majestic Buggy, with Shafts, crested, 500 lbs. \$91.50
No. 6082—MACLEOD Majestic Buggy, with Felt, no Shafts, crested 510 lbs. \$4.50
No. 6083—MACLEOD Majestic Buggy, with Felt and Shafts, crested, 520 lbs. 102.00

Our Money Saving Catalog means Dollars to Every Farmer. Send for a Copy Today.

Vehicles Engines Power Equipment **MACLEOD'S Limited** Winnipeg Harness Hardware Implements

IF YOU HAVE ANY

WOOL

SHIP IT DIRECT TO US

DON'T FORGET!

Every Farmer gets all his money IN FULL AND AT ONCE when he ships his wool to us direct.

He receives the highest obtainable prices. He saves the MIDDLEMEN'S PROFITS.

Before selling your Wool to anyone WRITE TO US FOR PRICES; tell us how many fleeces you have and breed of sheep clipped from.

It costs nothing to write and means money in your pocket if you do.

We have been buying wool for over 20 years—and know the market from the ground up.

PRICES NOW ARE VERY HIGH AND WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND YOU TO SHIP TO US AS SOON AS POSSIBLE

John Hallam Limited

Desk 131, Hallam Building Toronto

John Hallam Limited

Desk 131, Hallam Building, Toronto

This Book Free

A nicely illustrated and handy book of 26 pages—containing practical pointers in sheep raising and wool marketing. A few good sheep will bring in more real money for the amount invested than any other branch of an average farm. This book will be very useful to every owner of sheep. Write us today and we will gladly mail you your copy of this book FREE.

EMPIRE MILKING MACHINES

Hill Crest Pontiac Susie
Butter 7 days, 34.10. Milk
760. butter 30 days 135.52,
milk 2216.8. milk one day
122.5

Hill Crest K.P. Ranwerd
At 3 1/2 years, butter 7 days
34.04, milk 588.6 butter 30
day 135.04. (Canadian Record)
milk 2738.1, milk one day 3 1/2
years, 153.3

AS OTHERS SEE IT

The endorsement of men who breed and raise cows to record breaking form are safe ones to be guided by.

Championship cows are not experimented with. The best methods only are used in caring for them. Experience, not argument, proved to such well-known breeders as Mr. G. A. Brethin of Norwood, Ont.—that Empire Milking Machines provided the best means of milking even champion, record holding cows.

Mr. Brethin in a letter of March 18th last writes that the official records of Hillcrest Pontiac Susie, Hillcrest K. P. Ranwerd, Hillcrest May Pontiac and Hillcrest Sadie Ormsby were made with the Empire.

He says further,

"We have a 20.81 lb. two year milking up to 77 lbs. in. one day (first calf,) a 29.31 lb. three-year-old milking over 80 lbs. with second calf and increasing, and a 34 lb. six-year-old milking up to 122.5 lbs. in one day and 3216 in 30 days. All milked in test with Empire."

Remember, an Empire Milker will do the work of three men and in the same time. It saves time, labor, the cost in wages and board of hired men and eliminates the drudgery of milking.

Empire Milking Machines are used on Governmental Experimental Farms and Stations and by Agricultural Schools and Colleges throughout Canada.



Write for further particulars and opinions of well-known farmers and dairymen.

Ask for Catalogue Q

The Empire Cream Separator Co. of Canada, Limited
MONTREAL TORONTO

DISTRIBUTORS FOR WESTERN CANADA

ROBINSON-ALAMO LTD.

140 Princess Street
Winnipeg, Man.



HEAD OFFICE

Special Attention to
RED CROSS SOCIETIES

BIG INCREASE IN PRICES

ON

Scrap Iron, Rags, etc.

WRITE FOR REVISED PRICE LIST

THE **B. Shrage.**
IRON & METAL CO. LTD.

WINNIPEG, MAN

The Oldest and Largest SCRAP IRON AND METAL
DEALERS in Western Canada

A Letter That Isn't Signed Can't Be Answered.

Returned Soldier Farmer

Wants Work on Western Farm for Self and Son

The Invalidated Soldiers' Commission has asked The Guide to place before its readers the case of Pte. E. Verschrager, late of the 182nd Battalion, C.E.F., with a view to securing employment for him.

Pte. Verschrager is a Belgian by birth and previous to enlisting had been a farmer, both in Belgium and in Canada. He received injuries on service which brought about his discharge in 1916, and then passed into the care of the Invalidated Soldiers' Commission. This commission granted Verschrager a 12 months' course in agriculture at the Manitoba Agricultural College, where he has done remarkably well, specializing in high and long raising. He has also had experience with farm machinery and is competent to handle gasoline engines and tractors, in short he can be classed as a good all-round farmer. He has a husky young son of about 16 years of age who is useful among horses and handy on the farm. He also has a small daughter of six years of age, his wife died recently.

The commission desire to place Verschrager with some farmer where he could have his family with him as he does not care to be separated from his son and small daughter. Verschrager is capable of assuming the management of a small farm and his son would be self-supporting.

Any farmer who could accommodate this returned soldier should communicate with the Invalidated Soldiers' Commission, 462 Notre Dame Investment Buildings, Winnipeg, Man.

Yours truly, Wm. J. Warters,
Dist. Vocational Officer.

The World's Wool Situation

(Continued from page 31)

There is nothing like knowing one's market, particularly in the sense of having a thorough grasp of its needs for enabling one to command the best prices for commodities, and also for securing such a hold upon it, as to have an almost impregnable position therein. The great thing is for growers to have a thorough grasp of the needs of the consuming end of the trade. The co-operative movement has never been tried on a large scale in this country. Efforts at organization have been made, but owing to the peculiar conditions of the English wool-growing industry have not brought forth much result, except to demonstrate that the old merchanting system had much about it which adapted it well to the farmers' needs. On the other hand, the British clip is now being purchased annually by the government, who this season are circularizing farmers, advising them on the best methods of preparation, etc., and though the whole scheme is regarded as an evil by growers and merchants, it is quite within the range of probability that a new interest will be created in wool among British farmers which will ultimately tell greatly in their own favor. In saying this the writer is looking at the subject from the broadest standpoint possible, leaving out of account the fact that much dissatisfaction has been caused by the price which the government decided to pay. The central fact is that there is a distinct tendency towards raising the standard. The progress made in Australasia has not been simply to increase in the weight of wool produced, but in the improved methods of classification and preparation for market. The more nearly Canadian methods of wool classification approximate to those practised in Australia, the better it will be for the growers, and there is no doubt that in spite of the disturbed state of affairs between the nations, a large future lies before every country where wool can be grown, because as already pointed out the world's commercial needs will be very difficult to supply.

Lawyer: Have you ever been in jail?

Witness: Yes, sir, once.

Lawyer (triumphantly): Ah! For how long?

Witness: Long enough to whitewash a cell which was to be occupied by a lawyer who cheated one of his clients.

\$250,000.00
United Grain Growers Limited
6% Registered Debentures

Dated 1st March, 1918. Due 1st March, 1938
 Interest payable by cheque 1st March and 1st September.
Denominations: \$1,000.00, \$500.00 and \$100.00.
 Legal Opinion: Messrs. Muir, Jephson, Adams & Brownlee, Calgary.

CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENT—1st September, 1917

Surplus of Current Assets	\$1,391,706.71
Surplus of Capital Assets	2,902,949.50
Total Shareholders' Capital and Surplus	<u>\$3,484,656.21</u>

These Debentures are a direct obligation of United Grain Growers Limited, secured by a floating charge upon all the assets of the Company excepting uncalled Capital Stock, and in particular upon the Capital Assets. They do not prevent the Company from dealing with, selling or pledging any of its assets in the ordinary course of business.

It is one of the conditions that a Sinking Fund shall be created which shall operate from the close of the fifth year.

United Grain Growers Limited is an amalgamation of The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, and the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. Ltd., Calgary, formed on 1st September, 1917.

GROWTH OF THE AMALGAMATED COMPANIES

	Surplus	Paid Up Capital
The Grain Growers' Grain Co. (11 Years)	\$1,118,351.51	\$1,357,382.46
Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. (4 Years)	541,004.38	467,917.86
Totals of individual Companies, 1st Sept., 1917.	<u>\$1,659,355.89</u>	<u>\$1,825,300.32</u>
Combined Capital and Surplus		<u>\$3,484,656.21</u>

EARNINGS FOR FIVE YEARS PAST

Year Ending 31st August	The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.	Alb. Farmers' Co-op Elevator Co. Ltd.
1913	\$164,332.57	Not in operation
1914	151,080.92	\$17,216.01
1915	220,963.08	28,826.01
1916	572,804.33	282,484.90
1917	607,899.18	236,502.67

The certificate of the Auditors, Messrs. John Scott & Co., Chartered Accountants, verifies these figures.

DIVIDENDS

A total sum of \$738,098.83 has been paid in dividends by the two Companies since their foundation.

PURPOSE OF PRESENT ISSUE

To provide part of the funds for the extension of the Company's business in Machinery, Lumber and other, Co-operative supplies.

COMPARISON OF SALES IN CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENTS

1915-16	\$1,906,834.00
1916-17	3,376,713.00
1917-18 (8 months only)	3,520,000.00

SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

Grain Growers' Export Co., Ltd., United Grain Growers' Securities Co. Ltd., Public Press Ltd., all of which are controlled by United Grain Growers Limited, and are on a satisfactory basis as regards earnings. United Grain Growers Limited has given its guarantees in connection with the latter.

The Company has timber limits in British Columbia on which it is now erecting a modern saw mill which will have a capacity of seventy-five thousand feet per day of ten hours.

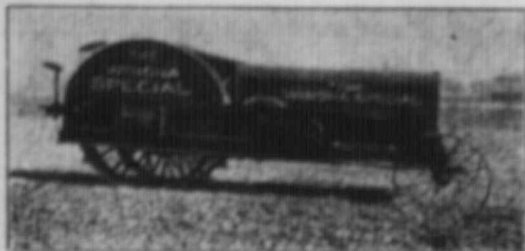
The foregoing are extracts from the full Prospectus of United Grain Growers Ltd., filed with the Secretary of State, and copies of which may be had from any Office of the Company on application.

THE DEBENTURES ARE OFFERED AT PAR.—Official permission for the issue of these securities (or shares) as required by Order-in-Council (3437) of December 22, 1917, has been duly obtained. Such permission, however, does not constitute an approval of the issue as regards its merits or security in any respect. It signifies merely that the sale of these securities (or shares) is not considered to be incompatible with the requirements of Canadian War Finance.



WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY

— THE —
WINONA SPECIAL 15-30



The One-Man
 Four-Row
 Kerosene Tractor that will
 show results for
 every day it is
 put to work.

Time and Labor are too Valuable to be Wasted. Let the Winona Special Help to Solve the Problem in the Greater Production Campaign

Don't let one man and a small tractor have to travel double the distance to accomplish the work that the Winona Special will do in one-half of the time. It only means a waste of time and a short life for the small tractor.

The Winona Special is equipped with a four-cylinder, double opposed motor, very accessible, simple, and economical, which means the heart of a tractor with a long life.

The Winona Special has steel-cut gears, and a heavy roller chain drive, all enclosed and run in oil. Any man knows what dirt and dust will do to the working parts of farm implements; the same applies to tractors that are not properly protected.

The Winona Special delivers all the power direct from the motor, with no gears in mesh, when doing belt work, and will operate a 36 or 24-inch Separator fully equipped.

Consider these Features when Buying a Tractor:—

A double opposed kerosene motor.

Steel-cut Gears with three speeds forward.

A Heavy Roller Chain Drive.

Transmission and Drive Chain enclosed and run in oil.

Drive Wheels 18 inches wide gives a bearing surface of 36 inches on the soil; drive wheel does not run in furrow.

Width of traction 56 inches, equal to four 14-inch plows, which eliminates all side draft.

Built by skilled mechanics with the best of material.

Weight of tractor, 8,000 pounds.

Don't Delay—Write today for Particulars or see us at the Brandon, Regina and Calgary Fairs.

Winona Tractor Co. Limited Distributors
 8th Avenue and St. John Street, REGINA, Sask.

Manufactured by PIONEER TRACTOR MFG. CO., Winona, Minn.



**Increase your
 Production
 and Profits**

The Government asks increased production on your farm. Food shortage demands it and it is your opportunity to increase your profits.

**C. X. L.
 Stumping
 Powder**

will help you get more out of your farm at the smallest cost. It solves the labor problem. It clears stump lots, reclaims swamp lands, shatters the sub-soil and gives you larger and better crops.

Drain your swamp land. Make the waste lot arable and profit-paying by ditching and draining it with C. X. L.

Our free book, "Farming with Dynamite," tells you all about it.

Write for your copy today. Also inquire regarding our demonstration program.

Canadian Explosives, Limited

807 Transportation Building.

Montreal

Western Office, Victoria, B. C.



Ship Your CREAM to

The first Creamery in the Dominion of Canada to buy Cream on grade, and pay Cash for same each day.

CENTRAL CREAMERIES LTD.

P. PALLESEN, Manager

Calgary Camrose Olds Eckville

If You Mention the Paper in Writing Advertisers They Know Who You Really Hold Responsible.

Tractor Care and Operation

Constant Vigilance is the Price of Success

By Ino. J. Wright

OPERATING a tractor is not necessarily an arduous task requiring physical force, but rather attention and alertness are needed that the operator may immediately detect any wear or change in the various adjustments or difference in conditions that would in any way reduce the efficiency of the tractor. If the operator is to get satisfactory service from his tractor it is necessary that he should thoroughly understand the principles employed in the internal combustion engine. These are definite and fixed laws, not subject to variation and not difficult to understand.

No one should attempt the operation of a machine which he has never seen before, without first looking it over carefully and becoming familiar with the various mechanisms and functions of its different parts, and ascertaining that each one is performing its action properly. It should be put down as a fact that it requires intelligent care and attention to keep a tractor in proper condition to continue to do the work for which it was made. Nature does not help to offset the deterioration which takes place in the tractor. So that of necessity an endeavor should be made to reduce it to a minimum. The statement has been made that 70 per cent. of the efficiency of a tractor is dependent on the operator. Be the tractor ever so good, the operator has a part to perform that means either failure or success.

A Critical Period

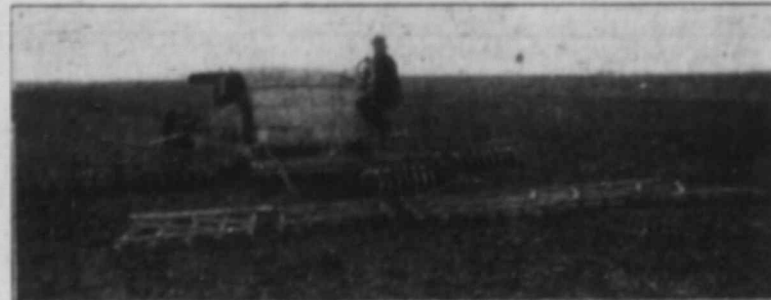
Perhaps the most critical period in the life of a tractor is between the time when it is first put into operation and

The bearings of the tractor require careful attention at all times, but more especially in the new machine. A bearing may be running satisfactorily, then suddenly begin to heat, having become too loose, owing to the parts wearing down to a fit. Never allow bearings to get so loose that they will knock. This condition can be prevented by testing them occasionally and making the necessary adjustments. Connecting rod bearings are subject to more wear than any other bearing on the tractor; consequently they will require tightening oftener than any other bearing. No definite periods can be set to do this work; they must be taken up as they require it. They possibly will require more attention the first two weeks the tractor is run than in a season thereafter.

The bearings of the new tractor for the first few days it is in use will require considerably more than the usual amount of lubrication. For some time particular attention should be given to bolts and nuts or any part that is liable to loosen from vibration, until they become permanently set.

The Necessity of Proper Lubrication

No element entering into the operation of the tractor affects the efficiency and durability so vitally as proper lubrication. The importance of good, clean lubrication cannot be over estimated. Both quantity and quality require serious consideration. It is poor economy to use an unsuitable grade of oil just because it is cheap. A great proportion of the engine operator's troubles can be traced directly to the use of unsuitable oils and greases. You will be well



Making a Wide Sweep and Leaving the Land in Good Condition

when it is properly adapted to work to the limit of its capacity. It may seem reasonable to argue that the engine, being new, it should be at its best. But, in fact, it would be as reasonable to say the same of the unbroken horse. Even if the cases are not parallel, each must go through a careful process of breaking in with a view to obtaining the maximum efficiency. Although great care is used in the making and setting of all bearings on the tractor, it should be remembered that no metal surface, however smooth it appears, is free from inequalities, although not visible to the naked eye, which must adjust themselves to the inequalities of its bearing mate.

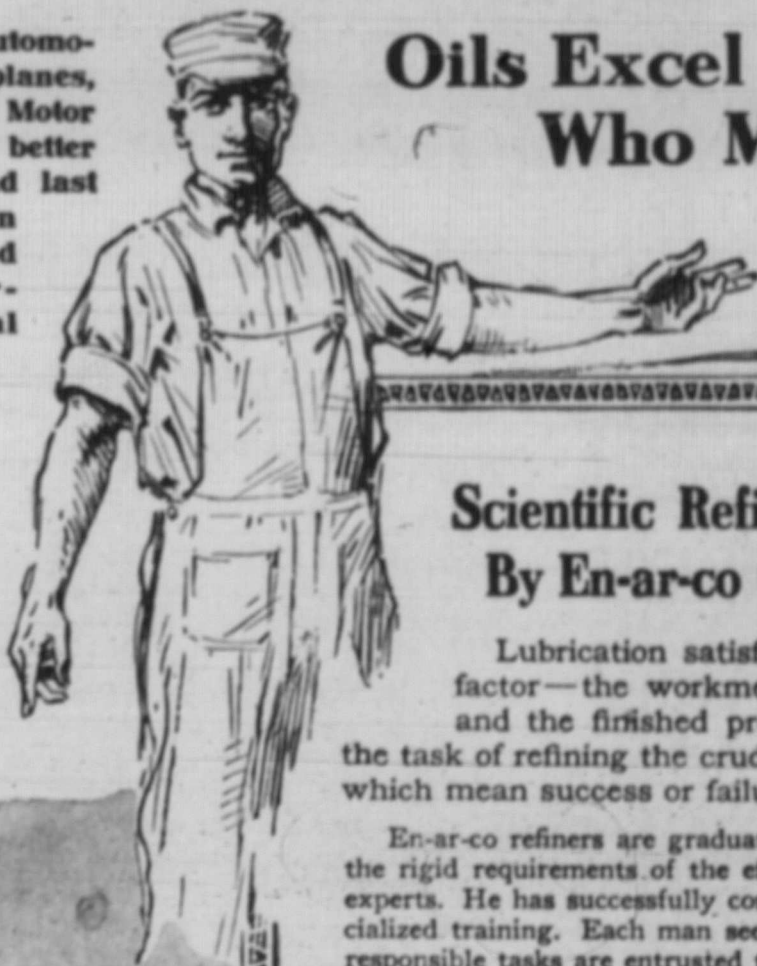
Friction works with microscopic nicety. It is next to impossible to finish bearing parts off so accurately that there will not be some very minute bumps and hollows which do not fit. If the engine is subjected to heavy strains until all the protruding parts have been worn down to a mean surface by the gradual wearing of one surface on the other the film of oil which should be maintained between all the bearing surfaces will be broken through at these points. This allows the metal of the two surfaces to be brought into actual and forcible contact, making proper lubrication impossible. Besides, much of the engine's energy is consumed in friction. Heating and cutting of some of the bearings is an inevitable result. Were these facts more generally appreciated it would not be necessary to emphasize the oft repeated warning against working the tractor under a full load for the first few days.

advised to use the oil recommended by the manufacturer of the engine. He wants his engine to give satisfaction and realizes the importance of proper lubrication.

The most important bearing surfaces of a gas engine, and the most difficult to lubricate are those of the piston and cylinder. Not only are they subject to friction, but to extremely high temperatures as well. The intense heat which results from combustion is very detrimental to the lubricating qualities of the oil, unless it has a high flash point. Yet, because an oil has a high flash test, this does not necessarily indicate that this particular oil is adapted to all gas engines. A heavy, large bore, slow running engine, should invariably be supplied with a fairly thick oil, while on the other hand, a small high speed motor will require a light oil. Again, an oil which will lubricate perfectly the cylinder of an engine using gasoline, might fail totally on a kerosene-burning engine. Always be positive that the cylinder is getting sufficient oil as well as oil thoroughly adapted to that purpose.

The correct amount of oil to allow to a gas engine cylinder cannot be specifically stated. Much depends on the size and speed of the motor, the condition of the piston rings, and the kind of fuel that is used. An over supply of oil will not compensate for the use of an inferior grade of oil. As far as over-lubrication is concerned in a gas engine cylinder, if allowed to continue, it is quite as detrimental as insufficient oil.

Tractors, Automobiles, Aeroplanes, Trucks and Motor Boats give better service and last longer when lubricated with En-ar-co National Motor Oil.



Oils Excel As Do the Men Who Make Them

Scientific Refining Made a Reality By En-ar-co Graduate Workmen

Lubrication satisfaction depends upon one vital factor—the workmen between the raw material and the finished product. To them is entrusted the task of refining the crude; the production of lubricants which mean success or failure to *your* motor.

En-ar-co refiners are graduate workmen. Each man has passed the rigid requirements of the efficiency standards set by En-ar-co experts. He has successfully completed the several grades of specialized training. Each man seeks to merit his master degree, for responsible tasks are entrusted to graduate workmen only.

Scientific Refining, as originated by the Canadian Oil Companies, consists of more than mechanical processes. It is more than laboratory formulas and standardized methods. It is all these, combined with the highest development of skilled training.

En-ar-co National Motor Oil The Scientific Lubricant

For nearly 40 years, En-ar-co National Brands have given utmost satisfaction by reason of the higher quality that En-ar-co methods have produced.

Leaders and authorities recommend its constant use. Thousands of users proclaim its excellence. Experience has taught them that En-ar-co means power conservation—it means that any motor will perform its duty in the most efficient manner.

Let this satisfaction be yours. Decide now to get better results by always using this scientific lubricant, made by graduate workmen.

Send This Coupon for FREE Handy Oil Can

Get this long spouted can that enables you to oil the hard to reach parts.



Sent FREE

Canadian Oil Companies, Limited, Dept. 15, 2-12 Strachan Ave., Toronto, Ont.

I own.....
(Give name above)
.....
automobile or tractor and enclose two 3-cent stamps. Send me Handy Oil Can FREE. Please give nearest shipping point in this province and quote prices on the items I have marked. I will be in the market

about.....
(Give date above)

I use..... gals. gasoline per year I use..... auto grease per year
I use..... gals. motor oil per year I use..... gals. kerosene per year
I use..... lbs. auto grease per year I use..... gals. tractor oil per year

My Name is.....
Address.....
Postoffice..... Province.....

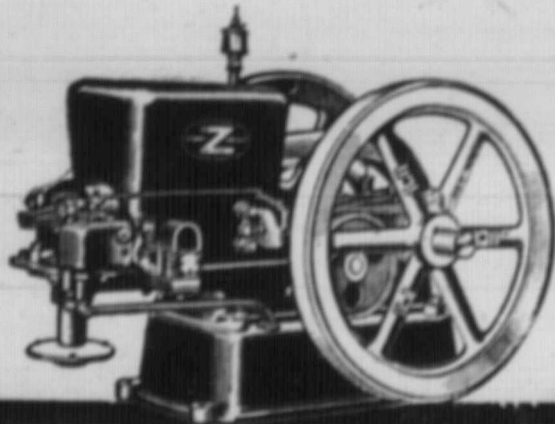
Tear or Cut Out—Mail Today

NOTE: This can will not be sent unless you give make of your auto or tractor.

The Canadian Oil Companies, Limited

Branch Offices in 36 Cities

Dept. 1-5, 2-12 Strachan Ave., Toronto, Ont.



This Engine Will Save Money on Your Farm

It will do the work of several men — your milking, separating, churning, wood-cutting, pumping, lighting and many other chores.

A Fairbanks-Morse "Z" Engine

will perform all the necessary farm work better. It dispenses of the shortage of labor problem and saves you money.

150,000 farmers are daily demonstrating that the "Z" is the greatest engine value ever produced.

Three and six H.P. use coal oil, distillate or gasoline. The 1 1/4 H.P. uses gasoline only.

- 1 1/4 H.P., \$84.00.
- 3 H.P., \$150.00.
- 6 H.P., \$267.00.

5 Per Cent. Discount for Cash. F.O.B. Winnipeg

Ask your dealer or write our nearest branch today for full details.

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Company, Limited

WINNIPEG SASKATOON CALGARY

DEALER SERVICE: Your local dealer is a direct representative of the manufacturer. He shares their responsibility. He's at your service to see that you are satisfied.



EUREKA RANCH for SALE CHILLIWACK, B.C.

Eight years ago I came to Chilliwack and started a fruit plant in this, the "Garden City" of British Columbia. Since then I have enlarged and developed it until today I claim to have one of the best mixed fruit propositions in the Fraser Valley, containing the choicest stock grown on the Pacific Coast.

Last December I was elected by my fellow citizens as their representative in the House of Commons. This necessitates the sale of my ranch of 4 1/2 acres either in whole or in part. All bush and tree fruits are grown, excepting apricots and peaches. A well-built modern house with good outbuildings. Full particulars on application.

F. B. STACEY, M.P.

Cream Shippers! READ THIS AD.

We are opening our new Creamery on July 1st, and if you are looking for a better outlet for your cream, ship it to us. Our price will be the highest and returns made same day as shipment arrives. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for shipping tags and further particulars.

The Farmers' Creamery Co.

57 Victoria Street

WINNIPEG

Carbon Deposits

Carbon deposits result from using inferior cylinder oils, or even too large quantities of first-class oils. Carbon deposits have a tendency to make the piston rings stick in the grooves, reducing the compression as well as fouling the ignition points, causing the motor to miss. The formation of carbon within the combustion chamber is one of the greatest difficulties with which the operator has to contend. Even under the most favorable conditions it cannot be entirely eliminated. It behooves the operator to see that this condition is not aggravated by a preventable cause. All moving parts of an engine, irrespective of how slow they operate, or the load they carry, should run in a constant film of oil or grease.

The oil and grease for an engine must be kept clean. Dust and grit have ruinous effects on bearing surfaces, in an incredibly short time. Always use a clean vessel for transferring the oil from the container to the engine. See that no dirt gets into the oil pump or crank case when putting in the oil. Exercise the same care in handling the cup grease; keep the container covered, and when filling a cup endeavor to keep dust from blowing into the open cup base. Transmission oil or grease requires the same care.

The Compression

Compression is a big factor in the successful operation of the gas engine. It should not be regarded as of secondary importance. Loss of power can be attributed directly to inadequate compression more often than to any other cause.

Lack of compression can be traced back to several causes; leaky valves, riding valves, worn or broken piston rings, scored cylinder walls, insufficient lubrication, leak through cylinder head gaskets, and valve caps not tight. Each cylinder can be tested in turn by revolving the crank shaft until the piston comes back on compression. Rock the crank shaft back and forth several times, and if the compression is escaping it probably will be possible to detect it by a hissing sound and to locate the point at fault. If the compression is right the pressure on the piston should be springy and elastic, and should turn the fly wheel back with considerable rebound when released.

To remedy leaky compression new rings may be required, but nine times out of ten the trouble is in the valves. Always keep the valves ground to form a perfect gas tight seat.

Care of Ignition System

The ignition system on a gas tractor requires considerable care. No part of the motor will fail as unexpectedly from no apparent cause as the ignition apparatus. It should be kept in as perfect working condition as possible at all times. A little study of the system employed will be time well spent, not only to prevent trouble, but also in locating and correcting trouble when it is met with.

It is not always easy to recognize ignition trouble by its symptoms, because of the fact that several troubles due to a different cause produce similar symptoms. A little experience, however, together with a knowledge of the general principles of ignition, will, in the majority of cases, tend to simplify matters for the operator.

Certain troubles are common to all systems of ignition. Yet each system has troubles peculiar to that particular system. The presence of moisture, an accumulation of foreign matter and ordinary wear, are natural enemies of efficient ignition at any time. An excessive amount of cylinder lubricating oil is a prolific source of ignition trouble whatever system is employed.

In the "make and break" system the more common troubles are: Fouled ignition points; points burnt down and failing to close properly; short circuit in stationary electrode, weak or broken ignitor trip springs and loose connections.

Where a "jump spark" system is used the more frequent causes of annoyance are found to be: spark plug short circuited by carbon deposit or oil; or through minute cracks in the porcelain; breaker points in vibrator coil or

The Grain Growers' Guide

magnets, pitted, stuck, or worn out of adjustment, insulation broken down. Owing to the high voltage, short circuits are more prevalent in this system. When a magnet is used, collector ring or commutator and brushes should be carefully cleaned at frequent intervals with a piece of the finest sand-paper or emery cloth that can be obtained. It is very important to have these surfaces clean and smooth to insure a good electrical contact at all times.

The magnets should have only small quantities of oil, an overflow of oil is almost certain to put it out of action. A few drops of this oil applied once a week is sufficient to lubricate these bearings.

If your magnets should fail to work at any time because of over lubrication, remove it from the engine, noting the setting in order to replace it the way it was, and give it a thorough cleaning with gasoline, after which allow it to dry for a few hours.

Never remove the magnets from the engine if it can be avoided. As a rule it serves no purpose, and tends to reduce the magnetic strength, resulting in a reduction of the current producing ability of the machine.

Keep all wiring connections tight and clean; do not allow the insulation to become soaked with oil.

Proper Carburization

To obtain efficiency from the tractor it is necessary that proper carburization of the fuel should take place under all conditions, at all times. In order to accomplish this the operator will require to note the action of the motor very carefully in order to obtain the correct adjustment to meet varying conditions. The endeavors should be to obtain an adjustment to produce the maximum power with the most economical conditions of temperature and fuel. No one adjustment is likely to be satisfactory under all conditions. The endeavors should be to obtain an adjustment to produce the maximum power with the most economical fuel consumption. In a carburetor having more than one adjustment as a rule the proper setting is best obtained with the motor under full load.

Too much fuel makes an over rich mixture, generally causing the motor to misfire and be slow to respond to the throttle. A rich mixture is usually indicated by a dense black smoke at the exhaust and also overheating of the motor. Insufficient fuel causes a lean mixture, usually resulting in a great deal of misfiring in the cylinders and back-firing through the carburetor, accompanied by popping in the air inlet.

The proper mixture should carry any load within the capacity of the engine with a quick, snappy action. When the throttle is opened with the motor running idle, the increase in speed should be sudden and without misfiring.

Kerosene as a Fuel

The proper carburization of kerosene is an extremely difficult problem. Not only is a fair degree of carburization more difficult to obtain at any time, but the temperature in which a combustible mixture can be obtained is confined within a much narrower range of temperature than with the more volatile fuels. From the operator's viewpoint gasoline approaches nearer to the ideal fuel than does kerosene. Several difficulties are encountered with kerosene which do not exist in using the lighter fuels. Kerosene differs from gasoline in that the latter vaporizes at ordinary temperatures, while kerosene requires the application of artificial heat to vaporize it into an explosive mixture. Because of this characteristic, kerosene requires a different method of carburization. A few of the outstanding difficulties to contend with in its use are: Condensation of the fuel in the manifold after leaving the carburetor pre-ignition, the tendency of the invaporized portion of the fuel to find its way into the crankcase, and dilute the lubricating oil, missing of the motor on light loads or when idling, killing of the motor with a sudden increase in the load, rendering the ignition inoperative by fouling of spark plugs or ignitor points.

The successful operation of the tractor using kerosene depends a great deal

on the operator. He has control to a great extent of the means employed to convert the fuel from its raw state into a properly vaporized explosive mixture. As far as possible the cylinder should be kept at a high temperature and only sufficient water admitted to prevent pre-ignition.

Do Not Overload

It is a great mistake to overload the tractor, and yet it is one of the sins of commission that many tractor operators are guilty of. Possibly in some cases it is done against the operators' better judgment because his employer demands that the machine be worked at high pressure to expedite the work at hand. It is just as disastrous, and certain to shorten the life of the tractor, as overloading the good willing horse.

Designers have spent much time and effort in selecting the material in the tractor to withstand the strains and shock which the different parts are subjected to under normal conditions with a margin for safety when a tractor is loaded down almost to the stalling point all the machine can stagger under. The safety margin is overreached, and serious trouble is the inevitable result sooner or later.

A gas tractor should be given a reasonable load that it can handle properly at normal motor speed. Much more can be accomplished in the same length of time if the tractor is handling its rated load than can be by overloading it and pulling the speed down to a snail's pace.

Because an engine will pull another plow it does not follow that the work done will be increased in equal proportion. In fact, the acreage plowed in an equal length of time may be no greater or even less than before the extra plow was attached owing to the reduced motor speed, and the increased slippage of the drivers.

When endeavoring to locate trouble it is well to have a systematic method of procedure. Not only will time be saved but it will avoid putting other parts of the machine which are not at fault out of adjustment. It does not pay to guess at the location of the trouble. Be convinced that you are doing the right thing when commencing to take down any part of the motor. Do not take the magnets off, dismember it, and then discover that the engine stopped because of an exhausted fuel supply.

Frequently motor trouble can be recognized by the existing symptoms, and the trouble traced back to the cause of its production. Where it is impossible to do this, what might be termed the elimination process can be used to good advantage in making a diagnosis of the trouble. That is to check over the ignition, carburization, compression, lubrication and the cooling systems in the order named until the one involved is located, then further reduce the investigation by going over the system at fault until the point responsible for the trouble is revealed.

The Little Things That Hinder

As a rule the most baffling troubles are not the big things, but the insignificant points, seemingly not worthy of serious consideration. The operator should endeavor to avoid trouble as far as possible by keeping the tractor in repair, and excellent running condition at all times. It is the daily care and attention that prevents big repair jobs, and costly delays.

The tractor should have a thorough inspection at regular periods to see if all the bearings are receiving proper lubrication. If all bolts and nuts are tight and working parts are properly adjusted, especially the crankshaft and connecting rod bearings. Most of the disastrous accidents to tractors are caused by loose bearings, and more particularly the connecting rod bearings, for if they are allowed to remain loose for some length of time it will eventually crystallize the connecting rod bolts from the vibration, with the result that the bolts break and the rod comes loose through the crankcase and ends in a costly smash up.

Never expect any part that needs lightening up or adjusting to wait your convenience. Experience proves that it is better to fix one part now than three

Continued on Page 74

The Gray Tractor

With The

Wide Drive Drum



The Right Size for General Purpose Work.

18 H.P. Draw Bar, 36 H.P. Belt

Some Special Features

Waukesha Four-Cylinder Motor 4 1/2 x 6 1/2. Steady even power without vibration. Built especially for heavy tractor work.

Wide Drive Drum distributes the weight of the tractor over a wide area, and gives a maximum amount of traction surface. Works on soft land without ridging or packing the soil.

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Direct Drive by means of spur gears and heavy duty roller chains. No bevel gears.

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Finest Materials Used. Timken Roller Bearings. Hyatt Roller bearings, Hess Bright Ball Bearings. Alloy steel shafting.

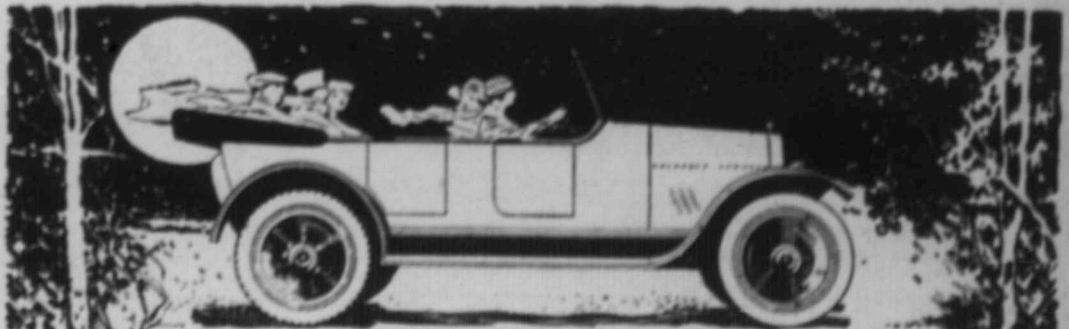
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Gray Tractor Co. of Canada

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Farmers' Financial Directory

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Province of Saskatchewan 6% Refunding Gold Bonds

Dated July 1st, 1918—Due July 1st, 1928. Denominations \$100, \$500, and \$1,000. Principal and Interest payable at Montreal, Toronto, Regina and New York.

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A Grain Growers' Census

The following information was compiled to show the superior standing of the organized farmer over the unorganized

BASED on the record of conditions as they prevailed throughout the west in 1917, an investigation was launched from The Guide office some time ago with the idea of ascertaining, if possible, the value of the organized farmers' movement to its individual members. The results of that inquiry have been tabulated and issued in circular form; and they show beyond dispute that the organized grain grower, on the average, is much "better off" in the material sense of that expression, at least, than the western farmer who remains outside of the organization. The investigation, it should be explained, was carried on mainly through the local secretaries of the Grain Growers' Associations in all three prairie provinces. One phase of the investigation, namely, that concerning the worth of The Guide's subscribers, was conducted through the managers of some 113 branches of the Bank of Commerce, scattered throughout the three provinces.

Illuminating Facts

In regard to the means of The Guide subscribers the following facts are illuminating:—

	Area for Area for Western The Guide	Canada Subscribers
Average size of farm	382	362
Per cent. of farms owned	92	93
Per cent. of farms rented	8	7
Average capital worth (land, buildings, machinery, livestock)	\$11,010	\$25,878
Per cent. owning automobiles	27%	40%
Per cent. owning large threshing outfits	54%	14%
Per cent. owning small threshing outfits	6%	11%

When The Guide subscribers with small sized farms average two and one-half times in assets the general farm average there can be no doubt but that they are more progressive and possess more improvements that go with modern agriculture, such as up-to-date farm buildings, machinery, livestock, etc. To some extent, however, the high average capital worth of The Guide subscribers is occasioned by several instances in which individuals were rated from \$250,000 to \$400,000. Excluding these The Guide's subscriber average runs very considerably more than the general average.

Livestock Investigations

To test the truth or otherwise of the statement sometimes put forward that members of the Grain Growers' Associations of Western Canada do not compare favorably with farmers outside the membership of these organizations in regard to the number of livestock on their farms, The Grain Growers' Guide sent out a questionnaire to secretaries of Grain Growers' Associations throughout the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. In answering the questions asked, secretaries were requested to take into account only such farms as they could give fairly accurate figures for. The results of the investigation showed that not only do grain growers keep livestock in considerable numbers, but the number they keep exceeds the number kept by the average farmer in Western Canada. Below are the Dominion government figures giving the number of each class of livestock in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the average number of each class of livestock per farm, together with the average on the farms reported on by the secretaries of Grain Growers' Associations:—

	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta
Horses	1,922,793	8.5	9.6
Milch Cows	882,441	3.5	5.4
Other Cattle	2,423,990	10.8	14.
Sheep	485,446	2.1	3.7
Swine	1,479,188	6.6	11.2

In regard to poultry the figures for Saskatchewan only are available. According to the Dominion Government

Biennial Census (1916), Saskatchewan had 4,418,100 hens and chickens, or an average of 42.5 per farm. The average reported by Grain Growers' Association Secretaries is: Manitoba 57.6, Saskatchewan 54.3, Alberta 54.5. Total average 54.3.

More Livestock Data

19.2%	of farms reported on have some registered horses.
23.3%	of farms reported on have some registered cattle.
4.2%	of farms reported on have some registered sheep.
20.3%	of farms reported on have some registered swine.
9.9%	of farmers reported on exhibit at larger fairs.
35.1%	of farmers reported on ship milk or cream to creameries.
64.3%	of farms reported on have cream separators.
14 %	of farms reported on have incubators.
35.3%	of farmers reported on ship livestock to commission firms.
25 %	of districts reported on have livestock shipping associations.
55 out of 12,529	farmers reported on have mechanical milkers.
20 out of 12,529	farmers reported on have silos.

Things in General

84%	of The Guide subscribers have electric lighting outfits.
53 %	of The Guide subscribers have telephones.
5	people live in each home into which The Guide goes.
4	read the paper.
80 %	of The Guide homes have women who read the paper.
74 %	keep the paper after reading for future reference.
46 %	lend it or give it away for others to read.
23 %	of The Guide subscribers have children attending school or college outside their local district.
45 %	carry Waltham watches.
124%	have rural mail delivery.
55 %	carry life insurance.
95 %	ask for advertised goods, by name, at their local stores.

Farm Machinery

Auto Trucks—How many farmers could use profitably?	59 %
Tractors, large—How many farmers own?	10 %
Tractors, small—How many farmers own?	7 %
Tractors—1917 (to July 31st only) increase over 1916	734%
Manure Spreaders—How many farmers own?	11 %
Straw Spreaders—How many farmers own?	3 %
Corn Seeders—How many farmers own?	3 %
Corn Cultivators—How many farmers own?	114%
Corn Harvesters—How many farmers own?	7 %
Corn Acreage—Average under crop in 1917	7 1/2 acres
Corn Acreage—Is it likely to increase?	99% yes
Corn—Is it a profitable crop?	96% yes
Potato Machinery—How many farmers own?	7 %
Thrashers, large—How many farmers own?	54%
Thrashers, small—How many farmers own?	6 %
Gas Engines, small—How many farmers own?	114%
Wind Mills—How many farmers own?	12 %
Stumping Machinery—How many farmers own?	20 %
Stumping Machinery—On how many farms would it be a profitable investment?	49 %
Flour Mills, small—How many farmers own?	5 %
Binder Engines—How many farmers own?	44%

Farm Buildings

Data was secured from representatives
Continued on Page 54

The Safest Place For Your Money

is to have it invested in Victory Bonds. Everything else in Canada would have to fall before Victory Bonds could fail. It is the Premier Government Security.

No, you see, if you had \$1,000, \$500, \$100 or \$50 and drawing interest, or drawing only 2 per cent. interest, you can't do better than invest it in Victory Bonds. The Bond will pay you 4 1/2 per cent. on your money, and you can always sell it if you need it.

You can buy Victory Bonds at the following prices:

\$1,000 Bond costs	\$995.00
500 Bond costs	\$497.50
100 Bond costs	99.50
50 Bond costs	49.75

and accrued interest.

Larger amounts in proportion. Interest payable every six months at all banks.

And, remember, Victory Bond interest is free of Federal Income Tax.

Upon receipt of your application we will send bonds to your local bank, where you may inspect them before purchase, and you may pay us for them through your local bank without extra charge or exchange on cheques. Write us today, or better still, use the Application Blank: Address Dept. G.

Graham, Sanson & Co.

INVESTMENT BANKERS

Toronto General Trusts Building, Toronto.

I have \$ _____ for investment.
Please send to _____ Bank at _____ Victory Bonds due _____ State 5, 10 or 20 years maturity as per your advertisement in _____ Name _____ Address _____ G

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Ret and Undivided Profits \$ 920,202

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We will make liberal advances to Farmers in good standing for the purchase of livestock, or to provide feed until present stock of cattle and hogs can be finished and marketed.

Branches Throughout the West.

To Spend the Best Years

of one's life in acquiring property and leave it all in jeopardy when it might be secured by Life Insurance. To say the least, unbusinesslike.

A sufficient Life Policy has kept intact many an estate which would otherwise have gone to ruin for want of ready cash at the right time.

The Great-West Life issues insurance on most attractive terms.

Rated on Request.

The Great-West Life Assurance Company

DEPT. "T"

Head Office WINNIPEG

David Lloyd George

Continued from Page 20

London, as the centre of that system, was in the throes. Rapidly, drastically, masterfully, and with his usual unexpectingness, Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, probed the depths of the situation and devised ways and means of averting financial chaos and disaster, and of establishing stability. That was a crowning achievement, which won to him the adhesion of men who had been his bitterest opponents in the past.

Giving up the Chancellorship to Bonar Law, Lloyd George became Minister of Munitions, and working at higher pressure than he had ever worked before, he achieved wonders with his marvellous organizing power. While he was grappling with his veritable Herculean labors as Minister of Munitions, a crisis arose in the strike of 200,000 miners in South Wales, responsible for the supply of coal to the Navy, the mine-owners having refused to concede certain demands about pay and conditions. The President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Runciman, having failed to settle the trouble, Lloyd George went to South Wales, and having succeeded once more in proving himself to be Great Britain's man of all work, returned to his job of securing the maximum of efficiency in the production of munitions. Next he led the way towards conscription, and when Lord Kitchener was lost in the wreck of the war-ship Hampshire off the coast of Scotland, the place left vacant at the head of the War Office had to be taken by Lloyd George. As Minister of War, he continued his work of securing maximum efficiency. "I saw him once in the House of Commons at this time," writes a well-known newspaper correspondent. "The strain was undoubtedly telling on him, but was not depressing him. His hair was a little whiter, his face was pallid, and he was thinner than of yore, but his eyes were like burning coals."

A War Council Established

It was the failure of Premier Asquith and some of his colleagues to keep pace with the concentrated energy of Lloyd George, and to share his vision of the life-and-death necessity of the devotion of the last ounce of the national energy to the winning of the war that led to Lloyd George's finally demanding the formation of a War Council of three or four members, who should have control of the conduct of the War. The situation ended in the Asquith Government going out of office. The King, who is bound by precedent sent for Bonar Law, the leader of the Conservatives, and asked him to become Premier. Mr. Law felt himself unable to carry out the formal request of the King that he form a Government, and what had been plainly foreseen all along happened. Lloyd George became Premier, with Bonar Law as his Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the present Government was formed, with Lloyd George at its head as virtual dictator, so far as a democracy can be said to have a dictator. Everything that has happened since has strengthened him in that position. The failure of the attack made upon him early last month, in which General Maurice led the way with his "charges," so called, established Lloyd George more strongly than ever in the confidence of the British people, and of all the peoples of the Allied countries who are fighting the fight for Democracy.

That Lloyd George will continue to be the executive head of the people of Great Britain until the War is ended, if his life and health continue, is the hope that is counted upon as a certainty by all the Allied peoples. That he will be a main instrument in the shaping of the new world order which will come after the War is no less counted upon by them all as an assured hope which will be realized in a manner which will crown his whole life's undeviating devotion to the principles of Democracy.

A Champion of Democracy

Those principles, as Lloyd George has ever held them and served them with a passionate intensity of devotion, may be fitly summed up in the truth which John Bright put into homely words when he said: "Great halls and barons

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Suppose your neighbor should say: "You want my 25-acre lot next to your farm worth \$1,000. Now, see here. If you will pay me interest at 4 1/2 per cent. on its value or \$45.00 a year for twenty years, at the end of the twenty years it will be yours, and if you should die at any time during the twenty years I will agree that no further payments have to be made, but that the land will immediately be handed over to your family, free of all further costs or charges."

Suppose, instead of farm land, we talk cash and submit the same proposition to you, only instead of land we will agree to give you one or more thousands of dollars in cash, exactly on the same terms, would it not look like a good business proposition? This is really what you could secure with us by taking a 20-year Endowment Policy.

Does it appeal to you? If so, write for further information, giving your age, to:

The Policy-Holders' Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Policy Department:—Care Walter T. Hart, Provincial Manager, 310 Nanton Building, Winnipeg, Man.
W. E. Chadsey, Prov. Manager, 411 Agency Building, Edmonton, Alta.
Or Head Office, Temple Building, Toronto, Ont.

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Very often the crop does not come up to earlier expectations, which not only causes the farmer and his family, who have worked so assiduously, considerable disappointment, but as a consequence, the planning of months and years goes for naught. Just as through life. Every man with reasonable abilities hopes to leave his dependents in an independent position, but as a result of unforeseen events, is frequently unable to do so, regardless of his good intentions.

This is why the progressive farmer carries adequate life insurance. He knows that if anything happens, it will provide funds to complete his unfinished work. On the other hand, if he lives until the maturity of the policy, the systematic accumulations will provide a competence for his declining years.



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I would like to save \$ _____ yearly through the medium of Life Insurance.

I am _____ years of age, and am (married / single) Kindly forward particulars of plan of policy you recommend.

(Name) _____ (Address) _____

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Saskatchewan Branch:
REGINA, SASK.

W. T. CREIGHTON, Manager
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ial castles do not make a nation—the nation in every country dwells in the cottage." Macaulay, with his incurably Whiggish mind, talked of "the higher and nobler orders" being "the natural representatives of the human race." They are not the natural representatives of the needs of the human race. In one of the subtlest pages in the recently published Recollections of Lord Morley, in which he recalls the historic scene when, after his speech of three sentences in the House of Lords, above referred to, the Lords found themselves to pass the Parliament Bill which ended the political supremacy of their House, quotes Rousseau's memorable sentence: "It is the people that compose the human race; what is not the people is of so small concern that it is not worth the trouble of counting." The world has advanced far since Rousseau's day towards the realization of the principles of true Democracy, as against Aristocracy, whether of birth or of wealth, and of Justice, as against Privilege.

It is for those principles the War is being fought by the world's free peoples, who all look with abiding confidence to Lloyd George as the steadfast champion of these principles and of the truth enunciated by John Bright that "the nation in every country dwells in the cottage"—Lloyd George, who lived his childhood and youth in that humble cottage in the Welsh village of Llanystumny.



Angus McKay
The Grand Old Man of Western Agriculture.

Patriotic Funds

Belgian Relief Fund	
Previously acknowledged	\$12,532.87
Highland Park School, Sibbald, Alta.	4.20
Total	\$12,537.07
Blue Cross Fund	
Previously acknowledged	\$ 167.22
Abbie Bissell, Mortlach, Sask.	
Mary Bissell, Mortlach, Sask.	
Alice Johnston, Mortlach, Sask.	
Elizabeth Johnston, Mortlach, Sask.	1.45
Bessie Pogson, Edam, Sask.	.25
Eva Pogson, Edam, Sask.; Ronnie, Pogson, Edam, Sask.	.35
Sympathizers, Battleford, Sask.	2.00
Laura Kirk, Randall, Sask.	.25
Roy McInnis, Lampman, Sask.	.12
Total	\$171.54

Previously Acknowledged	
Armenian Relief Fund	\$ 37.25
Red Cross Fund	7,961.26
Y.M.C.A. Military Fund	1,074.00
Serbian Relief Fund	487.00
Halifax Relief Fund	217.40
Agriculture Relief of the Allies	45.00
Returned Soldiers' Fund	28.00
Halifax Blind Endowment Fund	378.80
British Relief Fund	222.00
Prisoners of War Fund	270.00
Manitoba Red Cross Fund	49.70
British Sailors' Relief Fund	40.00
Canadian Patriotic Fund	895.00
French Red Cross Fund	563.50
Soldiers' Families Fund	15.00
Total	\$24,199.12

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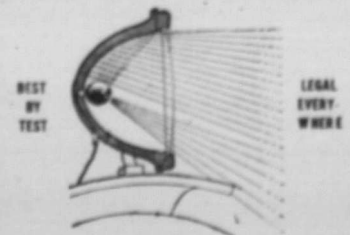
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The Perrin No-Glare Lens is fixed around the headlight bulb and will not heat or burn out the bulb. It deflects and concentrates all the light out and down on the ground. It projects a long, low, powerful driving light with plenty of side light.

The "PERRIN" stands at head of list of approved devices in Manitoba

It is endorsed by police and automobile owners everywhere and the cost is so nominal.

Price: \$2.25 PER SET OF TWO

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U.F.A. Collects Data

Re Effect of Draft Order

The following circular has been sent out by the executive of the United Farmers of Alberta to all local secretaries of the organization. The object is to secure accurate evidence of the effect of the drafting of all men from 20 to 22 years of age on production. It was accompanied by a form for each secretary to fill out, giving exact information regarding the effect of the draft in his district:—

Since the return of President H. W. Wood, from Ottawa, where he presented the memorial passed by the full board of directors of the U.F.A. re conscription of men from 20 to 22, it has been decided to call a meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, representing all the farmers' organizations, including the United Farmers of Ontario. This meeting will take place at the earliest date on which a full attendance of the council can be got together. For this meeting we should like to

secure accurate and detailed information regarding the amount of land left idle or not properly worked, the amount of summerfallow and new breaking that would have been done, but which will not be done as a result of the drafting of the men aged 20-22, the number of work horses and tractors left idle and the value of farm machinery not in use, etc. As this information will undoubtedly be checked up by the authorities, it is absolutely necessary that no exaggerated statements be made. You are therefore requested to fill out the form on the back of this letter and send to the Central office by return mail. We should like to receive these forms filled in by July 1.

It is important if the effect of the recent drafts on the farms of western Canada is to be properly represented at Ottawa that every local supply this information without delay.

Western Grain

Continued from Page 27

Still another record of growth is shown in the increased exports of wheat from Canada. In 1908, Canada sent 43,654,668 bushels of wheat to other countries, principally to Great Britain; and in the crop year 1916-17, the largest wheat exports in the history of the country were recorded, namely, 189,643,846 bushels.

Transportation Facilities

Transportation facilities of the Great Lakes have been improved and adjusted each year to meet the increasing pressure of the grain flowing into Port William and Port Arthur from the Great Lakes. In the spring of 1908 and 1909, the average cargo of grain carried by the vessels on the great lakes was 77,000 bushels, while in the fall months of those years, the average cargo was 132,800 bushels; and the number of vessels loaded in the autumn of ten years ago was 324. In the big crop year of 1915-16, the number of boats loaded was 1,842, and the number of cargoes of grain that left Port William and Port Arthur was 1,849, and they represented the following amounts of grain: wheat, 257,129,687 bushels; oats, 59,794,510 bushels; barley, 8,954,815 bushels; flax, 4,684,649 bushels; sample mixed grain, 12,458,833 pounds; elevator screenings, 74,225 tons and 143 pounds. Last season, neither the volume of grain carried, nor the number of cargoes was as large as in the previous year, there being only 1,134 cargoes in 1916-17.

The adjustment of shipping facilities on the Great Lakes to meet the demands of war is one of the most interesting phases of our history during the past four years. In the first year of the war, 130,000 tons of boats went out to sea from the Great Lakes, but that loss of tonnage was more than equalized by the improvement in shipping efficiency between the upper lake ports and those along the shores of Lake Huron, Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. For example, in the crop season of 1914-15, which was a year of light production on the prairies, the average cargo of grain shipped from Port William and Port Arthur, amounted to 132,000 bushels,

and the total number of boats loaded in that season was 753. In the heavy crop year of 1915-16 the average cargo was increased to 170,000 bushels, and the total number of boats loaded at the upper lake ports was 1842, which meant that the boats not only carried larger cargoes but also made a greater number of round trips. Last year, a record in shipping efficiency was established on the Great Lakes. With a smaller number of boats operating than at any time since the war began, no trouble was experienced in moving by water 227,500,000 bushels of grain. The average cargo was increased to 210,000 bushels, one giant freighter, the Grant Mordet, carrying alone over 10,000,000 bushels in the single season.

Last season on the Great Lakes was characterized by the breaking of many records which had stood since 1913, and no doubt the new figures that have been established will remain unchanged for another four or five years, until some greater leviathan appears from the shipyards of the East. In 1913 a boat known as the Snyder Jr. beat all previous records by carrying from Port William to the lower lakes a cargo of wheat amounting to 460,000 bushels. In the same year the Matthew Andrews carried 605,898 bushels of oats, thereby setting a new mark. But last fall the Grant Mordet in one trip carried a cargo of 760,066 bushels of oats, and in another trip broke the record for wheat by carrying 490,724 bushels from Port William to Buffalo. In this way the reduced transportation equipment on the Great Lakes is keeping pace with increased production of the prairie country.

In comparison with the important primary shipping points of the United States, Port William and Port Arthur constitute the largest grain shipping centre on the continent. The following comparative statement of shipments from the Canadian ports, Chicago and Duluth, during the crop season of 1916-17 reveals the commercial importance of the twin cities at the head of Lake Superior:—

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax	Total
Port William—	171,921,987	64,414,099	8,612,756	7,101,101	252,049,943
Chicago	45,531,000	107,980,000	7,447,000	21,900	160,979,000
Duluth					65,721,192



Vancouver Elevator of the United Grain Growers Limited by which name in future it will be known.

THIS ACTUALLY HAPPENED



Here's the positive proof of the strength of Peerless Fencing. This actually happened. We don't ask you to take our word for it. Read what the owner says. Here's his letter:—

Dear Sirs: I am writing a testimonial as to the strength of your Peerless Junior Chicken Fencing. Mine is four feet high. It turned two horses, each weighing 1400 pounds. They ran full tilt into the fencing about 2 rods from each other at the same time. The result was that they turned a somersault over the fence, striking on their heads and necks, scratching them up some, but the fence remained intact. Yours truly, Joe Boothroyd, Surrey Center, B. C.

Think of it! A dead weight of nearly a ton and a half coming with violent force against our poultry fencing—yet held fast—and yet

Our PEERLESS Junior Poultry Fencing Hold

What greater test can you ask? We build it stronger than is necessary under ordinary circumstances. We build it of Open Hearth steel wire with all the impurities burned out and all the strength and toughness left in. Well galvanized. Every intersection is locked together with a Peerless Lock. Top and bottom wires of Peerless Poultry Fencing are heavy—extra strong. Consequently, fewer posts are required. Peerless fencing can't sag—can't get out of shape—can't help giving absolute satisfaction.

Our free catalog describes our poultry, farm and ornamental fencing, also Peerless farm gates. You need this catalog. It is free. Send for it today.

The Banwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd.

Winnipeg, Manitoba
Hamilton, Ont.



DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

with the ALBERTA GOVERNMENT

Your funds are absolutely safe.
Interest compounded semi-annually.
May be withdrawn at any time.

5%

THE Government of the Province of Alberta issues Savings Certificates for amounts from \$5.00 upwards upon which 5 per cent. interest is paid. Your Savings, therefore, are as safe as the Government itself. Your money may be withdrawn without notice at any time.

Begin an account—now. Send for folder fully explaining the Savings Certificate plan or, better still, mail your first deposit. Savings Certificates for the amount will be forwarded to you same day as received.

W.V. NEWSON, Deputy Provincial Treasurer,
Parliament Buildings, EDMONTON, Alberta.

Tell Us What You Need

WE can make immediate shipment on any of the following. Put your money on Watson's. The best you can get.

- Harrow, Harrow Cart, Root Pulpers, Straw Cutters, Grain Grinders, Turnip Seed Sowers, Pole and Cardwood Saws, Sleighs, Grinders, Wagon Seats, Wheelbarrows, Double Trees and Neckrocks, Plow Eyes, Bevel Jacks and Repairs for Holston Plows, Monitor Trills, Bands, Wagons, Sleighs etc., Viking Cream Separators.

John Watson Mfg. Co.

311 Chambers Street WINNIPEG

"This is the Kind of Horse the Government wants"



No horse with a Spavin, Splint, Ringbone, Curb, Bony Growth, Capped Hock, Wind Puff, Strained Tendon or Sweeney can now pass the keen-eyed Inspectors of the Government Remount Stations.

Splendid-looking Horses—otherwise sound—are being turned down because of some blemish that could be quickly cured with

Gombault's Caustic Balsam

Here is your chance to make money for yourself and at the same time to help in the Government's great Thrift and Production movement.

Put your horse into condition with Gombault's Caustic Balsam. A safe and reliable remedy.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam if applied immediately after burns, bruises or cuts, is a perfect antiseptic—soothing and healing. An absolutely safe, external remedy for man or beast.

Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold will surely give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by parcel post with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY TORONTO, ONT.



The Cheapest Way To Pull Stumps

No horses needed with a *Kirstin Puller*—no extra help required. One man alone pulls biggest stumps in 4 to 10 minutes. The wonderful *Kirstin One-Man Puller* pulls little, tough or green, stumps as low as 5c each, also brush, hedges and trees. Cuts land clearing cost way down. Costs less to buy—less to operate. Weighs less—has greater strength—more power.

Get Our Big FREE BOOK which tells how to clear your land quickly and economically. Book guides you over every point. Contains valuable information worth many dollars to every farmer. Write for it today and receive our Very Liberal Offer.

Kirstin One-Man Stump Puller

works on wonderful leverage principle—gives a man a giant's power. Patented cable take-up does work with pulling up steel cable. Its power—when stumps become necessary for wood and saw logs. Works in any position. Clears brush from one quarter. All steel construction—absolutely rust resistant on stumps to give better & safe work. If you had one a half year to pay, at return of our stumps and cable, you may still be in debt.

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The Modern Gas Tractor
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This book explains the best methods of producing bountiful yields in comparatively dry districts, thoroughly practical and of great value to farmers generally. Very fascinating as well as instructive. Those studying this book will get real, practical, lasting benefit. Postpaid \$1.50

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The Grain Growers' Guide Book Department Winnipeg, Man.

The Draft Horse Situation

Draft Horse Production has fallen off

Horse production has been greatly reduced in the past two years. Buyers who are much in the country report that there are very few foals in sight this spring, and not many yearlings. This is borne out by field investigations made the last week of May, 1918, by the Brethren Society of America. While some communities have kept up fairly well on horse production, there has been a tremendous decrease as a whole. Thousands of farms in the corn belt states have not enough young horses coming on to supply their own requirements or replacement. Instead of having surplus to sell, they must buy.

There is a shortage in the world's supply of draft horses. War interfered with horse breeding operations in France and Great Britain, and drew heavily on their existing supply. The real lack of heavy teams has been felt most acutely in the past ten months.

Prices have been advancing steadily. Americans recently returned from Great Britain report that heavy draft geldings, such as are selling in the United States at \$300 to \$325, are bringing from \$800 to \$1,000 each over there. The opportunity to profit by the exportation of draft horses is great, but impossible of realization, for ship space is not available, and the exportation of such horses has been forbidden by our Government on military grounds. There will undoubtedly be large exports of horses after the war. This trade will take our heaviest and best.

City Trade Continues

Our own city trade has been steady and has taken all good geldings over 1600 pounds at prices from \$240 up. The better ones, over 1800 pounds, and of the right type, have brought from \$275 to \$325 in the country. This market for heavy horses, which takes heavy geldings and dry mares at good prices, will continue, for the big drayage companies, in the business from the standpoint of dollars and cents, are sticking to heavy horses for 95 per cent. of their work; and as these men are in the business from a purely commercial basis, their lead is a safe one to follow. They have found that they can make more money in the long run by using teams, and this means a stable outlet for heavy drafters in our large cities.

It must not be forgotten that the area in which draft horses are produced in such numbers as to provide a surplus over local needs is very limited. The United States is the only nation in the world producing any surplus of this kind, and only a few states in the Union have the foundation from which to rear a surplus of heavy horses. The states east of Ohio and south of the Ohio river do not produce enough draft horses and mules to supply their own farm needs; and the same is true, so far as grade draft horses are concerned, of all the states south of Kansas or west of Nebraska. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois,

Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas are the only states producing a surplus of heavy draft work animals, and only four of these produce any considerable surplus of real drafters. These few states of the middle west must produce draft horses to supply the world.

Eliminate Depreciation

On any well managed farm enough colts should annually be reared to make it possible to keep farm work going at maximum efficiency, and to render feasible the sale of horses seven or eight years old. This eliminates depreciation, and reduces losses by death to less than one-half of one per cent. If horses are produced as they should be on our farms, appreciation rather than depreciation in value will result.

Increased demand and higher prices on pure bred stallions always follow a year behind increase in prices on market horses, and under present conditions will be manifest next winter and spring. Its extent will depend on how much educational work is done among farmers who raise only grade horses. If they are aware of the true situation and realize that they are certain to profit greatly by producing all the good draft horses they can rear the values of stallions will be materially increased. It is therefore the duty of every breeder of pure bred horses to do all that he can to put the real facts before all the farmers of his community. Every mare that is sound, of good type, and with weight over 1200 pounds, should be bred to the best available draft stallion, and there is still ample time for you to influence your neighboring horsemen to breed their good mares this season.

We are being urged to increase the production of foodstuffs by better crop methods and increased acreage; but it must not be forgotten that the existing need for such increased production will last for several years, and without abundant horsepower on our farms, our desires will be set at naught. It is folly to permit our supplies of horses to be reduced, and then seek to fill the gap with tractors, for every man capable of working on tractor manufacture is far more urgently needed in the shipyards, gunshops and munition works, where trained mechanics must be had in ever-increasing numbers. It is up to the farmers of the central west to see that draft horses are produced in sufficient numbers to make it possible to divert these trained steel workers into the shipyards and munition works without limiting our farm power in any degree.

Horses May Be Drafted

It must also be remembered that the government has power to draft horses into service, as they have already drafted men, and there is no question but that, if the need arises, all horses of suitable ages and types will be commandeered as they were in Great Britain and France, leaving for farm work only the young, the old and the unfit.



"Neri," Imp. 7161, 113225. Weight 2,000 pounds, imported from France by the Holbert Importing Company, Greeley, Iowa. Now owned by C. D. Roberts & Sons, Osborne, Man.

Prairie View Stock Farm

OSBORNE, MANITOBA



Registered Percheron
and Belgian Stallions

We have a large number of good Stallions of both the above breeds in our barns at the present time. They are of all ages and offer a choice selection of the big, fleshy top drafter, with good flat bones, clean-cut pasterns, and good sound broad feet.

Many of them are prize-winners at the large Western Canadian shows, and also at the Chicago International. We purchase no cheap horses. Come where you can see and inspect the best that grows, and where you can purchase a horse worth the price. A square deal for all.

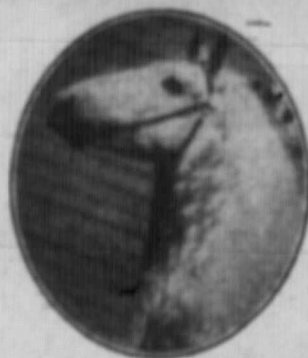
It is our intention, unless prevented by shortage of help, owing to our horsemen coming under the Military Service Act, to visit with a full line of Percherons and Belgians the leading Western Canadian Fairs this summer.

We wish to make your acquaintance and we would like you to inspect our exhibit at these fairs. Don't forget to look us up. Address all correspondence to—

C. D. ROBERTS & SONS

330 College Avenue :: Winnipeg, Manitoba
FARM—OSBORNE, MAN.

DEVINE'S PERCHERONS



The Largest Importer
of
Percheron Horses
in Canada

HAVE SOLD OVER
600 STALLIONS

I have a very high-class lot of two and three year-olds, on hand at the present time, all weighing around 1,900 to 2,000 pounds. A new importation will arrive in September. Anyone looking for a high-class horse, should get in touch with me. I give two to three years' terms to responsible parties, and my guarantee of 50 per cent. goes with every horse. I have been in the horse business for over 20 years and have been connected with the best judges of high-class Percherons in the world. I can furnish you the Stallions that will make great Sires, and which will give you a large percentage of good colts. Look my horses up when you are in Calgary, at the Summer Fair. My barn is situated at the corner of 11th Avenue and 8th Street E. My Telephone Number is M. 2565.

W. H. DEVINE

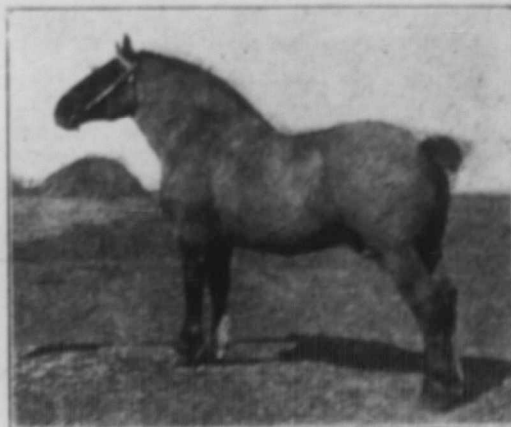
228 13th Avenue West CALGARY, Alberta

VANSTONE & ROGERS

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

Pioneer Stock Farm

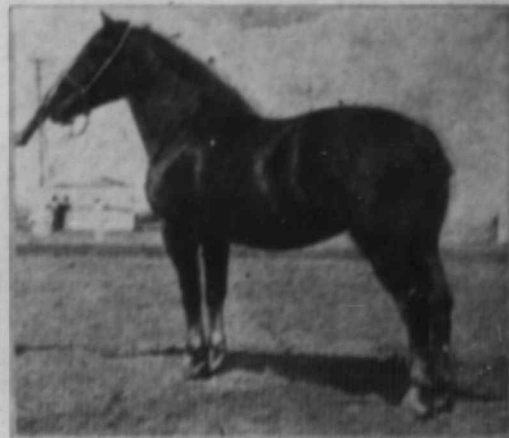
Home of Canada's
Champion Belgians



PARAMOUNT WOLFER, BY FARCEUR, AT HEAD
OF STUD
Grand Champion at Brandon and Weyburn and Reserve
Champion, Regina, 1917, as a two-year-old



GEORGE RUPP



ARMILLA QUEEN, MY UNDEFEATED BELGIAN
MARE

To my friends and to every lover of a real draft horse I extend a cordial invitation to inspect my stud of Belgian Draft Horses, at Lampman, Brandon, Regina and Weyburn Fairs, at which places I expect to exhibit this year.

Of my former string of show horses only two will be out this summer. My other exhibits have never before stepped inside a show ring and the majority

of them have been bred and raised on the Pioneer Stock Farm, under ordinary every-day conditions. I believe that I am able to convince any man interested in good Belgians that I can raise as good draft horses in Western Canada as can be raised anywhere. I will be very pleased to meet you at any of the fairs, and would also especially like you to visit my farm and inspect my horses. I am never too busy to meet you at the station and return you to the train.

GEORGE RUPP,

BREEDER AND IMPORTER OF
Belgian Draft Horses

LAMPMAN, Sask.

Nobody Can Answer a Letter that Isn't Signed

Medicine Hat Summer Fair and Stampede

BIGGER--BETTER--MORE ATTRACTIVE

Agricultural Exhibition
Livestock and Poultry Show
Horticulture
Fine Arts
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JULY
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Base Ball Tournament
Special Platform and Midway Attractions
New, Novel, Pleasing

\$25,000.00 IN PREMIUM AWARDS \$25,000.00

Western Canada's Championship Baseball Series, \$1,000 in Purses.
Reduced Rates on All Railroads.

For Prize List and Full Information, Phone, Write or Wire

COL. F. O. SIBBONS, Pres. W. M. MacINTYRE, Mgr.

BAR U PERCHERONS

The largest pure-bred breeding establishment in the world. See our exhibit at the local fairs.

Two and three-year-old Stallions for sale at prices within your reach. Every Stallion bred and raised by us. Blacks and Greys.

Percheron horses enjoy the greatest demand for draft stock of all the breeds.

MAKE THE PERCHERON HORSE YOUR CHOICE

GEORGE LANE and GORDON IRONSIDES

Farm Namaka Farm, Namaka, Alta. Ranch Pekisko, Via High River, Alta. **& FARES CO. LTD.**

Percheron - Belgian STALLIONS and MARES

One of the most famous and largest breeding herds in the world, as a producer of champions this herd has no superior. 60 Stallions and 75 Mares of breeding ages for sale. Regarded as the best farm in America to come to for the right kind, at growers' prices. All papers correct for acceptances by Canadian Registry and Canadian authorities. Make your plans now to visit this "horstest farm in America" this Fall.

Fred Chandler, R7 Chariton, Iowa
DIRECT BELOW ST. PAUL



Percheron Admirers

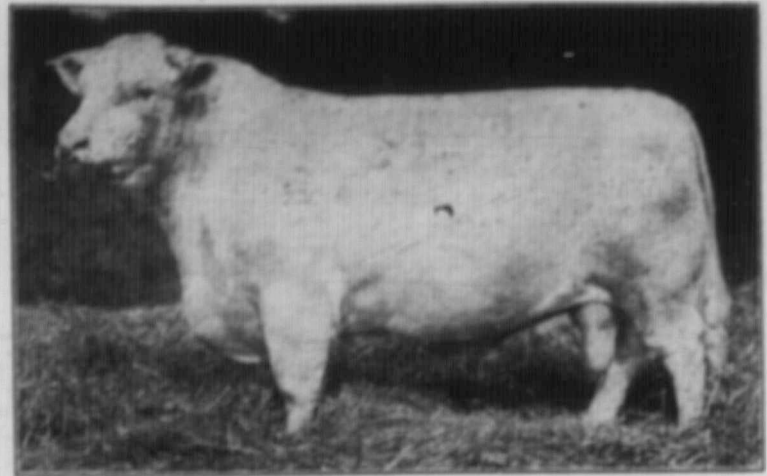
See the Acme Percherons at the Calgary Exhibition, June 28 to July 6, 1918.

E. A. DAVENPORT - ACME, Alta.

100 PERCHERONS 100

Herd headed by the Champion "LORD NELSON," 118170. Mares and Young Stallions always for sale, many of show-yard calibre. Shorthorns too.

A. H. WHITE, Address either **BOTTINEAU, N. Dak. or KRAMER, N. Dak.**



"Gairford Champion," a son of "Gairford Marquis," bred by J. A. Watt, Elora, Ont., owned by C. L. McCallan, Leduc, Alta.

When that time comes, and it may be nearer than many imagine, the man with mares and young stock coming on will suffer but little, while the man who says, "I can buy them cheaper than I can raise them," and who has only geldings and mules of full working age on hand will find himself stripped of work animals and forced to buy such makeshifts as he can.

Breed every good mare you have this season and educate your neighbors into doing likewise. Take good care of your horses and give the young stallions good pasture well fenced, so that they can run at will, and see to it that they have enough oats to keep them growing well. Don't fret if you have one or two that you think should have been sold ere this—they will be worth more next season.

Horses—big horses and plenty of them—have made it possible for the American farmer to produce more per capita employed on farms than the men of any other nation. The yield per acre has not been as high as in countries where laborers cost but a few cents per day, but the total yield and the high yield per man stands to our credit. The best informed farmers and horsemen in America are united in declaring that increased draft horse production is more urgently needed, and needed now.—Wayne Dinsmore, secretary Percheron Society of America.

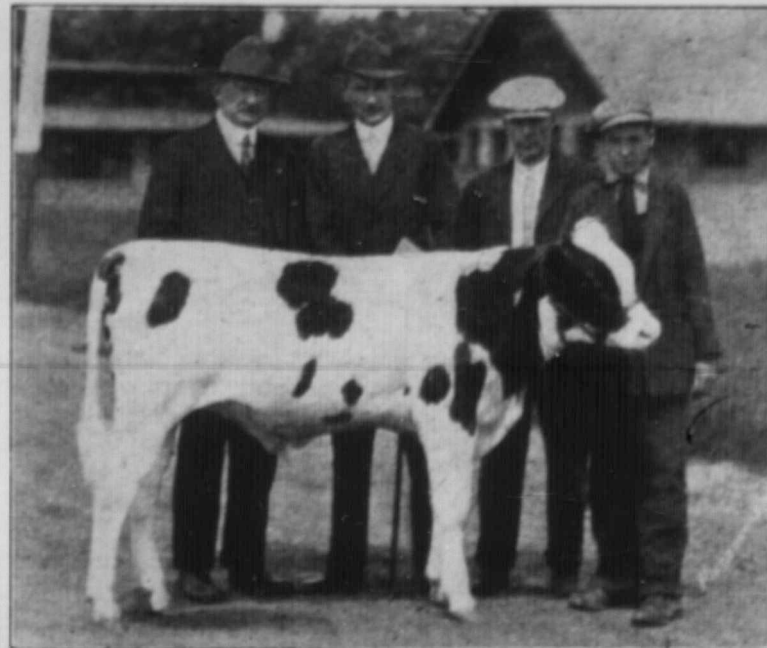
Western Holstein Development

When we consider the inevitable obstacles to the development of dairying in a new country, particularly a prairie country, we feel well satisfied with the progress of the Holstein-Friesian breed during the past ten years. The virgin soil of Western Canada offered a grand

field for the grain grower. It is only natural that wheat-raising, with its short working season and its minimum of labor, should for years occupy the attention of the settler to the exclusion of other branches of farming. When the need of conserving the fertility of the soil became apparent and the keeping of livestock was undertaken, it was equally natural that the farmer should turn first to those classes which did not require constant attendance, viz., beef cattle, sheep, horses and swine. Dairying as an industry comes only with a more complex civilization. The growth of towns and cities develops a market for milk and butter, and thicker settlement enables the farmers to get together in the establishment of co-operative creameries and cheese factories as a means of putting their milk upon the market in a less perishable shape.

The constant labor incident to dairying keeps many farmers from undertaking it, and only the fact that it offers a steady all-the-year-round revenue and a good profit on the investment is likely to induce anyone to go into the business. In the light of these facts, the progress of the dairy industry in Western Canada can only be considered as remarkable.

Unfortunately, some eight or ten years ago when dairying began to appeal to the western farmer as a profitable branch of agriculture, a few unscrupulous dealers saw a chance to reap a harvest. They scoured the dairy districts of Eastern Canada, buying the culls of the farmers' herds at low prices and shipped them West. The great majority of these cows were not only poor milkers, but possessed other highly undesirable qualities. Many of them were sufferers from tuberculosis, str-



A Holstein Calf that sold for \$106,000. "Nylva Johanna," bred by A. C. Hardy, Brockville, Ont., sold to E. A. Stuart, Capatloon Stock Farm, Seattle, Wash. The illustration shows, reading from left to right, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Hardy, Hamilton Lynn, Mr. Hardy's stockman, and Arthur Hay.



WE SAVE YOU ONE-THIRD

Get out the middleman. Buy direct from us. Everything in lumber, sashes, bath, mouldings, doors, windows, etc.

Our Quality—The Best

F. J. Meltzer, Lunenburg, N.S.: "Your lumber is as good as you claim it to be. I saved fully one-third on the price."
Michael Schumers, Watling, Ala.: "The grade is first class. I saved \$15.00 per 1000 feet or about \$300 on the car."

We Pay Freight

A small house or barn usually makes a carload. If you do not need that much make up a club order with your neighbors. We allow inspection before payment. **WRITE TO-DAY FOR PRICE LIST OR SEND YOUR BILL FOR DELIVERED PRICE.**



Phil. Barney Humane Cattle Poke

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

Price \$1.00 No. 1, Yearling Size.
each No. 2, Old cattle size.

Write for references from farmer users.



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

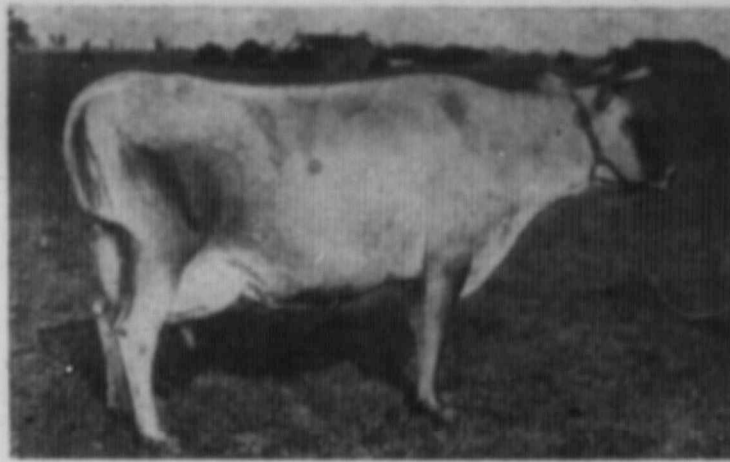
For Stocker and Feeder CATTLE

Write any of the following Commission Agents or Dealers at

Edmonton Stock Yards EDMONTON

**CARSON, WOOD & WELLS
A. J. HILLS & CO.
UNITED GRAIN GROWERS
H. P. KENNEDY LIMITED**

IRA WONNACOTT H. SCHMITT



"Sunbeam of Etchey," who produced 328 pounds of Butterfat in R.F.O. Test. Also first in Dairy Test at Ontario Winter Fair, Guelph, 1916.

ility, contagious abortion and other diseases. The Western farmers who bought these cattle at high prices were naturally disgusted with their purchases, and the whole dairy business, especially the trade in Holsteins, suffered an almost irreparable injury.

Gratifying Progress

Wherever Holsteins of a good class have been introduced, and they have been fed and cared for as all dairy cattle should be, excellent progress has been made by our breed. The cow is a machine for converting feed into milk, and, if left to pick her living like range cattle, cannot be expected to yield a profitable return. The fact that there are now 65 members of the Holstein-Friesian Association in Manitoba, 55 in Saskatchewan, 85 in Alberta and 55 in British Columbia is incontrovertible evidence that the breed is making its influence felt in the districts adapted to dairying.

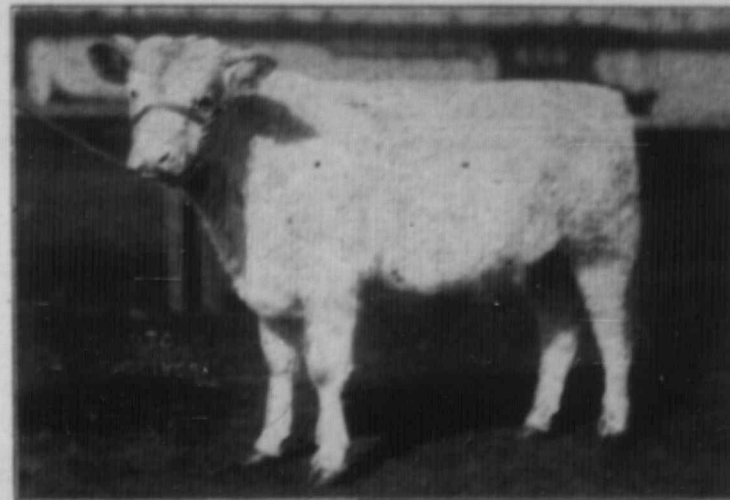
The splendid records for milk and butter production made by such herds as those of W. J. Cummings, the Provincial Hospital for the Insane, and the Agricultural College in Manitoba; H. H. Thomson, in Saskatchewan; the C.P.R. Demonstration Farm, the Provincial Demonstration Farms, Glenn E. White and Peter Russell & Sons, in Alberta; are conclusive evidence of the great value of the Holstein cow in the prairie country, where succulent feed in winter is not available to anything like the extent that it is in the East. In British Columbia, some sections of which (the Fraser delta for instance) are a veritable paradise for cows, records have been made that stand unequalled in the world.

In Manitoba we find the cow Centre View Butter 2nd, making 20,501 pounds of milk and 836.25 pounds of butter, and the four-year-old Johanna Korn-dyke DeKol 18,770 pounds of milk and 851.25 pounds of butter in one year. In Saskatchewan Grace Pledge DeKol made 20,047 pounds of milk and 827.50 pounds of butter. Alberta has the champion mature Holstein in the yearly

record of performance test in Pouch Queen Wayne with 25,085 pounds of milk and 1,121.25 pounds of butter, while a number of others make an almost equally creditable showing. British Columbia has such wonderful cows as Lady Pledge Canary's Jewel, whose strictly official three-year-old record of 1,773.6 pounds of butter in a year is the largest made by any cow of any breed in Canada; Zarilda Clothilde 3rd De-Kol whose official year's milk record of 20,467.0 pounds is the largest in the world; and Madam Pouch Pauline whose official year's record of 27,597.4 pounds of milk and 1,123.50 pounds of butter stands very near the world's best. With such examples as these in each province dairy farmers surely have the proof in concrete form that good Holsteins cannot be excelled as money-makers.

Fair and Sale Dates

- Calgary Summer Show—June 28 to July 6.
- Edmonton Summer Show—July 8 to 13.
- Saskatoon Summer Show—July 15 to 20.
- Brandon Summer Show—July 22 to 27.
- Sale of pure-bred Clydesdales belonging to A. L. Langman, Strone, Alta., at Strone—July 24.
- Lethbridge Summer Show—July 22 to 26.
- J. D. McGregor's Aberdeen Angus Sale—July 26.
- Red Deer Summer Show—July 29 to 31.
- Regina Summer Show—July 29 to August 3.
- North Battleford Summer Show—August 5 to 7.
- Prince Albert Summer Show—August 8 to 10.
- Vancouver Summer Show—August 10 to 24.
- Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto—August 26 to September 7.
- New Westminster Summer Show—September 30 to October 5.



First Prize Shorthorn Calf, "Willow Ridge Marquis 2nd." Sold by H. S. Currie, Castor, Alta., for \$1,500 at Calgary Bull Sale. This calf possesses a most remarkable degree of quality.

"EASTLAKE" TANKS
THE BEST MADE ANYWHERE



"EASTLAKE" HOUSE TANKS

THE MOST SERVICABLE TANKS MADE ANYWHERE

6 Stock Sizes

or any special size desired

CISTERNS—Knocked down—can be set up in your house with very little work. Shipped complete with Brass Tap, Cleaning out Plug and 3 heavy bands.

STOCK TANKS BOUND and BOUND END

They are **RIGHT** in EVERY RESPECT

Ask for our large Catalogue "T"—it shows a splendid range of all kinds including HOG TROUGH, HOG SHELTERS, WELL CURRING, GASOLINE TANKS, WAGON TANKS, ETC.

"Quality First"

The METALLIC ROOFING CO. LIMITED
79 Notre Dame Ave., WINNIPEG

Every Tractor Should Be Equipped With the



POGUE SAFETY-HITCH

The only reliable protection for tractors and implements. It saves hundreds of dollars in time and repairs, and assures longer life for them. It is a shock absorber as well as a safety hitch. The load being pulled by springs takes all the jerk and jolt off the gears. It can be adjusted to unhitch at any weight of load you wish. This prevents breakage.

Made in three sizes:—
Small Size, 1 to 3 plows ... \$15.00
Medium Size, 3 to 6 plows ... 20.00
Large Size, 6 to 12 plows ... 25.00
Larger sizes made to order.

All Hitches guaranteed to give satisfaction. Do not wait for a breakdown. Order one today or send for circular to

R. H. POGUE

212 Kennedy Building,
317 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg.

Build Concrete Silos



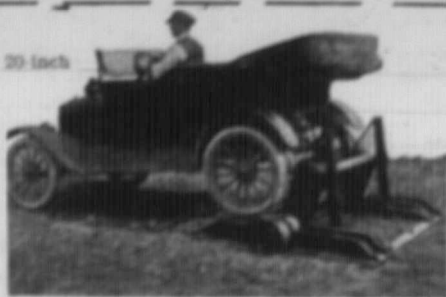
Drawings of any class of building from plans. Concrete blocks. The LOWEST ADVISABLE BLOCK MACHINE makes all sizes and designs of concrete blocks. Price \$60. Send for circular No. 3.
LONDON CONCRETE MACHINERY CO.
Dept. 3, London, Ontario, World's Largest Manufacturer of Concrete Machinery.

Stationary Power From Any Motor Car

—Not an Attachment
—Any Car May Be Used
—A Ford will Run a 20-inch Separator.

How often have you wished you could utilize the power from your own motor car for doing other work?

Such work as running the Separator, the Chopper, the Thresher, Sawing Wood, Pumping water, etc.



Auto Being Hacked on to Machine

We offer you now that proven success "The Archer Power Machine"—not an attachment but a complete machine—on which any make of car can be used. It pays for itself in a few weeks. When through work run your car off and go home—no delays. "The Archer Power Machine" does not injure the tires—no strain on them than road work. A big time and labor saver is here offered for little money—special inducements to first buyers in each locality. Nothing in "The Archer" is got out of order. Write us today for full details—testimonials from users and special terms. Agents Wanted.



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THE
**Great West
Saddlery
Co. Ltd.**

113 Market St., Winnipeg

Branches:
Regina — Saskatoon.
Distributors for Manitoba
and Saskatchewan.

The PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION REGINA

JULY
29, 30, 31,
AUGUST
1 and 2, 1918

Remember the Place and Dates for this Great
Annual Outing for the People of Saskatchewan

It is worth your while to be with the 100,000 people in attendance. Free admission of Automobiles to Parking Space.

Special Rates and Excursion Trains on All Railways.

T. B. FATTON, President

D. T. ELDERKIN, Secretary. REGINA.

Provincial Exhibition

Brandon, July 22nd to 27th, 1918

The Exhibition that always pleases.

Its where you see the best in Livestock, Agricultural Products, Domestic Manufactures, Farm Machinery and Implements, that the world produces.

THE FARM TRACTOR PLOWING DEMONSTRATION

Fifty Tractors are expected to take part in this Demonstration. It's not a competition.

HIGH-CLASS ATTRACTIONS

Horse and Auto Races. Platform Attractions.
Balloon Ascensions by Miss Belmont. Hawaiian Troupe of Singers.
The Midway and Bands.

IT'S THE FARMERS' ANNUAL HOLIDAY

EXHIBITION RATES ON ALL RAILWAYS. SPECIAL EXHIBITION TRAINS.
Entries Close July 13th. Write for Prize Lists.

R. M. MATHESON, President.

W. I. SMALE, Secretary.

Stony Plain

SUNNY BROOK FARM

Alberta

The Kentucky State Fair, 1917, Champion "Stemmel's Choice," 230122 and "Ames Rival," 148, brother to the world's champion, are at the head of my herd of Berkshire Swine. I have also for sale, Champion Tamworth Hogs and Oxford and Shropshire Sheep.
Officially tested Holstein Cattle. Bull Calves for Sale. Write for Booklet.
Booking Orders for Delivery at Any Time.
Wm. Gilbert, Proprietor

Our Rule—is to Accept Only Reliable Advertising.

Field Crops

Municipal Seed Scheme

During the last 18 years I have experienced that five or six different times farmers of various districts have had almost total crop failures, and consequently fell a burden upon local or Dominion government for seed provision. I will not take you as far back as the years 1900 and 1907, when the seed question was a very serious one, but I think that all who may read this can remember the situation in 1914, again in 1916 and also in 1917. This year there was a shortage of oat seed in this particular part of the province. The matter is very grave. We must have oats, for without them we cannot farm. How will the contingency be met? The governments will hand the matter over to the municipalities and they in turn will do as they have done in the past in such cases. They will borrow money at eight per cent., purchase the necessary seed at any price, pay for freight, handling and sacks and levy an extra two or three cents per bushel above all costs for shrinkage and collections. The sum total of all this expenditure is then secured by a note and first mortgage or seed lien on the unfortunate farmer who happens to be in need.

I ask you fellow farmers how long must this great evil continue to exist? How much longer will the farmer, who is the producer of maintenance for the whole world, be forced to stretch out his hand for mercy after one year's crop failure? Let us cease to be beggars, for we can help ourselves, or at least we can carry the seed burden ourselves and without paying exorbitant rates of interest on our money. For don't forget that it is not only the eight per cent. which we have to pay for the granted seed, but also the increased price we have to pay for it above the price of oats in the fall. As I have already stated, we can carry our own seed burden, and the plan which I submit for doing so is this:—

That each and every farmer of every municipality in each province should, after having threshed his grain, put aside, say 25 bushels of wheat and a like quantity of oats for each quarter section that he owns, and deliver same to a warehouse, or granary, which each municipality will provide, said grain to be kept in these granaries absolutely free of any encumbrance but as seed grain for farmers in times of vital need. This grain must be gathered in and kept for three successive years in reserve from the first year for distribution.

A Store of Seed Grain

After the expiration of the first three years the granaries could be opened for distribution of seed in cases of necessity giving to each one in need the amount required, secured, of course, by a seed lien in the usual manner, but without any set price, interest or any other charges. In this way the farmer will only have to return to the municipal seed granary the same amount of grain that he had borrowed for seed purposes. Should there be no need for seed after the expiration of the first three years of seed gathering, the government, acting in union with the municipalities, could dispose of one-third of the grain accumulated to the world market and deposit the money as a reserve seed fund separately for each municipality. This, if necessary, could be done each year.

To my opinion this scheme, when adopted, will not only solve the seed problem for Canadian farmers, but will, in time, also solve the cheap money problem and do a great deal towards improving conditions generally. I think that the plan I have outlined is simplicity itself and could easily be put into operation.—M. Berner, Sask.

Spring Cultivation

I live in a district where the soil is a light loam which, when it becomes well worked up, easily blows. I judge Mr. Wheeler's soil is of a heavier texture or he could not well cultivate it by methods he advocates. There being

nine elevators at Rosthern, indicates that for grain growing it is a good district. Mr. Wheeler's methods may be alright around Rosthern, but my experience and observation agree that they are unsuitable for light or sandy lands, of which a good deal exists in this western country. The main points in Mr. Wheeler's system is packing after or at the time of plowing; leveling or smoothing the seed bed by a plank drag; seeding about one and a half inches deep and packing after seeding to press the soil on the seed.

First, the smooth seed bed is very liable to blow badly. Two neighbors of mine, used the plank drag, one in the fall. Being so smooth the soil retained no snow all winter. The fall had been a dry one, in consequence the strong winds of winter blew off the top soil badly. Worse still, when the warm days of spring came another bad condition follows. After rain, smooth land speedily cakes on the top. The soil moisture dries out rapidly.

The Drifting Problem

I notice from crop reports that correspondents complain much of soil blowing this spring in all the western provinces. I never saw worse blowing in this district. In 1917 I tried Mr. Wheeler's idea of seeding wheat one and a half inches deep. I do not think for a year of drought that shallow seeding is wise. I observed that my neighbors who seeded two and a half and three inches deep got much better crops than I did for 1917 was a dry year. This spring I bought a new disc press drill. I had one boy seed with this two and a half to three inches deep. The other boy used a shoe drill and seeded one and a half inches deep. One sees the difference under the blowing conditions of this spring. The wheat seeded shallow lies exposed on the surface from blowing; the other seeding is growing satisfactorily. The disc drill puts the seed down for sure while a shoe drill does not. The press wheels pack the seed exactly where it requires packing. The wheels follow the seed exactly. In pressing down the soil it leaves a ridge beside each row of seeding. The strong winds coming along fill up the hollows left by the press wheels, instead of carrying away the soil in dense clouds on to the road.

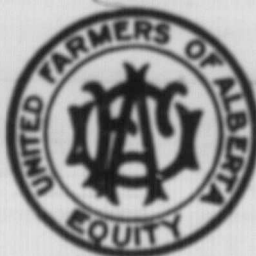
I recommend seeding, if possible, from south to north, as most of our strong winds in spring blow from the west, or west by north or south. If land is harrowed, it is wise to harrow south to north for the same reason. Ridges are left which help to prevent soil blowing.

I got a valuable book from your office several years ago entitled "Dry Farming." It is one of the best books on soil cultivation and seeding methods I ever read. The writer lays it down that any land with less than 20-inch rain-fall per annum requires the dry farming methods. This book recommends seeding three to four inches for a semi-arid district. Western Canada is semi-arid. The Rocky Mountains check the rain clouds from reaching us to a great extent. I believe in harrowing or packing the same time as plowing to conserve moisture. Many farmers are faced by the soil blowing proposition—denudation of soil. To prevent this, ridges are required—left by harrowing or sub-surface packing.—W. H., Sask.

Grain Pamphlet

The rules and regulations of the Board of Grain Commissioners have been collected and published by the government in pamphlet form. This pamphlet is really a supplement to the Canada Grain Act. Every farmer shipping grain should have a copy of both pamphlets. Either one of both may be secured free for the asking by addressing the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Hallucination—"You can't tell 'bout a display of authority," said Uncle Eben. "Many a man thinks he's doin' a fine job o' mule-drivin' when de mule is jes' hurryin' home on his own account."



"Seeking the moral, intellectual and financial improvement of the farmer and a full recognition of agriculture as provincial and national affair."

"That the rural home may receive more of the necessities, comforts and conveniences of modern times, and rural life be enriched and improved thereby."

The Alberta Farmers' Trades Union--and More!

Many laboring men are paying to their Trade Unions as high as \$25.00 per year for far less benefits than are secured to the farmer through this farmers' organization for a merely nominal sum.

This tenth anniversary number of The Guide would hold but a small part of the history of the United Farmers of Alberta if we were to attempt to tell in detail the story of the acts and achievements of this farmers' union. The Guide is just a few months older than the U.F.A., which was organized in January, 1909, being an amalgamation of the old Canadian Society of Equity and the Alberta Farmers' Association.

Ten years of service to the Alberta farmer is the record of the U.F.A. The record of the achievements of the organized farmers of Western Canada is a record of the work of all the farmers' provincial organizations. The U.F.A. has assisted the sister organizations in Manitoba and Saskatchewan in obtaining reforms and legislation beneficial to the farmer, and the U.F.A. has in turn been assisted by the other provincial farmers' associations.

Outstanding achievements include the Canada Grain Act (sometimes called the "Farmers' Charter"), government regulation of elevators, the

securing of legislation to provide cheaper money, the taxation of vacant lands, woman suffrage, prohibition, the steps taken towards public ownership of the railways, direct legislation, special rates on seed grain and livestock for breeding and feeding, the parcel post, co-operative societies, etc.

The establishment of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. Ltd. (now part of the United Grain Growers Ltd.) is one of the concrete results of the Alberta Farmers' organization. The laws of Alberta are a standing witness to the value of this farmers' organization, the government having shown a willingness to be guided largely by the will of the people as expressed through this organization speaking for the rural people of Alberta. Acts like The Farm Machinery Act, and other legislation, securing a square deal for the farmer could never have been obtained in the face of opposition from the entrenched interests except by organization.

For all these benefits attributable to this organization the farmer pays a merely nominal sum, \$2.00 per annum, of which \$1.00 goes to the Central Office for the larger organization work, \$1.00 being retained for the expenses of the Local in which the farmer takes out his membership. The amount of the fee is saved many times over to every farmer in the province every year in the cash benefits from co-operation. Not to be measured in dollars and cents are the benefits to the farmer through the improvement in his standing in the community and the increased recognition given to agriculture in provincial and national affairs resulting from organization.

How the U.F.A. Helped

A short time ago the Central Office of the U.F.A. received a letter from a member complaining of the treatment he had received from a certain machinery firm in regard to sale of a tractor. He claimed that the tractor was found defective upon delivery, and although the company sent down an expert, the expert left without putting the machine into satisfactory order, and also that the company were declining further responsibility in the matter. Upon receipt of this letter the machinery firm in question was written to and asked for their side of the case. The reply from the machinery company was a curt note as follows: "We should be very glad to have you advise us what connection your organization has with a transaction between one of our customers and ourselves." The reply of W. D. Trepan, second vice-president, into whose hands the matter was placed, was as follows:

In reply to your letter I may say that one of the objects of our organization is to try to settle disputes without recourse to law.

You will notice from the evidence on this letterhead that our motto is Equity, and as there are usually two sides to every controversy, we always try to get the statement from both parties to the controversy before forming an opinion on any dispute.

If you have no statement to make we can only assume that the statement of the party who purchased the tractor is a full and correct statement of the case and govern ourselves accordingly.

This letter was written on May 4th. It brought an immediate response with a full statement from the company on May 20th. Within three weeks after the first complaint was received from us, we received a further letter from the farmer informing us that the company had made full and satisfactory adjustment.



Loughheed Building, Calgary, Home of the U.F.A. Central Office and Western Division of the United Grain Growers Limited. The two organizations occupy the greater part of the three lower stories.

Visit the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Tents at Calgary and Edmonton Fairs.

A Service Institution

The U.F.A. is a service institution existing for the service of Alberta farmers. Anything that will advance the interests of the Alberta farmer and his family comes within its scope—there is no question too small and no problem too big. The Central Office in Calgary is giving daily service to the membership through the six hundred local associations. For the assistance of our members the U.F.A. maintains a Legal Department to protect their interests, and the service of this department is available to our members who make application, accompanied by a nominal fee, through the local secretary.

Women as well as Men

The United Farm Women of Alberta is a sister organization to the U.F.A., designed specially to meet the needs of farm women. Membership in the U.F.W.A. can be had on exactly the same terms as membership in the U.F.A. Women joining the U.F.W.A. have the same privileges as men in the U.F.A. Where there is no women's local, farm women can join the men's association on the same terms. Miss Mary W. Spiller, Provincial Secretary of the U.F.W.A., Loughheed Building, Calgary, will furnish further information on request and give assistance in the formation of new local associations.

By Means of

Organization, Co-operation, Education, Legislation

the U.F.A. aims to secure a

Square Deal for the Farmer and His Family

Write today for Literature and Address of nearest Local.

U.F.A. CENTRAL OFFICES

214-224 Loughheed Building

H. W. WOOD, President.

CALGARY

H. HIGGINBOTHAM, Provincial Secretary

Farmers! It's Your Business!

Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Limited

1911 to 1918

1911-12		1916-17	
Share Capital authorized	\$1,500,000.00		\$3,500,000.00
Share Capital subscribed	1,177,200.00		2,778,450.00
Share Capital paid up	176,580.00		1,060,482.50
Reserves	48,799.05		770,693.87
Net Profit	52,461.60		350,752.83
Cash Dividend, 6 per cent.	\$3,662.55	Cash Dividend, 8 per cent.	\$70,945.20
Reserves	48,799.05	Stock Dividend, \$2.50 per share	121,550.00
		Reserves	158,257.63
Number of Locals	46		302
Number of Shareholders	2,565		19,317
Elevators Built	40		37
Elevators Purchased	6		4
Elevators Operated	34		258
Grain handled through			
Elevators, Bushels	3,262,000		32,359,725
Average handling per			
Elevator, Bushels	74,000		125,425
Highest Elevator handling			
Strassburg, Bushels	248,000	Cabri	401,440
Grain Handled by Commission			
Department, Bushels			33,518,836
Country Elevators' capacity			
Bushels	1,380,000		9,390,000
Terminal Elevator capacity			
Bushels			2,500,000

A Long Way in a Little While
NOW IN THE SEVENTH YEAR OF BUSINESS

*Yes! It's Good Business to mind Your
 Own Business, and it's Your Business*

FARMERS! MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS

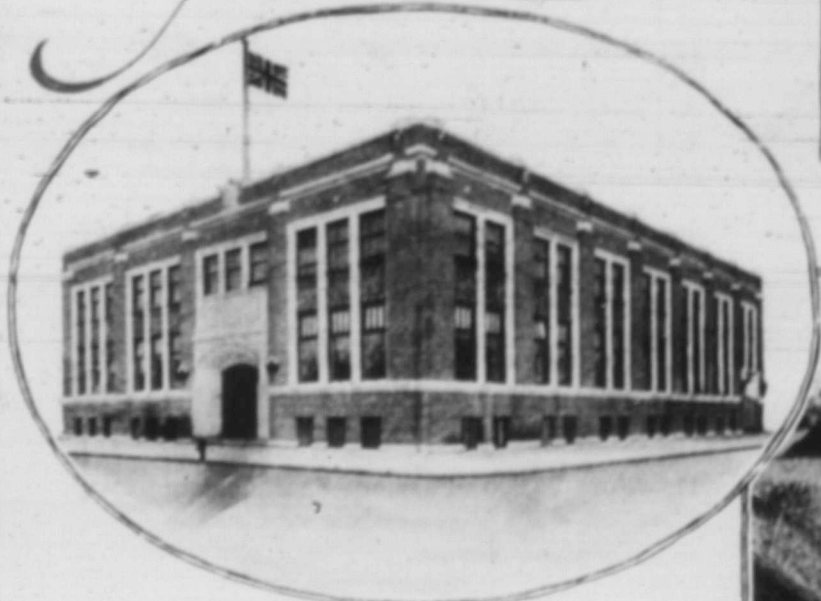
**Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator
 Company, Limited**

REGINA

PORT ARTHUR

WINNIPEG

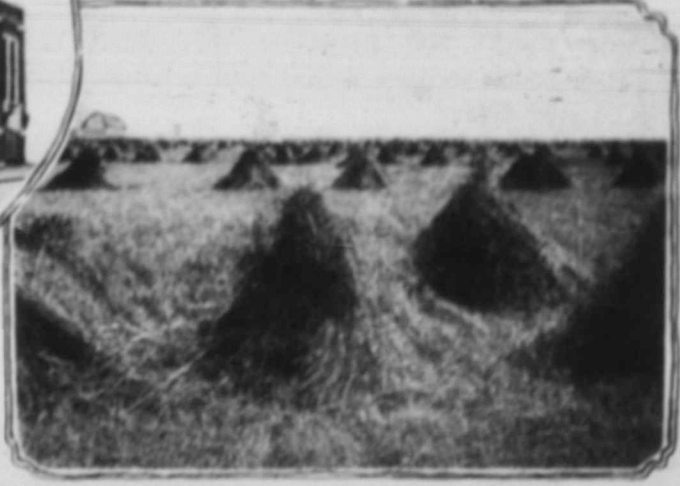
A Seven Year Yield



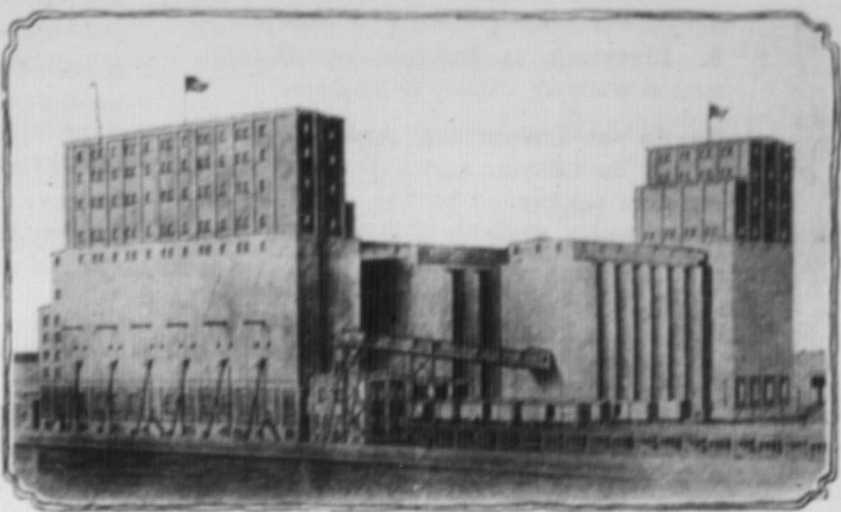
Farmers Building Regina



313 Country Elevators Capacity 9,390,000 Bushels



**SASKATCHEWAN
CO-OPERATIVE
ELEVATOR
COMPANY, LIMITED**



Terminal Elevator
Capacity 2,500,000 Bushels

Hospital Elevator
Capacity 650,000 Bushels
To be erected in fall

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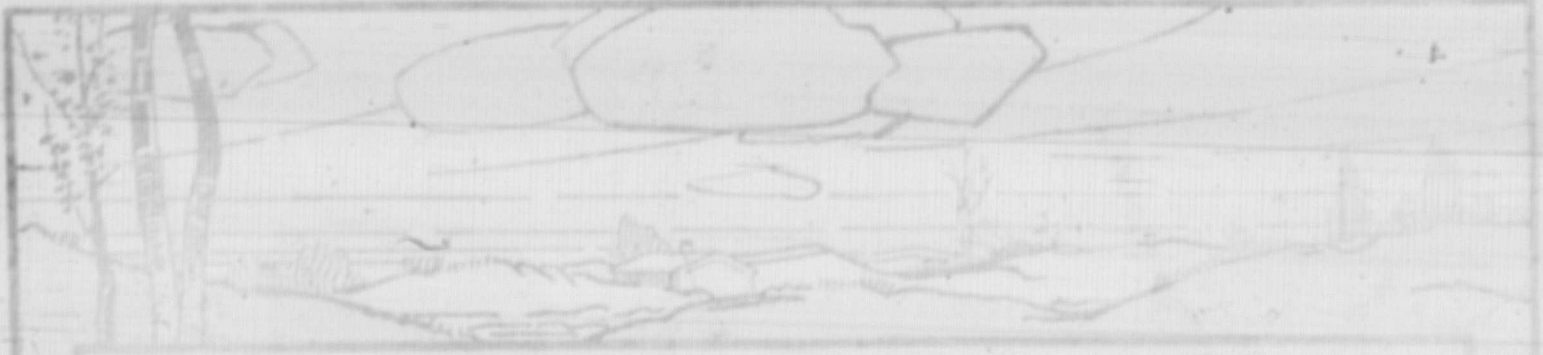
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How United Grain Growers Limited Serves the Farmers of the West

On September 1st, 1917, two great farmers' companies, The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited and the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Limited were merged into United Grain Growers Limited, which carries on the traditions of control by farmers in the interest of farmers, of the farmers' business.

There are many ways in which this new Company serves the farmers:—

- 1.—At 300 Elevators throughout the prairie provinces it buys grain or accepts grain for storage.
- 2.—It handles Grain on Consignment and handles it in the interest of the shipper.
- 3.—Terminal Elevators for Storage and transfer of grain are operated at Port Arthur and Fort William.
- 4.—The Grain Growers' Export Company Limited handles grain from Port Arthur and Fort William until it is disposed of in Trans-Atlantic markets. During the war the Allied Governments have made use of the services of this organization.
- 5.—Livestock is handled on Consignment at Winnipeg, Calgary or Edmonton.
- 6.—As a Purchasing Agent for the farmers the Company buys implements, machinery, farm supplies and building materials, using its purchasing power to secure the best value.
- 7.—The Company Sells by Mail from its Catalog, shipping from Warehouses at Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon or Calgary.
- 8.—Sales are Made Direct from Show Rooms at Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Regina and Calgary.
- 9.—Farmers' Co-operative Organizations purchase in quantity such supplies as Binder Twine, Coal and Lumber.
- 10.—Groups of individuals not completely organized into associations, combine to buy coal and other supplies in carload lots.
- 11.—For 35,000 Farmer Shareholders it provides a safe investment and experience in managing a great business.
- 12.—United Grain Growers Securities Company Limited handles farm lands on commission and it gives appraisals on farm lands.
- 13.—The Company Purchases Lumber in all British Columbia markets for its customers and has now established at Hutton, B.C., its own mills for the manufacture of lumber from its own tracts of timber land.
- 14.—In educational work, through Grain Growers' Associations and other channels the Company has spent nearly \$100,000.



The Secret of Commercial Success

You know the United Grain Growers Limited is now so successful a Company that you may have thought its founders were gifted with some strange genius for business or had within them some magic secret of success.

But that is not the history of the United Grain Growers Limited. Those who brought into being The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited and the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Limited, now incorporated in the United Grain Growers Limited, had no magic about them and they did not know then the secret of commercial success, though they have since discovered it.

When the farmers' companies were first formed, the wish for commercial success in the ordinary sense of the term was as far from the founders as the knowledge how to attain that success.

They knew one thing and one thing only: that the Companies were but the commercial expression of the great Farmers' Movement; that the Companies existed only to serve the farmer; to do the things for him that must be done by a commercial organization and to do them, not in the interests of profit, but in the interests of the men they served. Their business arose from the very necessities of the farmers.

Every project, every single transaction had to submit itself to a test, not of its value to the Company, but to this test: is it in

the interests of the farmer? Will it profit him? And commercial success, the seeking of profit, the Company had to ignore because it was created for no such purpose. - But because they sought it not, they found commercial success. Because they were ignorant of commerce, they had the essential secret of success in commerce. Because they sought unceasingly the advantage of their clients, more clients came and dealt more often with them. Duty was added to duty and service to service, as the farmer discovered still more ways in which his Company could be of use to him. Each work was undertaken, not for the profit in it, but because the work was there to do.

The Company labored with the single aim of service to the farmers. It attained success in this and success in a commercial way was added thereto. Because it did well, because it succeeded on behalf of the farmers, the Company as a unit attained success.

The United Grain Growers Limited has now become one of the big factors in the commercial life of the Dominion of Canada. In the extent of its investments, in the volume of its transactions either in the grain business or in other directions, it is one of the most important commercial bodies in Canada.

There is an inspiration in this and a hope. It shows that Commerce is based on a deeper principle than that of selfishness and that it is usefulness and not selfishness that is rewarded.



MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS



BUILDERS FOR THE FUTURE

In 'the elder days of Art' wise master craftsmen described the ideal temple as adorned with three noble pillars which they associated with three great principles, Wisdom, Strength and Beauty. In this new Westland of ours we too are rearing a temple. Its foundations are laid in the common humanity of our populace, "broad based upon the people's will." Three great pillars support its majestic front. We associate them with three great principles—intelligence, democracy and justice. Our aim is to establish a structure in which clear minded humanity shall govern itself happily and without tyranny in cordial application of the principles of equity and fair dealing. The foundations have been well and truly laid. Slowly through the years the building advances. Adverse conditions retard its progress, but the noble ideal is being received ever more widely and faithful workers are nobly begun by the master builders of the past. And while today we see not the full splendor of the completed fabric, we see such hope that one day the temple of humanity shall stand complete and in the clear sunlight of a better time the sons of men shall live together in unfeigned fellowship and mutual love. But today is the building time. Ours is the opportunity of making our lives subserve the great purpose. The vision of the noble life task. Life is only worthy as it serves the supreme cause, the betterment of humanity. As an association we are organized for this end. And the purpose of this page is to invite your sympathetic operation in the work we are seeking to do. Help us to make our Association a power in the community.

INTELLIGENCE

DEMOCRACY

JUSTICE

Our New Location

The Association's Central Office is now to be found at 306 Bank of Hamilton Building, Main Street, Winnipeg. The Secretary will welcome any inquiry or correspondence regarding the principles or the work of the Association.

The Year's Pledge

We accept loyally the moral obligation with which conditions confront us, that we should set ourselves with purposeful endeavor to the development and expansion of the life amid which we move, in order that the people who live and labor on the land may take a larger and worthier place in the life of the nation.

"Three Swift Jolts"

Farmers have got many jolts, but three are worthy of special mention. The first was when the manufacturers just after the outbreak of war got a handout of a straight seven and a half per cent. added to the already exorbitant tariff. They have been fattening on it ever since, while the farmers have been footing the bill in enhanced cost of everything they purchase. The second was when the C.P.R. had a straight fifteen per cent. increase in its rates granted by the powers that be, tacking on another fifteen millions or more to the already enormous profits they have been piling up at the expense of the common people who find it hard enough to make ends meet. The third was the recent decision that Bill and Dan should accept another ten millions odd for a bunch of junk stock which competent men have said isn't worth a red cent. And the farmers are expected to sow and harrow and reap, to feed pigs and tend calves, to work early and late, this generation and next to keep up the game. Isn't there a reason for you joining an association which purports to put a stop to the infernal business?

"The Regiment of Women"

When John Knox used the word "regiment" he meant "rule." He couldn't bring himself to revere a queen who didn't belong to the "oatmeal kirk." But if John Knox were a Grain Grower in Manitoba today he would welcome the splendid "regiment of women" who are enlisting to maintain the cause of rural life and public well-being. The "Women's Section" is young yet, but it is setting itself with magnificent energy to organize the women of rural Manitoba for whatever service they may render. With the enlargement of woman's sphere through the elective franchise there will be tasks enough and responsibilities enough to be faced. Every true citizen and every loyal Grain Grower will do his utmost to assist the "regiment of women" to complete organization and to full efficiency. Every board of directors should seriously discuss the question of enlisting the women as a "section" of their own local branch.

"Roughly a Third"

Investigation proves that, roughly, one-third of farmers' earnings are absorbed by "privilege." Interesting, isn't it? One-third of your fifteen-hour day's work. One-third of the fine bunch of hogs you fed. One-third of the cost of your tractor outfit. One-third of the prices of your food and clothes. One-third of the freight and the fares you pay the railway. One-third of every hundred dollars, one-third of every thousand dollars you wring from the soil from April to November.

Of course it went to good purposes. Summer houses and winter homes, rare furniture and pictures and ornaments, motor launches and limousines, trips to Florida and California, rich stocks and "sturdy" bank accounts, it went to secure for others special privileges which have never been yours. For you it was "roughly"—in fact very roughly—"a third."

"The Call for Young Men"

Manitoba wants 350 young men, the keenest, brainiest and most wide awake, to prepare to be efficient representatives of their own communities. Knowing the needs, the possibilities and, above all, the people and their aspirations, they will be required to stand wherever a community representation is required, in the municipality, the agricultural society, the community church, the Grain Growers' Association, the legislature, the House of Commons. Very few are available now. They are urgently needed. The Grain Growers' Association exists to help train them. It is going to be the chance of their lives for many. It may be for you. Will it not be a proud thing if fifty years from now you can tell your children that when the people's movement called for men to train for a real democratic representation of our rural life you were one of the first to enroll.

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Tendencies in Grain Growing

Continued from Page 21

plant. With ordinary annuals, however, it is well to let the summerfallow get somewhat green. The growing plant exhausts the soil and once it is turned over or cut off, the plant is killed. It does not do, therefore, to cultivate land infested with weeds such as wild oats too often, but as soon as the weeds are up get after them. With some of the weeds such as Frenchweed it is imperative that the summerfallow be cleaned off in the fall or early in the spring. We know that this weed will live through the winter and even if it has come almost to the flowering stage will sometimes survive and bear seed early the following year."

On the whole Prof. Bedford believes that more damage occurs to the western crop from drought than from frost. A crop badly hit by drought may be almost entirely destroyed, while as a rule frosting a crop merely reduces the grade. Then the slowness in ripening of a frosted crop tends to keep the yield up and this may be satisfactory though the quality is deteriorated. Frost, he says, is becoming less and less a factor in western agriculture, while in southern Manitoba, for instance, they have had for the four or five years a series of dry seasons such as was never heard of before in the history of those districts.

The Big Swing to Marquis

With regard to the varieties of grain grown and the changes in these varieties during recent years, the most remarkable thing is the almost complete turnover from Red Fife to Marquis wheat. This statement was in accord with that made recently by a prominent grain trade official with whom I was talking. He said that it is very seldom that a car of Red Fife wheat now passing through to the terminal elevators. There are a few cars of the Stanley, Preston and other soft wheats which are grown, no doubt, by farmers who do not take interest enough in the kind of wheat they sow. Red Fife was a grand old standby for 25 or 30 years, but it has almost completely disappeared from western agriculture. "This is due," said Prof. Bedford, "to the earlier ripening of Marquis wheat. Regarding the question of earliness as compared with Red Fife this depends on conditions, including the elevation. At the Brandon Experimental Farm, for instance, experiments conducted over a period of ten years showed that Marquis on the average ripened seven days earlier than Red Fife, while at Indian Head, which is considerably higher in altitude, a difference of 11 to 12 days was noted. The difference will also vary as to the season, but on the whole, Marquis is from seven to ten days earlier than Red Fife. The vast importance of a few days in earliness has had the result of bringing the country over to Marquis wheat almost entirely within the last few years.

"For considerable time the Abundance variety of oats was the favorite. This was due to the fact that it is a great show oat, being heavier and plumper than Banner. About 15 or 20 years ago they began forsaking the Banner variety and going over to the Abundance. For a while it held first place in the estimation of farmers. Later, however, they found that it was not equal to the Banner variety as a yielder and this variety is now the favorite again, especially in the strictly oats growing districts. It is not a show oat, but for quality and yield it is the superior of the two varieties. It is much more prolific than the Banner.

"There has been no change in the varieties of barley which hold the

popular favor. The Mensury or Manchurian, has been the favorite for many years. Many of the varieties now growing under different names are in reality selections of Mensury barley. G.A.C. No. 21 is one of these. The Mensury varieties are the most vigorous and the greatest producers, being freer from damage by drought or other injuries than other varieties known here.

"The cultivation of fall rye is advancing rapidly. It has, however, received a set-back this year. This, though, should not discourage farmers, as the fall wheat situation in Ontario is even more serious than the fall rye situation in the west. There, in most districts they did not succeed in saving more than 25 per cent. of the fall wheat crop. It is hardly likely, however, that they will drop the sowing of fall wheat altogether on that account. They know from experience that this is an exceptional year. The same attitude should be taken toward fall rye in the west. A severe winter and heavy spring frosts have set it back. Fall crops, as we know, are tender in the spring.

"Regarding alfalfa, it is a splendid crop but it is being neglected. It is one of the intensive crops and is not, apparently, as generally favored as it might be. However, the prospects for alfalfa growing in this country are promising."

Corn or Summerfallow

The extent to which corn growing can be substituted for summerfallowing is a question engaging the attention of many farmers. Prof. Bedford favors corn but realizes the difficulties involved in extensive corn raising. "It is hard to substitute corn for summerfallow," he said. "Where soil moisture is prevalent it comes up in the hill, where you cannot get at it. Many annual weeds, however, can be held down in the corn field. Corn land is better than summerfallow for growing a wheat crop on the next year. One of the best fields of wheat I have seen this year is owned by James Carr, of Warren, not far from Winnipeg. It is growing on corn land which was not even plowed after the corn. Of course corn got a bad set back last year and also three years ago when it was hit pretty hard by the summer frosts. Many who grew corn through this period found that they only had one good crop out of three. It cannot be grown universally. There should, however, be more of it grown. One difficulty is that of the labor shortage. With corn growing as with other things, we have of course to be reasonable in what we recommend. When, for instance, an old man is left alone on a large farm you cannot insist on advising him to follow the best methods when these entail more labor than he is able to devote to his land. In such cases we make other suggestions. For instance, the other day I was talking to such a man who had 140 acres to summerfallow. I advised him to summerfallow this during the early season and up to September 1. Then 70 acres might be sown to fall rye and the work on that acreage would then be discontinued. The other 70 acres could be cultivated in the fall, making a complete summerfallow. This would divide the fall work. It would also divide the spring work and the harvest work next season."

"From your observations, do you think farmers are paying more attention to good seed selection than they used to?" I enquired.

"They are paying much more attention to the varieties of grain they grow than formerly," he replied. "However, a great deal more attention should be paid to the selection of better seed."—R. D. Colquette.



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SHORTHORN steers are preferred to all others by the largest buyer of feeders on the Chicago market.

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In the Canadian Record of Performance, 86 mature Shorthorn cows show an average year's production of 8402 lbs. milk, and 329 lbs. butterfat, the highest Canadian Shorthorn record being 17,723 lbs. milk, and 636 lbs. butterfat.

At Canadian sales no boom prices have been paid for Shorthorns, but the high general average of prices is the best evidence possible of the strong, healthy demand for these cattle.

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Willow Ridge Stock Farm

CLYDESDALES SHORTHORNS OXFORDS

Clydesdales

I have a few high-class animals, both sexes, from prize-winning lines which I can dispose of on good terms.

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I have also a few good short-horns, both sexes, all ages, for sale, the females are the kind that are good milkers and desirable beef specimens. They are all of uniform conformation and type individual character, and from the best known Shorthorn tribes.



Brown 112 Champion and Size of Champion. Sold for \$125

Oxfords

In Oxford Sheep I have a number of high-class ewes and lambs from prize-winning stock. My winnings in 1917-18 were as follows:—

Calgary Fat Stock Show, 1917.—2nd and 4th on Aged Rams. 1st and 4th on Ram Lambs. 1st and 3rd on Ewes, shearing or over. 1st and 3rd on Ewe Lambs. Champion Ram. Champion and Reserve Champion Ewe.

Edmonton Spring Show, 1917.—1st on Aged Rams. 1st and 3rd on Ram Lambs. 1st and 2nd on Aged Ewes. 1st on Ewe Lambs. Champion and Reserve Champion Ram. Champion Ewe.

Edmonton Spring Show, 1918.—1st on Rams, shearing or over. 1st, 3rd and 4th on Shearling Rams. 1st on Aged Ewes. 1st and 2nd on Shearling Ewes. 1st for Pen of Ram and three Ewes. Champion and Reserve Champion Ram. Champion and Reserve Champion Ewe.

My Rams secured the highest average price for Rams of any breed at the Calgary Sheep Sales last October, also the highest price for a single Ram Lamb ever sold at auction in Western Canada.

Order Your Shearling and Ram Lambs NOW.

I will have for sale this fall approximately 75 Head of Shearling and Ram Lambs.

As there is every probability of a heavy demand for these Champion Oxfords it will be advisable for you to place your order NOW for fall delivery.

See my Stock at Calgary, Red Deer and Edmonton Summer Fairs next month FOR FULLER PARTICULARS WRITE OR PHONE

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Shorthorns For Sale

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

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

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35,000 Acres of Land For Sale

Lands under lease until 1st June, 1920, but possession could probably be obtained about 1st June, 1919.

The lands belonging to The New Walrond Ranch Company, Limited, situated in Southern Alberta, fifteen miles north of Canadian Pacific Railway, Cowley Station, Crow's Nest Pass Branch.

This is one of the most ideal Dairying and Mixed Farming blocks of land for colonization purposes in all Alberta.

Folders, with maps showing Townships and Sectional Sub-Divisions and descriptive text, sent on application to—

Dr. Duncan McEachran, Pres., Mr. C. V. Howard, Secretary,
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EXCHANGE FOR LAND

I would like to exchange a carload of 20 Head of Young Registered Stallions, Mares and Jacks, for a Section of Land.

W. L. DeCLOW CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



A Small Flock of Shropshires on the Farm of A. B. Campbell, near Edmonton, where 700 Sheep are kept.

Mutton Production Costs

The scarcity of wool and meat has given a new impetus to the sheep breeding industry in Canada, and once it becomes again firmly established as a common farm industry, the benefits coming from it are fully recognized, the writer feels confident that it will not again go into decline.

This class of stock, while enjoying to the full the benefit of the increased high prices of the products produced, is probably the one which has been affected the least by increased cost of production, common to the products from other classes of stock. This is due to the fact that the feed consumed consists largely of home-grown roughages and grains, thus eliminating, to a large extent, the purchase of high-priced concentrates. It is also due, in part, to the fact that very little labor is required to handle a flock so that the increased price of labor has not the same effect.

To arrive at the cost of mutton production many factors must be taken into consideration. It may be safely considered that the value accruing from the manure produced and weeds destroyed fully offsets the labor expended. From the records of the breeding and feeding work at the Central Experimental Farm, the remaining factors in the cost of production of year-old mutton may be tabulated as follows:—

Cost of feed in maintaining ewe from weaning of one lamb to weaning of next	\$5.00
Interest on value of ewe (\$30 at 6 per cent.)	1.80
Service charges and maintenance of ram	.35
Cost of feeding lamb from weaning till finishing at one year-old	6.72
	\$13.87
Wool from ewe (7 pounds at 60 cents per pound)	4.20
Cost of 120 pounds mutton	9.67
Value of 160 pounds mutton Spring 1918	17.77
Cost of 100 pounds mutton	8.06
Profit per 100 pounds	\$9.65

This is a profit of 11.63 per lamb if but one lamb is raised per ewe.

The above figures are based on an

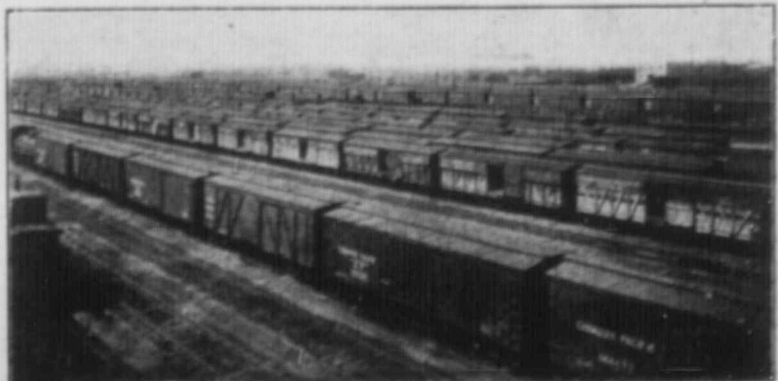
increase of one lamb per ewe. Where two lambs were raised practically the same results in weight may be expected at the end of the year. In such a case the first three items in the cost would be split between the two thus reducing the cost to \$5.09 per hundred-weight and increasing the profit to \$12.66 per hundred-weight.

The foregoing estimates are exclusive of overhead charges or depreciation, but these items may well be overlooked as they are almost negligible in sheep raising owing to the fact that so little is required in buildings or equipment. Moreover the estimates are conservative, and though they show a return of at least 38.8 per cent. on the investment of \$30 per ewe, the same may be looked for under Eastern conditions while under Western conditions even greater dividends may be realized. —Expt. Farms Note.

Milk in the Hog Ration

In order to raise and finish all the extra pigs that will be farrowed in Canada this year as a result of the campaign for increased production, it will be necessary to exercise the utmost economy in the use of concentrated foods. Pig raisers who have access to dairy by-products have a great advantage over others. Experiments have proven that when meal is worth \$40 a ton, milk is worth more than \$8 for an equal weight, that is, provided it is fed economically. Experiments carried on at the Dominion experimental farms and stations show that for growing hogs, 60 pounds and over, 400 pounds of skim milk produced results equal to 100 pounds of mixed meal. Buttermilk fed fresh is equal to skim milk. Whey is not so valuable. One hundred pounds of whey was proved equal to 19.2 pounds of quantities and before it has soured.

Both the Ottawa and Guelph authorities agree that it does not do to change the diet from sweet to sour milk. For young pigs the sweet milk is much to be preferred. For larger pigs it seems to make little difference whether or not it is fed sweet or moderately sour, provided whatever condition favored is uniformly kept up, that is to say, if the milk cannot be obtained always sweet, then it should be fed sour as a rule.



Cars from Many Points of Loading Converge at Winnipeg.

The Portage Plowing Match

A Large Entry, Good Plowing, Competent Judges and a Big Crowd—By Prof. T. J. Harrison

IF the adage, "As ye cultivate so shall the harvest be," is true, there should be no crop failures on the Portage plains. At the Annual Provincial Plowing Match held at Portage la Prairie on June 12 and 13 the plowmen from that district again demonstrated that they understood the art of plowing par-excellence. In all important classes there were many outside competitors, so that winning in any open class indicates that the man is a provincial champion.

John Brown, of Portage, the son of a champion plowman and well-known Portage farmer, competed in the walking plow class and got away to a good start with an excellent team and won the championship by good, consistent work throughout the day.

In the open gang-plow class A. M. Brownridge, with D. Little as coach is a combination hard to beat. When opening up the furrows, some thought that Brownridge was not up to his usual form, but by the time the land was closed in it looked almost perfect. Mr. Brownridge had the four essential things to produce good plowing—a strong, steady, well-broken plow team; a plow in perfect adjustment; the steady nerve and straight eye of a good plowman and a coach who could tell if one furrow was one-quarter of an inch deeper than the other, the result being that Mr. Brownridge is again champion with two points in advance of his nearest competitors.

Hilton Bradley, of Portage, was first with the walking plow in the amateur class, and Percy McDonald first in the boy's class with the walking plow. In the amateur class with gang plows T. F. Smith won first and proved himself worthy of being classed a professional, while Arthur Tomlin was first in the boys' class, with the same type of plow.

The match, lasting for two days with horse-plowing the first day and engine the second, made it possible for the men to compete in both engine and horse plowing. With engine-plowing, A. M. Brownridge was again first with a three-furrow plow, doing nearly as good work with the engine as he did with the horses the day before. Robert Smith, of Portage, was first in the two-furrow engine gang class.

From the standpoint of an all-round plowing match the Portage la Prairie Plowing Association are to be congratulated. They had all four things that go to make any plowing match a success—a large entry, good plowing, competent judges, and a crowd of spectators. The entry was large and the competition keen, there being 37 entries in the horse-plowing, and 23 in the engine plowing. That the plowing was above the average is evidenced by the score of 90 out of 100, secured by John Brown.

This is all the more striking when it is realized that in most local matches a score of 80 is seldom achieved. That the judges were competent, it is only necessary to mention their names since they are known to all good plowmen throughout the province as either having been champion plowmen, or having coached champions. They were: J.

Henderson, Brandon; J. A. Henderson, Winnipeg; C. M. Jones, Carman; and A. B. Turner, Carrol.

The attendance was large, there being over 1,500 people present the first day, many having motored in from distant parts of the province, besides those that came on the trains. It was estimated that there were over 300 cars on the grounds. The second day there was even a larger attendance, there being 2,500 present and over 500 cars. There was not only a good representation from Manitoba, but many from Saskatchewan. Among those from outside were: J. McGregor Smith, professor of agricultural engineering, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon; Paul Hrodt, department of agriculture, Regina; Rae Salkeld, a large farmer from Moosemin. It can, therefore, be said that without doubt the 1918 Portage Plowing Match was the greatest of its kind ever held in Western Canada.

The following is a list of the awards:
Class 1.—Walking plows, 14-inch, open to all men resident in Manitoba, 1, John Brown, 99; 2, William Rodger, 86½; 3, Chester Denstedt, 82½; 4, Angus McVicar, 82; 5, Floyd Bradley, 81½; 6, Ed. Burnett, 76½; 7, Earl Macdonald, 76.

Class 2.—Walking plows, 14-inch, open to all men resident in Manitoba who have not won a first prize previous to 1918 in men's class: 1, Hilton Bradley, 76; Ed. Carrier, 64.

Class 3.—Walking plows, 14-inch, open to young men resident in Manitoba, under 18 years of age: 1, Percy Macdonald, 72; 2, Alouza Macdonald, 65½. Best feeding, classes 1 and 2, John Brown. Best finish, classes 1 and 2, John Brown. Best finish, class 3, Alouza Macdonald. Best feeding, class 3, Percy Macdonald. Special for best team in walking plows, nothing borrowed, John Brown. Class 4, gang plows, 14-inch open to all men resident in Manitoba, 1, A. M. Brownridge, 86; 2, Hector Wishart, 84; 3, Thomas Wishart, 82; 4, John Custer, 79; 5, George McVicar, 78; 6, C. R. James, 77. Class 5, gang plows, 14-inch, open to men of Manitoba who have not won first prize previous to 1918 in men's class: 1, T. F. Smith, 75; 2, G. D. Woods, 74; 3, W. J. Moffat, 73; 4, H. Batters, 72; 5, W. Lang, 69; 6, Ray Blanchard, 58; 7, Norman Caskey, 53. Class 6, gang plows, open to all boys under 18 years, resident of Manitoba, 1, Arthur Tomlin, 73; 2, John Beam, 71; 3, L. C. McMaster, 67; 4, Len Hughes, 66; 5, Ray Brown, 65; 6, Leslie Muir, 62. Class 7, sulky plows, open to men resident in Manitoba, 1, Tom Durston, 72; 2, Ed. Smith, 69. Best feeding, classes 4 and 5, A. M. Brownridge. Best feeding, class 6, John Beam. Best finish, class 6, Arthur Tomlin.

Special for four-horse outfit in gangs, Thomas Wishart. Extra special for the highest score by plowman residing outside municipality of Portage, walking, 1, William Rodger; 2, Chester Denstedt. John Brown also won special for depth and width of furrow. Best team in all classes, plowed with horses, A. M. Brownridge won special silver cup donated by Provincial Government for best plowed land in gang competition, and silver cup offered by H. J. J. Smith for best plowed land in gangs. The cup championship, cup and medal donated by Charles Heath, representing G. B. Murphy, of Winnipeg, was won by John Brown. The silver cup offered by Hon. Arthur Meighen, open only to residents of Portage Dominion constituency, in 2nd class, was won by Hilton Bradley. The silver cup offered by Hon. Hugh Armstrong, for best plowed land in class 5 was won by T. F. Smith, and the silver shield donated by William Staples, of Treherne, was won by Arthur Tomlin.

Three-furrow engine gangs, 14-inch—1, A. M. Brownridge, 78; 2, Hoyt Lyttle, 75; 3, W. F. Bown, 73; 4, T. Wishart, 72; 5, Floyd Bradley, 69; 6, W. G. Lyttle, 67; 7, L. J. Gastron, Winnipeg, 66; 8, A. Findlay, Winnipeg, 65.

Two-furrow engine gangs, 14-inch—1, Robt. Smith, 84; 2, Alex. Wilson, 79½; 3, Clarence Yuill, 78½.



oton, where

we. When critically the y be expected in such a case he cost would thus reducing undred-weight to \$12.66 per es are exclu- or depreci- well-be over- negligible in e fact that so ings or equip- mates are con- they show a r cent. on the ew, the same r. Eastern con- ditions ay be realized.

Ration

finish all the errowed in Can- it of the can- luction, it will be the utmost concentrated have access to a great advan- eriments have is worth \$40 a than \$8 for an ovided it is fed nts carried on imental farms t for growing 4, 400 pounds of its equal to 100 Buttermilk fed milk. Why is undred pounds equal to 19.2 d before it has

Guelph authori- ot do to change our milk. For ilk is much to r pigs it seems whether or not ately sour, pro- ion favored is is to say, if the l always sweet, or as a rule.



A Patriotic Calf
This calf was born with a clearly defined Red Cross on its side. It is to tour the country to raise funds for the Red Cross. The Malta, Man., Chapter is to get 10 per cent. of the money he makes. His name is Malta and he was donated by Mr. Garland to the Malta Red Cross.

HEREFORDS

If you are an admirer of Beef Cattle, one of the most inspiring sights at the Western Canadian Exhibitions this year will be the splendid collections of Hereford cattle entered for competition.

The best herds in Alberta will be represented. Also entries from Eastern Canada, and the Western States. If you are interested in Hereford Cattle, write to:—

The Alberta Hereford Breeders' Association
T. BELLEW, Sec., Victoria Park, Calgary.

This Offer Won't Last Long!



"MACK FAIRFAX"
A well-known prize winner at the Western Canadian Fairs, 1917. One of the bulls at head of my herd.

I still have 14 right good Hereford Bulls for sale. These bulls range from 16 to 26 months in age, and they are big, strongly-boned, growthy individuals. They are ready to go in to service and are in first-class breeding condition.

I can spare a few more Heifers, all safe in calf. These Heifers are good ones, and are snaps at the prices I am asking.

Don't put off getting in touch with me about these Bulls and Heifers. They are priced right, and make an offer too attractive to last long.

J. A. CHAPMAN, Island Park Farm
HAYFIELD, MAN.

Registered Hereford Cattle and Sheep

FOR SALE

Carstairs **SIMON DOWNIE & SONS** Alberta
Farm One Mile from Town

Elmhurst Stock Farm

Canada's Largest Polled Hereford Herd

200 Head in our Herd, 25 Bulls, all ages, for immediate sale. These Bulls have all been reared in the open and have never been pampered. Try a Polled Hereford on your Grades. Write for prices or come and see our cattle.

JONES BROTHERS

WHITEWATER MANITOBA

CREAM SHIPPERS, ATTENTION!

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

WE PAY ALL EXPRESS CHARGES

THE TUNGELAND CREAMERY CO. BRANDON, MAN.

Clydesdales at Auction



20 CLYDESDALE MARES

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

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

Some of them have foals at foot, by the well-known prize-winner, "Scotland's Major," by "Scotland Yet." The Mares to be sold include "Kate of Edzell," 38152, three years, by "Naureh Hound"; "Kathleen Ardwell," 31617, six years, by "Lord Ardwell"; "Glenalmond Gyp," 38151, three years; "Queen Anne," 38155, two years, both by "Lord of Bendochy"; "Winnipeg Queen," 24986, 11 years, by "Baron Wincham"; "Bogton Belle," 24993, by "Baron Bogton"; "Lily of Drumclane," 29639, by "Baron Solway"; "Nettie of Drumclane," 35061, four years, and "Rose of Drumclane," 35362, both by "Baron Leith"; "Kate of Drumclane," 35362, the third prize Clydesdale Fertility winner at Calgary, 1917, and "Duchess of Gordon," 38154, two years, both by "Buchlyvie's Emigrant," and others.

These Mares are of all ages; they are a very superior lot, especially the young stuff, and have nearly all been bred again to my well-known \$5,000 stock horse, "Edward Garnet." The older females are nearly all imported stock and every animal will be sold without reserve.

I will also sell the Yearling Stallion, "Jack Black," 20144, by "Buchlyvie's Emigrant," by "Baron of Buchlyvie."

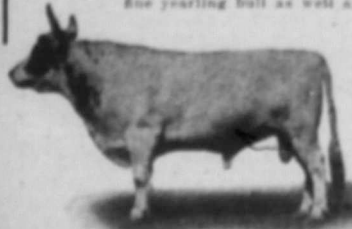
TERMS—1st December, with 8 per cent. interest; 5 per cent. discount for cash. Strangers will please bring bank references. Train from West reaches Strome about 11 o'clock the night previous to the Sale, and from the East at 8 o'clock on morning of Sale. Conveyances will take parties to farm.

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

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

REGISTERED AYRSHIRES FOR SALE

We are offering some good young Males and Females which will be useful in any herd. Among them is the two-year-old bull, "Don of Iddesley," and an extra fine yearling bull as well as some other high-class young males.



We also offer a number of females in which is the best blood of the breed. Some of these have freshened and others have just arrived at breeding age.

Our herd bull is "Hamahaugh Confidence," 40535, sire "Sprightly Spicy Ram," 33605, dam, "Van of Menie," by "Levenessock Opama's Heir," Imp.

Much of the young stuff we are offering are the progeny of the above bull.

LAYCOCK & McDONALD
CALGARY, ALBERTA. PHONE M3765.
EDMONTON TRAIL

Pure Bred Hogs For Sale

DUROC-JERSEYS AND LARGE TYPE POLAND-CHINAS FOR SALE

These Spring Pigs are from six to eight weeks old, and both breeds are sired by the best imported boars we could purchase.

GLENCARNOCK STOCK FARM
BRANDON, MAN.
JAS. D. McGREGOR, Proprietor.

Ratherne Farm Herefords

Herd headed by last year's Junior Champion throughout Western Canada.

Lord Fairfax 5th, No. 25079

RATHERNE FARM

Clover Bar, Alberta
J. A. BANKIN, Manager. J. C. SHERRY, Owner.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Achieving Success in Breeding Take Pains to Become Familiar with Breed

ABILITY to dispose of the surplus stock in such a manner as to leave a good balance on the credit side of the ledger is the greatest factor that tends toward success in the pure-bred livestock business. The two ways that are most practical and most commonly used to dispose of the surplus animals are by public auction and at private treaty. Whether he sells at public or private sale, a man's success is measured largely by the esteem in which he is held by the breeding fraternity.

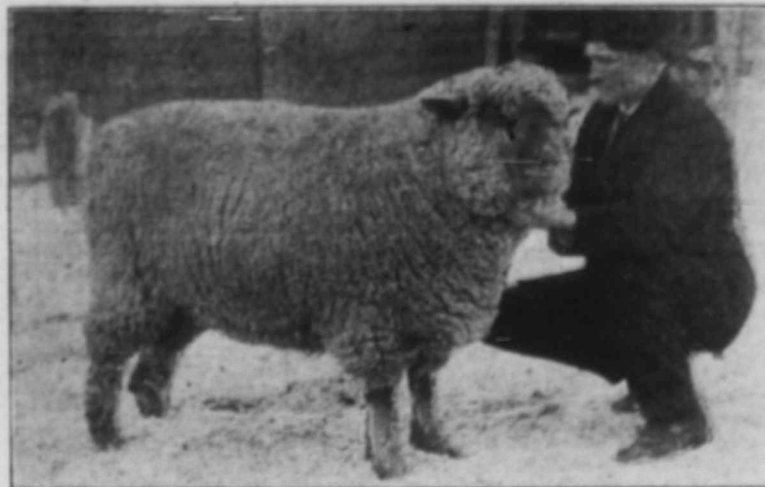
In my estimation, a man must be strictly honest, of a good character, a master of pedigree, a competent judge, and must have a strong personality in order to succeed in the breeding business. There are numerous instances where at public auction, an animal has reached the limit, so far as the buying public is concerned, when the shrewd auctioneer or breeder has revived the bidding and put fresh enthusiasm into the crowd by pointing out noted animals in the pedigree of the animal in the ring. The result is that the animal finds a new home at a much higher price than the ordinary salesman could have obtained on account of his inability to trace the pedigree and find the good points in it. The same thing applies to the breeder. There are many so-called breeders who can scarcely name the most popular strains of breeding that have been employed in building up their herds. Some of them cannot give such information as the breeding and age of their own animals with-

he will never get into the front ranks of Poland China breeders or breeders of any other kind of hogs unless he uses plenty of printer's ink.

Advertising is the cheapest and best investment that can be made, from a salesman's standpoint. When a prominent herd of any breed of livestock is pointed out it is invariably found that the owner has reached his zenith by using the very best breeding stock and then putting them before the public by the use of judicious advertising. These are the main points in selling stock. There is no mysterious process, as some people imagine. I know men who have made thousands of dollars breeding and selling pure-bred stock, and they did it nearly as easy as the railroad magnate who makes his by watering his stock. The methods are different, however, for the breeder made his honestly. I know other men who have been raising and trying to sell livestock for a number of years, who are still sitting on the raw edge of poverty. Their excuse is that the other fellows were lucky, whereas they had always had hard luck. They are right; the other fellow is lucky in having sense enough to breed right, feed right and advertise right, these all together resulting in his ability to sell right.

The Position of the Breeder.

As a class of men, I think breeders of pure-bred stock hardly have an equal. I do not say that there are no weaklings in the ranks, but I speak of the



Champion Ewe at Calgary Fat Stock Show, 1917. Bred, owned and exhibited by H. S. Currie, Castor, Alta.

out looking it up in their books. As a rule, this kind of man never becomes a successful breeder.

Personality is a Great Asset

The value of a man's personality and his sociability in selling stock comes to the front when a prospective purchaser calls at the breeding plant. One should be able to make the visitor feel at home and at ease. He should show the visitor everything there is on the place and be able to give the breeding of the animals as they are inspected. The breeder will be well paid by showing the prospective purchaser that his visit is appreciated and giving him the impression that the place is run on a business basis and that the manager is on to his business. We have all been to places where the main object of the owner was to get the purchaser's money as soon as possible without giving him any consideration whatever.

A man must be ambitious to become a successful salesman of his products. It is the man who is determined to make a good sum of money out of the business who succeeds. Success is established for a man who keeps up his herd, uses nothing but good individuals of popular blood-lines and advertises his product.

A man wrote to me recently that he had been unsuccessful at breeding other kinds of hogs and was thinking of going into the Poland China business. With Poland, he said he did not think he would have to advertise in order to get to the front. It is a safe bet that

integrity and influence of the mass. To be sure there are leaders in this pursuit as in everything else. Few men wear shoulder straps and carry swords, while many bear arms and wear uniforms; few carry chart and compass, but many follow with axe and shovel; a few men make blue prints while many carry brick and mortar. Just as they are all needed in the industrial world, so all the breeders are needed. One breeder supplies another, who in turn supplies the farmer. And the farmer is now called upon to supply the starving millions of a hungry world.

It seems to me that it is impossible for any man to become a successful breeder unless he takes pains to become familiar with the breed that he is working with. I think that the average breeder fails to appreciate how much it would add to his pleasure and profit if he could trace, step by step, the progress of his particular breed.

For several years I have been searching the highways and byways of the history of different breeds of stock and have yet to find a single page in any herd book that has failed to leave some kind of an impression upon me. A thorough knowledge of the history of the breed is of practical service in estimating the value of any animal.

My advice to the man who desires to become a successful breeder is to be honest, make all guarantees good, handle the very best of the breed and let others know it. No one should get the

Continued on page 99

Name	Address	Product Advertised
Thompson, John	Lockwood, Sask.	Shorthorn Cattle
Thorn, John	Aberdeen, Sask.	Angus, Shorthorn
Tingwell, C. E.	Marshall, Sask.	Berkshire
Tisdall, Fred	Hartney, Man.	Lyons-Jersey
Thompson, Mrs. D. H.	Kempton, Sask.	Angus, Percheron
Thompson, Geo.	Liberty, Sask.	Percheron
Thompson, G. G.	Hartney, Man.	Oxford Shrop
Thomas, R.	Spalding, Sask.	Poland China Swiss
Townsend, L. W.	Grainville, Sask.	Belgian and Percheron
Taylor, Joe	Sudbury, Alta.	Rome to Eastlake
Upper, W. E. & R. C.	Calgary, Alta. and South	Clydesdale Horses
	Fortal, Sask.	
	North Battleford, Sask.	
Vancouver & Rogers		Percheron
Veterinary Ass'n of Sask.	Hasley, Sask.	Clydesdale, Percheron, Belgian and Hackney
Veterinary Ass'n of Alta.	Edmonton, Alta.	Veterinary Surgeon in Saskatchewan
Yates, M. E.	Crandall, Man.	Veterinary Surgeon in Alberta
Yary, W. E.	Deloraine, Man.	Percheron
		Deloraine Percheron
		Horse Breeders' Club
Wair, N. A.	Orkney, Alta.	Clyde
Wynne & Sons, F. H.	Stony Mountain, Man.	Poland China
White, G. E.	Lacombe, Alta.	Holstein Cattle and G.I.C. Hops
		Berkshire
Watson, A. I.	Fillmore, Sask.	Shorthorn, Shropshire
Wilson, W. F.	Holland, Man.	Red Fells, Chester White
Warren, Ernest M.	Milk River, Alta.	Hops
		Holstein, Berkshire
Weaver, Chas. W.	Deloraine, Man.	Holstein
Wilson, Neil	Hessling, Man.	Belgian
Walker, U. A.	Carleton Place, Ont.	Clydesdale
Whiteberry Shire Ass'n.	Halford, Sask.	Shrop
Wright, F. L.	Pennant, Sask.	Poland China
Winkler, J.	Conrad, Sask.	Yorkshire
Wilson, R. A.	Dowberry, Alta.	Percheron
Wright, Neil	Bonito, Man.	Hereford Cattle
Wilson, A. I.	Fillmore, Sask.	Percheron and Belgian
Wilson, Geo. F.	Regina, Sask.	Shorthorn
Young, W.	Fairfax, Man.	Shorthorn
Yule, J. Chas.	Calgary, Alta.	Shorthorn
Zetler, Wm. A.	Manor, Sask.	Clydesdale

NORTHWESTERN LIFE POLICIES

Head Office: WINNIPEG

"INVESTMENT AND PROTECTION"

Representatives Wanted Everywhere—Farmers Preferred.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Solve Your Milking 'Problem and Save Hundreds of Dollars

The answer is: Install a Sharples Milker. It takes the place of a hired man in a 20 to 25-cow dairy for at least six months of the year. So much for the labor end. As to the saving: At the lowest, your hired man would cost \$50 a month, including board. In six months with a Sharples Milker your saving would be \$300. It doesn't take long to pay for a Sharples Milker—many dairymen do it in four to six months.

SHARPLES MILKER

The Only Milker with Positive Squeeze

Another reason for Sharples superiority over hand milking and other milking machines is the positive upward squeeze of the Sharples teat cup—an exclusive Sharples feature which carefully massages the teats after each suck and keeps them in a perfectly healthy condition. No other milker can or does squeeze or massage the cow's teats. Any pressure test proves this. This squeeze or massage makes Sharples the world's fastest milker, and increases the milk flow—fast milking always does. Even a 12-year-old boy can operate a Sharples Milker successfully. Write today to nearest office for catalog, addressing dept. 84.

The Sharples Separator Co.
TORONTO, ONT. REGINA, SASK.

Sharples Section-fed Separators—Stims Clean At Any Speed

Mitchell & McGregor Hardware Co.
BRANDON, MAN.



A Grain Growers' Census

Continued from Page 42

five farmers in from 200 to 300 districts in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and represents averages for these districts. Percentages are based on replies covering from 7,000 to 9,000 farms:

- Barns or Stables—How many farmers built in last three years? 25 1/2%
- Houses—How many farmers built in last three years? 17%
- Granaries, metal—How many farmers built in last three years? 10%
- Granaries, wooden—How many farmers built in last three years? 50%
- Paint—How many houses painted in last three years? 23%
- Paint—How many barns painted in last three years? 20%
- Lightning Rods—Number of farms equipped with 14%
- Letter Carriers—Number of farms equipped with 8%
- School Houses—How many districts considering new building? 17%
- Lighting Systems—Farm houses using electricity 9%
- Lighting Systems—

	In country schools	In country churches
Coal Oil	90 %	72 1/2 %
Gasoline	6 1/2 %	19 %
Electricity	2 %	4 1/2 %
Acetylene	1 1/2 %	4 %

Houses—

- Average number of rooms per house 5
- Average number of rooms with rugs 2
- Average number of rooms with linoleum 2
- Average number of rooms with carpets 1



J. R. MURRAY, Manager Eastern Division, United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg.

Hardwood Flooring—

- How many farm houses have? 22%
- On how many floors per house 11

Heating systems in farm houses—

- Hot air furnace 74%
- Hot water furnace 16%
- Stove 6%
- Steam heat 4%

Wall board—

- Number of houses using 94%

Sanitas—

- Number of houses using 80%

Roofing—

Kind of Buildings used on	Metal	Part	Wooden Shingles
House	24 %	31 %	51 %
Barn	24 %	9 %	25 %
Granary	17 1/2 %	34 %	15 %
Implement Shed	15 1/2 %	1 %	0
Stable	9 %	3 %	41 %
Shed	4 %	9 %	1 %
Garage	4 %	4 %	1 %
Poultry House	2 %	9 %	24 %

The wealth as indicated above is concretely illustrated by the official list of automobile licenses issued in Western Canada in 1917. The average for the Dominion of Canada as a whole is one auto to every fifty-seven people. The average for Western Canada (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) is one auto to twenty people.

Get Ready Now To Do Your Part

Time duty to country and your opportunity go hand in hand when you know modern and gas engines. Are you ready to go in the army? Then have your outfit ready now. You will be needed in your spare moments. Training, driving etc. Some of thousands of our soldiers kept steady in this work. More needed daily for trucks, tanks, airplanes, drivers, mechanics, which all require capacity never so great for auto and tractor men.

Let Us Teach You in 7 Short Weeks

Come here and learn. Every part of every component, from the engine to the wheels, and the way to use them. You will be able to handle any emergency. We will give you a certificate of training. We will give you a certificate of training. We will give you a certificate of training. We will give you a certificate of training.

Free Y. M. C. A. Membership

While you are learning your driving, we will give you a certificate of membership in the Y. M. C. A. This is a great benefit. We will give you a certificate of membership in the Y. M. C. A. This is a great benefit.

IOWA STATE AUTO & TRACTOR SCHOOL

F. S. HENNESSY
President and Manager
310 Fourth St.
SIOUX CITY, I.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' EXPORT CO. LIMITED

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held in the Board Room of the United Grain Growers Limited, Bank of Hamilton Building, corner Main Street and McDermot Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba, on Wednesday, July 10th, 1918, at 3 o'clock p.m.

By Order,
JOHN MOONEY,
Acting Secretary.
June 19th, 1918.

CURRIE GOPHER KILLER

Not Poison nor Explosive, does not endanger the lives of your family or kill any stock or birds. Just gets the Gophers and gets them all at any time of the year.

Manufactured only by the
Great West Firework Co.
BRANDON, MAN.

For Accurate Information of
British Columbia

Farms, poultry, fruit and cattle ranches, also Vancouver homes. Write

Pemberton & Son
418 Howe Street, Vancouver, B.C.
ESTABLISHED 1887

THE MARTIN
DITCHER AND GRADER
DIGS YOUR DITCHES
GRADES YOUR ROADS

EASILY QUICKLY CHEAPLY

REVERSIBLE ADJUSTABLE

DOES THE WORK OF 50 MEN
SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET

The PRESTON CAR & COACH CO. Limited
84 DOVER ST. PRESTON CANADA

Does Advertising Benefit You?

This article will endeavor to answer two questions that concern Guide readers. First—Does advertising, on the whole, increase the price that the farmer has to pay for advertised goods? Secondly—Is advertising necessary in a paper like The Grain Growers' Guide? Each of these questions has formed the subject of various letters to the paper. On both of them the reader is entitled to a fair answer. He should be well informed not only as to the essential part advertising plays in business generally, but also as to its vital part in publishing a paper giving the service The Guide does.

Who Pays for the Ads.?

While it is admitted that advertising forms a part of the cost of selling and therefore is paid for by the purchaser, it can be just as truly said that without advertising the purchaser would pay more for the article than he does now. Before giving the reasons for this apparently contradictory situation one or two examples showing how it actually works out in practice will be interesting.

One of the most popular medium-priced autos sold in Western Canada was first manufactured in 1908. The production was 465 cars. No general advertising was done for three years. In 1911 this company sold 15,214 cars. In 1912 the first real advertising campaign was put on and in that year the company sold 26,782 cars, an increase of over 75 per cent. In 1913 the company sold 34,497 cars, in 1914, 48,473; in 1915, 93,724, in 1916, 142,779; and in 1917 over 200,000. Speaking of their advertising the president said: "Every year our cost per car for advertising has gradually gone down as our volume has increased. Our manufacturing overhead per car has gone down still more. New processes, made possible by large production, have steadily cut costs. Today we are building a better car than we knew how to make five years ago and, in spite of vast increase cost of materials, the prices are far less than they were when we began advertising. Without proper and judicious advertising we could not have developed a market for such an output."

Another striking example is the case of a certain automobile spark plug—one of the best-known in Western Canada. This company spends 7 per cent. of its total sales in advertising, but during the past four years the selling cost per plug has been reduced 70 per cent. This has happened in spite of the fact that various raw materials entering into the manufacture of that plug have increased from 100 per cent. to 500 per cent. The cost to the consumer indicates what effect large

sales induced by advertising have on lowering the price. In 1905 these plugs sold at from \$1.50 to \$2.50, in 1917 75 cents to \$1.25—a decrease of 50 per cent. Speaking on this point the president of this company says—"Advertising has enabled us to give the consumer more for his money because, with the greater demand for our goods created by this advertising, at a very low price pro rata, we have increased tremendously our market and have been able to follow up more closely the little details, resulting in vast improvement of the quality of our final product. It has decreased the actual cost per plug."

Thus we might go on citing well-known examples of practically everything the farmer eats, wears and uses. But that would serve no good purpose for the two cases illustrated above are typical of them all. It may be interesting to note in passing, however, that the cost of all the advertising done on the continent in a year is 1 per cent. or less of the total volume of sales.

There are three factors entering into the purchase price of any article, namely, cost of production, cost of distribution and cost of selling. Advertising, because of its influence in creating larger sales, has the effect of reducing the cost under each head. Under production, large sales make possible large purchases of raw material at lower prices and the employment of skilled help and all labor-saving machinery. All of these tend to reduce the first cost. Increased production also lowers the cost of distribution because of lower freight rates on bulk shipments. This same principle applies on every operation and with every person connected with the goods from the point of manufacture to the point of sale. Large sales naturally reduce the selling cost because, to make the same total profit, the percentage profit on each article comes down as the number of articles sold increases.

Must The Guide Have Advertising?

This question may be answered in this way. Yes, if Guide readers want the class of paper they are now getting at the present price. With papers like The Guide the cost per year of furnishing the paper to each subscriber is about \$3.00. Of this the subscriber pays \$1.50 and the advertiser \$1.50. Remove this advertising and the subscriber would have to pay the whole \$3.00 or be content with a paper not half as efficient as is now being given.

Since the outbreak of the war advertising has received, more than ever before, its due need of recognition. England was probably the first country to organize this force. There it recruited three million men under the voluntary system. It raised many billions of dollars in war loans and many millions of donations for war charities. It made known to the government over a million men whose skill made them expert munitions workers. It persuaded over a million women to offer their country the labor of their hands in order that men might be released for fighting.

In Canada, although on a lesser scale, advertising has done the same work. It has taught people to work harder, to produce more, to eliminate useless luxuries, to avoid the sin of waste, to save more, to

give more, to conserve food and to retain their best judgment in the most trying days of our times.

Advertising has been invoked successfully to change national thought, to alter national policy, to bring into play the best that modern civilization means. When the great struggle is over advertising will be on a sure foundation and will be accorded a well-earned place among those influences that "made the world safe for democracy."

A letter from one of our subscribers very aptly sums the whole situation up when it says—"As far as advertising goes I want more of it. For my own part I always read the ads. in every paper I get hold of as that is part of my education."

As for The Guide, it too believes in advertising; not only because of its part in the economy of business, not only because of its part in the efficiency of The Guide itself; but because advertising, of itself, is a living thing—a product of the best thought of our day—an influence of limitless possibilities. And The Guide hereby again affirms the stand it has maintained in the past—Truth, first and last in the advertising pages as well as the editorial columns.

Guide
To
WERS'
setting of
held in
United
Bank of
er Main
Avenue,
Wednes-
5 o'clock
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CANADA

The Deeper Life

Dominion Day Thoughts

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

RELIGION and patriotism have not always been associated in Christian hearts. And yet, it is strange that they should not have been. They are intertwined in the great literature in which Christianity finds its origin and its inexhaustible inspiration.

The New Testament, it is true, owing to the peculiar conditions which surrounded the primitive church, gives only a subordinate place to patriotism. The love that Jesus felt for the sacred city of His nation found expression in a ministry there which cost Him His life. No one can doubt the passionate patriotism of Jesus who reads the heart-broken lament over the doomed city that would not be saved.

The most devoted of the apostles of Jesus discloses the same passionate love of His own countrymen in that most sublime expression of self-forgetful love that, perhaps, ever fell from human lips: "I say the truth in Christ, I lie not, my conscience also bearing me witness in the Holy Ghost, that I have great heaviness and continual sorrow in my heart. For I could wish myself accursed from Christ for my brethren, my kinsmen according to the flesh." But it was only in passionate efforts for their spiritual salvation that this patriotism of Paul and his fellow disciples could find expression.

No Jew, whether Hebrew or Christian, could express his patriotism in political action. Judaea was under the heel of a despotic Roman governor, whose arbitrary rule knew only two checks, an appeal to Caesar or rebellion.

Conditions were not substantially different elsewhere in the Roman Empire. That empire was a despotism. The absolute Emperor governed his vast domains through a civil service responsible only to himself. With the exception of the comparatively small number who were included in this bureaucracy the people had no share in the government, and Christians were doubly excluded from even this limited share, first, because they mainly belonged to the poorer and even largely to the enslaved class, and secondly, because the whole administration was so interwoven with idolatrous ceremonies that a Christian could ordinarily accept a governmental position only by betrayal of his deepest religious convictions.

Naturally, then, and inevitably, little reference to political duties could find place in the instructions of Jesus and the counsels of His apostles. It would have been idle to instruct the helpless subjects of a despot in the rights and duties that inhere in citizenship in a democracy. The only political duties that could be urged upon the Christians of New Testament times were the purely passive duties of obedience to the law and the payment of taxes. The New Testament has no other instruction in regard to patriotism and citizenship.

In the very nature of things those first Christians were obliged often to become outcasts. Governments treated them as enemies of the state. They were driven to find their citizenship in Heaven, in the Divine Kingdom which they believed at any moment their departed Lord might return with resistless clouds of angelic warriors to establish.

The New Testament thus might to a thoughtless reader seem to countenance the divorce of religion from patriotism and politics, but it is difficult to understand how any could fall into this error who regards the Old Testament as a revelation of God.

The Old Testament scriptures are the history of a people in whose blood was a passion for freedom. Only in national

freedom did they feel that they could accomplish the great purposes of God. Subjection to a foreign power they always felt to be a wrong to their religion. In their thought religion and politics were inseparably intertwined.

The heroes and saints and great religious teachers of ancient Israel were chieftains, legislators, soldiers, statesmen, governors and kings. Their feet were planted firmly on the earth. Their great national hopes rested on actual forces. Such were Amos, Isaiah, Jeremiah. But under the pressure of conquest and subjection these hopes were driven from earth and its known laws and conditions to take refuge in the unknown and the miraculous.

As Professor Rauschenbusch describes it in his illuminating book, *Christianity and the Social Problem*, page 25 (see also pages 56, 59, 112): "When the weight of foreign empire was so overwhelming and crushing that even the boldest hope could see no adequate resources in the people, the catastrophe that would break this power was conceived as a supernatural cataclysm out of all relation to human activity. By contact with foreign religious life during the Exile the belief of a great organized kingdom of evil had become a vital part of Jewish thought, and the Jews saw behind the oppressive human forces the shadowy and sinister forms of demon powers that could be overcome only by archangels and heavenly armies. When religion was driven from national interests into the refuge of private life, it lost its grasp of larger affairs, and the old clear outlook into contemporary history gave way to an artificial scheme. Instead of reading present facts to discern God's purposes, men began to pore over the sacred books, and to piece the unfulfilled prophecies of the dead prophets into a mosaic picture of the future. The sunlight of the prophetic hope gave way to the limelight of the apocalyptic visions of later Judaism."

This latter hope of national deliverance and triumph, as expressed in a popular literature which abounded during the first and second centuries before the advent, but of which only the book of Daniel has been judged by the Christian church worthy to be bound up with the earlier prophets, thus lost its footing in the actual and fled to the clouds and transformed its faith from preachers and statesmen to the descent of angelic warriors. To quote again from Professor Rauschenbusch (id. p. 112) "the apocalyptic hope was a debased form of the prophetic hope, developed at a time when the Jewish people were without political power or experience. The whole scheme of the future in the apocalyptic literature (such as Daniel, Revelation, and other less familiar writings of that kind) is artificial, unreal, unhistorical and mechanical. Jesus turned away from it and emphasized the law of organic development (of the parables of the mustard seed and the leaven) but his followers did not generally rise to that higher view."

Perhaps, then, it will be clearly seen that taking the Bible as a whole, religion and politics are normally and usually associated, even fused, and that it is only temporarily and under exceptional conditions that this normal fusion has been interrupted. The subsequent history of Christianity teaches the same lesson. Christianity is at its greatest when it is most closely related to social and political life. The great figures of its history illustrate this, however diverse in other respects they may be: Chrysostom, Augustine, Ber-

Continued on Page 59



Dr. BLAND

Doune Lodge Stock Farm

Clydesdales

*The Largest
Clydesdale
Breeding
Establishment in
Canada*



Pure-Bred Clydesdale Mares and Foals at Pasture on Doune Lodge Farm.

Clydesdales

*Sires at Head of Stud:
"Baron Arcola"
"Clive"
"Scotland's
Bluebell"*

We are offering for sale a number of Brood Mares, the majority of them imported stock, some with foals at foot, others in foal to "Baron Arcola," "Clive," or "Gallant Buchlyvie."

These include "Miss Kilpatrick" and "Miss Revelanta," both by "Revelanta"; "Beet Peggy," by "Frivolity"; "Ella Henderson," by "Lord Fauntleroy," both of the latter, carrying foals to "Baron Arcola." "Lady June," by "Royal Favorite"; "Doune Lodge Nora Dora," by "Baron of Arcola," out of the Cawdor Cup winner, "Rosadora." Others with foals at foot include "Nihil," by "Rosella," "Ione," by "Baron Watha"; "Doune Lodge Maggie," by "Perpetual Motion"; "Craigie Countess," by "Marcellus." Mares will be sold without foals if desired. Yeld Mares include "Lady Rotha," "Lady Anne," "Lady Maria," all by

"Baron of Buchlyvie"; "Nellie," by "Marmion"; "Doune Lodge Atlanta," by "Revelanta's Heir"; "Lady Garnet," by "Perpetual Motion"; and "Doune Lodge Baroness." We will also sell some Yearling two-year-old and three-year-old Fillies, by "Baron of Arcola," "Clive," and "Gallant Buchlyvie," and out of our prize-winning imported dams. Also a few Yearling Gits of the right size and substance by the above sires, with such dams as "Nellie," "Ione," "Doune Lodge Atlanta," "Lady Montreuve Ronald"; and "Lady Casabianca," by "Scotch Hero."

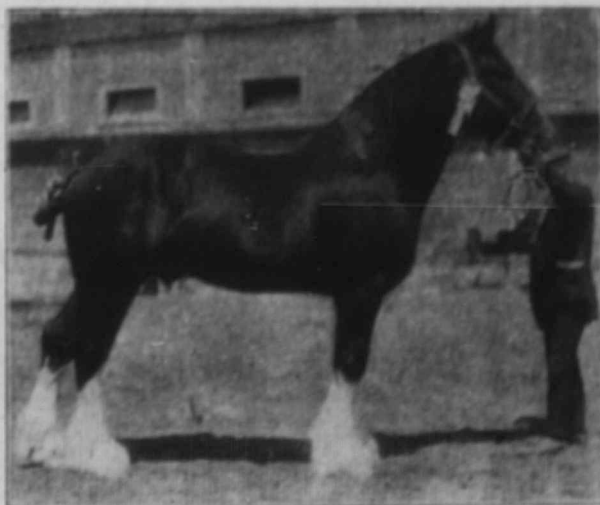
The above-mentioned young stock are all bred and raised under natural conditions, and will make a choice foundation for anyone going in for high-class Clydesdale stock. Write us for Prices, or come and see our horses.

Mrs. W. H. BRYCE

Proprietress

ARCOLA, SASK.

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"CASTOR" 17924

CLYDESDALES

Stud headed by "Castor" (Imp.) 17924.—Sire "Dunure Index" 15809. Dam "Mary Blair" 21575. 4 years old.—First in his class at all the leading 1916-17 Alberta Spring and Summer Fairs. He is own brother to the well-known Scottish Champion "Dunure Footprint" 15203 and "Dunure Chosen," winner of the Cawdor Cup for mares.

I have for sale yearling and two year old stallions, one of them "Lord Bountiful" 19350. Sire "Prince of Dunmore" 16272. Dam "Lady Bountiful" (Imp.) 15488.

In the stud are females of outstanding breeding and quality, including "Lady Bountiful" (Imp.) 15488 by "Barons Pride" 9122, out of "Lily of Torr" 9199. "Queenie of Dunmore" 15842 by "Charming Boy" 2794 by "Hiawatha" 3430. The 4-year-old "Rose of Dunmore" 33340 by "Hardy Lad" 7395. The 3-year-old "May of Dunmore" 36263. "Lusitania" 41189 by "Prince Bountiful" 10216. "Edith C." 41190 and "May Bounty" by the same sire. "Pearl of Dunmore" 39255. "Proud Beauty" 19349, sire "Prince Bountiful." "Lady Strathcona" (Imp.) 19420, 22878. Sire "Baronson" 5347. Dam "Kate of Thorsk" 3638. I have also for sale some 15 head of heavy work horses, mares and geldings.

All my stock are rich in the blood of "Barons Pride," one of the greatest stallions of the breed, the invincible "Hiawatha," the well-known "Woodend Gartley" and other sires which have made the Clydesdale breed famous.

FOR FULLER PARTICULARS, PRICES, TERMS, ETC., WRITE

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CASTOR, ALBERTA

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"LADY BOUNTIFUL" 16488

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ALAMEDA STOCK FARM HAVE FOR SALE 11 pure-bred Shorthorn bulls from 11 to 15 months old...

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MONSIEUR BROS., BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS of pure bred French and Belgian horses, Germany, Sask.

G. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN., Breeder of Clydesdale, Mason and Blue for sale.

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LAKEVIEW BREKSHIRES—PIGS FROM APRIL and May litters. The large type, early maturing line.

IMPROVED PURE BRED YORKSHIRES—Young pigs of both sexes for sale. All stock Irving Jones, Prairie House Farm, Glen Ewen, Sask.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle A. D. McDonald & Son, Riverside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY HOGS, APRIL and May litters, bred from choice stock. The greater production hog.

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PURE-BRED DUROC-JERSEY FIGS, 8 TO 10 weeks old, for sale. Pictured registered in purchaser's name.

REGISTERED BERKS, LONG BACON TYPE, unrelated tries ready. Write, Cam, H. Cochrane, Elgin Lodge Farm, Oak River, Man.

YORKSHIRES, TEN WEEKS OLD, FROM large stock, \$30, with piglets. I. G. Smith, Nissette, Man.

PURE-BRED POLAND-CHINA SPRING PIG for sale, both sexes, \$15.00 each. D. L. Lorge, Nanton, Alta.

POLAND-CHINA YOUNG PIGS FOR SALE, ready for shipment, \$15.00 each, registered. B. F. Boughen, Dauphin, Man.

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, IN PAIRS NOT of kin, also brood sows. Riverside Farm, Limited, Wetaskiwin, Alberta.

CATTLE

FOR SALE—TWO KING SEGIS BULL CALVES calved in May. One, the 4-year-old bull "King Segis Champion," grandson of "King Segis," who was grand sire of "Segis Faryne Johanna," the first cow of any breed to produce 50 pounds of butter in a week.

SHORTHORNS—38 BULLS, 6 MONTHS TO 3 years; 30 heifers, rising 2 years, not bred, sired by splendid imported bull, 30 young cows and heifers in calf.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL, ONE ONLY LEFT, fifteen months old. Sired by Glenbrook General 5277. Price \$200 loaded Welwyn. First order with cash takes him.

SHORTHORNS—4 BULLS, FROM 12 TO 24 months, in good condition, at reasonable prices. Can be delivered most any point in West if two or more going to same station.

JERSEY BULLS—SEVERAL HIGH CLASS young bulls fit for service. Prices reasonable. C. H. Newell, Box 243, Swift Current, Sask.

HOLSTEINS—15 HEAD COWS AND HEIFERS, due August to November. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask.

AYRSHIRES—TWO YOUNG BULLS FIT FOR service. Prices reasonable. F. Harrison, Pense, Sask.

TWO CHOICE HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES four months old, from heavy producers on both sides. Neil Wilson, Fleaslip, Ma.

RED POLLED CATTLE—STOCK FOR SALE. E. & W. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask.

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK., BREEDERS of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

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WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$2.25 PER 15, delivered. Mrs. Wosow, Churchbridge, Sask.

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Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 3,100 acres for sale" contains eight words.

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IMPORTED FLEMISH GIANT AND BELGIAN large in pairs or trio for breeding. G. Detwiler, Watrous, Sask.

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MANY HAVE HAD OUR SPRING PRICE LIST and orders are coming fast. Get our prices. A. R. Cushing Lumber Co. Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

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FOR SALE—FORD CAR, 1914 MODEL, WITH \$500 worth of extra equipment, including pneumatic tires, shock absorbers, seat covers, speedometer, etc.

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NOTICE—EXCHANGE YOUR TROUBLESOME cream separator for 500 lb. high grade new machine. Splendid trade proposition offered.

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74 ACRES EQUIPPED, CROPS \$4,000, BUILD' large (almost for \$4,000). Cominate great city 1/2 miles from town, near railway and street.

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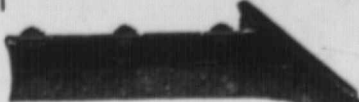
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Our Shares are Guaranteed 12-inch, each \$3.30 13 and 14-inch, each 3.70 15 and 16-inch, each 4.00 18-inch, each 4.55 Engine Gang Shares, each 4.55

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Many Happy Returns of the Day

With this issue The Grain Growers' Guide celebrates its Tenth Anniversary. Ten years ago The Guide was mostly a vision in the minds of a few far-sighted men.

TEN YEARS OLD TODAY

Some of those who read this have followed the paper from its beginning. With others it is a comparatively recent acquaintance. To all, however, it must appeal as a distinctly worthwhile effort in behalf of the organized farmers' movement in Western Canada.

OUR GREETINGS TO YOU

We take this opportunity of extending our best wishes to the thousands of farmers in Western Canada who have stood by, and are standing by, The Guide in its struggle for success in the distinct field for which it was planned.

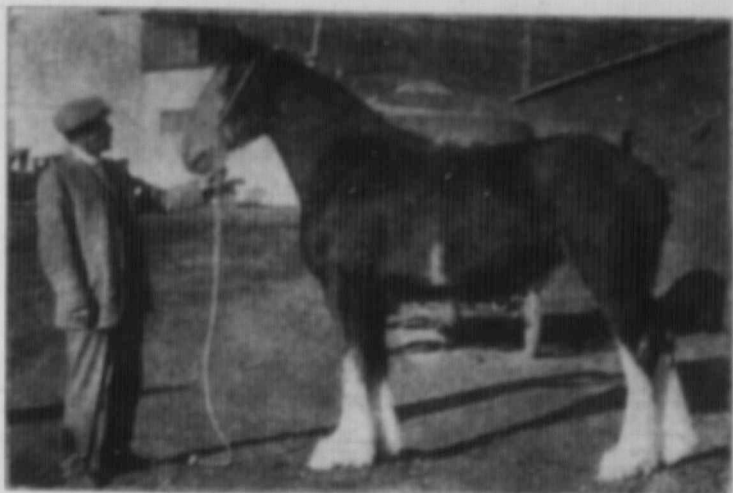
A strong contributing factor to this success has been the steady and consistent and ever-increasing patronage which Guide readers have given the Farmers' Market Place. In this classified advertising section they have listed the wares they wished to sell and from it they have selected those things advertised which they wished to buy.

During the past year The Guide has carried more advertising in the Farmers' Market Place than at any previous time in its history and more of that kind of advertising than has been contained in the same period in any other farm paper in Western Canada.

This issue is the largest issue The Guide ever published. We believe it contains the kind of reading matter that will be especially welcome in the homes to which The Guide goes. We believe the coming year will see The Guide set a new standard of service to its subscribers and we believe that the coming year will see Guide subscribers even greater patrons of the Farmers' Market Place than they have ever been before.

THE RATE IS ECONOMICAL—FIVE CENTS A WORD PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

The Grain Growers Guide - Winnipeg Man.



"Princess of Mount Pleasant," 35135; Sire, "Crowned King," 12378; Dam, "Lady Gortley," 8547. Three-year-old Clydesdale Filly, Champion at Calgary Spring Show, 1918, and First in her class, Canadian-bred Champion and Reserve, open Champion Female at Brandon, Regina, and Saskatoon Summer Fairs, 1917. Owned by J. W. Doran, Calgary, Alta.

Breeders' Notes

THE CLYDESDALES AT DOUNE LODGE

It is indeed a pleasure to pay a visit to the Doune Lodge Stock Farm, Arcadia, Sask., and especially to one interested in the breeding of the great Scotch draft, the Clydesdale. The visit will be highly profitable as well. Besides enjoying the kindly hospitality of Mrs. W. H. Bryce and her daughters, the visitor is conducted over the establishment by their capable manager, Mr. F. A. Taylor, a man who has Clydesdale pedigrees at his finger tips, and is at the same time a keen judge of the breed. The Doune Lodge establishment is well known throughout Canada. It was founded quite a few years ago by the late Mr. W. H. Bryce, a man who did his part well in planting the Clydesdale breed on a broad and sure foundation and to whom, Western Canada especially, is deeply indebted for his efforts in furthering the cause of his favorite breed.

The late Mr. Bryce taught the story of the Clydesdale both by precept and example. The best of the breed were none too good for him, and when the chance to secure the highest class of stock came his way, he was not loath to grasp the opportunity. Those who know the difficulties which the best of anyone who endeavor to persuade an old country breeder to part with his best animals, especially for exportation, no matter the length of the buyer's purse, will appreciate to the full Mr. Bryce's endeavors in this direction.

The pity of it was that he died just when his stud was beginning to earn the publicity it merited, had he lived a few years longer he would undoubtedly have succeeded in importing some of the top-notchers whose names are household words to all lovers of the Clydesdale horse.

As it was, away back in 1905 he secured "Practical Motion," a horse which is still doing good work, and leaving good stock in Saskatchewan. With this horse he brought out the filly "Blossoms" fresh from her "Cawley Cup" triumph at the "Highland" in Scotland, and probably the best mare which ever came to Canada from the other side. Her career in the show-rings of the West is well known, and her offspring are still paying their way at Doune Lodge. Then followed other well known mares such as "Lady Rolva," "Lady June," "Ella Henderson" and others, bringing the aggregation of good females in the Doune Lodge stud up to a place second to none as a breeding establishment in Western Canada. Then came, at a little later date, other importations, included in them being "Baron Arcadia," a good son of that sire of sires, "Baron's Pride," "Baron Arcadia" is still one of the stud horses at Doune Lodge, and he has left the indelible mark of his breeding in Saskatchewan. Another good horse was "Adiantum Buchlyvie," and still another was "Clive," a son of "Revelants," the latter of these animals being still in the Bryce stud.

About the same time came the females "Lady Buchlyvie," "Harviestoun Duchess," "Miss Revelants," "Favourite Kate," "Craigie Countess," and the well known prize winner "Countess of Moray." The importation of the latter mare alone would have been the snuff of many a breeder's ambition. The majority of these mares are still to the fore, and are raising good colts each year.

The crop of foals at Doune Lodge, both last year and this, has been very satisfactory, with up to the present time, this season's sales are well over thirty head. The good work is still going on apace, the war has probably stopped show ring operations, and also new importations for a time at least, while the lack of efficient help and the high cost of feed is forcing the management to cut down the stud in numbers. But the real aim of its founder is being pursued assiduously forward, and a new stallion was added to the stud lately, "Scotland's Bluebell," by "Scotland Yet," a four-year-old imported by A. I. Dollar, High River, Alta., and very favorably commented upon by competent judges of good horse flesh as the right stamp to cross with the Doune Lodge mares.

A number of the older mares and some of the yearlings, two-year-olds, and three-year-old fillies are for sale, and those who get them will think themselves fortunate in their purchases.

P. M. BREED & CO'S CLYDESDALE SALE

The horses offered are superior in breeding as well as in individuality to any Clydesdales ever offered previously by P. M. Breed & Co. They are also superior in condition and in pedigree, and show such sires as "Baron's Pride," "Baron of Buchlyvie," "Benedict," "Baron Kelvin," "Ful-lerton," "Baron Ian," "Dunore David," "Baron Marcus," "Sir Hugo," "Marcelline," and many others famous in Clydesdale history.

Among the stallions to be sold are "Northern Star" (imported) (12018). He is got by the great "Baron of Buchlyvie," and is a big outstanding horse with good quality, and beautiful feet and legs. He is ten years old.

"Marquis of Alton" (imported) (2909) is a son

of the well known "Benedict," and is a beautifully topped horse with good action. Ten years old.

"Bonnie Lad" (14437)—six years old. A very neat, compact horse with great action.

"Robin Wallace" (15527)—four years old. Has the makings of a top horse, with good strong clean bones, and an extra good mover. He is sired by the great imported horse "General Hood."

"Golden March" (18379)—two years old, is an exceptionally big colt with action as good as could be wished for in a Hackney. His sire, "Lambton" (imported), was one of the best sons of "Baron Kelvin," a horse that won high honors in Ontario for the Graham Bros.

"Gunter George" (19441)—two years old, is probably the best son of the great "Baron Ian." He is a colt of great promise for whom we predict a show yard career. He has beautiful feet and legs, and extra good action.

In the females are three daughters of "Baron Ian": "Miss Hazel" (19941)—3 years old, "Miss Ian" (17745)—two years old, and "Bessie Buchanan" (37795)—two years old. Hardly enough can be said about this great trio of Clydesdale fillies. They all show their sire's great quality, size and wonderful action and they must be seen to be appreciated.

"Jean Arnoos" (33563)—four years old, and "Jacobin Hill Princess" (23595)—five years old, are daughters of the famous champion mare, "Royallette," a daughter of "Royal Edward." "Royallette" won from 1914 to 1917 eleven first prizes and six champion and grand championships at the largest Ontario shows and her progeny have the making of good show mares themselves. "Golden West Blossom" (41046)—one-year-old, and "Lola Pride" (41047)—also one-year-old are two nice show fillies sired by the "Baron Marcus." They promise great things for the future.

"Lady Dunmore" (40857)—two years old, and "Maggie Dunmore" (40851)—two years old, are two fillies sired by imported "Dunmore Scotch Mist," one of the best sons of the well known "Sir Hugo." They promise to develop into big bred mares.

"Marathon Belle" (32377)—three year old, is a beautiful daughter of true show yard type of the great "Marathon." He was one of the best sons of "Marcelline." This mare shows lots of substance and quality.

"Brampton Nellie Scott" (38115)—two years old, is another big outstanding two-year-old filly with good bone and great action. She is also a grand-daughter of "Marcelline." There are also many more well bred and high class females from two to five years old.

The Hackneys to be sold include "Scotsman" (imported) (574)—ten years old. His sire was the famous "Matthias" and his mother "Bag Myrtle" was one of the greatest show mares in the old country. She was sired by the well known "Gordon Duke of Connaught." "Scotsman" cannot be surpassed in action and quality and is well broken to harness.

"Iris" (302)—six years old. Sired by the imported "Warwick Model," and is one of the most beautiful Hackney mares ever offered for sale. She has wonderful action, is thoroughly broken to harness, and also a producer of very high class show material.

C. D. ROBERTS & SONS' PERCHERONS AND BELGIANS

Messrs C. D. Roberts & Sons of 330 College Avenue, Winnipeg and Osborne, Man., writing to The Guide a few days ago, state that up to the present their sales have been fairly good, but that they are in common with others, handicapped by shortage of good help. Messrs Roberts & Sons are breeders and importers of Percheron and Belgian horses on quite an extensive scale, and they have a good string of the better kind of animals of both breeds on hand at the present time. One of the best of the Percheron stallions is "Neri" (imported) (7161)—a five-year-old, coal black, with clean straight limbs, a fine mover, and which weighs around 2500 lb.

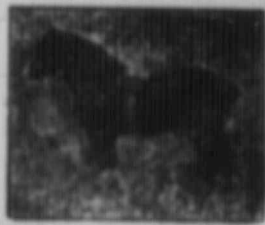
The French government offered an annual bounty of \$250 to the owner of this horse, provided he was left in France. Another good horse is the three-year-old black "Harry" (5645) by the well known breeding horse "Harris" by "Black Diamond," by "Bensation." Tip is a good dispositioned horse, a snappy mover, and weighs 2100 lb. He will mature about 2400 lb. Next is the dark grey four-year-old "Janus" (7139), with a pedigree which includes some of France's most noted sires. He is a big massive horse, weighing 2400 lb. and was first in his class at Brandon Winter Fair. Still another is a rising three-year-old, whose dam was an international prize winner. He is one of the kind to be heard from later. One of the best of the Belgian stallions is the two-year-old "Moniteur" by the \$45,000 "Fareur" out of "Jollity," both sire and dam.

Our Advertisers Are Your Friends—Get Acquainted.

Horses! Horses!! Horses!!!

UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE

at The Alberta Stock Yards,
Calgary Alberta



FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1918

at 12 o'clock sharp

Instructed by the Q Ranching Co. I will sell at
PUBLIC AUCTION

350 Head of Horses

Comprising of, one, two, and three-year-old Mares and Geldings, to be sold in Carload Lots, or Lots to suit purchaser. These Colts are by the following noted imported prize-winning Clydesdales:—

"Denoon," "Rose Imperial," "Blagarie," and "Maythorne." And from the following imported prize-winning Percherons:— "Richard III." and "Hoora."

Horses can be loaded at C.P.R., C.N.R., or G.T.P. Free of Charge. Cheap Railway Fares to Calgary during Fair Week. These are without doubt the best bunch of Colts ever offered by Public Auction in Alberta, and will make horses, that will, upon maturity, weigh from 1,300 to 1,500 pounds.

N.B.—There is no better investment today than these good young horses. Owing to the great wastage, caused by the war, and the scarcity of good horses the world over, this opportunity to stock up with good ones should not be overlooked.

For Further Particulars Apply to:—

A. LAYZELL, Auctioneer

House Phone: M2273 CALGARY, ALTA. Barn Phone: M2280

The Kilallan Stock Farm

CLYDESDALES

The head of my stud is "Enterprising," by "Boquhan Victor," by "Apukwa," Dam, "Mary of Inch," by "Hiawatha."

My late stock-horse, "Cumberland Seal," imp., 14769, Sire, "Cumberland Stamp," 14834. Sire, "Lothian Again," 7430. Dam, "Royal Kate," 24349, by "Blacon



Baron," 4908, left me a large number of the right kind of breeding stock of true draft type, combining size and quality.

I have also some very choice Colts and Fillies by such good stock getters as "Baron's Henchman" and "Dunore Pebble," out of mares by "Everlasting," "Pride of Blacon," "Baron Winsome," "Cumberland Seal," and others of the most fashionable breeding. Size, substance and quality are fully maintained in Kilallan Stock Farm Clydesdales. I will have some particularly nice young animals, both sexes, for sale this fall.

Write for Full Particulars

N. A. Weir

OHATON

ALBERTA

BLAND, BUILD'
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J. W. DURNO

Livestock Auctioneer

CALGARY, ALBERTA



Auction Sales

Conducted
Anywhere

I have a large acquaintance among the farmers and breeders of both Eastern and Western Canada, and make a specialty of the selling of Pure-Bred Livestock. I am thoroughly familiar with the pedigrees, families, tribes and noted individuals of the leading breeds, and have had long and successful experience selling for livestock associations and private breeders. Write early for dates as I sell nearly every day in the sale season.

Auction Sales of Horses Held Every Monday and Thursday at Midway Stables, Calgary.

Write for particulars of coming sales if you require one animal or a carload.

THE MIDWAY SALES STABLES
4th Avenue and 5th Street East CALGARY, ALTA.

Clydesdale Stallion For Sale

"Fitz-Eric" [15551] [11416]

by "Clan Forbes," 12913, the Glasgow premium horse, by "Clan Chattan," and out of "Maggie of Muirend," 17372, by "Lord Forrester," 10583.

"Fitz-Eric" was imported by me as a two-year-old, he is now 10 years old, and stands 16½ hands high. He is a low-down blocky, good horse, with the best of feet and legs, and is rated Class A., Series A. No. 1, while his Saskatchewan certificate is for life. He will be sold cheap for cash. For further particulars apply—

PETER HORN

General Delivery

Regina, Sask.



Dollar's Clydesdales

represent the best lines of this great draft breed, combined with the Scotch ideal of quality, conformation and action. They have weight, and will wear well, with sound feet, elastic pasterns, and the broad, flat, flinty bone which are the Clydesdale characteristics, found uniformly in such perfection in no other breed.

I have in my stables a number of Clyde Stallions from yearlings up, principally descendants of some of the best of the Scottish Sires. I will have a few of them on exhibit at the Calgary and Edmonton Summer Fairs next month, and invite prospective purchasers who seek the highest type of mechanical structure wearing quality and kindly disposition in a draft horse, to look them over. Enquiries invited.

A. L. DOLLAR High River, Alta.

being grand champions at San Francisco and Chicago International. He was bred by W. M. Crowder of Hudson, Iowa, is the reproduction of his sire and is full of quality from the ground up. He is the kind of horse which will improve the Belgian breed. Messrs Roberts are of the opinion that Canadian horsemen are now looking for the best they can get in blood lines, and are willing to pay well for the same. They do not believe that the sire at work horse prices appeals to the man who wishes to improve his stock, and therefore their motto has always been—"Get Good Stock, Four Cows Are Dear At Any Price."

SALE OF HIGH CLASS CLYDESDALE FEMALES

There will be sold by public auction, at the farm of Wm. Lindsay, section 5-44-14 W4, 50 miles southwest of Strome, Alta., on July 24, some twenty head of pure-bred Clydesdale mares and fillies, one or two young stallions and a batch of good grades.

Among the mares are the get of "Lord Ardwell," "Baron Blend," "Baron Winmore," "Lord of Beaufort," "Baron Boston," "Ballou," "Captain Black," "Baron Subway," "Baron Leith," and other good sizes of well known sires.

Some of the mares have been at sale, and by "Notland's Major" by "Notland's Yet," and they will be sold again if desired to Mr. Lindsay's new mare, "Edward Garnet," for which he and H. S. Curtis, of Carter, paid \$1,000 a short time ago.

Others are carrying foals. There are also a few specially good two and three-year old fillies, bred by "Rudolph's Emigrant," while a yearling stallion, "Jack Black," is got by the same horse. Conveyances will meet parties on the morning of the sale and convey them to the farm. The sale is without reserve. Terms, let December with 5 per cent. interest, 5 per cent. discount for cash.

NEW SHORTHORN HERD FOR ALBERTA

L. A. Bowers, of Calgary, lately of the firm of Yule & Bowers, Carstairs, Alta., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, has, following the dissolution of the partnership, purchased 1,000 acres of land twelve miles from Calgary and intends going into the breeding and raising of good Shorthorns on quite a large scale. He recently purchased from M. A. Dutcher, North Battleford, his entire herd of thirty-one head, including a "Gainsford Marquis" bull.

In this lot are some of the good females dispersed at the sale of E. W. Caswell, Saskatoon, a few years ago. They include "Lavenders," "Orange Flowers," "Marr Bachel," "Fischer House," "Village Girls" and others. The head of the herd is "Village Marquis" by "Gainsford Marquis," and one of the females is a half sister to T. Berman's \$20,000 bull "Missie's Prince." Another of the females is a "Marr Missie" and quite a few of the sixty odd head on the farm came from W. A. Dryden, Ontario, and all good Cr. & Babcock blood.

Mr. Bowers also purchased at the recent Shorthorn sale in Chicago the Carpenter & Rose bred heifer, "Collynie Best," at a long figure. She has two top crosses of "Whitehall Sultan" in her pedigree and is in calf to the bull which stood the \$17,000 bull at the Chicago sale. Other females came from the Watt herd at Elora, Ontario, and from the Swedes River herd at Collingwood, Ontario. Mr. Bowers is starting out on his latest venture with a herd of high class foundation stock, and his record for the future augurs suspiciously both for himself and for the breed in general. The herd will probably be shown at Calgary next week.

PASTURE EXPERIMENTS AT ELKHORN STOCK FARM

Messrs. Simon Downes and Sons, Elkhorn Stock Farm, Carstairs, Alta., are having very good results from pasture experiments which they are at the present time working out on their farm. Being breeders of pure-bred Hereford cattle on a large scale and carrying on the farm at times a flock of upwards of four and five hundred head of sheep, the question of pasture with them is a very material one, especially in view of the fact that the native grasses are being rapidly exhausted and tame pasture is, to a great extent, dependent on weather conditions and locality to ensure a paying crop. For a number of years past they have been raising alfalfa with good success and now have a field of some sixty acres of this good forage plant, some of it six and seven years old. They do not have any trouble with it being winter-killed or affected with blight and they pasture it heavily with both sheep and cattle. Grimm and Siberian strains are used. They have also a good sized acreage under Kentucky blue grass, which does well in the Carstairs locality, as also does Bromus grass.

They are conducting some experiments with Old Dutch clover for the purpose of securing seed from same. Then they have a plot of English Meadow Fescue, or as it is sometimes called in this country, English blue grass. This blue grass

produces a thick bottom and is giving very satisfactory results as pasturage.

Another plot contains a mixture of Bromus, Timothy, Alsike and English blue grass, and for high lands of Western rye grass is sown in dry seasons, it gives a good yield. The above mixtures with Red Top added does well in low spots.

In sowing down the Timothy, Rye grass and Bromus, the method followed is to sow oats or barley, preferably barley, two to two and a half bushels to the acre along with five pounds of Timothy, five pounds of blue grass, and a little Bromus and clover added. The first year yields a crop of green feed, while from the Timothy in the second year they secure a seed crop, in addition to the pasturage.

They are also planting shelter belts around the buildings on the farm, having put in 6,000 trees this spring, chiefly maples, willows, ash, cormorans and Russian poplar. The land was well prepared and the trees are responding nicely to careful cultivation.

Messrs. Downes and Sons have at the present time a herd of some 175 head of pure-bred Herefords on their farm. This herd is headed by a "Fairfax" bull of Warren T. McFarley's, of Kentland, Indiana, breeding. Their breeding cows are good specimens, while their calf crop this year is very satisfactory.

As already mentioned above, they have also a large flock of sheep.

BOUNFIELD & SONS OFFER SHORTHORNS

Messrs. James Bounfield & Sons, Martinton, Man., are offering for sale by private treaty some 60 head of Shorthorns, made up of 25 bulls from six months to two years old, 25 females all yearlings, and eight or ten head of cows, with late calves. They are being offered at moderate prices and should command a ready sale. The animals are all of good breeding, a number of the females are from the herd of the Hon. W. H. Sharpe, Martinton, Man., and represent the well known families of "Donatils," "English Lady," "Minas," and others. Some of the bulls are imported, others are by imported sires, while others, again, are got by "Duke of Saskatoon." Messrs. Bounfield's best bull, whose sire is "Gainsford Marquis," owned by J. A. Watt, of Salem, Ontario, and one of the greatest sires on the North American continent. The imported bulls are the sires "Flashwood," a yearling by "Sturton Yet" out of "Fanny." The sire and grand sire of this youngster are both Dutch bred. Another yearling is "Royal Gift" by "Collynie Sweepstakes" out of Augusta 70th. Still another is "Scottish Leader" by "Broadbroke Leader." Mr. Bounfield held a very successful sale of bulls and heifers in the northern part of B.C. some few weeks ago. The heifers were the first pure-breds ever taken into this locality and they brought remarkably good prices. The British Columbia government had supplied the farmers in the northern part of the province some time ago with pure-bred bulls, and as these were being very successfully crossed on their grade stock they seized the opportunity to secure some pure-bred females.

The sale was attended by quite a number of prominent livestock men of the province, including the livestock commissioner.

ESCHER & RYAN'S ANGUS SALES

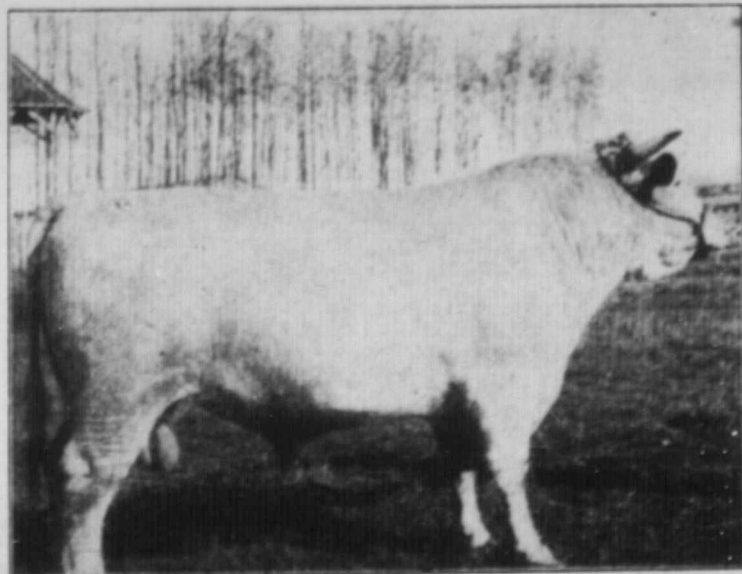
At the annual auction sales from the herds of Chas. Escher, Jr., and Escher & Ryan, of Berlin, Iowa, held on June 4 and 5, 13 bulls sold for \$14,350, with an average of \$1,104, and 113 females for \$135,800, or an average of \$1,202. A ten-year-old cow, "Blair Bud McHenry the 7th," went to Messrs. Hess & Brown, Waterloo, Iowa, for \$3,000, while the five-year-old "Blackcap McHenry the 25th" was sold to E. T. Denton & Sons, Denton, Kansas, for \$2,250. Quite a number of the others were around the \$3,250 mark. In the bulls, A. D. Wilcox, Mustatch, Kansas, purchased "Blackcap Poe," a three-year-old, for \$6,200.

HEREFORDS BRING BIG PRICES

At the sale of pure-bred Hereford cattle from the farms of Colonel E. H. Taylor, Frankford, Ky., of June 1 last, some very big prices were realized, 62 head of cattle bringing \$186,850, or an average of \$3,013. The English and American champion cow, "Clive Iris the 3rd," with a bull calf at foot by "Woodford," was sold to Claude H. Makin for \$13,850. Messrs. O. Harris & Sons, Harris, Mo., purchased "Matron Donald" by "Beau Donald the 7th" for \$7,000. J. W. Van Natta got "Belle Blunhard," a champion by "Beau Blunhard," for \$6,200, and J. M. Camden secured "Maple's Lass the 57th" by "Bonnie Brac the 8th" for \$7,700. A good many other females ran around the \$5,000 and \$7,000 mark. In the bulls, Mr. Camden purchased "Howard Dale," a two-year-old youngster by "Paragon" for \$6,000.

At the Harris sale on June 4, 101 Model Here-

Continued on Page 100



"Sir Irwin," 109144, 30 mos. Champion Shorthorn Bull at Edmonton Spring Show, 1918. Sold by Thos. R. Henderson, Sweetwater Shorthorn Ranch, Tebeid, Alta., to E. B. Lang, Chauvin, Alta., for \$500.

WILLOW SPRINGS RANCH

Canada's Largest Hereford Herd

600 - Registered Herefords - 600

Herd Sires---"Gay Lad 16th" [cost \$20,000] "Gay Lad 40th" [cost \$11,900] "Governor Hadley" and "Fairfax Perfection"



Some of the Good Bulls at Willow Spring Ranch



Some of the Females of Willow Spring Ranch

Such is the array of Sires now leaving their impress on the Willow Springs Herd. They meet all the requirements of the present day demand for thick fleshing, early ma-

turing cattle with scale, bone and character. The calves from these sires this year are the best ever raised on this Ranch.

My Females are bred and raised under natural conditions. They are healthy, hardy matrons with the individuality, blood-lines and pleasing conformation and character which go to make the efficiency of this breeding herd more pronounced than ever. They are practical money-making Herefords. If you are in need of Herefords, either bulls or females, of any age, write me. See my exhibit at the Western Fairs this summer.

A cordial invitation is extended to all interested to visit my Ranch and inspect these great individuals.

Ranch at Crossfield, Alta.
C. & E. line C.P.R.

Frank Collicut

636 11th Ave. W.
Calgary, Alberta

GREAT DISPERSION SALE

of the Main

Glencarnock Herd of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

to be held at

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



JAS. D. MCGREGOR.

125 HEAD

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

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

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

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



125 Head

Every animal will be sold absolutely without reserve.

75 Breeding Cows

the majority of them with calves at foot

20 Yearling Heifers

10 Bulls and

THE WHOLE 1918 SHOW HERD

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

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

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

over all the railways during Fair Week, July 22 to 27.

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

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

JAS. D. MCGREGOR, Proprietor

Glencarnock Stock Farm

BRANDON, Man.



It's a Davis cigar!

Noblemen

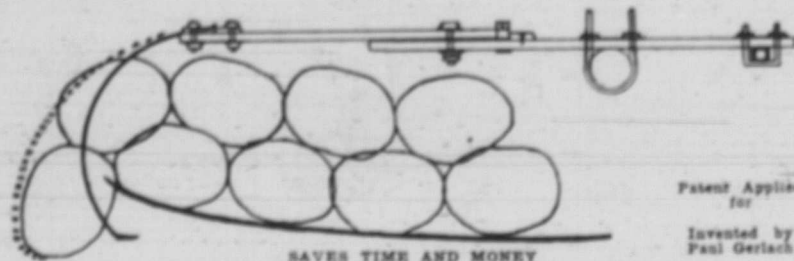
15⁴ CIGAR

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A PRACTICAL LABOR SAVER AT A LOW COST

This attachment, when put on your binder, will increase the capacity of your bundle carrier by three to five sheaves and only costs you \$6.00. This is not an experiment but something which has been thoroughly tried out by Mr. Paul Gerlach, who is well known to the farmers in the West.

Saves its cost in one day's stooking. Easy to attach and all bolts required are furnished with each attachment. Order one for each of your binders now, stating what make you use. Booklets, describing the attachment, sent on request.

Only a limited quantity is being made for this season and you will be wise to get your order in early.

Order either from the Agent in your nearest town or direct from

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GOODS OF EVERY
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CALGARY 133 8th AVENUE EAST ALBERTA

ADVERTISE IN THE GUIDE FOR BEST RESULTS

Insist on Advertised Goods. There's a Reason.

Recent Machinery Developments

Continued from Page 20

to leave the farm. But both tubs, just as snowy white, are now found in hundreds of country homes, and along with them a full sanitary equipment identical with that found in the best of city homes.

The Small Threshing Outfit

The gas engine has also made the small individual threshing outfit possible. It is not the intention here to go into the comparative merits of large and small outfits, but many farmers are utilizing the small one and drawing grain directly to it instead of stacking. Sometimes two or three farmers go into partnership on one of these small rigs and by changing works manage to get their threshing done in good time.

Good roads machinery has been more or less in evidence for the last 25 years. It is only within the last ten years, however, that it has begun to come into its own. Good roads construction has been checked by the difficulties of the money market, but farmers are realizing as never before that, expressed in terms of cost of haulage, it is sometimes further from their front gate to the elevator than it is from the elevator to the head of the lakes. For building good roads a large assortment of machinery is available.

Cultivating Machinery

One tendency in the use of cultivating machinery is the wider use of the duck-foot cultivator. Though called a cultivator, it is in reality a weeder, and its extended use is due largely to its efficiency as a weed eradicator. The necessity of conserving soil moisture has brought into use various plow attachments of the packer or harrow type. These firm the soil or provide a mulch immediately after the plow, so that no moisture is unnecessarily lost as is the case when the newly turned furrows are left exposed until it is convenient to hitch to a packer or harrow. The tendency now is to adapt all machines to the use of the small tractor. Summer-fallowing especially is hard on horses and the necessity of having it done promptly on time so as to kill weed growth and conserve the summer rains is a further incentive to the use of larger cultivating implements and of power that will drive them. The increase in acreage with the decrease in manpower on our farms is evidence that the efficiency of those who are left is being increased by larger and better seeding machinery. To take the crop off also requires increasingly efficient machinery. Hay and stook loaders help in this work, stook loaders being used in conjunction with both big and small threshing outfits and in stacking. Farmers have waited long and patiently for a successful stooker. One big American firm is reported to have spent around a million dollars in a vain effort to evolve a stooker. But it may come for all that. Ten years ago men were arguing that men would never fight above the clouds. "We failed to get a satisfactory stooker but some fool is likely to hit on the correct idea anytime," representative of the firm above referred to once remarked.

Other Ultra Modern Appliances

But modern improvements in farm equipment have not been confined to machinery. Considerable work has been done with other no less essential features of a modern farm. Lightning rods have been studied and the principles of the prevention of loss from lightning put on a scientific basis. The efficiency of properly installed lightning arresters has also been scientifically demonstrated.

The use of sheet metal in building construction has made rapid progress as a result of climbing lumber prices. Steel is taking the place of timber in the frames. Iron stable fixtures have come rapidly into greater favor. The spread of knowledge of animal husbandry has increased the attention given to stable ventilation, while litter carriers are lightening some of the drudgery of chore time.

Such are some of the developments that have taken place in the evolution of farm machinery during the ten short years that have elapsed since the first issue of The Guide came off the press.

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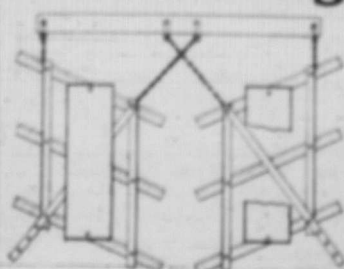
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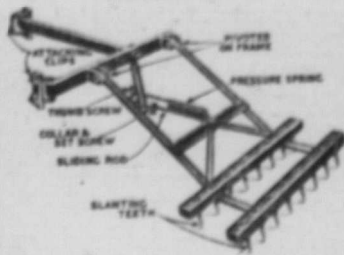
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YOU SAVE THE DEALERS PROFIT.
CONSUMERS LUMBER CO.
VANCOUVER, B. C.

McKINNEY'S
Road Drag

Invented and made by a farmer. Patent applied for.
Constructed entirely of angle steel, meeting every demand for the maintenance of the high ways at a minimum cost. No levers or castings to break or get out of order.
Practical construction—adjustable to any position—light in draft—can be used as grader.
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20,000 acres especially selected for cattle or sheep ranch, excellent location, good roads, rail road within five miles, easy inspection. Prefer to sell "in lots" or several large parcels. We also have land in the prairie, in settlement. Correspondence invited, especially from cattle or sheep men or intending settlers looking for cheap, good land. Inspection of new lands in British Columbia. Communicate direct with the owners. Elliott & Carlow Land Company Limited, Rogers Building, Vancouver, B. C., Canada.

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Blazing the Political Trail

Continued from Page 21

was instituted. The Half-Breed rebellion of 1885 was crushed and the dominance of the white settlers was assured, and through Butler's book "The Great Lone Land" which appeared shortly after the uprising, and through the construction of the C.P.R., settlers were induced to seek the Canadian North west in greatly increased numbers. The wise and liberal expenditure of money by men acquainted with local conditions was also a requirement, so that settlers who did enter the country, would surely remain. The Dominion government, however, controlled the purse, and the territories found what the West has often discovered since that time, that the people in the older districts of the East did not always possess the faith and sympathy to appreciate fully the progress and problems of the prairies. The lieutenant governor was the representative of the Dominion government, and his position in those days was invested with great power in the matter of government. The struggle for autonomy inevitably centred about the office of the lieutenant governor.

Fighting for Control of Funds

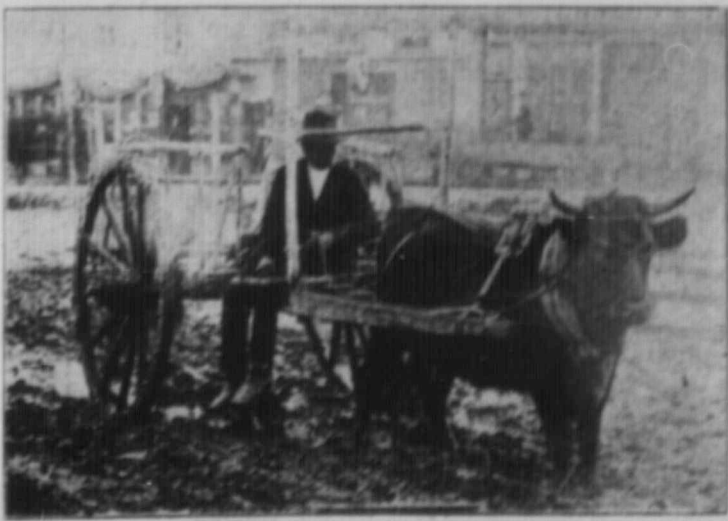
An advisory council to the lieutenant governor had been appointed to discuss matters of finance. The exact nature of the duties and functions of this body soon became a subject of sharp debate. The first council was represented by Messrs. Haultain, Jelly, Sutherland and Mitchell. In asking for supplies with which to finance the territories, the lieutenant governor clearly indicated that the principle for which the elected members had contended in the days of the North-west council, namely, the control of the people's money, had been conceded. Trouble arose, however, when the lieutenant governor, inspired, it was believed, from Ottawa, did not hold to the principle he had established. He claimed that the law required him to expend the Dominion grants under the direction of the Dominion government, not of the legislative assembly. The situation became so acute that the advisory council finally in October, 1888, voiced its protest by resigning in a body. For four years, the fight was waged with bitterness, that period being characterized by resignations from office, elections and resolutions of protest. The advisory council was replaced by an executive committee. At last, in 1892, the Dominion government accepted the suggestion, made by Mr. Haultain, that instead of an itemized vote for the territories, the federal parliament should vote a lump sum. The executive of the territorial government in relation to matters of finance had long since been vested in the lieutenant-governor and a committee composed of members of the legislative assembly. By a resolution passed by the assembly, this committee, in 1892, became the executive committee of the territories, or in the language of today, a cabinet. It was not until the session of 1897, however, that the Dominion

parliament passed legislation giving the territories complete responsible government, which provided for the replacement of the executive committee with the executive council. This act which embodied the vital principle for which the elected members of the people had been fighting for more than ten years, was finally put into effect on October 1, 1897.

The Formation of New Provinces

Responsible government for the North-west territories was followed at once by a remarkable growth of population and economic development. Heavier expenditures upon education, public works and local administration were necessitated. Excessive burdens unavoidably accumulated upon the shoulders of the territorial government. With these financial embarrassments arising, constitutional aspirations also developed, and the prolonged agitation for the establishment of two new provinces in the West was witnessed. After a contest which was embittered by sectarian differences, the Saskatchewan and Alberta acts were passed in the federal parliament, providing for the creation on September 1, 1905, of two provinces, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The former comprised roughly the two districts of Assiniboia and Saskatchewan, while the latter embodied the other two districts, Alberta and Athabasca. Some six years later Manitoba was enlarged to take in the greater part of the old district of Keewatin. Thus three great provinces, practically equal in area, comprise the middle West of Canada today.


The provinces of the middle West still have another point to gain in their fight for autonomy, and that is the control of their own natural resources which are as yet, under the direction of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa. But without, the prairie provinces have made political and constitutional headway in a marked degree since 1870, when Manitoba had a legislative assembly of 24 members. Today Manitoba has 48 members in her legislature, and instead of four representatives in the Dominion parliament, has 15. Saskatchewan and Alberta, in the old territorial days, had a legislative assembly at Regina, of 35 members, and not until long after Manitoba, had they any representatives at Ottawa. Today, Saskatchewan has an assembly of 62 members, including the three special representatives of the soldiers overseas, and Alberta's assembly numbers 58 including two soldier members. In the Dominion House of Commons, the Province of Saskatchewan is represented by 16 members, while Alberta has 12. The political influence of the middle West has never been as strong in the Dominion as it is at the present time. That position, moreover, is due to the fact that issues rather than men have determined the attitude of the western electorate toward an election. The future calls for a steadfast adherence to that worthy trait in the political character of the West.



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Tractor Care and Operation

Continued from Page 41

parts later on because of the one neglected.

When a pound or knock develops, it should not be allowed to continue. It is an indication that some part is out of adjustment and demands attention. This is the only means the machine has of complaining of its condition.

To prolong the useful life of the tractor as much as possible and increase its dependability it should be given a thorough overhauling at least once each season.

During a general overhauling the entire tractor should be gone over and every necessary adjustment made to compensate for natural wear and broken or damaged parts replaced by new ones.

Attachments of Plows

The manner in which the plows are attached to the engine is a matter of greater importance than is generally believed. The principal point is to have the plow pull in a straight line with the engine, and hitched as near as possible to the centre of the engine. When the pull comes off to one side of the engine, side creeping of the front wheels will result, causing a loss of power and putting unnecessary side strains on the tractor besides making steering more difficult. If the plow does not pull straight, but points off to one side, and has an inclination to follow a course not parallel to that of the engine, the draft will be increased unnecessarily. Getting the plow to pull straight is only a matter of adjustment.

As is usually the case, not enough attention is given to the condition of the plow, and the way it is adjusted in line with the engine. A properly adjusted plow, running straight and level, will do better work with less power.

It is a lamentable fact that much of the work done with the tractor plow will not bear comparison with the work of the horse-drawn implement. The operator should see that the surface of the finished work is not ridged, particularly where the drive wheels have passed over, and it is more or less firmly packed.

Care should also be taken to regulate the width of the furrow turned by the first plow, so that a ridge or a hollow will not be made when it is turned into the last furrow of the previous round.

When plowing always avoid mud holes or soft spots; give them as wide a berth as possible. There is no more heart-aching or back-breaking job connected with a tractor than trying to get one that is mired onto solid ground again. Never try to make the engine pull the load after the drivers begin to slip. Lift the plows out of the ground, and if the prospects of getting onto solid footing are still doubtful unhook the plows and run the tractor out by itself, after which use a chain or cable to draw the plows out.

To obtain the most satisfactory results from a tractor one person should definitely be the "engineer." Two or three persons cannot operate it at the same or different times, and each one knows what particular parts need special attention. Many tractors are sent to the scrap heap prematurely because no one operator is on the job long enough to get the tractor into good working order, and become thoroughly acquainted with its peculiarities.

The successful operator knows the individuality of his engine. The throb and rhythm of the machine become part of himself. All its clicks and whirrs become part of a well-ordered chorus, so that a new noise, one that is out of place, is at once detected and remedied.

The engine that is kept in good working condition at all times, producing its maximum power on an economical consumption of fuel can be depended upon to prove efficient and reliable.

It is the average amount of work done each day the tractor is in operation, figured over the entire season, that decides whether or not the tractor is a success. From this we can conclude that the man who keeps his engine in good running order and turns out a full day's work every working day, will determine that the tractor is a profitable investment.

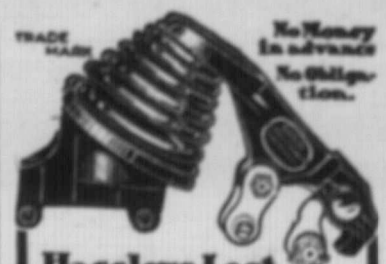
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Nationalizing a Farm Movement

Continued from Page 14

erved by reciprocal action on the part of Canada through gradual reductions of the tariff on British imports, having for its object a closer union and a better understanding between Canada and the motherland and by so doing not only strengthen the hands of Great Britain in the life and death struggle in which she is now engaged, but at the same time bring about a great reduction in the cost of living to our Canadian people;

And whereas the Protective Tariff has fostered combines, trusts, and "gentlemen's agreements" in almost



E. H. Halbert, President United Farmers of Ontario

every line of Canadian industrial enterprise, by means of which the people of Canada—both urban and rural—have been shamefully exploited through the elimination of competition the ruination of many of our smaller industries and the advancement of prices on practically all manufactured goods to the full extent permitted by the tariff.

And whereas agriculture—the basic industry upon which the success of all other industries primarily depends—is almost stagnant throughout Canada as shown by the declining rural population in both eastern and western Canada, due largely to the greatly increased cost of agricultural implements and machinery, clothing, boots and shoes, building material and practically everything the farmer has to buy, caused by the Protective Tariff, so that it is becoming impossible for farmers generally to carry on farming operations profitably;

And whereas the Protective tariff is the most wasteful and costly method ever designed for raising national revenue, because for every dollar obtained thereby for the public treasury at least three dollars pass into the pockets of the protected interests, there-



George Clark, President United Farmers of British Columbia

by building up a privileged class at the expense of the masses, thus making the rich richer and the poor poorer;

And whereas the Protective Tariff has been and is a chief corrupting influence in our national life because the pro-

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ected interests, in order to maintain their unjust privileges, have contributed lavishly to political and campaign funds, thus encouraging both political parties to look to them for support, thereby lowering the standard of public morality.

Therefore be it resolved that the Canadian Council of Agriculture, representing the organized farmers of Canada, urges that as a means of bringing about these much needed reforms and at the same time reducing the high cost of living now proving such a burden on the people of Canada, our tariff laws should be amended as follows:—

1.—By reducing the customs duty on goods imported from Great Britain to one-half the rates charged under the



E. W. E. Barnaby,
 President United Farmers Co-operative Company Limited, Toronto.

general tariff and that further gradual, uniform reductions be made in the remaining tariff on British imports that will ensure complete free trade between Great Britain and Canada in five years.

2.—That the Reciprocity Agreement of 1911, which still remains on the United States statute books, be accepted by the parliament of Canada.

3.—That all food stuff not included in the Reciprocity Agreement be placed on the free list.

4.—That agricultural implements, farm machinery, vehicles, fertilizers, coal, lumber, cement, illuminating fuel and lubricating oils be placed on the free list.

5.—That the customs tariff on all the necessities of life be materially reduced.

6.—That all tariff concessions granted to other countries be immediately extended to Great Britain.

Taxation for Revenue

As these tariff reductions will very considerably reduce the national revenue derived from that source, the Canadian Council of Agriculture would recommend that in order to provide the necessary additional revenue for carrying on the government of the country and for the prosecution of the war to a successful conclusion, direct taxation be imposed in the following manner:—

1.—By a direct tax on unimproved land values, including all natural resources.

2.—By a sharply graduated personal income tax.

3.—By a heavy graduated inheritance tax on large estates.

4.—By a graduated income tax on the profits of corporations.

Other Necessary Reforms

The Canadian Council of Agriculture desires to endorse also the following policies as in the best interests of the people of Canada:—

1.—The nationalization of all railway, telegraph and express companies.

2.—That no more natural resources be alienated from the Crown but brought into use only under short term leases, in which the interests of the public shall be properly safeguarded, such leases to be granted only by public auction.

3.—Direct legislation, including the initiative and referendum and the right of recall.

4.—Publicity of political campaign fund contributions and expenditures both before and after elections.

The Grain Growers' Guide

5.—The abolition of the patronage system.

6.—Full provincial autonomy in their legislation, including manufacture, export and import.

7.—That the extension of the franchise to women in any province shall automatically admit them to the federal franchise.

It may be seen, in the light of the reforms which have been brought into effect in Canada during the past few years, that many of the recommendations contained in the foregoing platform have been adopted and thus a revision of the agricultural policy for the Dominion becomes necessary.

Committee of Commerce and Agriculture

A worthy development in the relationship of the Canadian Council of Agriculture with the interests of the country at large occurred in March 7, 8, and 9, in the year 1916. In the previous November a proposal was made to establish "A Joint Committee of Commerce and Agriculture" to be composed of representatives of the business interests of the Western provinces and representatives of the organized farmers' associations. The object of the organization, expressed in broad terms, was to bring the western farming and business interests together from time to time to discuss problems affecting their mutual welfare, "in order that in matters where an agreement of opinion is reached, joint action might be taken to further a solution." It was arranged to limit the total representation on the committee to 40, 20 from each side. The first meeting of the committee was held in Winnipeg in March 1916 and the number of representatives was then increased to 50 or 25 from each side. That first meeting was a very auspicious occasion. The discussions centred mainly around the subjects of mortgage loans and banking credits, and largely as a result of the better understanding which developed out of the first conference, several beneficial changes were made by the banks in their system of dealing with the western farmers. The joint committee of commerce and agriculture has continued to meet periodically during the past two years, and has developed into an influential and responsible institution.

Since the outbreak of the war and particularly since the federal government has taken action in controlling the prices of foodstuffs, the Canadian Council of Agriculture has occupied a very important position. It has been called upon to deliberate in such important matters as the fixing of the price of wheat and the disposition of supplies of flour and grain to the Allied coun-



C. L. Smith,
 President United Farmers of New Brunswick

tries overseas. The council of agriculture has also issued statements concerning its views on the railway problem which called for solution over a year ago, and the co-ordinating of the railway lines of the country into one system under the railway war board, really coincided with the suggestions made by the organized farmers through their council.

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The future of the Canadian Council of Agriculture is as broad and certain as that of the country itself. Its aim is to represent thoroughly established farmers' organizations in every province of the Dominion. At the present time, the prairie agricultural provinces are represented in this central organization. The farmers of British Columbia, who organized themselves into an association last year, have now an application before the Council of Agriculture for

membership. Just this spring, the farmers of New Brunswick were organized into another unit with the aid of Mr. Morrison, secretary of the United Farmers of Ontario. Quebec, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island have still to affiliate themselves, and before long it is hoped that from the Atlantic to the Pacific, one strong chain of agricultural organizations shall be bound together through the influence of the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

A Record of Achievement

Continued from Page 17

business, handled by the organized farmers through their own agencies' has grown to enormous proportions greatly to the benefit of the livestock producers.

Woman Franchise

15. The extension of the franchise to women was first secured in the prairie provinces. Although for some years women had been demanding the franchise it was not until the organized farmers espoused their cause and threw themselves whole heartedly into the fight that the franchise was extended. It is greatly to the credit of the organized farmers that they lined up on behalf of this democratic reform.

16. As with the franchise for women, so with the abolition of the liquor traffic, the prairie provinces stand first in Canada. Very early in the fight the organized farmers in each of the three provinces joined the temperance forces in their fight for prohibition. It is generally admitted that it was the additional influence of the organized farmers that finally induced the legislatures in these three provinces to prohibit the sale of liquor. Rapidly it spread throughout Canada and made prohibition complete.

17. Direct legislation through the initiative and referendum has for many years been a plank in the platform of the organized farmers. Progress on this reform has been slow. It is, however, in more or less crude form on the statute books of the three prairie provinces. It was through the direct legislation statute that Alberta voted out the liquor traffic. In Saskatchewan the bill was killed by an unfair referendum. In Manitoba the question has gone to the courts to decide its constitutionality. The progress of this question has been due entirely to the work of the organized farmers.

Titles and Patronage

18. In the development of public opinion against the political patronage evil and the indiscriminate bestowal of titles, the organized farmers have been the most active agent. For years they have condemned both these evils. It has been due in no small measure to their influence that the title business has been greatly curtailed, and is likely to be absolutely abolished in the near future. The organized farmers may also claim considerable credit for the civil service bill passed at the last session of parliament which is the beginning of the end of the patronage evil.

19. The organized farmers have steadily set their faces against the evils of real estate speculation and have repeatedly favored the taxation of land values as a means of raising federal revenues. They have also encouraged a surtax on idle lands held by speculators. The result of this attitude by the organized farmers has been the one per cent. wild lands tax in Alberta and Saskatchewan and a similar tax of one-half per cent. in Manitoba.

The Tariff Problem

20. The opposition of the organized farmers to the protective customs tariff has always been pronounced. On this question however, they have made perhaps less progress than on any other plank in their platform. Before the war some slight reductions were secured and a large number of increases were prevented. But immediately the war broke out, the protectionists seized the opportunity to raise the tariff on the plea of producing revenue. However, the organized farmers are stronger today than ever and it is a practical certainty that any other changes in the tariff will be reductions instead of increases.

21. A great deal of credit goes to the organized farmers for the income tax adopted by the Dominion Parliament a year ago. For some time the farmers have advocated the income tax, believing that those who had the money should be forced to pay to the treasury in proportion to their ability. For the same reason the excess profits tax on corporations has had the hearty support of the organized farmers. There is no doubt that both these taxes will remain as permanent features in the Canadian fiscal system and will show the road by which the tariff can be reduced.

Better Banking

22. The organized farmers of Western Canada have been practically the only organization with courage to criticize the banking system of Canada. They have done it however, and have secured from the organized bankers a recognition of their right to criticize. Undoubtedly, improvements will be worked out in the banking system as the organized farmers and the bankers get closer together. Already very considerable improvements have been made in the prairie provinces and the bankers have expressed themselves as willing to co-operate with the organized farmers in further improvements.

23. The nationalization of railways has for some time been a prominent plank in the platform of the organized farmers and it has been making rapid progress in Canada in the last year or two. The Canadian Northern has already been acquired by the government and it is announced that the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific will shortly be taken over also. Premier Borden also announced that it was possible in the future that the C.P.R. would be acquired.

24. It is impossible in this brief space to cover all of the reforms which the organized farmers have supported and which have in a large measure, been secured. The proposal of the Manitoba Government three years ago to place a tax on mail order houses was defeated through the activities and outspoken opposition of the Grain Growers, who realized it was merely an additional tax upon themselves. The parcels post system in Canada has been strongly supported by the organized farmers, who are anxious to see it developed still further. It is due in a large measure to the influence of the organized farmers that the patriotic funds are now being raised by provincial taxation instead of by voluntary contributions. The organized farmers have also stood strongly for the conservation of our natural resources, and in opposition to turning them over to speculators and friends of the government. The farm implement contract legislation in Saskatchewan and Alberta is an outgrowth of the organized farmers' influence and has prevented many of the injustices that formerly prevailed in this country.

The above represents a large measure of the achievements of the Grain Growers in beneficial legislation, but numerous additions would be required to show what has been accomplished in the individual provinces. The list is already sufficient to show that the organized farmers have not only been very effective in improving conditions generally, not only for themselves but for all citizens of Canada. In addition to all that has been said, it should not be overlooked that the organized Grain Growers have given their hearty support to all plans for the raising of patriotic funds for war purposes, and have themselves contributed liberally to all these funds.

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Very often the flavor and digestibility of fruit are destroyed by the use of too much sugar. Forget about jams for this year and can all fruits possible with thin syrups. The very acid fruits require a heavier syrup. There is one important thing to remember in canning fruit—have it as fresh as possible and free from decay. That is one reason why we often get better results, as far as flavor is concerned, from canning home-grown products.

Recipes for Canning Soft Fruits

Strawberries, blackberries, cherries, blueberries, peaches, apricots, etc.: Can the same day as picked. Grade and rinse the fruit by pouring water over it through a strainer. Cut, seed and stem, pack in sterilized glass jars. Add boiling hot syrup. Place rubber and top in place; partially tighten. Put in boiler, cover with water to one inch over top of jar; sterilize in hot water bath outfit 16 minutes from the time the water begins to boil. Three cups of sugar to two of water boiled until the sugar is dissolved makes a good syrup for cherries, peaches, apricots, apples, etc. Those more delicate in texture and color, such as strawberries, are better canned in a slightly heavier syrup. Use the same proportion of sugar and water, but boil a little longer.

Sour Fruits

With currants, gooseberries, cran-

berries and sour cherries, can as soon as possible after they are picked. Stem, hull and clean. Blanch in hot water one minute. Remove and dip quickly in cold water. Pack berries in sterilized glass jars; add hot syrup or hot water until full. Place rubber and cap in place, partially seal, and sterilize 16 minutes after water begins to boil. Remove jars, tighten covers, cool and test joints, wrap in paper to prevent bleaching, and store.

Hard Fruits

With apples, pears, quinces, etc., grade blanch 1½ minutes, and plunge quickly in cold water. Core, pit, or remove skins if necessary. Pack whole, quartered, or sliced, as desired. Add boiling hot syrup. Place rubbers and tops in position, partially tighten. Sterilize 20 minutes in hot-

water bath outfit. Remove jars. Tighten covers, cool and test joints. Wrap glass jars in paper to prevent bleaching and store.

Pineapple

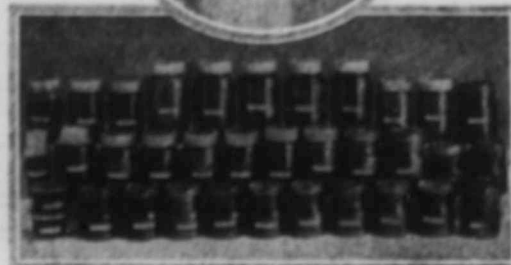
Use sound, ripe fruit, prepare, peel and core it;

remove all eyes. Cut the fruit into convenient pieces and blanch it three minutes. Cold dip the fruit. Pack in glass jars; pour on hot thin or medium syrup. Place cap and rubber, partially seal, and sterilize 20 minutes in hot water bath outfit. Remove jars, tighten covers, cool and store.

All the terms such as "blanching," "cold dipping," etc., were explained in the article on canning in The Guide of June 12.

Pears

Care should be taken to pick pears or buy them before they begin to soften too much. They should be firm, but nearly ripe. Wash, plunge in hot water for two minutes, if hard, five minutes. Cold dip. Peel—from blossom to stem end instead of around. They may be canned whole, in halves, or quarters. If canned whole, leaving the stem on improves their appearance. Unless they are placed in the jars and the syrup turned over them immediately, drop them into slightly salted water to prevent them from turning dark. When enough are ready, pack carefully in jars so as not to break off any pieces. Cover with a medium thin syrup, if quite sweet; if acid, a medium thick. One or two thin slices of lemon to a



Packing blanched and cold-dipped product into jars. Note empty jars to be packed inverted in pan of hot water. They are thus kept clean and hot.

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quart jar improves the flavor sometimes. Peas need to be handled quickly. If they stand any length of time after picking, the delicate cells on the surface become dried out and this will give the canned product a pitted appearance.



Dipping Blanched Peas into Cold Water

The syrup will loosen these and they will float around in the syrup, giving it a cloudy appearance. After adjusting rubbers and caps, sterilize 15 minutes. Remove jars, tighten covers and invert to cool. Wild Plums and Dawson Plums

Wash fruit and pack in glass jars. Fill with thin or medium boiling syrup. Put rubbers and caps on. If screw top is used tighten and screw back one-half turn; if clamp top is used, put top clamp only in position. Sterilize 20 minutes in hot water bath outfit. Remove jars, tighten covers. Invert to cool and test joints. Wrap with paper and store.

CANNING TOMATOES

Remove the skins and cut up some tomatoes; put in a preserving kettle and boil for 20 minutes. Remove from the fire and rub through a strainer. Return to the fire. This serves as a filler in canning tomatoes.

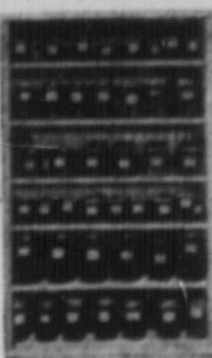


Wrapping Sealed, Sterilized Jar before Storing, to exclude light and so prevent the bleaching of the product.

Select some smaller tomatoes that will go in the jar; dip them in boiling water for from one-and-one-half to three minutes, according to ripeness; dip in cold water and remove skins and stem. Fill the jar with these, adding one level teaspoon salt to each quart. Pour in the strained tomato boiling hot until all spaces are filled. Put on rubber and top, sterilize for 30 minutes after water begins to boil. Tighten jars and store. In canning tomatoes with the steam pressure canner, I had a great deal of trouble with the jars leaking. In writing the manufacturer to ascertain the cause, I was informed that if I boiled the tomatoes for a few minutes before packing, the acid that caused the expansion of gas and consequently the leakage would be gotten rid of and the difficulty overcome.

Canning Peas

Peas, which are very high in food value, should be given special attention this year. Do not allow any to go to waste, but add to the reserve food supply by canning them. Peas that are young and are tender enough to crush easily between the fingers are best for canning. Peas that are over-ripe or have begun to turn yellow should not be canned. Peas should be canned as soon after picking as possible. Most of the trouble experienced in can-



ning peas is due to the fact that the peas are not packed in a Row or Row of Delicacies. Promptness given to all matters. Correspondence Solicited.
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Continued on page 102
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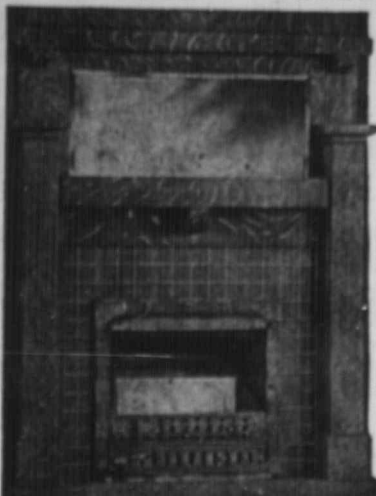
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**National Council of
Women**

Continued from Page 29

adjustment did most towards concluding the convention with a feeling of satisfaction and cordiality on all sides was the revision of the constitution, which had been in the hands of a committee with Mrs. K. F. McWilliams, of Winnipeg, as convener. The present constitution of the National Council provides that any revision must be submitted to the local councils at least three months before the annual meeting. There were several of these revisions. A questionnaire sent out by Mrs. McWilliams reached the various councils only about eight weeks before the meeting. The nature of the questionnaire was also criticized by some of the delegates, but here again discussion cleared the air and a satisfactory conclusion was reached in the appointment of a new committee to consider the various revisions and report to the executive in ample time for the consideration of the matter at the next executive. The personnel of this committee, under the convener'ship of Mrs. McWilliams, is as follows: Mrs. O. C. Edwards, Macleod, Alta.; Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, Toronto; Dr. Stowe Gullen, Toronto; Miss Murray, New Glasgow, N.S.; Mrs. Bullock, St. John, N.B.; Miss Eleanor Tatley, Montreal; Mrs. F. H. Torrington, Toronto; Lady Taylor, Winnipeg; Mrs. John McNaughtan, Harris, Sask.; Mrs. E. Day, Victoria, B.C., and Mrs. W. R. Lang, Toronto.

The present constitution of the National Council does not permit of the organizations in the provinces approaching their legislatures without first submitting their proposals to the National Executive, a procedure which sometimes takes two or three months. As a war measure, a resolution was therefore passed providing for an executive committee in each province which has a number of councils or nationally federated societies. These executives are to be formed and presided over by the provincial vice-presidents.

The Trained Nurse Problem

The problem of overcoming the shortage of trained nurses and yet maintaining their high standard; the rejection by the government of a scheme submitted by the nurses with a view to replacing the V.A.D. in military hospitals in Canada by pupil nurses from the civil training schools, the government to bear the expense of extending these schools; and the question of whether or not the V.A.D. will enter the nursing field in competition with the trained nurse after the war, were matters dealt with in a paper given by Miss Jean I. Gunn, of Toronto, president of the Canadian National Association of Trained Nurses. A resolution was passed providing for publicity measures in the hope of inducing girls to take up nursing as a profession and thus help make up the shortage of nurses. A discussion was also precipitated, in spite of Miss Gunn's declaration that the status of the V.A.D. did not affect the question, and Dr. Margaret Patterson, of Toronto, sprang to the defence of the V.A.D. The discussion of this volunteer worker was not concluded, however, until the next day, when the question of government recognition of her services by the giving of a pin or badge was brought forward in a resolution introduced by the Toronto local council. The wording of this resolution seemed to provide cause for a general discussion, but it was finally altered so that, if the government acceded to the request, the V.A.D. might receive her pin without protest from the representatives of the organizations of graduate nurses.

Many Questions Discussed

Footwear reform; a space at the Canadian National Exhibition; soldiers' pensions; the cutting off of assigned pay and separation allowances when soldiers are under punishment; the licensing for the safeguard of young girls, of boarding and rooming houses; the need of the presence of women at trials of women and children; the question of women in trade unions and the suggestion of organization for domestic help; these and many other matters of

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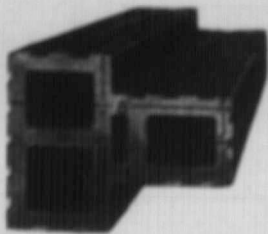
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(Signed) ANTON LUTTER

Bruno Clay Works Limited, Humboldt, Sask., June 2, 1918.
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(Signed) JOHN E. REID

Bruno Clay Works Limited, Humboldt, Sask.,
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(Signed) R. E. KEPNEY

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importance were reported on and discussed and many valuable resolutions were passed and directed to be sent on to those individuals or bodies most closely concerned with effecting the reforms involved. One resolution expressed indignation that the Senate had thrown out certain amendments to the Criminal Code so that the age of consent remains at 14 years, a shame which Canada shares with Germany and Austria; another recommended that widows and householders past earning age should be allowed the same exemption from taxation as that granted to the male head of a household on earned income; and still others asked that the Wood Trade Board be requested to take measures to prevent the use of wool in making fancy sweaters; that the scheme outlined by Prof. Osborne of Winnipeg for a national conference on education be supported by the Council, and that more thorough inquiry be made into the nationality of immigrants entering Canada from the United States, the object of this being to prevent immigration of enemy aliens.

The reports of all local councils and federated associations told of much war work done and the final resolution voiced the convention's constant thought of the forces overseas:—
"That the love and gratitude of the National Council of Women of Canada, in convention assembled at Brandon, be sent to General Sir Arthur Currie, our splendid soldiers and the nursing sisters for protecting our liberty and ideals with such courage and devotion in this great world war."

New Officers Elected

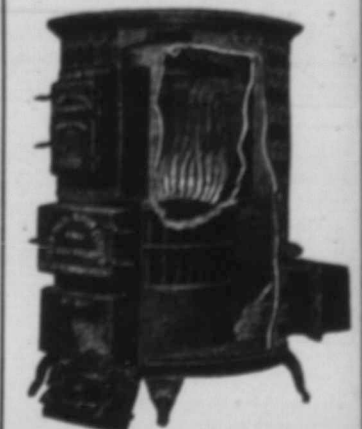
The retirement of Mrs. F. H. Torrington, after six years as president of the National Council of Women, drew forth many tributes to her work in recognition of which she was made a life patron of the organization. The first nominees for the vacant office were Mrs. W. E. Sanford, of Hamilton, and Mrs. H. P. Plumtree of Toronto. The candidature was later announced of Mrs. L. A. Hamilton, of Toronto. Mrs. Plumtree shortly afterwards withdrew her name. The voting resulted in the election of Mrs. Sanford, who has been connected with the Council, chiefly in one or other high official capacity, since its inception. The other officers elected were: Honorary treasurer, Mrs. George Watt, Brantford; honorary recording secretary, Lady Falconer, Toronto; elected vice-presidents, Mrs. Torrington, Mrs. Plumtree, Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, Toronto; Lady Taylor, Winnipeg; Lady Gibson, Hamilton; Mrs. F. T. Frost, Smith's Falls; Mrs. Dennis, Halifax; Mrs. Arthur Murphy, Edmonton, and Prof. Carrie Derick, Montreal. Provincial vice-presidents: Ontario, Mrs. Carrick, Toronto; Alberta, Mrs. O. C. Edwards, MacLeod; British Columbia, Mrs. E. Day, Victoria; Saskatchewan, Mrs. W. C. Murray, Saskatoon; Manitoba, Mrs. H. W. Dayton, Virdee; Nova Scotia, Miss C. E. Carmichael, New Glasgow; New Brunswick, Mrs. D. McLellan, St. John's. The convenors of standing committees are: Care of the Mentally Deficient, Mrs. S. Stead, Halifax; Citizenship, Dr. Augusta Stowe Gullen, Toronto; Conservation of National Resources, Mrs. Ralph Smith, Vancouver; Education, Prof. Carrie Derick, Montreal; Equal Moral Standard, Dr. Margaret Patterson, Toronto; Fine and Applied Arts, Mrs. Dignam, Toronto; Household Economics, Mrs. E. P. Newhall, Calgary; Immigration, Mrs. Vincent Massey, Ottawa; Laws, Mrs. O. C. Edwards, MacLeod; Agriculture for Women, Mrs. L. A. Hamilton, Toronto; Peace and Arbitration, Mrs. J. C. MacLaren, Ottawa; Professions and Employments for Women, Mrs. E. L. Jones, Winnipeg; Public Health, Mrs. Minnie Smillie, Ottawa; Supervised Playgrounds, Mrs. T. R. Deacon, Winnipeg; Suppression of Objectionable Printed Matter, Mrs. J. H. Liddell, Montreal, and, on the last day of the convention, two new standing committees were formed, one on taxation, with Mrs. E. M. Murray, of Halifax, as convenor, and one on Trades and Labor Unions in Relation to Women and Children, with Mrs. Charles A. Robson, of Winnipeg, as convenor. The invitation from Regina was accepted, and the next annual meeting of the National Council of Women will be held in that city.

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CALGARY CANADA

Rural Religious Teaching

Report shows Lack of Church Services in Alberta
By Mrs. L. R. Barritt, former Secretary U.F.W.A.

IN March this year I sent out a questionnaire to the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. secretaries for the purpose of ascertaining the social and religious conditions in different parts of the province. To this questionnaire I received 142 replies, and I take this opportunity to thank those busy men and women who took the trouble to give me the detailed and accurate information I requested. I am grateful for the personal letters attached to the replies, and the personal opinions expressed. It is manifestly impossible to answer each one, but I should like to say that the interest shown has been a great encouragement to me.

For the benefit of those who did not know the circumstances leading up to the sending out of the questionnaire, I might say that the statement was made at the U.F.W.A. convention that the rural districts were neglected by the church, particularly in regard to the work for the young people, and that children were growing up in these districts in entire ignorance of the bible and Jesus' teaching.

This was taken up by a section of the Calgary press and some prominent clergymen. Our attitude was apparently entirely misunderstood and we were represented as making the church a cheap target for stone-throwing. I wrote a letter in defence of our position, with the result that I was asked to address the Synod at the Presbyterian church—perhaps as a challenge—I am not sure. At any rate, the replies to the questionnaire corroborated my statement in the press, and supplied me with valuable information which has been carefully tabulated and will be on file at the Central office. I might add that the body of the Synod received me very kindly and those who invited me to speak were both courteous and sympathetic.

Lacking Church Service

It might interest the secretaries who wrote me to know that according to the information received from the different sections of the province, two-thirds of the rural school districts are without a church service. This means that with few exceptions these districts are without Sunday schools also. In some of them people attend service elsewhere. In the district included in the remaining third some of them have only a monthly service, the majority have a fortnightly one, while some have two or three services each Sunday. Thirty-seven per cent. of districts having service have no Sunday school. Only a small percentage of the pastors have tried to reach the young people by any other means than pastoral calls, but where social or educational work has been attempted there is a marked increase in the attendance at both church and Sunday school, taking the work as a whole.

Religious Teaching Neglected

Religious teaching in the home seems to be generally neglected, where a percentage of the children getting such instruction is given, it does not amount to one-third. In a few favored districts all the children receive some teaching, but in many districts the majority of the children are not even taught a prayer. If the estimate given of church attendance and bible teaching holds true for the province generally, and I am of the opinion that it does, then considerably more than one-third of the rising

generation of rural Alberta are growing up without any religious teaching. How shall we bring the ethics of Jesus, which are acknowledged as the highest principles for daily living, and the explanation for life itself to those who will be the men and women of tomorrow. In one way only—through the public school. Dancing is the prevailing recreation in winter, and most of the replies evinced a desire for other forms as well, particularly those that interest as well as entertain. The pool room was denounced whenever mentioned as a menace to our boys and a curse to the community. In one instance the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. was asked to use its influence to close the pool rooms during the period of the war.

A particularly pleasing feature to me was the heartiness with which the U.F.A. endorsed the work of the Young men's Christian Association. The replies sent indicated that 95 per cent. of the U.F.A. locals would stand behind a pastor or Y.M.C.A. worker, who would take an active interest in the young people physically and mentally as well as spiritually. To such it may be a matter of gratification to know that the Y.M.C.A. has decided to extend the work to the rural districts and that the National Council is now looking for the right men for organizers. Unfortunately the present serious conditions which are draining our country of its young manhood tend to damp all our enthusiasm, but a brighter day is coming, and for that day we are preparing.

Children of God

A high and true note was struck by the correspondent who said, "I believe there is an idea that Christian living is a separate department of life, and not the whole of it. I believe the church has to educate the people to the true understanding, that Christianity can be as closely related to sowing a field and reaping a harvest as to giving \$5.00 or \$10 to the 'pastor's support.' The teaching that we are the children of the devil instead of the children of God still prevails. Jesus taught us to think of God as the Father and He used the human relationship of parent and child to explain the relation of the Divine Father to us. His children, 'In Him we live and move and have our being.' 'Closer is He than breathing, nearer than hands or feet,' and when the human family awakes to the realization of its birthright, then this earth will be the New Jerusalem of John's vision. I saw no temple therein. Why? Because the Lord God Almighty and the Lamb were enthroned in the heart of man.

Among other things it appears that the majority of rural school teachers are interested in community work, a small majority, perhaps, but still a majority, also that a good percentage of ministers are interested in the U.F.A., some of them acting as U.F.A. secretaries.

While spirituality seems to be at a low ebb, moral conditions are good, and the fact that so much interest in social conditions is evinced, leads one to hope for a bright future for rural Alberta. We, however, are the masters of our fate, and the more contact I have with the various public bodies the more and deeper I realize that we rural people must work out our own economic, social, educational and spiritual salvation. It is going to be a long pull and a strong pull, and hence a pull altogether.



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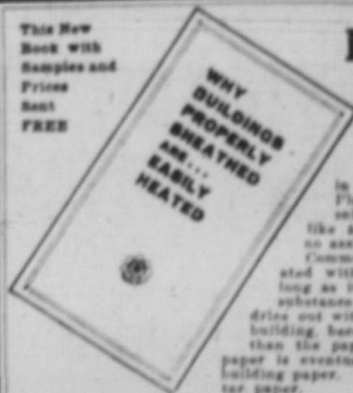
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SALES AGENTS
CANADA

Ten Years at the Front

Continued from Page 18

The Siege of Ottawa

It was only made possible through having their own paper that the Grain Growers of the west were able to force the tariff question into the field of federal politics. In the summer of 1910, Sir Wilfrid Laurier was preparing to appeal to the country in a general election. He mapped out a tour of the prairie provinces which he had not visited since he had been premier. It was planned as a triumphal march in which the oratory and the personality of the Canadian prime minister would win the support of the western voters. The leaders of the Grain Growers' Movement, however, decided it was a good opportunity to tell Sir Wilfrid Laurier the grievances of the West. They made their plans, and it devolved upon The Guide to rally the Grain Growers in support of the scheme. The result was that wherever Sir Wilfrid Laurier stopped to make a speech in the prairie provinces, he was met by a delegation of grain growers. They told Sir Wilfrid in the plainest words permitted by the English language, just what was wrong with the policy of his government. Sir Wilfrid's education progressed rapidly as he passed through the prairie provinces. At Brandon, he thought the tariff was all right. In Saskatchewan he had his doubts and promised to look into it. Before he got through Alberta however, he was absolutely sure that the tariff was wrong and he promised to appoint a tariff commission to investigate it. But the Grain Growers wanted no tariff commission; they wanted action. The "siege of Ottawa" was planned by the leaders and again The Guide was effective in rallying the Grain Growers. The result was a special train carrying 500 Grain Growers to the House of Commons, where the members of the government and the members of the House of Commons listened for four hours to the farmers of the West, the farmers of Ontario and the Eastern provinces in their demand for justice.

The Reciprocity Defeat

In February 1911 the reciprocity treaty was negotiated with United States and an election was called. R. L. Borden (now Sir Robert Borden, premier of Canada), toured the West in the summer of 1911 and was met by the Grain Growers the same as had been Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Mr. Borden, however, proved obdurate and refused any consideration on the tariff question. The result of the election is well known, and Sir Robert Borden has been Premier of Canada ever since. But the tariff still remains a live issue and will be more lively as the years go by.

It would be impossible to consider in detail the phases of the struggles in which The Guide has taken part. Through having their own paper the leaders of the Grain Growers' Movement have been able to get more closely in touch with their members and to reach them promptly every week. The development of the co-operative movement throughout the world has been brought home and published year by year through The Guide. Thousands of articles on political social and economic questions have reached the farmers through The Guide, which would not have been available had not the farmers published their own official organ.

The Field of The Guide

In short, the policy of The Grain Growers' Guide has been the policy of the organized Grain Growers of the three prairie provinces as laid down in resolutions at their annual conventions. Outside of such questions The Guide has followed the course of progress and democracy and sought to give its readers the best thought towards the development of the highest civilization. Contributions have been secured from leading writers and thinkers in every English-speaking country. There are few publications that have served their readers with such a wide range of valuable and authoritative articles as have been published in The Grain Growers' Guide in the last ten years. It has been through The Guide that the rest of Canada is learning of the Grain Growers' Movement, its accomplishments and its plans. The Guide today goes regularly into the office of every important pub-

lication in Canada and is read carefully by politicians and business men throughout the length and breadth of the land. The Grain Growers' Movement has become a national factor with The Guide as its chief journalistic exponent. The Guide is also subscribed for by all the agricultural colleges and most of the university libraries on the American continent, where it is closely followed by thousands of students. It also goes into every part of the English-speaking world where men are seeking to improve conditions and want to know what the Grain Growers are doing.

As Official Organ

From the very beginning a special department in The Guide was set apart for each of the organizations who employ it as their official organ. These departments have been conducted by the provincial secretaries of these organizations. Every week for the last nine years the reports of the local associations have gone throughout the length and breadth of the prairie provinces. Seven or eight years ago farmers read of the work of the Grain Growers, and scores of local associations were organized by men who had only read of the work through the pages of The Guide. In the last two or three years the farm women have developed their own organizations. A department in The Guide has been set aside especially for their use and for the publication of the reports of their local associations. The organized farmers have always championed the cause of women in their demand for the franchise and have given them equal representation in their own organizations. Following suit, The Guide has supported the farm women in their work and sought to aid them in every way in bettering rural conditions in the West.

The Home of The Guide

One year after The Guide was first published, it was decided that the organized farmers should establish their own publishing plant. This plan was carried out and the incorporated name of The Grain Growers' Guide is and has been Public Press Limited. The first publishing plant was built in June 1909, on Sherbrooke street, Winnipeg. It was hoped at the time that it was big enough to serve the needs of the journal for ten years. Although three additions were made to the plant by 1917 it was found impossible to continue in such small quarters. Consequently, a handsome, reinforced concrete plant, 100 feet by 120 feet, and three stories high, was erected on Vaughan street, Winnipeg. The Guide moved into this new home in October 1917. When The Guide was first published in its own plant nine years ago, the staff consisted of six people, and in the printing plant there were 25 additional members. Today, in the new building, The Guide staff proper comprises 43 members, while the staff in the printing plant comprises 110 additional people. The entire plant is owned absolutely by the organized farmers. It is devoted to the publication of The Grain Growers' Guide and also to commercial printing by the farmers' companies and by the trade generally, and is one of the largest printing establishments in Western Canada. The cost of the new plant, including its equipment, was approximately \$250,000. The present growth of The Guide will make it necessary shortly to add additional stories to the building and to increase the equipment necessary to take care of a steadily growing paper. The plant is modern and up-to-date in every respect.

The Guides Artist

One of the features of The Guide, which has always been in great favor with its readers, has been the cartoons and the illustrations by The Guide artist, Arch. Dale. The Guide cartoonist, is the only member of the original staff now connected with The Guide. His cartoons have played a big part in the development of the organized farmers' movement, and are as popular today as they were in the beginning. Mr. Dale is still in The Guide office and a close student of the Grain Growers' Movement. Recently, for the entertainment of children and some older children as well, he has developed the

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30,000 Weekly Readers

In ten years The Guide has grown from nothing to a circulation of 30,000 weekly, which is the largest figure yet reached by farm journals in Western Canada. It is, however, covering as yet only a small portion of the field and it is hoped that in years to come The Guide will be going out to at least 100,000 farm homes every week in the prairie provinces. At the beginning it was decided not to give The Guide free to members of the farmers' organizations, as is usually done in the case of official organs. It was thought by those in charge of The Guide that it would be better for each subscriber to pay his subscription to the paper. It would help the paper more, and whatever progress the paper made would be reflected in the association and vice-versa. The wisdom of that policy has been demonstrated by the development of The Guide and of the organization. In the early days The Guide sustained very heavy financial losses. It has cost the Grain Growers organization many thousands of dollars to keep The Guide in the field. The subscription price was raised from \$1.50 to \$1.50 in 1915. The readers of The Guide have loyally paid the increased price to help put The Guide on its feet. The advertising revenue of The Guide has also grown steadily until at the present time, at the end of its tenth year, it is standing on its own feet financially. It was not the intention at the beginning, nor is it the intention at the present time, that The Guide should ever be a commercial proposition. Any money which is made by publishing The Guide will be put back into the journal to improve its service to its readers and make it, if possible, the greatest farmer's paper published in North America.

In recent years there has been a growing demand from readers of The Guide that they should be given information on subjects of production. As the financial condition of The Guide improved, it has been found possible to extend this service and add livestock and field husbandry. The main purpose of The Guide has been and always will be, to be the journalistic medium of the Grain Growers' Movement. But the readers of The Guide are farmers as well as citizens and the purpose of The Guide is to serve them in both capacities and develop an all-round farm journal and magazine of the highest possible efficiency.

A Proud Record

The record of The Grain Growers' Guide in the past ten years has been one of which its readers and its staff have good reason to be proud. Without egotism it can be said that no official organ ever developed by farmers has been better received or more loyally supported by its readers. Nor has any such journal ever given its readers a better service than that which The Grain Growers' Guide has rendered. But The Guide is yet very far from being perfect. Those most closely connected with it must clearly realize its shortcomings. It takes a lot of money to publish a paper. The \$1.50 subscription price which the reader pays covers only half the cost of the publication. The other half is paid by advertising or else it must be made in other ways. It also requires a staff of well-trained men and women to publish an efficient journal. The war has affected The Guide as well as other institutions. John W. Ward, for six years associate editor of The Guide, is now in the trenches. Ernest J. Trott, associate editor of The Guide, is doing war service in a munitions factory in London. Several other members of The Guide staff are also doing military service. The places of such men are not easily filled, but the staff has been rebuilt and the work has been kept up even under such difficulties.

Looking Forward

What the future holds in store for The Grain Growers' Guide depends on the future of Canada. In ten years a great deal has been accomplished. In another ten years, at the same rate of progress, The Grain Growers' Guide should become a journal giving a ser-



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vice to its readers which has never been equalled or even attempted by any official organ or other farm journal on the continent of North America. This is saying a great deal, but the progress of the last ten years warrants it and the growth of the Grain Growers' Movement gives adequate promise of its fulfilment. The Grain Growers' organization will be one of the biggest factors in remoulding the national life of Canada and in that work The Grain Growers' Guide must play its part, and with the loyal support of its readers will be able to do so. The Farmers' Platform, designed to improve economic and social conditions, has already been adopted in a large measure by the provincial legis-

latures and the Parliament of Canada. The steady increase in the growth of the farmers' organizations throughout Canada and the educational work done by The Grain Growers' Guide and other organs of the farmers' movement in the east will bring about a wider fulfillment of that platform and a better Canada in which to live. It is the hope and purpose of those connected with The Grain Growers' Guide that it shall be able to play its part well in the great work and great struggle in which the organized farmers are engaged. And when the fight is ended and the victory won, there will still be great service which The Guide can render to its readers for all time to come.

Women as an Organized Force

Continued from Page 16

ity among the farm people of all the Dominion.

In 1913 the constitution of the United Farmers of Alberta was amended to admit women into the organization with the same privileges as men. In 1914 farm women assembled with the men in annual convention. In 1915 a still larger number of women were present, and this time the majority of women met in separate convention.

In 1916 the women who attended the annual convention of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association with their men met for a couple of sessions by themselves. In 1917 they elected a board of directors to carry on what work arose for the coming year. It was not until 1918 that the constitution of the association was so amended as to provide machinery for the Women's Section. An absolutely unanimous standing vote in favor was the appreciation the Women's Section received from the men of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. Since that time the little half dozen locals and sections has increased many fold, and there is every indication that before another convention there will be 100 Women's Sections.

Interprovincial Council

At the 1918 conventions of the Women Grain Growers and of the United Farm Women steps were taken to nationalize the organizations. Since the United Farmers in three provinces only have women's sections the nationalization of them has naturally not extended beyond those three provinces. The Inter-provincial Council, however, is preparing to take in the representatives of the other provinces so soon as they organize. The personnel and the representation on the Interprovincial Council of Farm Women is to follow as closely as possible the lines already followed by the Canadian Council of Agriculture. Provision is made for two representatives from each provincial executive and one from the Grain Growers' Guide. This board has not yet become fully organized, but when it is it will have the purpose of unifying work and objects of the women's sections, and to direct the activities of all the farm women along similar lines. Many times in the past there has been demonstrated a dire need of such unifying. Before next winter's conventions this board may have something to do in standardizing still more the work of the women's sections of the associations.

Some Achievements

The most lasting achievements are not those which can be described adequately. They are the increased interest of women in one another and the sympathy and understanding for the other woman's position. The monthly meetings are looked forward to because they relieve the loneliness of the prairies. Last winter the writer attended the three provincial conventions of farm women. When one heard of women driving 30 miles to attend a meeting then one realized that the value of the club was beyond our understanding. One who is in close touch with the changing viewpoint of farm women cannot but be conscious of the influence of the farm women's clubs.

But there are many very real and tangible achievements of these farm women through their club work. Three achievements are outstanding, franchise

work, temperance work and the public health campaign. In 1914, when the Saskatchewan women became thoroughly organized they saw the need of centralizing the work for the provincial and municipal franchise. The Women Grain Growers, therefore, recommended to the W.C.T.U., who was also working for the franchise, and to the suffrage associations then in being, that they, with the Women Grain Growers, appoint representatives to a central board who would have charge of this work. This was considered advisable by all and the first meeting of the Board was held in February of 1916. Mrs. Haight was the Women Grain Growers' representative on that board, and has given long and faithful service in that capacity, being still a member of the board. In May of 1916 the board, with other representatives of those organizations which were advocating that the franchise be extended to women, waited upon Premier Scott regarding such extension. The Grain Growers' Association was represented by Mrs. Haight, Mrs. McNaughtan and Mr. Musselman. Of this representation, Mrs. McNaughtan said, "As I sat in the House amidst the large and influential gathering, it came to me that, were it not for our association the country women would have been unrepresented that day."

In Alberta the U.F.A. co-operated with the W.C.T.U. The petitions which were circulated were taken over by the U.F.A. and the U.P.W.A. for the country districts, with the result that more than 40,000 names were secured to the petition. At various times, when delegations waited upon the government to ask for the franchise, the president of the U.F.A. was a member of the delegation and spoke for that organization. It is doubtful if Alberta could have sufficiently assured the provincial government that women really wanted the franchise had it not been for the farm people's organization there.

Nor have they ceased work along the lines of extension of citizenship when the bills were passed. The farm women's organizations are vigorously campaigning for a higher standard of citizenship and have put on a big educational campaign to this end. At this 1918 convention of all the associations resolutions were passed asking that the federal franchise be extended to women on the same terms as men.

Temperance

From the beginning both the Saskatchewan Women Grain Growers and the United Farm Women of Alberta gave their undivided support and assistance to those organizations which were already working for temperance. Saskatchewan's representatives were on the famous committee of one hundred which did such effective work in that campaign. When it was discovered that the dispensary system was not working out to the best advantage in Saskatchewan again the Grain Growers' Association lent the weight of its influence against it. During the campaign against the dispensaries, culminating in the referendum of Dec. 11, 1916, the Women Grain Growers co-operated with the Equal Franchise Board and with the W.C.T.U., as well as with the Committee of One Hundred, in campaigning and arousing public opinion against any form of retail trade in spirituous liquors. The overwhelming majority for the referendum in country districts



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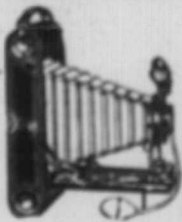
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particularly illustrated the influence a moral force like The Grain Growers can exert.

Alberta also co-operated with those organizations already working for temperance. President Speakman of the United Farmers was a member of at least one delegation which waited upon Premier Sifton in regard to temperance. Many of Alberta's speakers assisted in the lecture campaign in that province in the interest of temperance. Resolutions were passed at annual and district conventions, all of which convinced the government that the province of Alberta was ready for the abolition of the liquor traffic which it did in 1915.

Nor were Manitoba farm women behind those of the sister provinces in fighting the evil of the traffic. Manitoba had some excellent arrangements in that campaign especially in the country districts, and in these our farm people co-operated to the utmost of their ability. The result in Manitoba again evidenced the influence so independent and powerful an organization can exert when directed in channels for the betterment of its people.

When the agitation was afoot for the intervention of the Dominion government our farm people were not less zealously working for a Dominion measure than were the other organizations. On the whole our farm organizations may take to themselves a great deal of the credit for the very advanced temperance legislation which is now on the statute books of Canada and particularly of those of the Western provinces.

Public Health Campaign

Perhaps the Women's parts of the organization have never and never will again achieve such notable results as they have along the line of better medical facilities for rural districts. And yet the campaign is merely in its infancy. The women in the two Western provinces have undertaken very definite and explicit work and recent legislation in both provinces would lead one to believe that it has not been in vain. Manitoba women are lining up well behind any movement which means better attention to the health of the Manitoba rural people.

As early as in 1914 the United Farmers of Alberta discussed this question in their annual convention. When the United Farm Women became organized they took over this part of the work. Rural hospitals became the keynote of their endeavors in this line. At the session of 1916 in Saskatchewan a bill was passed providing for the erection of hospitals in municipalities or in a union of municipalities. The result is that there are twenty hospitals in Saskatchewan, either already in operation or in course of construction.

The following year the act was amended to make it more workable. In 1917 the Alberta legislature passed a bill to provide for rural municipal hospitals. It was found that the municipal divisions of districts was not always best and this year the act was amended to make hospital boundaries more flexible and the act more workable. The act in Alberta was the direct outcome of agitation by the United Farm Women of Alberta, the United Farm Women and the Local Improvement associations. For two years at least the women of Alberta have asked for public health nurses and for the formation of a board of health with wide executive powers. This year such a board was formed under the provincial secretary's department. Already the board has in the field five public health nurses. They are not as yet assigned to particular districts but are to go where the need seems greatest for them. They are largely in the nature of an experiment but the United Farm Women are even now making sure that they shall be a permanent institution, and that their success will be so marked that their numbers will shortly be greatly augmented. Gradually these women's organizations are seeing the things they are striving for being placed on the statute books of their respective provinces. It is easily seen that the goal they will ultimately reach will be free medical treatment and hospital treatment for every man, woman and child on the prairie.



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A Glimpse of Long Lake, Sask.

In Manitoba there has been a distinct agitation for free child welfare clinics. Mrs. E. C. Wienske, the recent secretary of the Manitoba Women Grain Growers, has been working on this for some time. It is gratifying to know that public opinion in that province is now so strong as to encourage the department of health in its advanced schemes for free clinics. A number of them are now in operation and others in course of preparation. Nurses and doctors will be in charge. They will be not only for the benefit of the school children but for every child who can reach its doors. This is only a beginning. There is much ahead for Manitoba in this line.

Rural Education

Our farm women have been giving a great deal of their attention also to the bettering of the rural schools. Many sections are directly responsible for consolidation and for improved school grounds and buildings. Others have worked and have established hot lunches at school. Still others are installing play-ground equipment. Many rest rooms have been established in towns for the benefit of the farm women. Many have travelling or permanent libraries. A number of the sections have actively participated in co-operative buying. Others have beautified cemeteries, have built community halls, have promoted the social side of farm life by having picnics, debates, literary evenings, lectures and amateur plays. But through all this diversity and variety of work runs the common thread of striving after greater economic freedom. The women are not losing sight of the fact that they invited themselves to become a part of the men's organization, and they thought such a course was best because they wished to add their shoulder to the wheel that will eventually turn round to better farming conditions in the Canadian West. The Women's Sections are merely providing convenient machinery for the women members of the association to discuss those things in which men do not generally interest themselves, but which are a part of the scheme for better rural conditions.

Increasing Recognition

Each year sees the women's section of the organized farmer's association growing in influence and recognition. At the recent conference of women held in Ottawa on March 1 our farm women were perhaps as well represented

as any other organization of women in Canada. Four of our women were there, Mrs. Parby, Mrs. McNaughtan, Mrs. Haight and Mrs. Wood. Perhaps no representatives contributed quite so much that was practical and of value to the conference as did our own representatives. That conference provided the opportunity for our farm women to fill such a place of importance and prominence as they little dreamed of before. It has focused the attention of all Canadian women on the women of our Western farm homes. Nothing of moment in national affairs can ever again be considered by Canadian women without our farm women taking their full and just share.

Perhaps no movement is so much a democratic evolution as that of the organized farmers in Canada, including the women's sections. Perhaps no movement has been quite so good for those who are a part of it as has been that of the organized farm women. Those who were in attendance at that first convention were far from being the self-possessed, efficient, public-spirited women citizens that they are to-day. They were in most part unaccustomed to taking their rightful share in public affairs or discussions. Many of them were unused to organization routine and form. Many had never voiced an opinion in an open meeting before. To-day we have in our farm women's organizations those women who are the leaders of women, not only farm women, but Canadian women as a whole. We have those women whose opinions are respected and solicited, and the utterance of which is molding public opinion and thought to-day as it has never been molded before. The hearts of Canadian women to-day turn for inspiration and guidance to those among our farm women who have in the past few years risen from obscurity to the first place in national thought. They have risen, not of themselves, but of a consuming impulse and desire to make rural life in the west, safe and secure, and just, for each other, for themselves, for their children, and for those generations that shall yet people our wide prairies. They saw that organization was the open door to that security and betterment. They entered only to find greater possibilities than they dreamed of, and having entered they will go on and on till the people on the land have achieved that social, economic and political freedom, which belongs by right to those who make up the world's basic industry.



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Boys' and Girls' Calf Clubs

A feature of growing popularity in United States among boys and girls is the formation of calf clubs. In Western Canada, none, or practically none, of this kind of thing has yet been attempted though we have had many clubs, handling pigs, poultry and other features in Manitoba. But at the leading fairs on the other side of the boundary boys' calf exhibits and contests have become an outstanding feature.

They have excited no end of interest among older exhibitors and fair visitors and have created a vast amount of enthusiasm not only among the boy contestants but outsiders as well. They have proven instructive and have had the effect of identifying the boys with a practical, useful and fundamental phase of livestock improvement. They are educational to an extent scarcely foreseen by those who originated the plan.

But these calf clubs are not limited to state and district fair exhibits. They are being placed on a practical basis in a great many communities. Usually some enterprising bank starts the movement locally, furnishes the money for the purchase of the calves, pure-breds being almost universally adopted, arranges with one or two experienced breeders to place a valuation on the individual calves and then they are distributed among the members of the club, usually by lot.

The calves are grown out for a period of several months or for such period as may be decided upon, and are returned at a given date and sold at auction. The cost of the calf and the interest thereon are charged against the contestant and the difference between these items and the selling price becomes his gross profit. It happens that in a good many cases the boys have realized from 100 per cent. to 300 per cent. on their investment and it is easily understood that with returns anywhere near approaching these percentages, the boys are encouraged to continue along the line of producing pure-bred cattle.

Creates Junior Community Spirit

The organization of these clubs and their progress creates a great deal of local pride and co-operation. It proves a splendid publicity movement for the bank. It draws attention to pure-bred cattle in a way that other activities may fail to do. With this effect, and it applies to every section where the calf clubs have been started, it is easy to understand that they grow in popularity. It is easy to understand why banks are inclined to lend their support to the movement. While these contests have been going on for three or four years, it appears that they have only begun, and it is not difficult to foresee that they will have a very definite and constructive effect upon the production of pure-bred cattle.

A calf club sale was held at Grand Rapids, Wis., on May 14. The banks loaned the money to the boys and girls to buy the calves a year ago. One Holstein bull calf purchased at \$50, sold for \$185. One Guernsey calf purchased at \$50 sold for \$200. One Guernsey heifer calf purchased at \$90 sold for \$180. The animals that had received feed and care were well grown, and made their owners a good profit.

One bank that has put on such a contest makes a condition that the contestants shall keep the calves for a period of three years and then, instead of selling the original calves, bring the produce in and sell it at public auction. This is a practical plan to follow. It gets away from any possible "flash in the pan" or spasmodic effort. It puts it squarely on a breeding basis and it ties the boys up long enough to insure their gaining a practical knowledge of the basic phases of the breeding business before the contest reaches its conclusion. This plan has many features to commend it that will be as useful to the pure-bred interests as well as useful to the individual identified with it. There seems little reason why the idea should not be fairly acceptable in this country and with many we believe it will be. Pure-bred breeders and organizations could do no better than encourage such work.



BEST IN THE LONG RUN

Get Money Out of Your Tires

FOR some years you men who grow the wealth of our country have been putting money into tires. Isn't it time to think about getting money out of them?

You buy your plows, reapers, threshing machines, and your wagons to get money out of them. You measure the money you get out of them by the kind of service, and the length of service they render you in the business of farming. Measure the money you get out of tires the same way. Count the pleasure you get from them as profit.

Tires today are the common factor in the business of farming transportation. Let Goodrich Tires make money out of tires for you in your hauling problems.

They will, because Goodrich Tires are built to give the maximum of the kind of service which comes into money, as real as the money you get out of your farm implements.

This is not a boast, a mere promise, or a dream. It is fact, proved in a nation-wide, year-long testing of—

GOODRICH SERVICE VALUE TIRES

The Goodrich brand on a tire—and you men of the farm know the value of a trustworthy brand—is a guarantee of high service. Goodrich has stood for what is best in rubber for a half century. That half century of experience starts Goodrich Tires with tire bodies built right, and treads tough to stand the roughest going.

But Goodrich, to take the last risk out of its tires, sends them forth with its Test Car Fleets, and batters them over every kind of road in our country; perhaps over the roads that pass your farm. Their strength and dependability are sure because they are proved.

It makes no difference what kind of tires you need, pneumatic tires large or small, truck tires, motor cycle and bicycle tires, Goodrich has the tires which on the farm take themselves into money.

The big, generously sized pneumatic tires roll up phenomenal mileage. The truck tires outwear steel under the heaviest loads. Get money out of tires by making sure you get Goodrich Tires.

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"CANADA" CORN STARCH is an old favorite with the older generation—they know its every-day use and economy.

Your grocer has it in 1 lb. packages.

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BANISH KITCHEN WORRIES WITH A NEW PERFECTION OIL COOKSTOVE

THIS summer should not find you cooking on the old-fashioned coal range. Prepare for hot weather. Buy your New Perfection Oil Cook Stove now and know real cooking comfort.

The Long Blue Chimney provides a clean, intense heat. Its long draft consumes all the fuel—without heating you or the room in the process. No odor—no smoke. It bakes, roasts, broils, toasts—gives every cooking service at the low cost of coal oil.

The New Perfection Oven is scientifically designed and ventilated to bake unusually well and does it.

The Cabinet adds to the appearance of the stove and is very convenient in many ways.

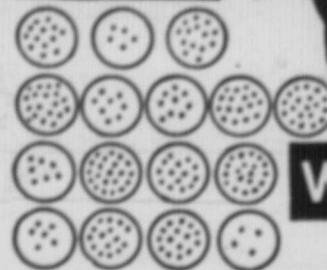
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FREE TO BOYS AND GIRLS This Lovely Pony or \$100.00 Cash

Can You Solve This Great War Puzzle?



Four Things That Will Win The War
WHAT ARE THEY?

THE 16 Circles above can be made to spell out the names of the four chief things that are going to win the war. Our bright loyal Canadian boys and girls can help provide at least one of these things. Every boy and girl should know all of them. Can you tell what words the four magic circles represent?

How to solve it.—Each circle represents a letter of the word called for. The number of dots in the circle represents the position of that letter in the alphabet. For instance: "A" would be represented by a circle with one dot because it is the first letter of the alphabet. "B" would be represented by a circle with two dots because it is the second letter. "C" would be represented by three dots, "D" by four dots and so on. You must correctly count the dots in each circle, figure out the letter represented by its position in the alphabet and when you have them all figured out put them into proper rotation to spell the name wanted. It's not an easy puzzle but if you can solve it correctly you may win this lovely shetland pony or one of the grand Cash prizes.

THE PRIZES

1st Prize Beautiful Shetland Pony or \$100.00 Cash	2nd Prize \$25.00 Cash	3rd Prize \$15.00 Cash
4th " 10.00 "	5th " 5.00 "	6th " 3.00 "
7th " 2.00 "	8th " 2.00 "	10th " 2.00 "

25 Extra Cash Prizes of \$1.00 each
GET your pencil and paper right now. Try to figure out the words and when you think you have them, write them out as neatly as you can and send them to us. We will reply right away telling you if your solutions are correct and sending you the complete illustrated list of grand prizes that you can win. Use one side of the paper only, putting your name and address in the upper right hand corner. If you want to write anything besides your answer to the puzzle use a separate sheet of paper. Be neat and careful because in case of ties the prizes will go to the boys and girls whose answers are neatest and best written. Proper spelling and punctuation will also count.

What Others Have Done You Can Do
Here are the names of only a few of the boys and girls to whom we have recently awarded big prizes.
Shetland Pony and Cart, Helen Bowers Edmonston.
Shetland Pony—Beatrice Hughes, Haysman, Sask.
\$100.00 Cash, Lyle Benson, Hamilton, Ont.
\$50.00 — Helen Bennett, Junction, Alta.
\$25.00 — Florence Nesbitt, Arnprior, Ont.
We will send you the names of many others too.



As gentle and playful as a dog, providing beautiful fun for the whole family.

Send Your Answers This Very Evening!

Only boys and girls under 16 years of age may send answers and each boy or girl entering his entry to stand for the awarding of the grand prizes will be required to perform a small service for us for which an additional valuable reward or special cash prize will be given. The Contest will close on September 30th and the prizes will be awarded immediately after. Send your entry today.
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Every farmer should at once lay in a stock of Cordwood to provide against the shortage of coal which is bound to happen next winter. Avoid serious hardship when the cold weather arrives by ordering your wood at once. Price Lists and freight rates will be sent upon application.

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

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

HUMBERSTONE COAL IS SOOTLESS

Young Canada Club

By Dixie Patton

Blue Cross Fund

The contributors to the Blue Cross Fund this week are:

- Abbie Boswell, Mary Boswell, Alice Johnston, Elizabeth Johnston, Mortlach, Sask. \$1.45
- Bessie Pogson, Etam, Sask. .25
- Eva Pogson, Runie Pogson, Etam, Sask. .25
- Sympathizers, Battleford, Sask. 2.00
- Laura Kirk, Randall, Man. .25
- Ray McInnis, Lampman, Sask. .12

—Dixie Patton.

Runs to Get the Doo Dads

This is my first letter to your club. I am always glad when the papers come in. I always run to get the Doo Dads. I think they are so funny. I am a lover of animals so am sending 10 cents for some poor wounded horse and hope to get a Blue Cross button. Wishing the club every success.—Rebecca Wilson, Calcutta, Alta.

Catching Gophers

I would like to become a member of the Young Canada Club. I am sending 25 cents for the Blue Cross. Our school will close in three weeks and we are going to have a picnic on the last day. During vacation we are going to catch gophers. I use traps and a snare.—Harold Corwin French, Warner, Alta.

Helping With The War

It is a long time since I sent any money for the Blue Cross so I enclose 25 cents. My brother and I joined the Y.M.C.A. and we are trying all we can to win this awful war. We planted small gardens at school and we are raising a calf and ducks. We have had bad weather here for a long time. It is very windy with snow. There are 23 children at our school. I am in grade five.—Ove Hansen, Cavell, Sask.

A Guide is Best

I have been reading your letters every week for about two years now. I would like to join if you have room for me on your page. I think it is a very interesting club. I will tell you of the

fun I and one of my friends had one day. We used to visit each other quite often and we were always up to some fun. She rode a little pony. That day we hitched him on to a little coasting sleigh I had. We did not use a bridle or lines on him. She could guide him just as well with a rope. We both got on the sleigh, although it was rather small. After a while she fell off and I was left alone on it. I got one foot caught and could not get it loose. I could neither stop nor guide the horse. It took a long time before I got loose, but I was glad when I did. We were up to more such foolish tricks with her horse. I am sending a stamped envelope for a membership pin.—Selma Anderson, Gwynne, Alta.

The Wounded Hound

There was once, in the woods, an old broken down log house, but trees gave

it a cheery look with their green leaves and graceful-bowing branches with birds of various kinds twittering in them.

In this old log house there lived an old man with his little daughter named Mary, and his three hounds, Bobbie the biggest, and Towser the puppy, and Joe the middle-sized one. His favorite dog was Bob. He was a very skillful hunter, and he got his living by hunting. He went out to hunt, and Mary stayed in and kept house.

It happened one bright sunny morning in June, the master went out to hunt with his gun and his three dogs. He was going along the path, when suddenly a bear came in sight. "My!" he said, "I would love to have that bear," crouching behind a tree as he spoke. Then he shot, but alas! he shot poor Bob's foot. With a yell of pain he fell over and fainted. The

master picked him up and carried him home. He bathed Bob's foot every day, till he got better, but it was a long time before Bob could go out again.—Eva Anderson, Steban, Sask.

Kind to Animals

I am sending my first letter to your club although I have read the paper for a long time. I enjoyed the story "The Winning of the Victory Road." It was fine and I liked it especially because it was about a horse.

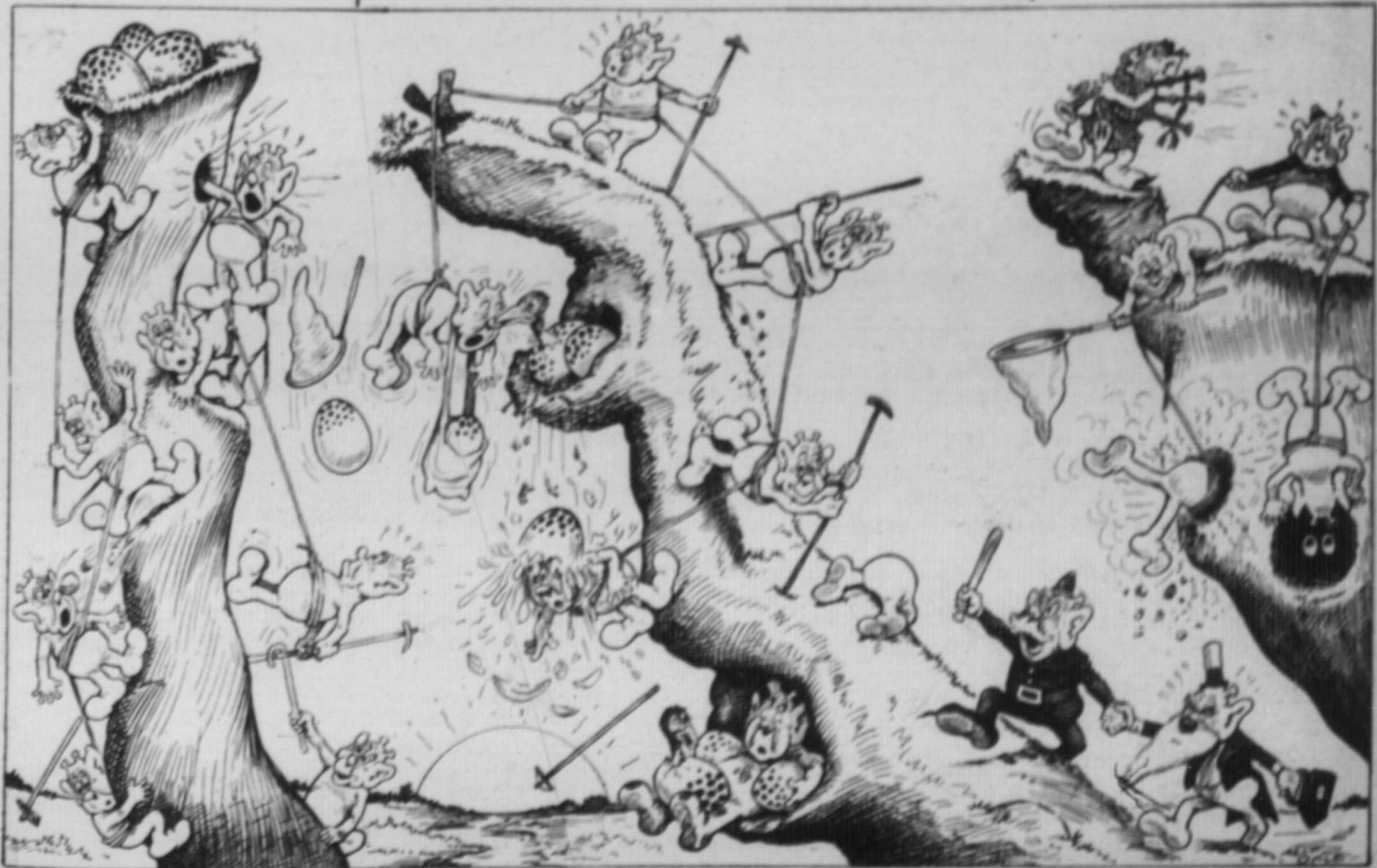
There are no people here interested in the Blue Cross Fund, and I'm glad some one has at last tried to help our animal friends at the front. But there should be more protection against cruelty to animals right here in Canada. I had to give a speech at our literary club the other day and I spoke on Cruelty to Animals. I don't see how some people are allowed to own animals at all. A person that can pass, or see some one abusing any animal and not say anything, has no more gumption than a flea! I'm not afraid to prevent cruelty if I can, although I know of some people who are.

I have four rabbits and keep them in a three-roomed big hutch originally a hen-house. One part, the centre, is used for them to eat in. The second room for a sleeping place and the other is a hospital for rabbits. If you look at the little bunnies before the mother brings them up out of her nest in the ground, she will eat them or kill them, so of course I have to shut the old ones in the "hospital" and feed them through a little slide door. Usually they have eight or more little ones, and I'd like to see the person that would dare to abuse them! They sell for \$1.00 a pair when three weeks old and 75 cents when two months or more. They are worth more than that because bran is \$2.50 per 100 pounds.

If I send some money next time I write, will I receive a Blue Cross badge? I spent my last money on bran. What do I have to do to receive a membership button or pin? I will close now hoping that the janitor or some one has forgotten to replace the W.P.B.—P.M.B.

BIRDS NESTING IN THE WONDERLAND OF DOO

THESE strange-looking rocks and cliffs can only be found in the wonderland of Doo. Isn't it a wonder that they do not topple over? Neither the birds nor the Doo Dads seem to be afraid that they will fall, however. The birds have built their nests wherever they could find a hollow space. They thought they were safe from the Doo Dads, but the venturesome little rascals have climbed to the very top of the highest rocks. At the rate they are going they will soon make short work of the birds' eggs. If some of them do not take care they will get a big tumble and that will make short work of them. Some of the ones on the rocks at the left are in pretty ticklish positions. One, however, has got to the very top, and is having a big feed from that egg. The other Doo Dad was reaching into that hole, when some animal grabbed his fingers. He has dropped his net and the egg that was in it. The egg is going to drop right on that old Doo Dad's nose. Here in the centre is Sleepy Sam. He got so tired climbing that big rock that he went to sleep in the first nest he found. See how he is hanging on to the egg. That little fellow who is hanging down on the rope has gotten into a peck of trouble. He was just reaching for that egg when the little bird's head broke through the shell and he got a peck on the nose for his trouble. Flannel Feet, the Cop, is sure that some of the Doo Dads will get their rocks broken. Here he comes leading Old Doc Sawbones along. Old Doc is not used to climbing such high rocks and is just about fagged out. He should keep his eyes open, or he will get a fall himself, and who would there be to doctor him up? Noly and Poly are busy, as usual. Noly has let one little fellow down head first, but when he saw that fierce pair of eyes glaring out at him he decided not to come down any further. But he is not so scared as Poly. Poly crawled in the hole at the side, thinking he would find a bird's nest. Suddenly he heard a fierce growling and snarling, and you can see how scared he is by the way he is kicking. Hrosvest of all is Sandy, the Piper. He is on the uppermost peak, dancing a jig and playing his bagpipes. He is playing a tune that many of you may have heard. It is called "My Foot is on My Native Heath, My Name it is Macgregor." He thinks he will get a medal for his daring feat. Isn't it a wonder that Perry Haw Haw, the Jude, and Smiles, the Clown, are not there? One would think that such sporty little fellows would not miss a chance to go bird-nesting.



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How the Grain Growers Grew

Continued from Page 11

Head. From that time onward the Grain Growers have been an increasing power in the West."

First Annual Convention

Following the organization meeting of the Territorial Grain Growers' Association in the town hall of Indian Head in December, 1901, a regular convention was called to assemble at the same place on February 1, 1902. This was the first Grain Growers' Convention to be held in Western Canada. The chair was occupied by the first president, W. R. Motherwell, who made a short address, showing that the farmers were laboring under a serious grievance which had led to their organization. The secretary-treasurer was John Millar of Indian Head, and his report was read showing that although the organization was only a few weeks old, four Agricultural societies had affiliated and 12 branches had been formed, with a total membership of about 500. The following committees were appointed, introducing names which have become very familiar to the people of Western Canada during the past 17 years.

Credentials: Messrs Balfour, Osler and Fitzgerald. Resolution: Messrs Snow, Dayman, Phim, Irvingston, Brown, Dorrell, Ellis and Geo. Brown. Constitution and Finance: Messrs. Lang, Snow and Spring Rice. The credential committee reported the attendance of the following duly accredited delegates: Balcarres: Messrs. Barwell, Stevens, Invarson and McKinnon. Moose Jaw: H. Dorrell. Indian Head: Geo. Lang, Welwyn; D. D. McParlane. Wolsley: M. Snow, W. Gibson and J. Nix. Moosomin: R. J. Phim. Grenfell: Wright and Fitzgerald. Ellishoro: W. H. Ellis, J. B. Gordon and R. J. Campbell. Summerberry: Robt. Mills, W. P. Osler and J. Tinsel. Kinlisa: Thos. Smith and E. Shaw. Firdale: R. G. Ward, Chickney; W. M. Tate. Torlie: H. Olders. Regina: Geo. Brown, G. Spring Rice. Spy Hill: J. A. Brown.

It is interesting indeed to read the minutes of that first convention. Reflected in the resolutions which were passed, were the various issues upon which the grain growers of the three Western provinces were later to make their fight. Three of the most typical resolutions are reproduced as follows:—

"That section No. 42 of the Grain Act be amended to empower the Warehouse Commissioner to compel all railway companies to erect every loading platform approved by the said commissioner within thirty days after said approval is given, and in default the commissioner shall have power to impose penalties on such defaulting railway, and collect same through the courts; and that the height of such platform be level with the floor of the car, and that this amendment come into force on May 1, 1902. (Motherwell and Snow).

"That railway companies be compelled to provide farmers with cars to be loaded direct from, vehicles at all stations, irrespective of there being an elevator, warehouse or loading platform at once, station or not; and that this amendment come into force on May 1, 1902. (Motherwell and Lang).

"That the Grain Act be amended making it the duty of the Railway Agent, when there is a shortage of cars,

to apportion the available cars in the order in which they are applied for, and that in case such cars are misappropriated by applicants not entitled to them, that the equalities of the act be enforced against such parties. (Brown and Snow)."

Rapid Growth of the Movement

It was not until the first Grain Growers' Association was formed in the Territories that it finally became apparent that the farmers were in earnest about their grievances and really intended to fight. About the first thing that was done to indicate the spirit of the grain growers was a local action taken against railway agents in an effort to test the validity and force of the grain act. A test case was held at Sintaluta and the grain growers won it. After that the farmers were treated differently in the matter of the distribution of cars. When a farmer wrote his name in the car order book at the railway depot he got his car in his proper turn. The elevator company was not able to get them all as previously. When the Manitoba Grain Act became the Canada Grain Act a few years ago a special grain commission was appointed to administer it, the car distribution clause was secured and retained. It is enshrined today in the minds of pioneers of the grain growers' movement as a sort of bill of rights—a stable monument to their cause. From that time, up to the present day, the struggle for equal rights with other interests has continued with a measure of success, at least, to the organized farmers. They have fought the transportation companies and the financial and manufacturing institutions of the country and have flourished and grown strong on such stern diet. The grain growers of the west have banded themselves together and developed a class spirit which would have done justice to that of the old covenanters of Scotland almost two centuries ago. Their determined and uncompromising spirit has been developed by the same deep sense of conviction and the consciousness of obstacles to be overcome. Their expression of political faith for many years was that of the first French republic, namely, "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity." But the grain growers of the West, it is most important to note, have not been political agitators as has been the case with so many other farmers' movements throughout America. While living under the aegis of the French revolution, they have kept their feet solidly upon the earth. The Grain Growers' Movement, which otherwise might have become a body of revolutionists, has been ballasted by the establishment of a series of successful commercial institutions, and today the watchwords of the whole movement are "Organization—Education—Co-operation."

After its birth in Saskatchewan the Grain Growers' idea spread very rapidly. In April, 1902, Mr. Motherwell, at the request of J. W. Scallion, of Virden, went into Manitoba and assisted in the organization of the first Grain Growers' Association in Manitoba. The first president of the Manitoba association was Mr. Scallion, who is still the grand old man of the movement in that province, and we hope will live for many years



The Secretaries of the Three Provincial Farmers' Organizations.
H. Higginbotham, Secretary U.F.A. J. E. Musselman, Secretary Sask. G.G.A., and
W. R. Wood, Secretary Man. G.G.A.

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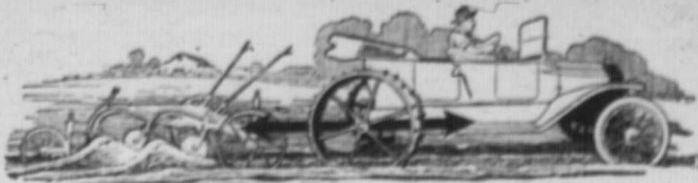
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Remarkable values—Genuine Big Cash Savings—Five and Six-Octave and Piano Case Organs received in Exchange on new instruments—

Five-Octave Mason & Hamlin Organ in Walnut, Regular \$125	\$50	Five-Octave Description Organ in Walnut, Regular \$125	\$55
Five-Octave Bell Organ in Walnut, Regular \$135	\$60	Seven-Octave Piano Case, Kahr Organ, Walnut, Regular \$125	\$75
Six-Octave DeBarry Organ in Walnut, Regular \$125	\$82	Six-Octave Thomas Organ in Mahogany, Regular \$125, Regular	\$115

Having been thoroughly overhauled and put in excellent condition and offered for quick clearance at Prices reaching in some cases below one-third of original cost.

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Weber Square Piano, Ebony, Regular \$450	\$90	Wagon Piano, English Upright, Walnut, Regular \$450	\$150
Heintzman & Co., Upright, Ebony, Regular \$475	\$250	Boston Piano, Mahogany, Upright, Regular \$425	\$315
Devonshire Upright Piano, Mahogany, Regular \$425	\$325	Heintzman & Co., St. Louis, Mahogany, Style C, Regular \$1,100	\$475

These are only a few examples of a good number of equally remarkable values. Full details given on request. A rare opportunity while they last to secure a first-class instrument for the family, small church or school use.

Write today for Full Particulars.

HEINTZMAN & CO. Ltd.
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Branches at Moose Jaw and Saskatoon where Victrolas and Records Reign Supreme.



A Welcome from
REGINA'S BIG STORE

Provincial Exhibition, Regina, July 29 to August 3

You'll be coming to Regina for the Fair, we would like to become acquainted. All the store's conveniences are for YOU.

Free Parcel and Baggage Office—Main Floor. Long Distance Telephone Booth—Main Floor. Post Office for letters and stamps—Main Floor. Soda Fountain—Main Floor Centre. Rest Room, Telephone and Writing Convenience—Floor 2.

OUR SPECIAL EXHIBITION FLYER will be mailed to you FREE. Write for a Copy.

R. H. WILLIAMS & SONS Ltd.
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Tractor Repairs

We make a speciality of tractor repairs, such as gears, pinions, grates, shafts, etc. If your cylinders are scored or worn we can re-bore them and make new pistons and rings. Write us for prices.

The Calgary Iron Works Ltd.
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When You Come to Calgary

for the Exhibition, Convention, or just for a few well-earned summer holidays, arrange to spend just a few hours of your valuable time in our store.

IT WILL PAY YOU in more ways than one. Not only from a financial standpoint, but for the additional pleasure it will afford you to examine at leisure our beautiful and artistic display of **Fine Jewelry, Cut Glass and Silverware, Silver Novelties, Clocks, Watches, Leather Goods, Etc.**

AND THEN we always consider it a pleasure to be favored with your visit. It is a pleasure for us to show you what we have to sell. We feel proud, as it were, that we are able to show you the

"LARGEST JEWELRY STORE IN THE WEST"

Leave your name and address with us, and we will mail you our beautifully illustrated Catalogue. It will make your gift-choosing easy.

D. E. Black & Co. Limited
Jewelers
HERALD BUILDING CALGARY



Plow Deeper and Conserve Moisture WITH A HART-PARR TRACTOR

It will keep on pulling three bottoms seven inches deep, under ordinary conditions, 24 hours a day. It has ample reserve power for spots that are hard to work.

**The New Hart-Parr Tractor will do as Much or More
Work on Kerosene as Can be Done
on Gasoline**

It solves the farm help and greater production problems in the most economical way. Twin-cylinder water-cooled engine is mounted on sturdy solid-steel frame; Madison-Kipp lubrication system automatically oils all movable parts. S.K.F. and Hyatt Roller bearings make for light draft and easy running.

Let us send you Illustrated Folder describing the

Hart-Parr "Money-Maker" Thresher "THE GREATEST GRAIN SAVER"

It puts all the grain in the sack—none in the stack. Built and guaranteed by one of the oldest Grain Separator manufacturers in the world.

HART-PARR OF CANADA LTD.
WINNIPEG SASKATOON REGINA CALGARY

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yet to occupy his present position of honorary president. D. W. McCuaig, of Portage la Prairie, was the second president in Manitoba, while R. C. Henders, of Culross was the third. Mr. Henders has since won the additional honor of being elected to the Dominion House of Commons as the member for Mardonald. It should also be recorded that Mr. Motherwell remained as president of the Territorial Association until it evolved into the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. E. N. Hopkins, of Moose Jaw, was the next president, and he was followed in 1909 by F. M. Gates, of Fillmore, who remained in office until 1912, when the honor of presidency was conferred upon J. A. Maharg, of Moose Jaw. Mr. Maharg has also taken on parliamentary honors, and now sits in the House of Commons for the constituency of Maple Creek.

Organization in Alberta

Meanwhile, farther west in Alberta, the grain growers' movement was taking form. In 1906, the Alberta Farmer's Association was launched as the third provincial unit in the Grain Growers' Movement. At that time, there was also in existence in Alberta, the Canadian Society of Equity, which had been imported to Canada from the United States by Nebraska farmers who had come across the line to settle in the far West. Their headquarters were at Edmonton, with R. C. Owens as president and J. A. Thamer as secretary. Attempts were made in 1906 and 1907 to amalgamate the Canadian Society of Equity with the Alberta Farmers' Association, but both attempts resulted in failure. The bone of contention between these two bodies which assumed the form of a difference of opinion with regard to the name "Equity," was finally overcome in 1908. Arrangements were made in September of that year for the formation of the United Farmers of Alberta which would have as its motto the word "Equity." The reason for the objection of those in the Alberta Farmer's Association to embodying the word "Equity" into the actual name of the new amalgamated body was due to the rather abject failure of the Society of Equity in certain commercial ventures which it had undertaken. It was felt that the suggestion of any connection with the old administration of the Society of Equity would prejudice a new United Farmers Association in the mind of the country, and so, finally, a satisfactory compromise was made when the amalgamation was crowned with the name, "United Farmers of Alberta," having for its motto the word "Equity." The Alberta Farmers' Association was formed in 1906 with D. W. Warner, of Edmonton, as first president, and Rice Sheppard as secretary. Joshua Fletcher was the next president, and W. F. Stevens was the second secretary. Mr. Stevens resigned in 1908, however, to become livestock commissioner for the province of Alberta, and he was succeeded in the secretaryship by E. J. Fream, who was first secretary to the United Farmers of Alberta after the amalgamation of the Society of Equity in 1909. The first president of the United Farmers of Alberta was James Bower, of Red Deer. W. J. Tregillus, of Calgary, succeeded Mr. Bower in 1911, and when he died in November 1914, James Speakman, of Penhold, was appointed. He remained in office until his death in 1915. The present president, H. W. Wood, of Carstairs, was called to this office at the convention in 1916.

Total Membership of 70,000

So much for the personal history of the associations in the three provinces. These grain growers' associations, during the years since Mr. Motherwell started the movement in Indian Head, have grown until at present they have a combined membership of nearly 70,



When in Regina

Call at this Up-to-date Shoe Store



We have the Invictus Shoe for men, made by Geo. A. Slater, the best, good shoe. Dorothy Dodd for Women, with comfort, style and wear. Classic and Harburt Wall for children.

"We Fit the Feet"

LAWSON'S SHOE STORE
1847 Scarth Street, Regina



**Protect your crop
with
MAIL POLICY**

Select this Company for your Mail Insurance and you are guaranteed full protection and prompt settlement.

Not only do you require insurance, but you need a policy that protects you fully. Take out a policy with a Company like ours, who have built up a reputation for fair and square dealings, and for prompt settlements.

It Costs No More To Insure Early

Get your insurance now, today! You might forget it tomorrow, and then the hail storms would catch you unprotected.

Write us today or see our local agent.

British America Assurance Company

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FIREPROOF CHIMNEYS

Poorly constructed chimneys cause fires. Our fire lining makes your chimney fireproof. It gives maximum draft capacity, eliminates frequent chimney cleaning, increases strength and durability, and prevents gases from seeping and spoiling wall paper, etc. We also handle sewer pipe and drain tile. For information and prices write to

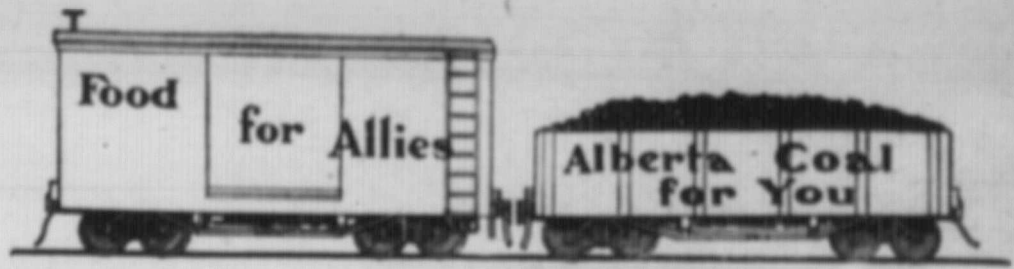
Thos. Jackson & Sons
Winnipeg, Man.
CHIMNEY FLUE LINING

000. Saskatchewan, as befits the most largely populated province and also the outstanding grain-growing area of the Dominion, leads with a membership of upwards of 30,000. Their conventions are the real parliaments of the middle western provinces. Resolutions and recommendations of all sorts and dispositions, are debated and decided upon. Questions of far-reaching influence, socially, morally and economically, have had their beginning, so far as Western Canada is concerned, in the Grain Growers' Conventions. Long before ex-Premier Scott of Saskatchewan launched prohibition as a policy, and thus gave impetus to the wave of temperance which has since swept over the whole Dominion, reform in this direction had been advocated and unanimously upheld in the Grain Growers' conventions of the whole three provinces. Records of these associations show that besides recommending the establishment of co-operative elevators, co-operative banks, co-operative dairies and trading societies, free trade, single tax and many other economic reforms, the Grain Growers, in convention, have advised and urged woman suffrage many years before that measure was generally favored and were also the first sponsors in Canada, of the ideas of direct legislation and proportional representation. In the federal field, too, as the representation from the West has increased, the influence of the grain growers has made itself felt with greater force every year. They have been the directors of public opinion in the Western country. They have shown an independence in public thinking which has done much to mould the thought of the whole Dominion during the past two years. Issues rather than personalities have been their guiding impulse. Furthermore, through their organizations, the Grain Growers have been enabled to think about and discuss, questions of the day, and when called upon to take some attitude towards them, were able to consider them with mature judgment. It is safe to say that with the future problems facing the Dominion of Canada, the organized body of public opinion in the West as represented by the Grain Growers will become an increasingly important factor in determining all national affairs.

The Commercial Companies

Power has been given to the Grain Growers through the successful organization of their commercial institutions, which have given them the authoritative voice of business men and not merely the loud complaints of the agitator. The first commercial venture was made in 1906, when the Grain Growers' Grain Co. was incorporated largely as the result of leadership given by E. A. Partridge, of Sintaluta. The idea of maintaining and developing their own grain company came finally with the desire of the Grain Growers to realize all the profits that were involved in the business of handling their products through the Grain Exchange. This idea grew, and in 1911 the Grain Growers of Saskatchewan favored the establishment of a co-operative elevator company with headquarters at Regina. Then in 1912, the Alberta Co-operative Elevator Company was formed following the demands of the United Farmers of Alberta. The growth of these various institutions, including schemes of co-operative dairying, co-operative hail insurance and co-operative buying in many departments, has been coincident with the expansion of the Grain Growers' Associations which are, so to speak, the parent institution of the whole movement.

The story of the commercial enterprises of the Grain Growers is told elsewhere in this number and constitutes one of the most romantic phases in the experience of organized agriculture anywhere in the world.



One of These Cars Must Wait Unless **YOU** Act at Once!

The farmers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are strongly advised to get their coal in before harvest. As soon as the new grain can be moved it will have the preference over other freight, and those who do not lay in the larger part of their requirements of Alberta coal before August 15th, can have no guarantee of receiving it at all later.

This warning is especially addressed to farmers who have usually waited to haul their coal until taking their grain to the railroad. *Do not wait this year.*

Haul Your Coal Early!

Every Car of Alberta Coal is Government Inspected



Government of the Province of Alberta
JOHN T. STIRLING, Fuel Administrator for Alberta

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Shoe for men,
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FLUE LINING

Sixty Thousand Farmers in Business

Continued from Page 13

\$1,230,000 and the total assets of the company nearly \$1,000,000. From the outset the company worked in close conjunction with the Grain Growers' Grain Company and employed the latter company as its selling agency. The volume of grain handled in the first year was 3,770,000 bushels, which increased in the year of the big crop (1915) to 19,320,000 bushels. The profits made by the company in its four years' operations have totalled over \$570,000 which have been turned back to the shareholders on their unpaid stock and in cash dividends and grants to the United Farmers of Alberta. The company has also paid in war taxes to the Dominion treasury over \$132,000. C. Rice-Jones became president and general manager of the company in 1915 and is now vice-president and acting general manager of the amalgamated company.

Livestock and Supply

At the beginning the Alberta farmers' company entered into the livestock and co-operative supply business. The company, in the first year, marketed 141 cars of livestock, which steadily grew until in 1917 they marketed 1,242 cars. The co-operative supply business was carried on much the same as that of The Grain Growers' Grain Co. and comprised carload shipments of flour, feed, coal, hay, fruit, lumber, etc. In the first year this business totalled an even 100 cars, while in 1917 it had grown to over 1,400 carloads, in addition to a large volume of farm machinery business. This was the approximate position of the company at the time they decided to amalgamate with The Grain Growers' Grain Company and form the United Grain Growers Limited in September, 1917. The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company in carrying on its co-operative supply business, has erected a large number of flour warehouses and coal sheds alongside its elevators. The amalgamated company now has 165 flour warehouses and 164 coal sheds as well as five machinery warehouses, two in Winnipeg and one in Calgary, Saskatoon and Regina. The total amount of dividends declared by the two companies since their foundation has been \$738,000.

A Land Department

The only new activity undertaken by the United Grain Growers Limited since the amalgamation, has been the inauguration of a land department. For this purpose the company has organized under Dominion charter, the United Grain Growers' Securities Company Limited. The system of selling farm lands in Western Canada has for some years been subject to very considerable abuses. Farmers with land for sale have frequently listed with agents who have disposed of it at a high price and secured not only the extra profit but the commission as well. For this reason the United Grain Growers decided to embark in the land business on a purely commission basis. At the present time there is considerable demand for Western Canada land from American farmers. The United Grain Growers' Securities Company Limited, make a business of listing all the farm land offered for sale and securing desirable purchasers, and charge only the regular commission rate for the transaction.

Saskatchewan Co-operative Trading

The fourth of the farmers' organizations to enter commercial business was the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. The Saskatchewan Association itself was the pioneer of all grain growers' organizations in Western Canada, having been founded in 1900 by W. R. Motherwell (now minister of agriculture for Saskatchewan) and a

few other men as a protest of abuses in the grain trade. Up until 1914 the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association remained as a purely educational and propaganda organization. It had built up a very large membership with approximately 1,000 local associations scattered over the province. A large number of these local associations steadily developed collective buying by carlots in order to reduce prices on such commodities as binder twine, fencing, flour, coal, lumber, etc. In 1914 the association decided to establish a central wholesale trading department for the service of the local associations. Business was begun in 1914.

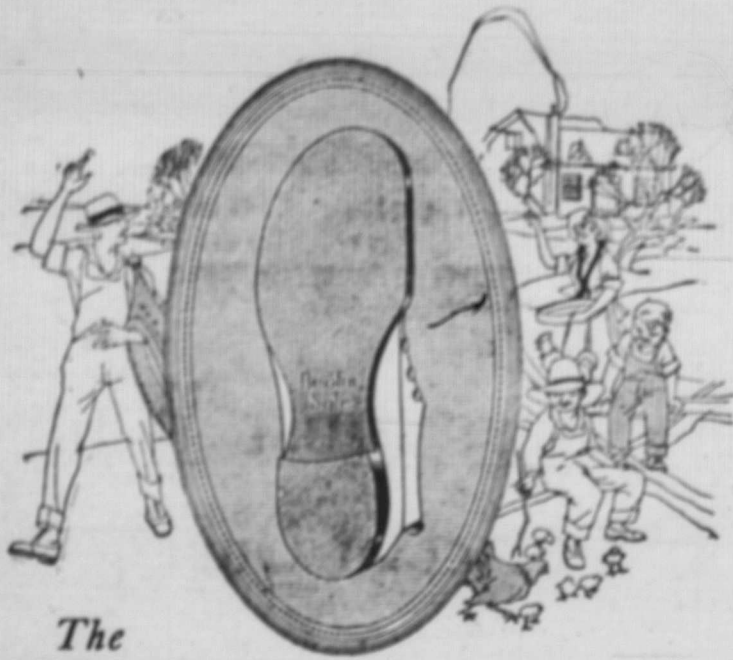
The chief business handled is binder twine, coal, fencing material, lumber, trading supplies, apples, flour, feed, potatoes and groceries. When the business began the staff consisted of J. R. Musselman, who is still secretary and managing director, and one stenographer. Today the head office, which is in the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator building at Regina, comprises of 45 members, while the Winnipeg office of the association, opened only a few months ago, has a staff of eight members. The business is confined to Saskatchewan.

At the end of 1914 the sales were \$302,000 and the profits approximately \$9,000. In the year 1915 the sales increased to approximately \$850,000, with a profit of \$15,000. In 1916 the sales passed the million dollar mark, with a profit of over \$15,000. In 1917 the sales were \$1,600,000 and the profits nearly \$36,000. For the calendar year 1918 the sales have increased by 60 per cent. over the previous year.

Rochdale Dividend System

Under the Agricultural Co-operative Associations Act in Saskatchewan, the association has encouraged its locals to incorporate and there are now 372 incorporated under this act. Most of these locals are holders of capital debentures of the central association at Regina and share in the surplus earnings on the patronage basis, similar to the Rochdale system. It has been the purpose of the association to make all its business activities lend their support to the work of the organizations of the farmers in the association. Each local association has complete self government and it is not a shareholders' organization. It has been developed to meet the demand of the local associations in Saskatchewan for a wholesale supply department of their own, and is building up a steadily increasing volume of business through these channels. The association now has 40,000 members.

In conclusion, it should be remembered that it is not possible in the brief space of one article to give more than a sketch of the activities and developments of the organized grain growers along commercial lines. The farmers' companies have had to fight every step of the road in their development and it was no doubt best that they should do so. The result has been that they are built on a firm foundation that is bound to endure. These farmers' companies came into existence to meet the need and the demand of the farmers in the prairie provinces for service which they felt they were not getting. The only basis upon which these companies will continue is that of giving high-class service to their customers. Young men are steadily being brought into the ranks of the organization and trained in the fundamentals of business. It is from these young men that the commercial leaders of the farmers' organizations of tomorrow must be recruited. The future can only be judged by the past but it promises to have much in store for the organized grain growers.



The Whole Family on Neolin

AS fast as Neolin can be made more people get the benefit of its extra comfort and double wear.

< Fine shoes have had Neolin Soles for over two years.

They proved that Neolin outwears leather.

Now, almost all kinds of boots and shoes are made on Neolin Soles.

Women's fine shoes, and walking shoes.

Men's work boots.

Children's Sunday shoes and school boots.

All have Neolin Soles. There are several thicknesses of Neolin Soles. The whole family can go out in any weather—and keep their feet dry. The kids can play in the wet grass and reach school with dry feet. Everyone will have pliable, comfortable shoes.

And the year's shoe-bills will be less.

Think of boys' and girls' boots with hard-wearing Neolin Soles.

What a saving in that item alone!

Think of work-boots on pliable, tough Neolin Soles. What extra comfort for the farmer! What a saving in shoe-bills!

Think of the extra wear of Neolin Soles on women's shoes. For these soles frequently outwear the uppers.

Every member of the family should be shod with Neolin. Then the family shoe-bill will be as low as it can be.

Get Neolin-soled new shoes and Neolin half-soles for old shoes. Nail or sew.

When buying look closely for the name "Neolin." It is stamped on the genuine Neolin.

Beware of substitutes.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company
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Neolin Soles

Get into the Habit of Reading Advertisements. It Pays.



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A Practical Parliament

Continued from Page 13

aimed at a few irresponsible publications there being no complaint against the press generally.

The outstanding features of the session have been briefly outlined, but there remains a large number of government bills of secondary importance which must be mentioned in order to convey an adequate idea of the volume of business transacted during the two months the House was at work. Some of the bills were of so technical a character that they need not be mentioned, but the following are worthy of note:—

Railway Equipment and Materials Act: Providing an amount not exceeding \$50,000,000 during the fiscal year for the purchase of equipment and materials for the Canadian railways. Authorizing a judge of the Ex-

Act to amend the Supreme Court Act: to empower the Governor in Council to appoint a judge of the Supreme Court of the provinces to sit as a Supreme Court judge in the event of a quorum of the Supreme Court being not available. The business of the Supreme Court was much delayed last winter because of the illness of Sir Louis Davies and the necessary absence from attendance of Hon. Justice Duff, who is Central Appeal Judge under the Military Service Act. In future there will be an expeditious way of overcoming such a difficulty.

Naval Discipline Act: This bill makes provision for the discipline on the ships of the Canadian Navy, being similar to that of the Imperial Navy and the Australian or New Zealand navies. The bill will have the effect of making officers and men interchangeable.

Amendments to the Yukon Act: This bill gave the government the power to abolish the Yukon Council and vest its authority in an administrator. Incidentally Yukon administrative expenditures which had remained up to the high level of former years despite a great reduction in population, were reduced by approximately \$150,000. This bill and demonstration of practically economy have resulted in warm protests from the people of the Yukon but to no effect.

Compensation for injuries to government employees: Providing that dependents of employees of government railways who are killed shall be entitled to the same compensation as other employees under the Compensation Act of the province in which the accident occurs.

Bill to amend the Navigable Waters Protection Act: To prevent the erection of wharves in navigable streams without the consent of the minister of public works.

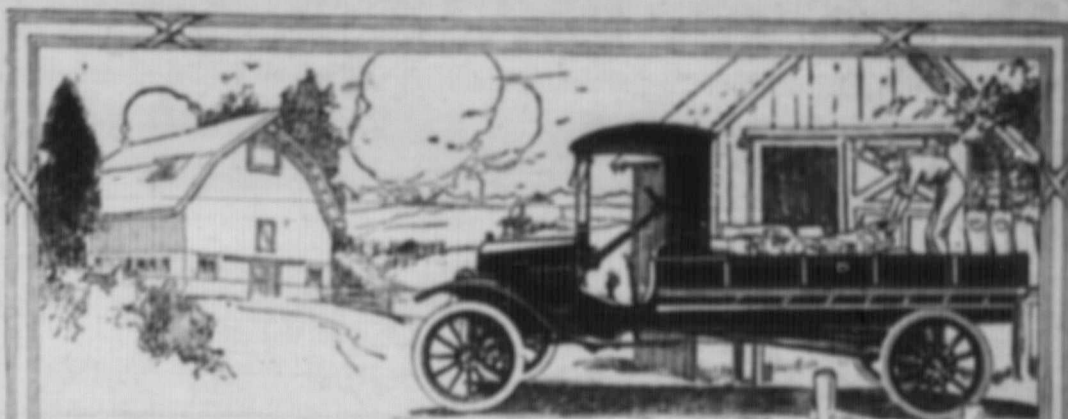
Salaries Act Amendment: Providing the regular ministerial salaries of \$7,500 per annum for Hon. A. K. MacLenn, vice-chairman of the cabinet committee on reconstruction and Hon. Senator Robertson, chairman of the sub-committee on labor problems.

Meat and Canned Foods Act amendment: The main object of this bill as explained by Hon. T. A. Crerar is to apply the same regulations to imported foodstuffs, in the way of meats and canned goods, as now obtain in regard to similar products manufactured in Canada. The minister illustrated the necessity of this legislation by stating that beef affected with tuberculosis and slaughtered in the United States had been sold in Canada, when it would have been quite impossible for it to have been sold in the United States.

Amendments to the Animal Contagious Diseases Act: Making provision for increased compensation to owners of animals slaughtered by order of the government. Values have increased so materially that owners of animals killed were not receiving a fair measure of compensation.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act amendment: These amendments did not provide any change in the principle of the act but were framed with a view to its increased efficiency. In future, employees may ask for a board of conciliation after they have gone on a strike or lockout. The minister is given larger powers in deciding when a board of enquiry should be granted.

Organization and co-ordination of employment offices: The purpose of this bill is to encourage the provinces in establishing labor exchanges and to link them up with a "clearing house"



What Will You Do For Help?

FARM help is scarce, but this condition can be relieved to a marked degree by using machines that accomplish more work in a given time with less man power.

Why should the farmer cling to horses—a slow, expensive means of power—when every other business is adopting the truck and thereby reducing the cost of hauling, speeding up deliveries, and saving for human needs the food that the horses would otherwise consume?

The motor driven truck can work constantly at maximum load under the burning summer sun, or in the coldest weather. Unlike the horse it needs no rests while working, it eats only while in actual use, and when the day's work is done it requires very little attention, and leaves you free for other "Chores" about the place. Then, it can be housed in one-quarter the space of the horses, wagon and harness it replaces.

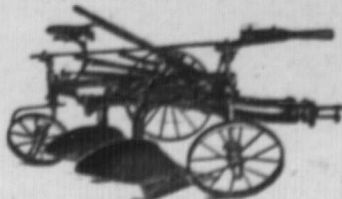
It is a mistaken idea that a truck is useful only for driving upon paved roads. The Ford can be driven all over the farm, and used for hauling grain, potatoes, fruit, roots, fertilizer, wood, stock, milk or any other product. The speed it travels, the time it saves, and its low upkeep cost appeal very strongly to all users of the Ford Truck. If you need help, order your Ford One Ton Truck today.

All prices subject to our tax charges, except trucks and chassis

Ford	
THE UNIVERSAL CAR	
One-Ton Truck	\$750
Runabout	575
Touring	595
Coupe	770
Sedan	670
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Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited
Ford - - Ontario

Genuine Prices for Guaranteed Implements



The celebrated Eclipse guaranteed plow is perfect in construction and material. Will clean where any other plow will clean, and where most others fail.

12-inch Gang\$115
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Full Line of Guaranteed

PLOW SHARES

12-in. each\$3.25
 13 and 14-in. each 3.65
 15 and 16-in. each 3.95
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Give numbers and sizes of plow on share and name of plow

Washing Machine

Reversible wringer. All gears are covered. Has safety release on wringer. Pure rubber rolls. Easy control. Will not injure the finest fabric. Guaranteed to be the best on market.

Special Price \$25



Make life easy by using our 1 1/2 h.p. engine for all chore work. Uses less fuel, develops more horse power than others of same rating.

Price with Webster Magneto\$65.00

The Canadian Stover Gasoline Engine Co. Ltd., Brandon, Man.

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Maxwell Ability Emphasized by Champions

The ability of the Maxwell to take most any kind of road without apparent effort is the direct result of selecting equipment of the same high standard as the car itself.

Champion

Dependable Spark Plugs

Champion "Minute" Spark Plug Cleaner

Every motorist should have one. Cleans a set of plugs perfectly in a few minutes without taking them apart or even getting your hands dirty. All you have to do is half fill the tube with gasoline, screw in the plug and shake for a minute.

Bottle for \$1.00

were developed for and are factory equipment on all Maxwell cars —this is the strongest possible proof that your replacements should be Champions.

The patented compression-proof asbestos lined copper gaskets, on both shoulders, protect the porcelain against cylinder shock and temperature changes, guaranteeing long life and satisfaction.

Insist on the name "CHAMPION" on each porcelain. It guarantees "Absolute satisfaction to the user or free repair or replacement will be made."

Dealers everywhere sell Champions that are particularly adapted to your motor.

Champion Spark Plug Co. of Canada, Limited
Windsor, Ont.

Champion "Maxwell" by Maxwell Cars Price, \$1.00

Page Fencing Prices Slightly Lowered



The same Page Fencing that built for itself a high reputation by its uniformly high quality is now obtainable at prices lower than you have had to pay for it.

Even at its former prices, Page Fencing has been the choice of the careful Canadian farmer. At these lower prices—made possible by the introduction in our factory of the most modern of labor-saving systems—Page Fencing is the best choice for every farmer who wants Fencing to last, to look well and to stay "put" for a lifetime. The quality of Page Fencing is guaranteed to be of the same high standard as in the past. Note the prices and select the Fencing that you need. Prices subject to change without notice. 12 tons make a minimum car. Ask for our carload lots.

FANCY DRIVE OR LAWN GATES	
3 ft. x 36 in.	\$3.35
3 1/2 ft. x 36 in.	3.80
3 ft. x 42 in.	3.80
3 1/2 ft. x 42 in.	3.90
12 ft. x 42 in.	8.00

MEDIUM FENCING (No. 5 TOP AND BOTTOM, No. 12 FILLING)		Weight	Price
10 bar 54 in. 12 Stays to the Rod		8 1/2	\$0.54
8 bar 48 in. 12 Stays to the Rod		7 1/2	.45
6 bar 42 in. 12 Stays to the Rod		6	.37
9 bar 36 in. 16 Stays to the Rod		8 1/4	.50 1/2
7 bar 26 in. 12 Stays to the Rod		7 1/2	.48 1/2

HEAVY FENCING (No. 9 GAUGE THROUGHOUT)		Weight	Price
9 bar 51 in. 9 Stays to the Rod		11 1/2	.70
7 bar 48 in. 9 Stays to the Rod		9 3/4	.58 1/2
6 bar 40 in. 9 Stays to the Rod		8	.49
5 bar 37 in. 9 Stays to the Rod		6 3/4	.41 1/2
4 bar 30 in. 9 Stays to the Rod		5 1/2	.34

POULTRY FENCING		Weight	Price
20 bar 60 in.		12	.73 1/2
18 bar 48 in.		11	.67 1/2

PAGE FARM GATES		Weight	Price
10 ft. x 48 in.	\$6.50	14 ft. x 48 in.	\$8.00
12 ft. x 48 in.	7.25	16 ft. x 48 in.	8.75

LAWN FENCE PRICES ON APPLICATION			
109 lb. Boxes	\$6.25	50 lb. Boxes	\$3.40
100 lb. Bundles	\$6.00	50 lb. Bundles	\$3.25
Page Duplex Stretching Tools	\$13.00	Post Hole Diggers	\$1.90

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. OF CANADA Ltd.

Western Branch—45 Notre Dame Street East, WINNIPEG
MONTREAL WINNIPEG TORONTO ST. JOHN

G. O. NICHOL, Branch Manager

TERMS—CASH WITH ORDER, OR C.O.D. F.O.B. WINNIPEG WAREHOUSE.

Grain Growers' Guide

at Ottawa, the Dominion government contribute to the general expense. In other words it makes provision for a national system of labor exchanges from which good results are anticipated.

Bill to amend the Patriotic Act: This amendment made clear the authority of the Canadian Patriotic Fund to distribute aid to the relatives of all soldiers serving in the overseas forces. There was a doubt as to the right of the fund to give aid to the relatives of men who were not residents of the Dominion when they enlisted or to relatives of reservists serving with the forces of the Dominion.

Earlier Closing of Banks: The desire of the banks to close half an hour earlier owing to the reduction in the number of their employees by the military draft necessitated the introduction of legislation in the closing days of the session in providing that no protest of a bill of exchange can take place until after 2.30 p.m. instead of 3 p.m. The rules were suspended and the bill put through all its stages in one day.

Several bills having to do with the re-organization of the departments following the creation of the Union government were dealt with by the house. These included bills to create the new Department of Immigration and Colonization and the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Department.

Sir George Foster gathered a number of measures having to do with trade. One provided for the inspection and grading of hay. The minister of trade and commerce also secured the passage of legislation making provision for a Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Unimportant amendments to the Dominion Lands and Forest Reserves Acts, to the Inspection and Sale Act, to the Canned Food Act and to the Indian Act, were adopted.

Hon. C. J. Doherty put through a number of amendments to the Criminal Code. One would have increased the age of consent to eighteen years, but the Senate, much to the chagrin of moral reformers, reduced this to sixteen.

No attempt has been made within the scope of this article to deal with the bills based upon the budget resolutions which have been dealt with in previous letters.

The supplementary estimates tabled towards the close of the session made provision for the distribution of \$3,000,000 to members of the outside civil service who have been endeavoring to make both ends meet in these hard times on inadequate salaries; while an order-in-council, tabled just before the house rose, made provision for the continuation of civil pay to members of the civil service who enlisted for service under the promise that they should receive such pay.

Readers of The Grain Growers' Guide who possess the patience to read this story of the activities of the first Union parliament will not be disposed to accuse the ministers of loafing on their jobs because it will be observed that there are practically no matters which have engaged the attention of the people that were not dealt with during the session.



As They Grow at the Coast

Liv

BROILER
Cockerles that way, when the show broiler buttons them real new ship, smooth price, receive, success.

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Live Poultry

ROOSTERS—Market your early-hatched cockerels as broilers. They pay best in that way. Separate them from the Pullets when they weigh about a pound. Feed them bread and crushed oats in your old butterbills for two or three weeks. Get them ready now. If you have any ready now ship them to us. We can handle any amount and will pay the highest market price. When you ship to us you always receive highest prices and prompt remittances.

Old Hens, good condition	Per lb.	\$.25
Ducks		.25
Turkeys		.35
Young Roosters		.35
Geese		.18
Old Roosters		.18
Eggs	Highest Market Price	

The Prices quoted are for Poultry in good Marketable Condition and are F.O.B. Winnipeg.

We are Preparing Crates to any part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Saskatoon-Tannenhann Grocery Company
445 Pritchard Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

Live Poultry and Eggs Wanted

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

Old Hens, per lb.	25c to 35c
Ducks, per lb.	25c
Young Roosters, per lb.	25c-30c
Turkeys, per lb.	35c
Geese, per lb.	25c

Old Birds in Good Condition
We are preparing crates to any part in Manitoba and Saskatchewan
The prices quoted are for Poultry in Marketable Condition.

Money Order Mailed Daily
Standard Produce Co.
41 CHARLES ST. WINNIPEG

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

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

Fat Hens, 5 lbs. and over, per lb.	25c
Hens, any size, per lb.	25c
Ducks, per lb.	27c
Turkeys, in No. 1 condition, 7 lbs. up	24c
Geese, per lb.	18c
Old Roosters, per lb.	18c
Young Roosters, good condition, lb.	25c

These Prices Guaranteed Till July 25th from Date, F.O.B. Winnipeg. All these prices are for Poultry in Marketable Condition.

Royal Produce Trading Co.
97 Aikens Street, Winnipeg, Man.

LIVE POULTRY

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

Let us know how many you have and we will forward crates for shipping.
All Prices are Live Weight F.O.B. Winnipeg
The Prices quoted are for Poultry in Marketable Condition.

Golden Star Fruit & Produce Co.
91 Lusted Avenue, Winnipeg

J. H. M. CARSON
MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS
NATURE'S BEST SUBSTITUTE
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
Also manufacturer of Orthopedic Appliances and Trusses
Established 1906. Phone 5, 2048
328 COLONY STREET, WINNIPEG

Achieving Success in Breeding

Continued from Page 85

impression that he has all of the good animals. On the other hand he should not be afraid to let the public know that he has some of the good ones, by using plenty of good advertising in the proper mediums. I am certain that the man who uses these methods will have as good results as the farmer in Kansas who, having difficulty in getting harvest hands, put a sign upon his fence that read as follows: "Harvest hands wanted—hired girl is very pretty, Victrola music every evening; six three times a day; three spoonfuls of sugar to the cup of coffee; hammocks, feather beds and leather divans at your option for sleeping; rising hour 9 o'clock; three hours' rest at noon." Needless to say, plenty of help was obtained in a short time. By using the right mediums to advertise in, the breeder can dispose of his animals as easily as the Kansas farmer disposed of his harvest. —Harry H. Moore, Poland China Record.

The Deeper Life

Continued from Page 86

ward, Frances of Assisi, Innocent III., John Wyclif, John Huss, Savonarola, Zwingli, John Knox, John Wesley. It was the tragedy of the German refor-



Dr. Amelia Yeomans, President of First English-speaking Suffrage Association in Western Canada.

mation that Luther definitely dissociated ecclesiastical reformation from the social and the political! By subjecting the reformed church to the princes he divorced it from the love and confidence of the common people and created that monster which now threatens the world—a nation armed with all the resources of modern science and destitute of religion except the worship of itself.

On this approaching anniversary of



Dr. Lillian Barbara Yeomans. With Dr. Stowe Collier she pioneered in medical education for women in Canada, being the first woman student in medicine in Canada. Dr. Lillian Yeomans was Winnipeg's first woman doctor, opening a practice in 1882, preceding her mother by one year.

ACORN Portable Granary



Positively guaranteed by us to be superior in any field granary made. Walls and floor of double-board construction throughout; with a galvanized iron corrugated roof, complete with ventilator and man-holes.
Shipped in sections and erected by two men in a few hours. Grain means money and the Allies need every bushel. Hundreds sold last year and every year a permanent booster. See it at the fairs and write to our nearest branch for prices and further information.

The Metal Shingle and Siding Company Ltd.
CALGARY SASKATOON WINNIPEG
HAVE YOU SEEN OUR ACORN SCREW JOINT WELL CASING?

WE WANT YOUR WOOL

AND PAY THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICES FOR HIDES, WOOL, RAW FURS, SENECA ROOT

The Albert Kerr Co. Limited

WINNIPEG REGINA EDMONTON VANCOUVER
MONTREAL SASK. CALG. S.E.A.
HEAD OFFICE: SULLIVAN BLDG.
ADDRESS: REGINA AND SASK. STS., 122 N. 4TH ST., WINNIPEG

our own birthday as a nation, let the idea sink deeply and truthfully into our hearts that the precise measure of our Christian faith is the measure in which it controls our social and political life. It has been the tragedy and the shame of the first half century of our confederated existence that our religious convictions have influenced so little our politics. The problems of the first half century have been chiefly material, the initial problems of settlement, building of towns, transportation and inter-communication. The absence of the controlling and inspiring force of religion has meant boundless graft. The problems of the next fifty years will be the problems of living together. If our religion cannot dominate more desperate evils than graft will be ours. Canada, with all the western nations, is entering the belt of storms. Only politics saturated with the spirit of Jesus can save her from strife, and it might be, from wreck.

Ontario Women Organize

An association known as the United Farm Women of Ontario was formed on Monday, June 17, at a meeting presided over by J. J. Morrison, of the United Farmers of Ontario. The meeting was attended by the wives and daughters of farmers who have been active in the organized farmers' movement. The meeting was of a provisional character and will be followed by a general meeting in the fall.
Among the speakers was Mrs. Violet McNaughtan, of Saskatchewan, who told of the assistance rendered to rural life by the organization of the wives and daughters of farmers. The provisional officers are:—
President, Mrs. George A. Brodie, Newmarket.
Vice-president, Mrs. Fouts, Collingwood.
Secretary, Miss Emma Griesbach, Collingwood.

Advertisers like to have you Mention the Paper in Writing to Them. So Do We.

Rickmore's Gall Cure

Don't Lose Your Horse's Work

Get a box of Rickmore's today. When your horse suffers from sore or galled shoulders apply a little and keep your horse working. Rickmore's is used successfully on a million horses a year.

PRICES:
2oz. box, 35c 4oz. box, 70c 16oz. box, \$1.40

BLACKLEGOIDS

Will protect your cattle from BLACKLEG

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, EDMONTON, ALBERTA.

Sell Parks, Davis & Co.'s Blacklegoids at the following prices (Prepaid) to your Post Office address:—
1 Blacklegoid injector and 1 vial of 10 Blacklegoids (postage prepaid) \$2.25
1 Package of 5 vials or 50 Blacklegoids (postage prepaid) \$5.00

The Hudson's Bay Company EDMONTON, ALBERTA.

DR. WARNOCK'S ULCER KURE

Has the appearance of an oil but is not an oil. Its action is soothing and its antiseptic properties are unsurpassed. Equally safe for man or beast.

SOLD IN 50c AND \$1.00 BOTTLES

WESTERN VETERINARY CO.
Sole Proprietors
P.O. BOX 2152, WINNIPEG, CANADA.

ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

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

Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Pleasant to use. \$2.50 a bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 5 R free.

ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic ointment for man and beast. Contains—only a few drops required as an application. Price \$1.25 per bottle at dealers or delivered.

W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 485 Lyons Bldg., Montreal, Can.
Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

CABBAGE PLANTS

Of all leading early and late varieties, 45 cents per hundred, mail prepaid; \$2.50 per thousand, express collect. Also Brussels Sprouts, Kale, Cauliflower, Snowball, Kohlrabi, and Onion Plants (for large winter onions). Ask for price card. We are shipping successfully to all parts of Canada.

Herold's Farms

FRUITLAND ONTARIO
Dept. "N" Niagara District.

Got Gophers? Kill-Em-Quick

Gophers killed now won't injure next year's crops. Use **KILL-EM-QUICK**

DR. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder

10,000 \$1.00 bottles in circulation who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed for inflammation of lungs, bowels, kidneys, fever, distemper, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, post inc. etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly Dr. Bell, V.A., Kingston, Ont.

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed

Mailed free to any address by the Author

H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.
118 West 31st Street, New York

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Week's War Summary

THE feature of the war during the past week was the offensive of the Austrian German army on the Italian front; and the utter failure of it. The latest word from Italy shows that the Austrians were in full flight.

The culmination of what was intended to be the crushing of Italy in between the jaws of the Austrian pincers is the rout of the invaders themselves.

With their backs to the swollen Piave river, the Austrians for several days have been trying to ward off the vicious counter attacks of the Italians and save the situation. Now they are endeavoring and still under great pressure to ford the stream and reach safety on its eastern bank.

From the Montello plateau to the Adriatic Sea, the enemy is in retreat. The river is literally clogged with his dead. Already his losses are estimated at 180,000 men, and the chances of his escape without additional heavy losses and men made prisoner seem remote.

Large numbers of the pontoon bridges the Austrians threw across the Piave have been swept away by the now torrential stream, and on all the sectors of the 33-mile front where they gained edges of the Venetian plain they are being sorely harassed by the fire of the Italian guns and rifles and by the machine-gun fire and bombs of the allied aviators, who have done such notable execution since the attempted drive was started.

Monster preparations had been made by the Austrians for what was to be the death-blow to King Victor Emmanuel's men. Thousands upon thousands of men, many of them brought from the Russian and Roumania front, and guns and stores in tremendous quantities had been parcelled out to the various commanders of the drive over a battle arc of virtually 100 miles. Running from the Asiago plateau to the Piave river, and then following that stream to the sea.

Undoubtedly the Austrian high command had built largely for success on the belief that the Italian morale had been shattered when last year their great pincers closed in upon the Italian front and forced back the line in a great semi-circle from the Julian Alps to the Piave and from the mountains in the north almost to the plains of Venetia.

Such a belief, however, was entirely erroneous, from the first onslaught the enemy met with the greatest gallantry, never ceding an inch of ground unless it was dearly paid for. Aiding the Italians in the mountains were British and French armies, who also fought nobly and everywhere defeated the enemy. Territory taken in the mountains was almost as quickly regained and the enemy held in check.

Along the Piave, especially on the Montello plateau, the gateway to the Venetian plains from the north-east and at several points further south, where the Austrians succeeded in crossing the river, the Italians everywhere imposed such strength against the enemy that he was unable to enlarge his gains and then, with redoubled efforts, forced him to commence the retrograde movement which has developed into a disordered flight.

Large numbers of the enemy have been reported recently as coming up behind the northern line in the mountain region, and it is not improbable that shortly the second phase of the battle will begin. Complete confidence is felt in the Italian and other allied commands, however, that the enemy will meet foemen of superior quality and that his efforts will go for naught.

On the battlefronts in France and Flanders the Germans are holding their men to the trenches except for small attacks here and there. There is no indication that for the present it is their intention to launch another big offensive. Both the British and French have carried out successfully several minor operations and repulsed all the enemy's manoeuvres. Near Bigny, in the Marne region, the Germans succeeded in gaining a footing in a trench, but an Italian contingent immediately ejected them.

LICENSED AND BONDED

Each of the grain companies whose advertisement appears on this page is licensed by the Canada Grain Commission to handle measurements of grain from farmers or commission. Each company is also bonded in accordance with the terms of the Canada Grain Act, to a sufficient amount which in the opinion of the Canada Grain Commission will ensure the full and prompt payment for all grain shipped to them by farmers. No grain dealer's advertisements are published in this Guide except those licensed and bonded according to the above provisions.

THE GRAIN GROWERS GUIDE

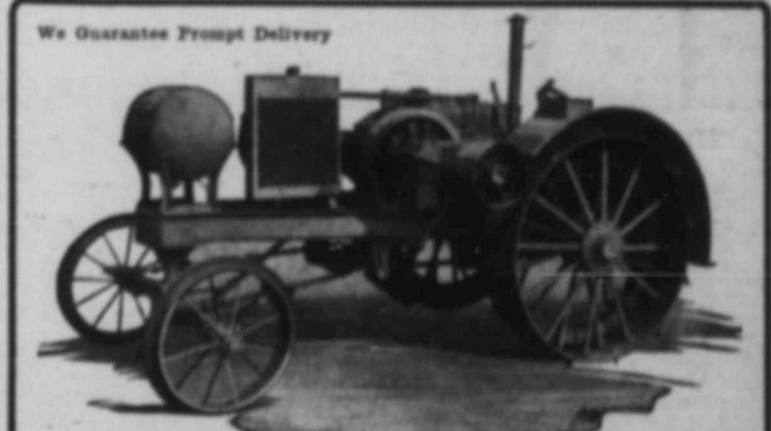
SHIP YOUR GRAIN TO

Thompson, Sons & Company

Strictly Commission Merchants

700-703 GRAIN EXCHANGE WINNIPEG

Grain Growers should sell every bushel of their grain through commission merchants while the period of "fixed prices" lasts. We have recently issued a circular letter explaining why, which we will be pleased to send to any Grain Grower on request.



SAVE TIME---Plow Deeper with a

WATERLOO BOY

ONE MAN KEROSENE TRACTOR

Figure the time you spend feeding, watering, and cleaning your horses and you will find that a Waterloo Boy Tractor will save you three or four hours each day besides doing better, deeper plowing.

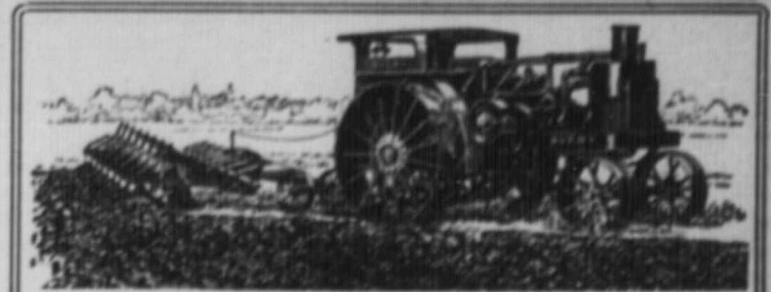
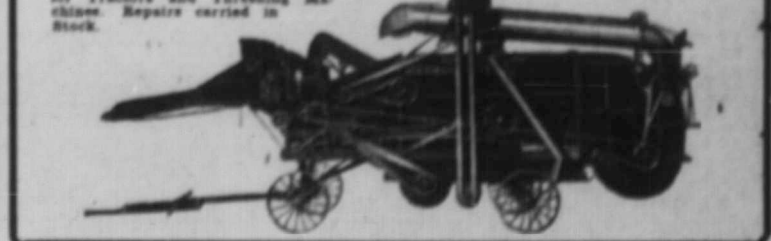
Let us send you Illustrated Folder.

Aultman & Taylor Separators

Well known among farmers for their great capacity, low cost of operation, and for the clean separation they make. Aultman & Taylor "New Century" Separators last longer and require less repair than any other separator. Let us send you full particulars of this wonderful grain saver.

WATERLOO BOY KEROSENE TRACTOR OF CANADA LIMITED

WINNIPEG



SEE THE FAMOUS

Canadian Avery Kerosene Tractor

At Work—BRANDON PLOWING DEMONSTRATION, July 22 to 27, 1918.

If you are not able to attend and are interested in a Kerosene Tractor, Plow or Separator, write us for Catalog.

CANADIAN AVERY CO., Ltd., WINNIPEG, MAN. REGINA, SASK.

N-ANGUS SALE

will at Brandon, and aggregations of 100 that ever entered from continent. number of head, however of Brandon, 5, cows and calves, 1 show head will go, at bidder. It seems livestock industry of Western Canada, cattle should be disband that the majority of West. The reason show head is simply McGee, who has some time, is going J. J. McGee, who founded this up all his attention, in any of his time to his head. Of course, a party to break up and such animals will to, and strengthening a certain degree for some of black cattle, money, and unbounded corn and head up to see. The best blood States was imported of Mr. McGee's 4 can claim the honor being Aberdeen-Angus breed.

the Chicago Inter- and last, but by no block, confirm the already stated, the or breeder to secure it should not be over number of cattle to be some great bargain, without reserve, and ranged for from points States, and it would be of parties who would send in their As the result will of the big summer fair it will be in operation over will be ready around There is very little the details regarding of breed at the present the Aberdeen-Angus head breed. They are 2 as there is very little way are popular with know, they are black shape, having in mind nearer to perfection

THE SHORTHORNS

conducted by J. A. J. M. Gardhouse, Joseph, May 21, was main being sold for average of \$810 each, ended, especially by ted States, some 23 six going across the paid for bulls was Armstrong, Ferguson, K, a son of Gainford res., Crediton, Ont., 2nd, an eight-year, J. Elliot, of Guelph, August 4 of Long, ears, Carpenter & were heavy buyers, cMonie, Huron, S.D., Bros., and others, Minn., got one of the for \$1,325.

Y FAIR

rial Exhibition to be 5 is rapidly being thousands of visitors daily to the pleasure -stock that can be eat attractions of the ear's exhibition will years and visitors a real treat. Live present from prac in Canada west of of the United States. Bureau will be con- tion Company at the visitors should have or accommodation. its have been made on fee of 25 cents per for cars, and they of charge. An extra on charged if the cars be Exhibition grounds

29. Girls' and Boys' boys' classes will be Short-horns and swine July 1, Dominion ous will be judged as steers and sheep. On nited Farmers' Day, Aberdeen Angus and edged, and there will prize-winning horses out of the grandstand races on the evenings 3 inclusive, and auto- the world's greatest racing cars, on the American Day, and folder giving informa- tion may be ob- I. Richardson, man- n, Calgary.



The Kaiser Hates This Man

Millions of people daily ask themselves, "Who is this wonderful man?" Frank Dilnot, a friend of the family of many years standing, has answered the question in a very interesting book called "Lloyd George, The Career and the Man." More interesting than any novel and an inspiration to all who read it.

The author starts into the life of our Prime Minister as a boy and traces his rise to power step by step. This first-hand picture of the personality and life of the leader of England reads like a romance, abounds with anecdotes and is full of human interest.

THE MAN WHO DOES THINGS

The man who is hated and feared by the Kaiser.
The man who is the most commanding figure in the Empire.
The man who became famous at twenty-one.
The man who broke the House of Lords.
The man who has always championed the interests of the common people.
The man in whom is personified the hope of an Empire, perhaps of all democracy.

No Canadian can fail to be thrilled by this life-story of the man who has risen from a poor village boy to the Prime Minister of Great Britain. Send for your copy of this book today. Postpaid **\$1.50**

Worth While Books Give Both Pleasure and Profit New Biographies

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, by Lord Charnwood.

This is conceded to be the best one-volume biography of the famous liberator, and is presented in such artistic form that it may well become a classic. Postpaid **\$2.20**

GENERAL BOTHA, THE CAREER AND THE MAN, by Harold Spender

An authoritative and remarkably interesting biography of the great Boer soldier and statesman. The book tells the story of his life from his birth in 1862 up to the second year of this present war, and closes with a graphic picture of his life today in South Africa. Postpaid **\$2.50**

LORD NORTHCLIFFE, by W. E. Carson.

After you have read the "Life of Lloyd George" you will probably want to read about Lord Northcliffe (the owner of the London "Daily Mail") who tried to break him. This biography is written in a fascinating way. Postpaid **\$2.20**

NEW WAR BOOKS

FACE TO FACE WITH KAISERISM, by James W. Gerard, former American Ambassador to Berlin.

Mr. Gerard told us some marvelous things in his first book, "My Four Years in Germany," but it is doubtful if that publication can even be compared to his latest book. Very interesting. Postpaid **\$2.20**

We also have a stock in Winnipeg of
MY FOUR YEARS IN GERMANY,
Ambassador Gerard's First Book.

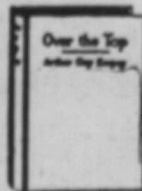
The story contains his personal experiences in Germany during the time they were preparing to hurl the world into conflict, and during the first years of the war. It discloses the actual war-time conditions of Germany. Postpaid **\$2.20**

MILITARISM, Liebknecht's Suppressed Book.

This is the book whose appearance in Germany made autocracy shrink and pale. They promptly put Liebknecht in prison and destroyed his book. To know the mind of the boldest man in Europe, now in prison again because of his passion to make the world safe for democracy you should read this book. Postpaid **\$1.10**

OVER THE TOP, by Arthur Guy Empey.

Many people say there are too many war books—"I am tired of them." This is the very reason they should read *Over the Top*. Its very freshness and difference from the others will restore their literary appetites. The most real and vivid of war books, and one we can recommend to every father, mother, sister or sweetheart of the boy "over there." Postpaid **\$1.50**



To those who read nothing but

practical books we recommend the following:—

FARM MANAGEMENT, by G. F. Warren.

A study of practical business principles in farming.

DO YOU KNOW

How much profit you are making out of your farm and what is paying best?

This is a vital subject to every farmer. Are you getting full value for your labor? Do you keep proper records? Every successful farmer should work out a simple system of book-keeping so as to have a complete record of his business transactions. This matter is set forth very clearly. Postpaid **\$1.90**

GAS ENGINE TROUBLES AND INSTALLATION

New and Revised Edition
By J. B. Rathbun, Consulting Gas Engineer and Instructor,
Chicago Technical College.

This book is written in plain untechnical language and tells you how to install, how to operate, and how to keep a gas engine running. Every farmer owning a gas engine of any description should have this book. Postpaid **\$1.35**

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE DOLLARS, OR CENTS

Send your book orders to us. We can supply from stock all the above-named books and the latest on

MECHANICS AGRICULTURE FICTION
SEXOLOGY, ETC. ECONOMICS, ETC. WAR, ETC.

A Trial Order Solicited. Books Shipped Same Day as Order Received.
Address—Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded.

The Grain Growers' Guide DEPARTMENT **Winnipeg, Man.**

Can All You Can

Continued from Page 79

ning peas is due to delay in canning after the peas are picked. As soon as the peas have been gath'ed shell and blanch in boiling water for from two to five minutes. Plunge into cold water for one minute and pack immediately into jars. Fill with boiling water, adding one teaspoon of salt to each quart. Place rubbers and tops in position. Partially tighten, put in boiler and sterilize for two hours. Be sure that the water in the boiler comes at least one inch over top of bottles.

Lima Beans, Green Beans, Etc.

Lima beans, string beans, etc., may be canned in the same way. String beans may be canned whole or in pieces.

Pumpkin and Squash

1. Cut up into convenient sections. Core and remove skins. Cook for 30 minutes to reduce to pulp. Pack in glass jars or tin cans. Add 1 cup of sugar and 1 teaspoonful of salt to each quart of pulp. Place rubber and top in position. Partially seal, but not tight. Sterilize 60 minutes in hot water bath outfit. Remove. Tighten covers, cool and test joints. Wrap in paper and store.

2. Cut pumpkin or squash into small, uniform size cubes. Blanch in boiling water for 10 minutes. Plunge quickly in cold water. Pack in jar until full. Add boiling hot water and one level teaspoonful of salt to the quart. Place rubbers and caps in position, but not tight. Sterilize 60 minutes in hot water bath outfit.

Cauliflower

Cauliflower is one vegetable that grows to perfection in this country. It is as good canned as fresh and packs well, so that a quart jar will serve a large family. Use the flowered portion. Blanch three minutes, plunge into cold brine (4 pound salt to 12 quarts water). Allow cauliflower to remain in this brine for 12 hours. Pack in glass jars. Fill with water and level teaspoon-salt per quart. Put rubber and cap in position. Sterilize 45 minutes in boiler. Remove jars, tighten cover. Invert to cool and test joints.

Carrots, Beets, Turnips

Grade or size, color and degree of ripeness. Wash well, using vegetable brush. Scald in boiling hot water, sufficiently to loosen skins. Plunge quickly in cold water. Scrape or pare to remove skin. Pack whole or cut in sections or cubes as required. Add boiling water and one level teaspoon salt per quart. Place rubbers and tops in position, partially seal. Sterilize ninety minutes in hot water bath.

Corn on the Cob

Corn on the cob is not a very economical thing to can unless one has a surplus of bottles. One cannot get more than two or three cobs in a jar, so if the family is at all partial to corn it takes several jars to do one meal.

Can corn the same day picked. Remove husks, silks and grade for size. Blanch on the cob in boiling water 5 to 15 minutes. Plunge quickly in cold water. Pack ears, alternating butts and tips, in half-gallon glass jars. Pour over boiling hot water and add 2 level teaspoonful of salt to each gallon. Place rubbers and tops in position. Seal partially but not tight. Sterilize in hot-water bath outfit 180 minutes, one period. Remove jars. Tighten covers. Invert to cool and test joints. Wrap glass jars with paper and store.

Note.—When sweet corn is taken from jars or tin can for table use, remove ears as soon as jar or can is opened. Heat corn, slightly buttered, in steamer. Do not allow ears to stand in water or to be boiled in water the second time.

Canning Sweet Corn Cut From Cob

Can the same day as picked. Remove husks and silks. Blanch on the cob in boiling hot water 5 to 15 minutes, plunge quickly in cold water. Cut the corn from the cob with a thin, sharp-bladed knife. Pack corn in jar tightly until full. Add one level teaspoonful of salt to each quart and sufficient hot water to fill. Place rubber and top in position; seal partially, but not tight. Sterilize 180 minutes in hot water bath outfit. Remove jars. Tighten covers. Invert to cool and test joints. Wrap with paper and store.

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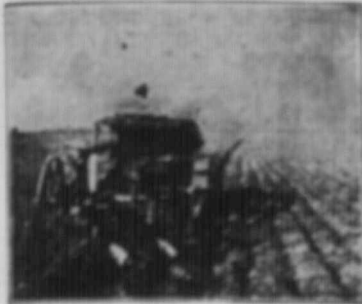
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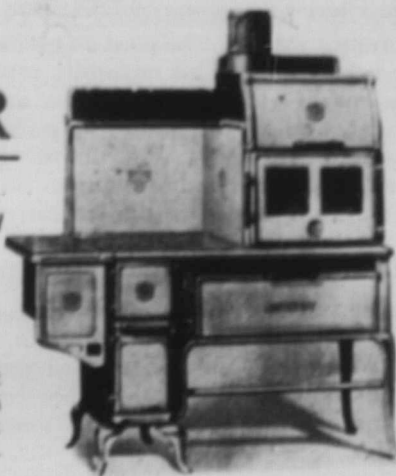
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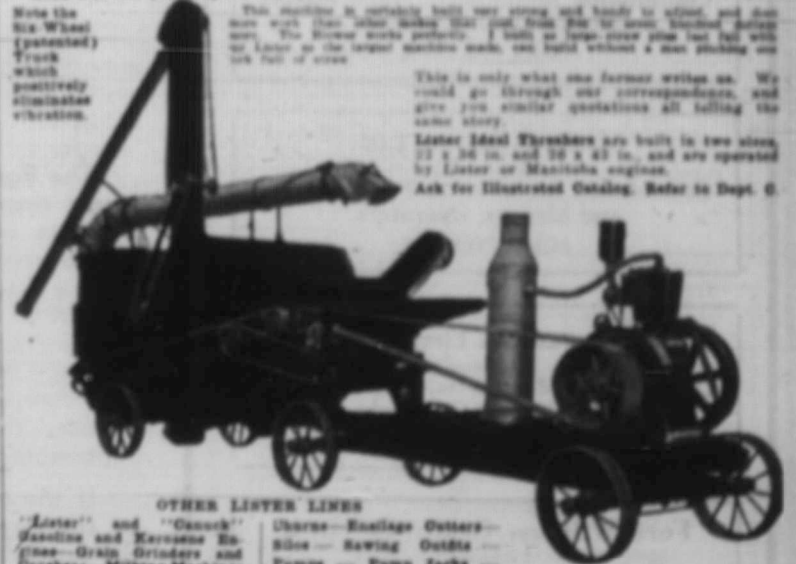
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This machine is certainly built very strong and handy to adjust and does more work than other makes that cost from \$500 to \$700 more. The cleaning works perfectly. I built up large areas of grain last year on Lister as the largest machine made, and built without a man plowing one acre full of straw.

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*An Open Letter to the Farmers of
Western Canada*

The Fort William and Port Arthur Grain Exchange commenced active operations on the 1st September, 1917, the date Sample Markets were inaugurated by the Dominion Government. The controversy as to the merits and the demerits of sample market trading had been discussed over a period of five years. A large number of farmers were in favor of this new method of buying and selling grain, and their efforts were strongly supported by this exchange. Notwithstanding strong opposition from the transportation companies and other grain exchanges, the Government announced that sample markets would become operative on the 1st September last.

If the machinery of sample market trading is not now utilized by the farmers, the Government may come to the conclusion that the farmers do not want this form of trading. We believe this to be a wrong conclusion, and earnestly hope that the producers will utilize the new method in so far as it is possible so to do, under present war conditions.

Complete arrangements were made by this exchange for the carrying out of sample market trading, and many farmers have consigned grain to the sample market, Fort William. They received splendid treatment, and will never revert back to the old method of disposing of their grain.

The Exchange has been notified by the Board of Grain Supervisors, that premiums must not be paid on grades of wheat for which the prices have been fixed. This naturally retards the full development of sample market trading, but there are still large numbers of grades of wheat, and all the grades of oats, barley, flax and rye that can be sold to ADVANTAGE on the Fort William sample market. In fact, there is no disadvantage in consigning grain to the sample market. If the price quoted on the sample market is less or no better than what can be obtained by selling on grade, your agent will sell the grain on grade, if the price is better.

Sample market trading simply means that the government have provided another method of disposing of grain, without extra cost to the producer. Where one method existed prior to 1st September last, two methods now exist. Nothing has been taken away from the grain handling facilities, but a further method has been inaugurated.

It is better to be safe than sorry. If you require further information about this new method, write us and we will send you full information.

OATS. The members of this Exchange are particularly well adapted to pay high prices for oats. A large number of our members do a sacking business, and specialize in the domestic business. In any event the market price would be paid, but generally speaking good premiums can be obtained by selling your oats on the sample market at this point. For instance, oats may be rejected for the following reasons: Rejected for seeds (Pigweed, buckwheat or any other small weed seeds, from 6% to 10% or 11%). Rejected for wild oats, anywhere from 6% or 7% up to 15% or 16%. Oats can be and are rejected for wheat and barley, which mixture would be much more valuable than the before mentioned rejected oats, for feeding purposes. The grain inspector must classify these oats, with the different mixtures, as Rejected and there is only one price for rejected oats under the grading system. It will readily be seen that oats adapt themselves to sample market

trading, and farmers who persist in selling them only by grade certificate are defrauding themselves out of possible premiums amounting in some cases to 2 cents per bushel. The same applies to oats rejected on account of heated grains. They may contain anywhere from 1% of heated kernels up to 15% or 20%. They may be first class 2 C.W. oats but the appearance of heated kernels brings the grades down to rejected. Isn't it quite apparent that you are losing money by selling on grade? The car might only contain 1% of heated kernels but under the grading system commands only the same price as the car that contains 15%.

BARLEY. As you are aware there is the two-rowed and the six-rowed variety. Both varieties can be graded 3 C.W. and even the mixture of both varieties. The purchasers of barley, however, will not pay good prices for the barley if the varieties are mixed. They will pay premiums where the car only contains one variety. Under the grading system, both receive the same price and even the mixture of both. They are always binned together in the Terminal Elevators. Selling barley on the sample market is the only safe and sane method, as well as the most economical.

WEIGHT CERTIFICATES. On all East bound grain, and this comprises 95% of Western grain shipped, final settlement cannot be sent to the producer until the grain has been unloaded and weighed by Government officials. The same train that takes this weight certificate to your agent elsewhere, to permit him to make out the final statement and issue cheque, will take the final settlement from the agent here. This enables the shipper to receive his settlement, with a resultant saving in interest, etc., 24 hours earlier, and in some cases 72 hours, taking into consideration week-ends and train service. Is this worth while when there is no added cost for the service?

EDUCATIONAL. During the last few months, this Exchange has issued educational circulars for the benefit of the producer. A well informed producer is worth twice as much to the Country as one who is not so well informed. These circulars touch upon the value of good roads, the rights of the producer under the Canada Grain Act, the law regarding commission merchants and track buyers, etc. They point out many pitfalls to avoid, and are free to the producer. It only requires a post card or letter to bring them to you.

SERVICE DEPARTMENT. This Exchange considers it a duty and not a privilege, to inform the producers on any matter affecting the grain trade. If you are ever in doubt about any grain matter, or your rights, etc., drop us a line and we will endeavor to help you out. Our facilities for gathering information and data are second to none, and this service is yours for the asking. Before running up a lawyer's bill write us first.

POLICY. The Exchange desires to be of real service to the producer. Our rules and regulations are similar to those of other exchanges, and before a membership is granted to anyone, a rigid examination is made of the applicant's financial worth and business integrity. The members must obey the rules of the Exchange, and must also carry out the rules and regulations of the Board of Grain Commissioners, and Board of Grain Supervisors.

CONCLUSION. We believe that our Exchange is situated at the logical grain centre of Canada. We believe that our facilities for giving service to the producer are as good, and in some cases better than other organizations can offer. The three transportation lines converge here. The elevator capacity is over 52,000,000 bushels exceeded only in the world by Chicago.

If any producer is passing through our cities, we would be glad to show him all our facilities for doing business and be glad to escort him through some of the elevators. It will be an educational treat.

Finally we want you to feel free to write us. Let us send you our circulars and let us develop a friendship that will help both of us. On this page will be found the names of some of our members, who are situated in Fort William.

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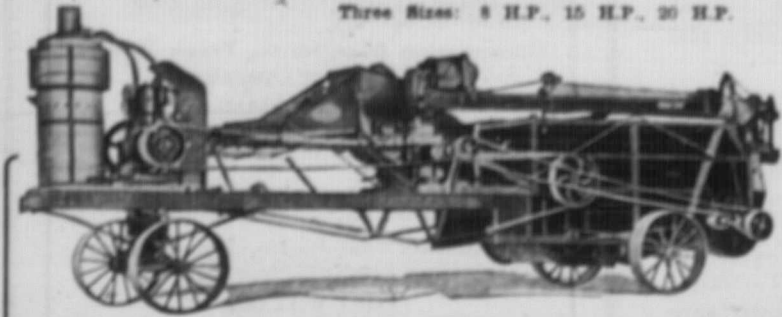
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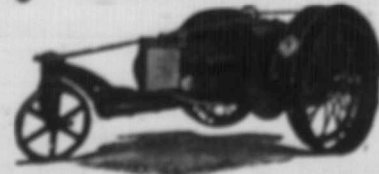
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Address the Registrar or

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In The Development of The West

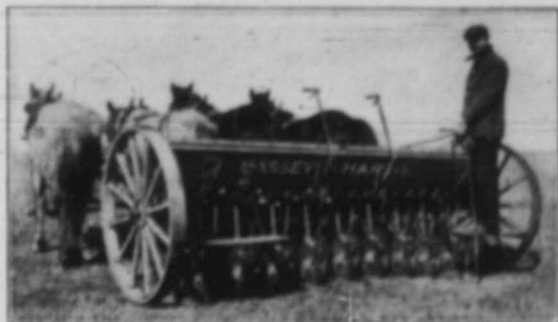
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EASY ON THE HORSES

Famous the world over for reliability under the most difficult conditions. It is pre-eminently a binder for all conditions of crop—heavy crop, down and tangled grain being easily handled by the Massey-Harris.

The Massey-Harris makes neat, compact, square-butted sheaves of any desired size. The Band is in the middle with long or short grain, and every knot is securely tied.

The most convenient and lightest-running Binder on the market today.

WRITE TO NEAREST BRANCH FOR INFORMATION ON ALL KINDS OF FARM MACHINERY

MASSEY-HARRIS SERVICE

When you buy a Massey-Harris Implement you not only get the best money can buy, but in addition you get Service, backed by a Company of unquestioned standing with 70 years' experience in supplying the farmers' needs.

YOU DEAL DIRECT WITH THE MANUFACTURER THROUGH THE MASSEY-HARRIS LOCAL AGENT

Massey-Harris Co. Limited

Head Offices—
Toronto, Ont.

Branches at—
Montreal, Moncton, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Swift Current,
Yorkton, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, Kamloops.

Agencies
Everywhere

Smith Form-a-Truck



THIS TRUCK WORKS ON A FARM

THIS Truck does real farm work on the farm of Mr. N. N. Smith, of Birds Hill, Manitoba.

It carries to Winnipeg Wheat or Hogs or Hay or Potatoes—whatever the farm has to sell.

It brings back from the town Bran or Cement or Gasoline—all supplies that the farm needs.

It is a standard one-ton truck, but its regular working load is 3,000 pounds. On good roads it runs rapidly, on bad roads or on steep hills it pulls powerfully. It gets there, it does the work, it carries the load.

Over heavy roads its owner sends it or down the farm lanes as cheerfully as over the best of the road to town. It is a real farm worker and it does not keep other farm workers from their business. Horses stay in the fields. For a man a trip to town, is a matter of a few hours.

This is the kind of hauling that is coming on Western farms.

It is the Smith Form-a-Truck, such as is shown here, that is going to do the work.

Smith Form-a-Truck makes a truck out of any passenger car. Trucks good for working loads from 3,000 pounds for standard size to 6,000 for larger size.

It is the truck that is the solution of the farm hauling problem and United Grain Growers Limited are distributing Smith Form-a-Truck because by it the farmers can get the world's lowest hauling cost, can get it under farm conditions as city owners get it under city conditions.

Prices on Smith Form-a-Truck at Winnipeg are as follows:—

1-Ton Standard	\$535.00
(Capacity 3,000 lbs.)	
1-Ton Standard, reinforced	\$585.00
(Capacity 4,000 lbs.)	
1-Ton Universal	\$645.00
(Capacity 3,000 lbs.)	
2-Ton Universal	\$755.00
(Capacity 6,000 lbs.)	

Above Prices are for Pressed-on Tires. For Demountable Tires \$25.00 additional.

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UNITED GRAIN GROWERS
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SASKATOON
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