

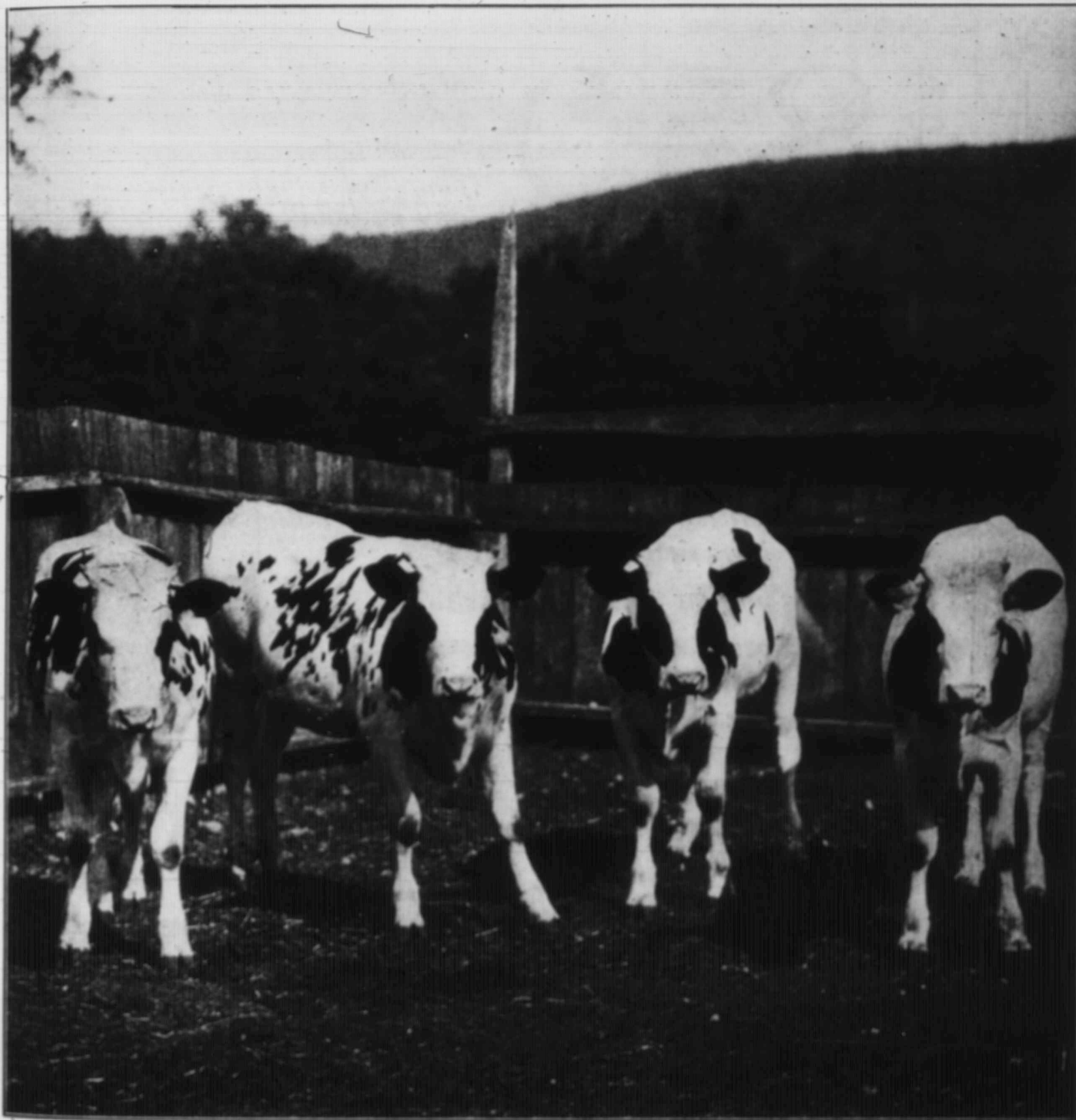
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man.

August 16, 1916

\$ 1.50 per Year



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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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

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



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

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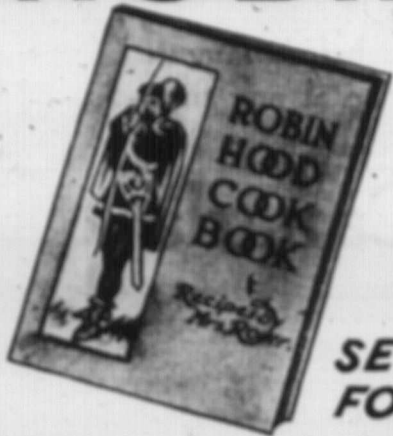


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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, August 16th, 1916

SELLING FOR OCTOBER DELIVERY

Last year quite a number of farmers got into serious trouble by making contracts during August and September to deliver their grain in October. In contracting their grain for October delivery the farmers expected that the October price would steadily drop when the rush of shipping began, but the contrary was the case, and this was the cause of their trouble. This method of selling grain involves a very heavy risk, and while it is quite a legal transaction, every farmer before entering upon it should clearly understand the risk he is taking and at the same time he should remember that the grain dealer with whom he contracts is taking very little risk if dealing with responsible farmers.

Let us take a typical case. Today October wheat is selling around \$1.45. A farmer has a good crop nearly ripe which he figures should give him easily 3,000 bushels. The October price today looks mighty good, but nobody knows whether it will be higher or lower in October. A farmer may act on his own initiative or on the initiative of an agent for some grain firm. At any rate the farmer signs a contract with the grain firm agreeing to deliver 3,000 bushels of wheat at the terminal elevator in the month of October and to receive in payment \$1.45 per bushel, less the regular commission. As soon as the contract is signed the dealer sells 3,000 bushels on the option market for October delivery and thus protects himself against market fluctuation. If the crop comes off alright and the farmer succeeds in getting his 3,000 bushels to the terminal elevator before the end of October he gets his payment as agreed upon. If the market has gone down in the meantime the farmer has made money, but if it has gone up he has lost. The grain dealer has made his regular commission no matter whether the market has gone down or up, because he has the actual grain to deliver on the option which he had previously sold.

But suppose that the farmer is hailed out, or badly rusted, or frosted, or is unable to get cars, or the weather is too wet for threshing, or is unable to get a threshing outfit in time or anything else happens by which his grain does not reach the terminal elevator by the end of October. Here's where the trouble begins. The grain dealer it will be remembered has already sold the 3,000 bushels he expects to receive from the farmer and must fulfil his contract. If the market has fallen ten cents the farmer may buy in the 3,000 bushels on the open market at \$1.35 and deliver it to the dealer on his contract and by so doing makes 10 cents per bushel on his contract. Farmers should remember, this, for there is a profit in it for them under such circumstances and if they do not take it the dealer will buy in the grain to fill the contract. The profit he makes by so doing he should return to the farmer.

But on the other hand, if the market has gone to \$1.55 and the farmer has not his own grain at the terminals, he must buy the 3,000 bushels at the advanced price or the dealer will do it for him. The dealer will then immediately come back on the farmer to make good the loss according to the terms of the contract he has made with the farmer, and a number of these cases have been up in court so that it is beyond question that the farmer is legally entitled to pay the dealer the ten cents per bushel loss which he has sustained because the farmer did not deliver his wheat at the time agreed upon. A contract is a contract and the farmer is entitled to fulfil it when he loses as well as when he wins. There were a large number of cases just like this last year and many farmers were com-

pelled to pay from \$100 to as high as \$3,000 because they failed to fulfil their contract.

If it could be definitely known whether the market is going up or down (which no human being can safely forecast) and if the farmer could control all the various elements mentioned above, then it would be safe to sell for October delivery provided he has the actual grain to sell. But with conditions as they are, the farmer who sells for October delivery ordinarily takes a very large risk, and before assuming this risk he should consider it very, very carefully with both his eyes wide open. If he then suffers a loss he has no one to blame but himself.

It will be a great surprise to many farmers and probably also to many grain dealers to know that the licensing and bonding regulations of the Canada Grain Act do not cover contracts for future delivery such as we have been describing above, and this is a point which should be very carefully considered by farmers when making such contracts. In order to get an official ruling on the question we sent the following letter on August 9 to the Board of Grain Commissioners:—

"Will you kindly advise us whether the licensing and bonding regulations of the Canada Grain Act, as carried out by the Board of Grain Commissioners, cover completely the transactions where farmers contract with grain dealers to deliver their grain at a fixed price, say for October delivery? Would this come under the regular commission business?"

In reply to the above letter we have received the following from the Board of Grain Commissioners, dated August 10:—

"In reply to your letter of the 9th inst., I beg to advise that the board has no jurisdiction in cases where grain is contracted and sold for future delivery. This class of business is not covered by any section laid down in the Canada Grain Act. Accordingly claims cannot be made against either the track buyer's or commission merchant's bonds of licensees."

Yours truly,
C. BIRKETT,
Secretary."

In the light of this letter and ruling from the Board of Grain Commissioners, farmers should be doubly careful in contracting their grain as they have only the standing of the firm to guarantee the payment and the bond of track buyers or commission merchants does not apply.

BRITAIN'S LAND POLICY

It is becoming more clearly recognized in Great Britain that unless the land of that country is freed from the grasp of the landlords there will be a tremendous migration of returned soldiers at the close of the war. For centuries about 10 per cent. of the people of Great Britain have owned 90 per cent. of the land and as Lloyd George once aptly said the great bulk of the British population have been "trespassers in the land of their birth." Lloyd George has been the leader of the land reform movement in Great Britain. In a recent speech he declared:—

"The land system of Great Britain is a ghastly thing. The percentage of uncultivated land is lower than in any other country of Europe. This state of affairs is due to the fatuous and unbusinesslike methods of the landlords."

Recent legislation in Great Britain has improved the status of the tenant and has prevented the landlords from ejecting tenants at their own free will without compensation for the improvements made on the property, but nothing has been done to break up the large estates and give the tenants an opportunity to become owners as was done in Ireland years ago. Huge game preserves occupy areas which ought to be devoted to the production

of food or timber. A land commission recently reported to the British Government that there were eight and one-half million acres in England now practically waste lands which could be forested, and Lloyd George contends that the state should take hold of this matter as was done in Germany many years ago. The Kaiser's Government has been deriving every year a net profit of over \$35,000,000 from the national forests growing on land which in England is treated as perfect waste. It has been declared by men who have investigated and have reason for their statements that by inaugurating a proper land system Great Britain can feed its own population. It seems practically certain that the British statesmen, realizing that at the close of the war three or four million men will return from the army and seek employment, will provide an opportunity for them to secure land in their own country. Otherwise it is certain that large numbers of them will migrate to the overseas Dominions where they can secure land for themselves and their families and not be forever subservient to an aristocratic landlord.

In Canada we should pursue the same policy of opening up the land to the people which is the only safe and sane method of building up a prosperous and contented population.

WHO OWNS THE GRAIN?

When the arguments for and against "substitution" of grain were heard before the Board of Grain Commissioners in Winnipeg recently the operators of the country elevators presented a most astounding argument. They claimed that when a farmer stored his grain in the country elevator under anything except a special bin ticket that the grain at once became the property of the elevator company and that therefore the elevator company could make any disposition they liked of the grain. Their argument on this point was supported by the legal opinion of Isaac Pitblado and also of Hugh Phillips, solicitors for the elevator companies. The two lawyers in their arguments illustrated by cases which have come before the Canadian and British courts to prove the correctness of their contention. In other words when a farmer hauls his grain to a local elevator and stores it with the intention of selling it sometime in the future, the elevator companies claim that the grain becomes actually their property. They give the farmer a storage ticket receipt either in the form of a "graded storage" ticket or a ticket marked "subject to inspector's grade and dockage." The latter is what is known as the "hybrid" ticket. In either case the elevator companies claim that they are only obligated to deliver to the farmers' order whenever he may call for it, the amount and grade of grain they have received, but that in the meantime the grain is actually their property. On this ground they claim that it is their perfect right to sell the grain and hold against it only an option. They also claim that they are justly entitled to charge the farmer interest on any advance he may have received even tho they have already sold his grain and have the money in their own pocket. They also claim the right to charge the farmer storage on his grain from the time he delivers it to the elevator until he wants it sold, even tho they have not the grain on hand and are not storing it.

It is difficult to understand how they can claim that the farmers' grain once it is stored in their elevator becomes their property and at the same time charge the farmer storage. If the grain is no longer the property of the farmer he should no longer be asked to pay

storage on it. Another remarkable thing is that the line elevator companies, altho they claim that they can make more money by using the "hybrid" ticket, have reduced their elevator charges only in the past six months. They have been using this famous money-making system for the past ten years and have undoubtedly made a pile of money by manipulating the farmers' stored grain at their own sweet will and after ten years they have suddenly come to the conclusion that they should allow the farmer a little of the profit they have been making. To do this they reduced the elevator charge of 1 3/4 cents to 1 1/4 cents.

If it is decided by the Board of Grain Commissioners that the line elevator companies are legally entitled to continue this method of doing business, it is time that the Canada Grain Act was amended so that when a farmer stores his grain in an elevator he knows that it is actually being held until he wants it sold. The only object a farmer has in holding his grain is to get a better price for it and undoubtedly if farmers generally made a practice of holding their grain and marketing it at leisure they would maintain a higher level of prices thruout the year. But if when they think they are holding the grain it has actually been sold by the elevator companies, the advantage which they hoped to secure by holding has already disappeared and in addition the farmer has lost his storage charges and the interest on any money that has been advanced to him. Whatever may be the law in regard to this case it is quite evident that the farmer does not get justice from such a practice.

THE PATH OF DUTY

Here is the antithesis of the Patriotic action discussed in last week's issue under the head "War Profits Returned." Its inspiration is the

declaration within the last week of another dividend of 100 per cent. by the Montreal Ammunition Company. This dividend plus those previously declared makes a total of 750 per cent. in dividends in less than a year. The company is capitalized at \$300,000, which means its profits have been over \$2,250,000 in the time mentioned. The Dominion Bridge Company of Montreal is said to own 51 per cent. of the company's stock, which means there has already been received by the stockholders in that company over \$1,125,000 in excess of the already large earnings of Dominion Bridge. The Annual Financial Review for 1915 gives the paid up capitalization of Dominion Bridge at \$6,500,000, and the dividends for the previous year, which would be under normal or even depressed conditions, as \$520,000 or eight per cent. plus a liberal sum to reserve. The Dominion Bridges' share of the Montreal Ammunition's profits will enable it to pay a dividend of nearly 20 per cent. and have its own large earnings left as a surplus.

Reasonable and even liberal profits on war munitions is perfectly defensible, considering the temporary nature of the work and the necessary scrapping of more or less equipment at the close of the war. The public does not expect the return of all profits, greatly as such action is appreciated when it does happen. But toleration of profits of 750 per cent. on war material when thousands of men are sacrificing not only their own life, property and prospects, but those of their family as well, is more than even a calloused public ought to be expected to bear. Taxation of these profits is the only proper course. Already the government has admitted the justice of this principle in last session's budget, but it seems afraid to make the application with the rigidity with which it should be made.

Taking the general experience of farmers who have sold for October delivery it is advisable to avoid the practice. The banks have agreed to assist responsible farmers in good standing to carry their grain a reasonable time. If this year's crop is marketed leisurely it should bring a fancy price to our farmers.

Reports of rust thru the Northwestern States, also in Western Canada, have jumped the price of wheat to a most remarkable degree during the past few days. Despite the damage, however, it looks as tho a good crop will be harvested and the high price will put thousands of farmers on their feet.

Many farmers still have part of their last year's crop on hand. But \$1.50 per bushel is a mighty good price, and even tho the market may go higher no farmer should shed many tears if he sells at that price.

Wheat at \$1.50 looks mighty good to farmers in this country, some of whom can remember when they sold it at 50 cents a bushel.

Farmers who have a good crop and sell it at \$1.50 can well afford to purchase some of the new Canadian War Loan bonds. They will be making a good investment and at the same time help to prosecute the war to a successful conclusion.

Do not forget that any War Loan bonds you purchase will be the very best security you possibly can have if you need to borrow money later on.

You can't afford to capitalize your land on the basis of the heaviest crops, but rather on average or less than average yields and those at normal prices.



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Romance of a Book Farmer

By Herbert Quick in The Saturday Evening Post

Real book farmers are pretty scarce—and most of them are spurious. The county agent here says to the neighbors that I, Abner Dunham, am the worst mossback in the neighborhood; and proves it, not by that old story of my putting a whip socket on my automobile, but by what he calls my sneering remarks about book farming. Now I hold that you can no more learn to farm out of a book than you can learn to swim, or play baseball, or cut hair in the same way. Doctor Spillman's bulletin on the farming of Chester County, Pennsylvania, admits that the farmers who are guided by the general experience of the farming business in their neighborhoods, rather than by theory, constantly tend to make their methods what they ought to be—or they go broke. And that proves my case. If the scientists and theorists ever come to know all the facts and principles of farming well enough to enable them to formulate designs for correct practices, I suppose they will be able to tell us in books just how to farm.

The only man we've had in the Fairview neighborhood to carry book farming thru as a life work is Jeff Sharpe. To be sure we have had our share of back-to-the-landers who thought they could read their way to successful agriculture, and of visionary people who thought the rest of us fools; and themselves proceeded to fool their farms away by doing everything differently. But it wouldn't be fair to charge such cases to book farming, because, in all probability, they would have failed if they had gone into any other business. Jeff Sharpe, however, is an example of the man who gave book farming a perfectly fair chance to succeed.

His full name is Oliver Geoffrey Sharpe, and when he came to the Pup Farm he signed it O. Geoffrey Sharpe. Everybody calls him Jeff now, however, which shows how civilized he has become. Of course in the meetings of our Co-operative Grain Dealers' Association, the wags who deal in lumber and moldings have nicknamed him Ogee Sharpe; but his sobriquet at the Ridgeway Pup Farm was Becky Sharpe, as a matter of course, as soon as he made his appearance there.

My little granddaughter Marion says that Jeff's story is a wonderful romance, and she hopes to put it in a play sometime. This brings up the question: Can there be such a thing as romance in the Corn Belt? Marion says it is full of romance; but she is now in the midst of her own first adventure in the realms of faerie—you know, young Clyde Bohn. I have seen the Corn Belt before it received that name, when the very spirit of mystery and promise blew over it—and those things, I have always supposed, are in themselves unwritten romance. I shall never see its like again. Nobody will ever see its like again.

Corn Belt Romance

I have seen it when the far-off shoulders of its low hills were blue with violets, or when anemones were pushing their woolly heads up thru the gray grasses under gray skies; seen it as an ocean whose swells were hills and whose ripples were the shadows on crinkling grasses, spreading away as far as the eye could see, unmarred by homestead or stack. I have lived with the wild fowl, now gone, the wolves, the gophers, and badgers; seen the clouds flying over this wonderful prairie, each followed over the knolls by its double in shadow; watched the tornado go ravaging over the land seeking prey where none was found; breasted the blizzards; heard the prairie brooks as they rippled out of the patchy snows, in the spring sunlight, down to the swales and off with the roaring crooks to

An ex-English army officer has established a farm to teach American agriculture to young Britons. Jeff Sharpe, the son of a well-to-do English family, is sent out to this "Pup" farm. He fails, but meets a practical American girl, whom he later marries. He buys a big farm and settles down to dig everything possible out of agricultural books and journals and to make it go. How he used this information that so many despise is most interesting and instructive. It is a charming story full of humor, intensely interesting and pregnant with practical ideas.

the river—and then I have seen the black-burnt sod shimmer into the delicate green of April, to pass thru every shade of pink, yellow, gold, gray and brown, until the tumbleweeds chased each other from hillock to hollow in the autumn, like stampeded brown sheep. I would give anything to see it again; but I never can, for the world does not hold its like.

I have seen all this green sod broken by the plow; and where I saw a desert I now see a teeming empire of men and women, the best, I am persuaded, in America. All in my life. Perhaps there is no romance in that, but there is something mighty. I have read a book called "A Foreign Tour at Home," by a New Englander, who not many years ago for the first time went across the continent to California, and could see nothing but what seemed to him rather squalid and dismal in the Corn Belt. He didn't like our endless succession of farms, each with a house of no particular style of architecture and towerlike silos and big red barns. The roads were not good, they were all distinctly straight, and ran north and south, or east and west. The whole country seemed unkempt to him—not realizing how much there is of it to be kempt and how few people there are a square mile to kempt it. To him there was no romance or beauty in the groves we planted in the prairie, and which now stand tall and green about the farmsteads; nor in the long rows of waving corn, nor in the herds of sleek cows and the feed yards peopled with fat steers, dividing their time between alfalfa in the racks and corn in the troughs, with an occasional nibble at the lush blue grass in the pastures. Well; maybe there isn't any beauty in it, but it looks good to us. I honestly believe that this New Englander, who is a literary man, was repelled from the Corn Belt's beauties because of the straight lines, the absence of great areas wasted in the grounds of gentlemen—in short, because it didn't look like England. We get most of our literary farming from British writers.

And in that opinion Mr. O. Geoffrey Sharpe would have agreed when he arrived at the Pup Farm. He was twenty-five or so, and had been shipped over from that same England by a family who couldn't for their lives find a place for him there. If we are to understand young Sharpe we must know what the Pup Farm was—and, in my opinion, a real writer could make more of a story of that than of Jeff's career. If Dickens of his Dotheboys Hall and its Mr. Squeers made immortal literature, I should think a writer who knew his business could do as well with Major Ridgeway and his Pup Farm—even if it was in the Corn Belt.

Major Ridgeway was an Englishman who came in about the time of the German invasion in the Mid-West, bought a goodish tract of land in the western part of Wheeler's Crossroads District, and went into farming. He built a house on the plan, I am told, of an English country home, the probably not so fine; but it was a good deal too much house for the farm. It made the overhead too big for profits. The major was a pompous, red-whiskered, tippy chap who came over the sea expecting to found an estate, a family line, and all the rest of it on the European plan. A considerable number of men did the same thing in the sixties. I can recall now the cases of Doctor Knopf, a German professor; Conrad Schwagermann, a German landowner; Thomas O'Hara, an Irish squire; and a Frenchman named Fournier, who came from France to Quebec and then to this country. They all failed, because land was plenty and Americans would not work for these gentry for less than they could earn working for themselves; and if the gentry paid the scale, they could, as a matter of course, make no profits, since when a man gets all he makes, there is nothing left for his employer.

Major Ridgeway's Pup Farm

In the same wave of immigration there came thousands of poverty-stricken peasants who succeeded where the men with capital and aristocratic notions almost always failed. The reason is perfectly obvious. The only way to succeed was to produce, and the only way to produce was to work; gentlemen could not work, while peasants could and would. Major Ridgeway occupied himself for several years in finding out that for some reason he was gradually sliding downhill into bankruptcy by the operation of a farm of the richest land on earth; and in looking out for a remedy he hit upon the idea of establishing a school in which young Britons might learn American agriculture and thus avoid the failure which, it was beginning to be suspected, was likely to overtake the nonworking landowner on the cheap lands of the United States.

This school was the Pup Farm. Of course that was not its correct name, but we never thought of calling it by any other. I happen to know how the name originated, because I remember when the old major established kennels of various kinds of dogs and tried to sell their progeny. Naturally, a simple people, who called a farm from which pigs were sold a hog farm, called Major Ridgeway's estate a Pup Farm; but, after he had restocked it with scions of British gentility, the name stuck, and I believe had something to do with the more or less well-founded popular notion that these young men each represented a skeleton in the closet of a rich and possibly titled British family. So, you see, we despised Ridgeway's Pups; and they certainly looked down on us, whether they did us the honor of concerning themselves so far as to despise us or not. And Jeff Sharpe was one of Ridgeway's Pups.

Alice Bailey, a niece of mine, was a country school teacher in those days, and was keeping the Wheeler's Crossroads School. The Ridgeway farm and a school section were in that district, and neither of these was the home of children, so her school was small—only half a dozen pupils, and often none at all. In going to and from school she followed a road which ran over the prairie in those curves which our aesthetic Eastern critics so much miss; but Ridgeway had begun to break the prairie and was trying to make teams follow the section

Continued on Page 21



GENERAL LETCHINSKY
The master of Coswatts



VICE-ADMIRAL KANIN
Commanding Russia's Baltic Fleet



M. VENIZELOS
Greece's real but neglected leader



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The master Greek premier



THE LATE F.M. VON MOLTKE
The man who planned the war
Commander of The Grays, London, Eng.

Revenue for Farm Women

Telling how some of our enterprising readers have compelled the farm to yield them an independent income

MONEY IN CABBAGES

On the Homemakers' page, of April 26, you ask for letters from girls on making money on the farm. To make a little extra spending money I grow cabbages. Last year they were a failure on account of such early frosts, but in 1914 and 1915 I had real good luck. In the spring of 1914 I invested four cents for two packages of cabbage seed. I have a hot-bed every year, and have fine strong plants at planting out time. In 1914 I set out six hundred and thirty plants. These were covered with old cans until they took root, also watered twice while cans were on them. They were then hoed twice and after that cultivated until quite large, when they were left to mature. In the fall I sold \$63.00 worth of cabbages, besides having more left than we could use. I think that was pretty good returns from such a small investment.

A FARM GIRL.

SEVERAL SOURCES OF REVENUE

I am sure any healthy and willing woman on the farm can make a nice little sum each year if she just goes the right way about it. I have had quite a lot of experience making money for myself in different ways on the farm and find both pleasure and profit in it. I started my fruit garden quite a few years ago. I have hardy sorts of each of the following: Raspberries, gooseberries, red and black currants and plums—of course inside a shelter belt—and we have also grown strawberries, white currants and crab apples successfully in Saskatchewan. Of course the fruit crop, like any other, is not always good; a late frost or a dry season does a lot of harm, but just the same I think I can safely say two out of every three years one can save and make quite a bit. My gooseberries, red and black currants are splendid. One year I sold twenty-five dollars worth of red currants alone. I started with only a few bushes, and I have taken cuttings and slips from these until I have quite a large patch. They are not much trouble, and out here in the West, where fruit is scarce, they are a big help. I have done pretty well growing tomatoes, but the last two years have not been favorable, the frosts have been so close together, but I always try to save some of them anyway by covering them when it is likely to freeze. If they do not ripen on the vines I pick them and put away in boxes with a cover on and have had them ripen in December in this way, and they always bring a good price. Sage is very easy to grow, and there is always a sale for it. I sell it three bunches for ten cents, or dry and powder it and sell it by the pound. Frost doesn't seem to hurt it any, so I consider it a sure crop. I look after these things myself with the help of the children, and the cost of seeds, etc., is very little.

Last year I bought a pig, six weeks old, for three dollars, on July 5. We fed it skimmed milk and pulled pig weed for it all summer and kept it growing nicely. In the winter we boiled small potatoes and vegetable peelings, and with waste milk and dish water we have only had to buy five bags of chop, which cost six dollars and twenty-five cents to date. She now has a litter of eight little ones. In a few weeks' time these will be worth four dollars each, so I consider it well worth the trouble. I now have a pig worth at least \$20, and the small ones are worth \$2, and all the cash I have spent \$9.25, leaving me \$42.75 for my trouble.

Last year was also my first year at raising calves, and I am more than pleased with the results. Our first one arrived about the end of March, and we gave him fresh milk the first week and gradually gave him skimmed milk until when he was a month old he was getting all skimmed milk and a little oatmeal porridge with it. As soon as the grass started growing we tethered him out, putting him in only when it was raining or very cold. Before the cold weather came on in the fall we were offered \$30 for him.

Raising chickens has not been so profitable the

last two years, but still I am sure there is money in them, if one can grow their own feed and have plenty of shelter for them. Three years ago I raised over 200 of them and sold them in the fall for \$114, most of them selling at from 20 to 25 cents per pound. I fed them wheat screenings and oats as soon as they were big enough. Before that I gave them rolled oats and bread crumbs and cheese curds, with always plenty of water. On a farm chicken feed does not cost much, as there is always a certain amount of waste grain and screenings.

M. E. Sask.



A SMALL BEEF INDUSTRY

GROWING BEEF INDUSTRY

I am enclosing a picture of myself and three of my prize cows. No. 1 is my favorite Jersey, who has won \$27 in prizes at the Lanigan agricultural fair. No. 2 is her daughter, also a prize winner. No. 3 is a beef type prize winner, also the producer of the porch. No. 4 is her last year's daughter, who also won a prize of \$2 and sold as baby beef at eight months old for \$28, making a total of \$30. Her granddaughter sold at six months old for \$25, the price of the two paying for the lumber, paint and wire screen for the porch.

Some years ago I bought a beef type calf for four dollars, which was the ancestor of No. 3.

So my advice to the sisters is, buy a calf now, and start this year a little income for yourself for household needs. If you can't buy one, beg your husband for one. Use a little gentle persuasion and he will give you one and feed it as well. And let me advise you, sisters, to try persuasion with your children as well as your husbands. I find I



ONE OF THE FRUITS OF SUCCESS

can lead a mile where I couldn't drive an inch. Try it, sisters, and you will be delighted with the result. I would like to tell you all how I became a lady Grain Grower and what I do with the proceeds.

MRS. M. C.

Didn't know there was any financial profit in being a lady Grain Grower.—Editor.

TURKEYS LAY THE GOLDEN EGGS

I am a farmer's daughter, living at home, and I'm going to tell you how I earn my own wages. I have eight turkey hens and a gobbler of my own. I have always heard people say that turkeys were

very hard to raise, but I have never found it so. I will tell you how I manage them. Most people let each turkey have her own eggs, but as soon as mine start to lay I give the eggs all to hens. I give each hen eight eggs. The fresher they are put setting the stronger the young turkeys will be. That is my experience. The turkey is such a clumsy big thing if it happens to tramp on one of the young ones in the nest it is sure to get killed. By this method I have half of the young turkeys hatched out by the time the old turkey hen wants to set. When the young turkeys come out I feed them plenty of dried rolled oats and plenty of clean water until they begin to show the red. My eight turkeys last year laid one hundred and thirty eggs, and out of these I raised one hundred and fifteen turkeys. Last Christmas I sold whatever I could locally and the rest I shipped to our nearest city. I sold one hundred and thirteen, keeping two for ourselves. The bunch realized two hundred and seventy dollars.

I forgot to mention that when the turkeys are ready to set I give them hen eggs, so that if they kill any of them it is not such a loss. —M. K.

FORTY DOLLARS FROM CHICKENS

I had ninety mixed breed of hens and three thoroughbred-Rhode Island Red roosters in a small sod chicken house. I fed my chickens oats in the morning, a bran mash with small potatoes and lots of black pepper at noon, and wheat at night. During the summer I save all my egg shells, I dry them and put them in nail kegs in the cellar. In the winter I mix one-third gallon of oyster shells and two-thirds gallon of these dried egg shells and give them this mixture once every second day. On the alternate other day I give them two gallons of thick sour milk. My hens started to lay the first of February. I got 45 and 40 cents for my February eggs, 35 and 30 cents for my March eggs, 25 and 20 cents for my April eggs, and now I get 15 cents. I sell about twenty dozen eggs a month and feed my family of five besides. My two and three-year-old hens I killed and took off the feathers and sold at \$1.00 a pair to a boarding house. In April I sold two dozen live hens at \$7.00 a dozen.

On the average my feed did not cost me a great deal. I picked a wagon box full of threshed and unthreshed grain dropped from the threshing machine table. We only had in 75 acres of wheat and oats. I follow the bull-wheel of the binder and with the children we cut nearly another wagon box of grain heads. I got one hundredweight sack of bran for \$1.00 from the Farmers' Elevator, and this with the small potatoes and peelings made my mashes all winter. During April I only fed my chickens once a day, at night, the rest of the day they hustled about the stables and hog pens.

Hoping this will benefit other farmers' wives, I will sign myself,

MRS. PETER ROBERTS.

SMALL VEGETABLES PROFITABLE

I noticed in the Grain Growers' Guide of recent issue that you wished to have letters on making money in various ways on the farm. I try different ways to raise ready cash, but the most profitable, that I ever tried was the raising of onions, cabbage and carrots and common garden vegetables. I sow two pounds and a half of black onion seed, which costs \$2.00 per pound; one pound of carrot seed, cost \$1.00; beet seed, cost \$1.00; hot-bed seeds, cabbage, etc., 25 cents; lettuce seeds, 25 cents, making a total cost of \$7.50 for seed.

My onion patch is about 100 feet by 60 feet. Being fall plowed and packed and well manured it is ready for early seeding in the spring, but before I sow my seeds I get it moulded on top by the use of the disc harrow. Then I sow onions at the same time as the men sow wheat, and I generally have my first onions on the market the third week of June in the shape of table onions, and keep on

Continued on Page 20

"If business with him any chat said E. J. North D. plaining Shipping. And right success—associatio ducted b made a s same idei principle success e the state sure polb solutely you are out succe story th time. To Farmers' riving a morning around. Nelson, y home, y 'phone. and open profitable after till son than form at in its br Everything tutes, sho ping asso mobile vi tions on has as it county on industry t

"The co tives in getting at Nelson co livestock made wha But th of an asso up stock at least J clear regu ped from more in 8 two year point. N name of six differ which—G side the one of

The o held in A of stock 1914. Sin handled a business, l —and fee been ship visit. Th is 25 cent the minis 16,000 pos sking to two years associatio the law sell, ship, sell on co wise deal or both, a cultural as stock of e sheep, hog grain, hay, of agricul automobile and any a every kind ness has b and buyin building m \$25,000, di Stockhol number of

A Business Proposition

How 151 members of the South End Farmers' Shipping Association, Hope, N.D., have saved themselves thousands of dollars thru Co-operation

By Ernest J. Trott, B.S.A.

"If a man doesn't want to do business in a business-like way, we don't want to do business with him. And, here, what's more, we ain't taking any chances; and that's why we're livin'." So said E. A. Nelson, county agent for Steele County, North Dakota, the other day when modestly explaining the success of the South End Farmers' Shipping Association that he organized in 1914. And right underlying these words is the secret of success in not only this particular association, but in any properly conducted business that is going to be made a success. More than this, the same idea contains in a nut shell the principle that is responsible for the success of county agent work thru the state of North Dakota. Get a sure policy and, in addition, be absolutely sure every time that what you are advocating is going to turn out successfully. But that is another story that can be told some other time. To get back to the South End Farmers' Shipping Association. Arriving at Hope one bright June morning we asked if Mr. Nelson was around. "Oh, 'Better Farming' Nelson, you mean. He's likely at home, you can get him on the 'phone." And later get him we did and spent a very interesting and profitable day in his company. No apter title could be chosen for Nelson than that given us on the platform at Hope. "Better farming," in its broadest sense, is his text. Everything that he does, whether organizing institutes, short courses, farm women's meetings, shipping associations, buying associations, picnics, automobile visits to the state fair, practical demonstrations on farms and innumerable other activities, has as its object the placing of agriculture in his county on that permanent basis as the foundation industry to which it rightfully belongs.

Need for Association

The county agents—called district representatives in Western Canada—have different ways of getting acquainted with the farmers in their county. Nelson concluded he could do best by organizing a livestock shipping association and, from results, he made what he would term "a good guess." But this wasn't the only reason for the forming of an association. Buyers used to come in and pick up stock here and there, pay what they pleased, or at least just as little as they possibly could, and clear regularly on every carload of stock they shipped from \$120 to \$200. This doesn't happen any more in Steele County. The association started up two years ago with one shipping point. Now stock billed out in the name of the association goes from six different shipping points, one of which—Galesburg—is located outside the county in the neighboring one of Trail.

The organization meeting was held in April, 1914, and the first car of stock was shipped on July 19, 1914. Since then the association has handled about \$200,000 worth of business, both stock—hogs and cattle—and feed, 120 cars of stock having been shipped up to the time of our visit. The saving at the very least is 35 cents per hundred, so that on the minimum shipping weight of 16,000 pounds per car for hogs the saving to farmers in the district in two years is well over \$10,000. The association is incorporated under the laws of North Dakota to buy, sell, ship, trade, exchange, buy or sell on commission, traffic or otherwise deal in, at wholesale or retail or both, any and all kinds of agricultural and farm products and livestock of every description, including horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, butter, cream, eggs, corn, grain, hay, cereals and fruits, and any and all kinds of agricultural implements and farm machinery, automobiles, wood and coal and fuel of all kinds; and any and all other kinds of merchandise of every kind, character and description. So far business has been confined to shipping cattle and hogs and buying carlots of flour, feed, coal and some building material. The amount of capital stock is \$25,000, divided into five thousand \$5 shares.

Stockholders have one vote irrespective of the number of shares held. The association is reserved

strictly for farmers. The rules provide that only persons actively and personally engaged in farming or stock raising may become members of the association on the purchase of one or more shares of capital stock of the par value of \$5. The business is controlled by a board of five directors, themselves stockholders, elected by the stockholders at their annual meeting. They hold office for three years and elect their own president, vice-president



E. A. Nelson, county agent for Steele County, North Dakota, talking dairy cattle at a short course held twelve miles out in the country from Hope.

and secretary-treasurer. Nelson was secretary-treasurer at the commencement, but after matters proceeded satisfactorily and the success of the scheme was apparent to everyone, his numerous other duties required attention and he resigned. The secretary-treasurer now is Ed. W. Hanson, who owns the local lumber yard and is himself a farmer. Any member may ship stock thru the association by paying the association a commission of five cents per hundred pounds, live weight, at destination.

Playing Safe All the Time

Any person not a member may ship thru the association by paying a commission of ten cents per hundred pounds, live weight, but if he so desires he can get the benefit of the association by agreeing in writing before shipping—note "in writing"—that \$5.00 be deducted from his returns in payment for one share of stock. Nelson wouldn't take word of mouth from shippers. It is very easy to change one's mind and farmers, in common with members of other callings, cannot be said by any



Farmers listening to Nelson's talk at dairy cattle. The women had a meeting at the same time in the Presbyterian Church nearby, the lecture for this particular day being the preparation of hedges and farm facilities.

means to be the least offenders in this respect. In any case it is a business proposition, so that to protect the secretary and do away with any possible chance of annoyance or misunderstanding when the returns are made, non-members shipping for the first time and intending to buy stock sign a little printed form, all ready prepared, having blank spaces only for the date, signature and post office, that says: "I hereby apply for one share of the capital stock of the South End Farmers' Shipping Association, par value \$5.00 per share." In making the returns all expenses connected with the shipment of any car are charged pro rata

against each shipper having stock in the car. Freight and the association commission are prorated per hundred pounds, live weight, delivered at the destination. All other expenses are prorated per head. A very complete, easily understood and efficient system of bookkeeping is used and Nelson, with characteristic frankness, gives his "better half" the credit of evolving and perfecting the system. The secretary-treasurer is required to take out a \$10,000 bond. The party having charge of assembling the car—and "he's a mighty important official," as our friend said—checks in each individual shipment as it arrives, classifies it, has it weighed, throws back any straw, tailboards, spring seat or other loose truck that a shipper might conveniently forget to re-weigh, rejects any stock he does not think fit for shipment, and if more stock is brought than formerly agreed upon he has the right to refuse to take it. In this way every shipper is assured of being able to load his stock. The association has found that a farmer, when he notifies it that he has so much stock to ship, usually over-estimates his weight by around twenty per cent. Thus, in deciding upon a shipping day, the secretary takes this into consideration. When sufficient stock is ready to ship the secretary notifies every farmer, nearly all by 'phone, and arranges with the railway company for a car. Before the association was organized the stock yards were located just west of the station beside an elevator and down in a deep hole out of which, after a rain, if one was lucky the stock might manage to crawl, but as often as not the struggle was too severe and a lifting jack had to be called into requisition. After things were started, Nelson hustled around and it was not long before the yards—proper yards this time—equipped with loading chutes and water, were located in a good high, dry spot. Now he has prevailed upon the company to put in a set of weigh scales that the association is going to buy and use for all its various transactions.

Pay Freight on Stock Promised

"Do you have any trouble with farmers not-delivering for shipment stock they have promised?" the secretary was asked. "No, sir, not often, anyway, because when joining the association any member who has promised to deliver stock for shipment on a certain day at a certain time, and who fails in such promise is held responsible for the total expense that would have been incurred on the number and weight of the animals promised. It's up to him. He delivers his stock or not, but he pays the freight anyhow." This rule may seem remarkable to some, but there has been no difficulty experienced in enforcing it. There are now 151 members, and after two years of operation only one member has lodged any complaint, and he was dissatisfied because the secretary wouldn't take his home weights for the stock he shipped. This is a remarkable record and speaks volumes for the thoroughness and efficiency of the management of the association.

The man assembling the car gets \$5.00. Each car shipped is accompanied by a different member of the association. Any member wishing to take in a load of stock sends in his name to the secretary, who records it—there is usually quite a waiting list—and he takes his turn with the rest to go down with the car. The man in charge gets \$5.00 expense money, and the railway company supplies return transportation. Going in with a car of stock provides in itself an excellent educative feature of the association work. On the market the shipper can see for himself how hogs or cattle should be fitted to get the highest price. This feature crops up again, too, when each shipper is bringing in his load of hogs to the car. He sees John Johnson has his pigs in better shape than his own, and he goes home fully determined to deliver something choicer than John Johnson in his next shipment.

The car is billed out in the name of the association

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

HOPES AND ASPIRATIONS

A letter came to this desk in answer to Miss Bynon's editorial on "Dreams." The writer did not wish the letter published, but she gave an account of a boy whose special gift was made abhorrent to him by an ignorant mother, and his life was robbed of much that might have made it richer and better, or perhaps the whole course of his life would have been changed had his mother understood.

The parents who think they know all about their children are the ones most likely to make mistakes. Neither parents nor teachers know all about the children they are with every day, nor do the little folks running around their homes know about themselves. They are largely creatures of environment and heredity, but no one understands all about environment, and heredity goes back to Adam and Eve, and no one even professes to understand the human emotions all the way back.

The one thing with which heredity seems to have but little to do is brains. Strong brain power may be found any place—gifts of song, of an appreciation of color and form, of the power of expression—may all be found in the humblest home and in the richest. No mother but may be nursing at her breast a child that will be a leader of men, but it will never be that if parents refuse to find out the natural talents of the child and cultivate them. Every child has its dreams, and educators should have an ear close to the dream wires to learn whether dreams and power to accomplish are not on the same line. L. R. T.

NEED HOT LUNCHES

Dear Miss Bynon:—I was very much interested in Mrs. T. A. Cavers' letter in The Guide of July 12. I think it will be a long while before the rural schools adopt her plan, but if we could only work out the hot school lunches, especially in winter, I think it would be a big help to children who have to drive two or three miles. We all know the case of children in winter on the road to school before the sun is up, with hardly any breakfast and nothing hot to eat or drink until 5.30 p.m. It surely could be changed if we could only all meet and discuss matters. Our school is heated by a furnace and the children cannot warm milk or soup on it. We all know how a hot meal in winter helps one on for the day's work, and it would be a great benefit to the children.

I am going to ask The Guide readers if anyone wants a baby girl of fourteen months old to adopt? She is a bonny girl with blue eyes and fair hair. We will write and give particulars to anybody interested in her. Would prefer a home in the country or farm for her.

SISTER MARTHA.

MADE IT HOME-LIKE

Dear Miss Bynon:—I think all the readers of your page enjoy your hints on home-decoration and your kind offer to help them out in individual cases. But sometimes circumstances are such that the woman herself has to think it all out for herself, and, if successfully, she should follow your example and pass it along.

For instance, this spring we spent considerable money in improvements—beaver boarding and paneling the walls and ceiling of a living room 12 feet by 20 feet, putting in a mission staircase with built-in bookshelves under it, a dormer window upstairs, etc.—but my kitchen remained as before, only it looked worse, as the rest of the house was laughing at it. Altho almost new it is intended to be used only temporarily, as there was a mistake made in pitching the roof too low to "hitch on" the cottage roof of the main building. It is 11 feet by 20 feet, shanty roof, with a large window at one end and another running longways along the low side of the kitchen. It has a good double floor. But slack, there were just the boards on the walls and the bare studs, the boards and rafters overhead. Temporary or not, I spend a lot of my time in it, and I determined to lighten it up somehow. There were my good big range, kitchen cupboard and oval extension table, and such a background. I was "forbidden" to use whitewash, and there I was. But "where there's a will there's a way," as a wagish friend used to remark, so I "mediated," as Samantha Allen would do.

I went and got a roll of cream building paper, containing 400 square feet, and costing one dollar in these parts; also a package of alabastine, cream color, at fifty cents, and two boxes of tacks and some grey floor paint. I did the ceiling with the alabastine, as the shingle nails were too thick for the paper, laid it on good and thick until it looked creamy and nice. Then did the studding on the walls with the alabastine, then tacked the cream building paper between the studding on the walls. By this time the room looked nice and clean and light. The floor got a couple of coats of paint,

the windows little white cheesecloth curtains—no blinds. My range showed up nice and black and nickelly, and I felt proud as could be.

But I did not like the raw look along the border, so I fared up into the attic, where lay a pile of Saturday Evening Posts. You know what nice cover designs they have: Well, I cut out a lot of these carefully—little girls skipping, boy unwillingly washing his feet, boys making snow men, etc.—and these I pasted at regular intervals in a sort of frieze all around the room. The same colors are nearly always used in these covers, so it is quite



A British, a French and an Italian war orphan—Jacky, Martha and Alberta. Can you tell which is which?

harmonious. At a trifling cost the kitchen is cheerful and pleasant and I am quite proud of it. Whether I use it six months or six years it will save me many a fit of the blues, also, I suspect, sparing the rest of the family the effects.

Perhaps some of the rest of your readers are at the "temporary" stage of things, and my experience may be of some benefit. I remain,

Yours truly,

WOLF WILLOW.

THE RURAL SCHOOL

The article on the rural school by Miss Bynon in The Grain Growers' Guide of May 17, appealed very much to me. Being an ex-teacher, I can grasp her idea at once. Very much do the new theories of education appeal to me, but in the average rural school, where the subjects for eight grades are to be taught, the teacher will have a difficult task to make out a time table which will include all the new subjects. However, the teacher should endeavor to spend a short time each day on such of the new subjects as the pupils will profit by and yet not rob them of the instruction in the very necessary subjects. Agriculture, nature, industrial work for the smaller children. The songs and singing exercises are very important and have many things in their favor.

Dr. J. Franklin Brown says that, "The hardest task of the new education is to find a teacher who can reach the heart and understanding of each pupil and at the same time stimulate him to the greatest activity and power."

For our children the best education is none too good. Teaching is a great profession and is growing to be more and more of a profession. It is, or at least should be, a self-sacrificing one. Success is a tonic—everyone works better in a joyous atmosphere—therefore it is necessary for education. The personality of the teacher appeals very much to the children, and especially the wee ones—some are tots when their mothers rush them off to school—and the teacher who brings cheerfulness, love and thorough knowledge of his subjects into the schoolroom will not meet with an inattentive spirit among the boys and girls.

I think the primary grades should have a thorough training, and as they are promoted to higher grades will find it much easier to grasp the new thoughts and the different subjects.

Some parents are much opposed to the new-fangled notions in school teaching. Why? Some perhaps have no interest in the school at all, some cannot spare the time to read or even talk about the advantages and disadvantages of the new theories,

and others become disgusted with teachers who spend overtime on gardening, storytelling, taking rambles to study nature, and, alas! forget the primary grades.

It is not long until the primary children grow tired of school. The mind refuses to attend where interest is lacking. Not long ago I asked a little girl of the first grade how many lessons she had on this particular day. She said, "I had one lesson." And the rest of the time she sat in her seat idle except recess and noon hour. Would you say that teacher was self-sacrificing? No. The dear little soul had such a tired, worn look as she said to me, "Oh, the teacher whipped that little girl on the hand, with a strap, until he made her cry, and she is only seven years old." My indignation was aroused and the thought came to my mind, "Mere clothes and license to teach do not fully equip him for the schoolroom." "Adaptation is nature, you cannot buy it." Fear of failure, fear of reproof, fear of any kind weakens the will power and undermines the character of the child.

The industrial occupation for little children is satisfying to the little minds and will occupy the time the other grades are having their instruction. The young children love the story period, and it can be held successfully with all classes by selecting short stories suitable to the grades. "Nativity is the soul of wit."

It is the teacher who must make the school. Character-building is the important thing in our school work, and each day the teacher impresses each child toward the development of the child's character. If we take the finer things—courtesy, friendship and religion—out of life, what is left?

School equipment and sanitation are badly attended to in some districts. Such requirements should be looked after by the trustees regularly, or immediately after the first notice given by the teacher, whose eye should be open to the necessary requirements of the school and surroundings. Extra taxes should be paid ungrudgingly by the rate-payers when it is necessary for the promotion of education.

When it comes time for lunch hour the teacher should insist that each child should wash face and hands before partaking of lunch. Each pupil should have his or her own drinking cup and a small white cloth to spread on the desk. If the teacher would encourage this method the children would find pleasure in it and their lunches would prove beneficial to them. In this way no dust is made by the children as if they were moving about the room and scattering crumbs around the floor. In this way tidiness and manners could be cultivated. The hot lunch idea is growing in favor in some districts. I think the average teacher does not approve of the method. The noon hour passes quickly, and to prepare a meal, partake of it and tidy up after will require much planning. It will take at least twenty minutes to prepare the simplest meal, then twenty or thirty minutes to partake of it, and what time is left to wash and put away the dishes? If the teacher lives within the school grounds he will prefer having his dinner at home. I think the average mother, if she is interested in the welfare of her children, can prepare a dainty lunch for them. No doubt in the graded school the hot lunch method would be successful, but as yet I fail to see the advisability of it in the rural school.

EX-TEACHER.

A COLONY OF FARM WOMEN

Dear Miss Bynon:—Re Topsy's views on farm help. Like her, I have worked on a farm, and I'd rather have the outdoor work than be shut up in a heated shack from morning till night making meals out of nothing and no thanks. I can handle an outfit from a plow to a binder, and stack or make hay, to running the mower, to stacking. I have had experience with rearing young stock and love the work, and have had luck in that line, too. I am going onto a farm again as soon as suited and can find one suitable for mixed farming. I think you'll find there are quite a number of women capable of doing most kinds of work there is to do in these western farms and do it right and also keep their womanhood. Still be able to put up a dainty meal or make a dress, or a shirt for the man, and the one hundred and one other things that a woman is supposed to do. Like Topsy, I'd like to hear from other women, too. Why not form a colony of women farmers and give those that care to be housekeepers the chance to keep house.

TRIXEY

"Papa," said Tom, "was it true that George Washington couldn't tell a lie? Our teacher told us he couldn't."

"Yes, my son, he was a great and good man." After a moment of study Tom asked: "Papa, did you ever know what was the matter with George Washington that he couldn't tell a lie?"

—From the Delinsefor.

DEFINITE

At a special n representing the the city of Edm 7, the following Wood, president Dunham, Rice Woodbridge, of Alberta; Mrs. V R. W. Barrett, of the United P and Messrs. G W. J. Jackm improvement dist palities' boards

After a full d definite policy, tion, was decided adopted by all their respective

1—Resolved, t of the Province divided into dis poses, according natural boundar tion also for the The districts sho make the erecti the hospitall cas payers, but not cessibility. We standard district equal to that of

2—Resolved, t districts have upon, a referen each district as able to construct tal within its bor time must be all but a definite d before which d taken. A major hospital district

3—Resolved, t made for gather district covering (a) The taxab (b) The estim and equipment s (c) Probable based on figures rural hospitale (d) Any other necessity and d enterprise.

This informati free in the distri We recommend t Municipal Affair for the gatherin and that the gov assume the cost 4—Resolved, t under this sche and controlled by it is located.

5—That the fo the necessary wo porated into an Alberta, and the be submitted to soon as possible.

A standing co H. W. Wood, on behalf of the U berta and the U Alberta, and M Greenfield, repr ment districts an was appointed to the government tails or possibi might require att

SOME

Wm. H. Blatch Norte Local No. dom, if ever, ha community had tending a more the second ann Norte Local of Loree school on J ly attended, not their families be Loads of gaily adren and veteran arrive early in the time the ath ing of some eigh ed, the grounds county fair the prairie. Some contented events splendid prizes, ing event of al when the U.P.A. pull any team tunately they tory, and altho

DEFINITE HOSPITAL POLICY

At a special meeting of organizations representing the rural interests, held in the city of Edmonton, Monday, August 7, the following were present: H. W. Wood, president; W. D. Trego, S. S. Dunham, Rice Sheppard and P. P. Woodbridge, of the United Farmers of Alberta; Mrs. Walter Pariby and Mrs. R. W. Barrett, president and secretary of the United Farm Women of Alberta, and Messrs. Greenfield, J. H. Lamb and W. J. Jackman, representing local improvement districts and rural municipalities' boards.

After a full discussion the following definite policy, as a basis for legislation, was decided upon and unanimously adopted by all present on behalf of their respective organizations:

1.—Resolved, that the rural portions of the Province of Alberta should be divided into districts for hospital purposes, according to geographical and natural boundaries, having consideration also for the regular lines of travel. The districts should be large enough to make the erection and maintenance of the hospitals easily borne by the ratepayers, but not too large for easy accessibility. We would suggest as a standard district an area approximately equal to that of four municipal units.

2.—Resolved, that after the hospital districts have been definitely decided upon, a referendum must be held in each district as to whether it is desirable to construct and maintain a hospital within its boundaries. A reasonable time must be allowed for consideration, but a definite date must be set, on or before which date the vote must be taken. A majority of the vote in any hospital district shall decide for that district.

3.—Resolved, that provision must be made for gathering statistics for each district covering:

- The taxable area.
- The estimated cost of a hospital and equipment suitable for the district.
- Probable cost of maintenance based on figures secured from various rural hospitals already in existence.
- Any other facts bearing on the necessity and desirability of such an enterprise.

This information must be distributed free in the districts to which it refers. We recommend that the Department of Municipal Affairs be made responsible for the gathering of this information, and that the government be required to assume the cost of printing.

4.—Resolved, that any rural hospital under this scheme be built, operated and controlled by the district in which it is located.

5.—That the foregoing provisions and the necessary working details be incorporated into an act of the Province of Alberta, and that a draft of this act be submitted to our joint committee as soon as possible.

A standing committee, consisting of H. W. Wood, and Mrs. W. Pariby, on behalf of the United Farmers of Alberta and the United Farm Women of Alberta, and Messrs. J. H. Lamb and Greenfield, representing local improvement districts and rural municipalities, was appointed to present the case to the government and deal with any details or possible emergencies which might require attention meanwhile.

SOME TUG-OF-WAR

Wm. H. Blatchford, president of Del Norte Local No. 678, reports that seldom, if ever, have the people of this community had the opportunity of attending a more successful affair than the second annual picnic of the Del Norte Local of Innisfree, held at the Loree school on July 7, which was largely attended, not only by farmers and their families but also by townspeople. Loads of gaily attired women and children and veterans of the plow began to arrive early in the afternoon, and by the time the athletic program, consisting of some eighteen events, was started, the grounds looked more like a county fair than just a stretch of prairie. Some excellent and closely contested events were held, awarded by splendid prizes, but the most interesting event of all was the tug-of-war, when the U.F.A. members undertook to pull any team in the world. Unfortunately they took in too much territory, and altho the battle lasted for

fully three minutes, the U.F.A. team were finally dragged across the line. Even then the successful team did not stop pulling, and the U.F.A. men had to finally cut the rope which was tied around the vice-president, a man of some 265 pounds, and whom they were using as an anchor, but who was in obvious danger of receiving bodily injury at the hands of the jovial winners. The baseball game between the farmers and the town boys was also worthy of comment. When at one time the farmers were in a very bad hole a few of their supporters bought a freezerful of ice cream from the Red Cross booth and had the umpire call the game while the ice cream was given away free. Evidently the farmers thought that a few minutes rest and fortification of ice cream would assist their boys in cooling down a little, but it was useless, the final score being 17 to 12 in favor of the town. Altho the sky was somewhat downcast thruout the entire afternoon, and rain threatened to drive the merry-makers from the grounds, covers were spread for 300. It was at this juncture the farmers outdid the townspeople. The farmers may not know a great deal about athletics, but they take no back seats when the time comes to enjoy the good things of the land. After supper was finished and the Red Cross had closed their booth, many repaired to Chapman's Lake nearby for a dip and to freshen up for the evening's program at the schoolhouse. This program consisted of some excellent numbers, and was appreciated by the entire audience which filled the building. There was no charge made, and at its conclusion dancing was indulged in until the day after was beginning to break. The one noticeable feature of the day was the spirit of good fellowship and congeniality that existed among the people. Everybody enjoyed the fun; all seemed as one big family, showing that the union undoubtedly is making rapid strides toward the socializing of the community.

ACTIVITY AT ST. ELMO

The following letter has been received from Max L. Sutton, secretary of St. Elmo Local, No. 252: "Since I last wrote to you we have taken in five members. We held our regular meeting on April 29, at which it was decided to have a picnic on June 23. A social was held on March 25, the money to go to the union, and \$17.90 was taken in. On May 27 a meeting was held and orders for twine taken. Over 5,000 pounds was ordered. We have also obtained a free library from the University of Alberta. On June 23 we held our first annual U.F.A. picnic at the St. Elmo schoolhouse. There was a good program of races, baseball, football, etc., with a dance in the evening. Everybody enjoyed themselves, especially the dance, where the mosquitoes did not bother so much. As all the committees have not turned in their reports yet, I cannot say definitely how much was taken in, but believe somewhere around \$100 was made."

ONE EFFECT OF PROSPERITY

Director J. L. Sparrow, of Sedgewick, reports that he attended the U.F.A. picnic at New Norway recently, and addressed those present for forty-five minutes or so. He states that this is a splendid district, and that the reason the members are not more enthusiastic is that they are too prosperous and do not feel the need for organization. However, Mr. Sparrow, in drawing attention to this fact, pointed out that things were almost certain to change at some time; and it would be well for them to help build the bulwarks of protection around themselves today when it can be done so much easier than when they find the shoe pinching. He goes on to state that there are a few good enthusiastic U.F.A. men in this district.

Alberta

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

ACTIVE INTEREST AT RATHWELL

The following letter has been received from W. H. Shield, secretary of Rathwell Local, No. 667: "I enclose herewith order for \$20, of which \$10 is towards organization expenses, to cover the visits of Messrs. Dunham and Sloane to our picnic on July 1. The balance I collected here in Rathwell towards a Speakman Memorial Fund. As none of the other unions have taken the matter up, I forward this to you to dispose of in any way you see fit. We asked each union to raise a like amount and all agreed heartily at the beginning, but as at that time we had a couple of months of very severe weather when the work was almost at a standstill, they grew lukewarm and finally allowed this to die out. We had a very successful picnic in conjunction with the Alberta Temperance and Moral Reform Branch here. The largest attendance we have ever had. Mr. Dunham's speech was listened to with great interest. His text was 'Co-operation.' Dr. Kerby spoke in aid of recruiting."

I must thank you for the trouble you took in answering my inquiries re forming a co-operative association. We have secured our certificate of incorporation and are now in a position to do business. We adopted your by-laws almost in their entirety. Our own Rathwell Local is doing fairly well. We have over forty paid up members and have had new applications at every meeting held since the year came in. We have organized an athletic club in connection with the union, also a women's auxiliary, and have purchased a tennis set, croquet, etc., and meet at the school grounds twice a month. The ladies are providing cakes and tea, making a small charge.

Four of our paid up members have enlisted since the beginning of the year. There are also five or six old members of this local now at the front or in England. One is lying wounded in a Yorkshire hospital, one of five survivors out of his platoon during the action at the beginning of June. Crops are looking equally as well, or better, here than they did last season, but from eight to ten days later. We had the heaviest rainfall here a few nights ago that we have experienced in recent years. Outside of that the rainfall has been sufficient but not plentiful.

WANT WILD LAND TAX DIVERTED

D. H. Borthwick, secretary of Kinsella Local, No. 277, reports that a joint meeting of U.F.A. and shareholders in the A.P.C.E. Co. was held on Saturday, July 22. One new member signed the roll. They have now a membership of over forty. A letter was read from the deputy minister, Department of Agriculture, regretting that they could not stop the demonstration train at Kinsella, July 15, but that they would make arrangements next time. The following resolution to be sent to the Central office for the convention was passed:

"That this organization request the government of our province to turn all wild land taxes collected to the municipality or local improvement district within which the said tax is collected, and said tax money to be expended in the improvement of roads where said land is located."

The coal supply was discussed and the secretary was instructed to write a few firms for prices and terms, and report at the next meeting. The secretary was instructed to forward dues to the Central office for the quarter ending June 30. The question of stallions and bulls running at large was discussed. The members did not think the sum offered for taking these animals up was enough to cover all expenses, and the following resolution was passed: "That the fee for taking up bulls or stallions be raised from \$5.00 to \$25.00, as the present fee is not sufficient to cover all expenses. It was moved and seconded that the postponed picnic be

held on August 10, at Kinsella, on the same date as the fall fair. The next meeting was called for August 5.

HAD A GOOD YEAR

F. D. Johnstone, secretary of Irma Local, No. 117, when forwarding \$25 membership dues and \$5 for annual reports, states that they hope to forward more dues shortly, as they have had a very successful year so far as membership is concerned. They hope to do some co-operative purchasing this fall when money is a little more plentiful. The crops are looking fine in this district.

GOOD RED CROSS DANCE

P. Jensen, of Birdaholm, has forwarded the sum of \$11 to the Central office for the Red Cross fund. This amount was raised at a dance held at Bradley Gerke Schoolhouse on July 7.

CREIGHTON'S ANNUAL PICNIC

J. C. Shannon, secretary, reports that Creighton Local, No. 191, observed U.F.A. Sunday, May 21, and had a very profitable and pleasant day. Rev. Mr. Aldriche, of Edmonton, and the local minister, Rev. Mr. Smith, addressed the meeting in the schoolhouse, which was filled to overflowing. The topic was, "Work, Education and Votes," which seemed to fall right in line with U.F.A. work. As far as this union is concerned, they consider that U.F.A. Sunday is a very good thing. The annual picnic was held on June 27, and altho it threatened to rain all the forenoon, there was a good crowd and everybody enjoyed themselves. There was a good program of sports and everything went off without a hitch. The event of the day was a tug-of-war between the married and unmarried ladies, which was won by the unmarried ladies. The U.F.A. had a booth on the grounds and did a good business in ice cream and soft drinks. The total receipts were \$67; however, as they had to buy everything the profits were not large. The ladies served a bountiful supper, and everyone went home feeling the better of having come there.

RICH VALLEY HAS 30 MEMBERS

H. Ellingsen, secretary of Rich Valley Local, No. 257, reports that they have now thirty paid up members, and it is hoped that several others will join later on. Things are brightening up considerably in various ways, and he expects that the union will make good progress in the future.

U.F.A. HOME DEFENCE

Vice-president Rice Sheppard reports: On July 19, at the request of Onoway Local, No. 131, I attended their annual picnic. The day was ideal and a large number of farmers and their families were present. Races and games were part of the pastime. Refreshments were provided of the finest quality, and great praise is due the ladies for the splendid spread of lunch and supper. At 3.30 p.m., all games were called off and those present were requested to gather round the speakers. Mr. Priestly, the president, acted as chairman, and stated that I had been asked to give a talk on U.F.A. work, and also to introduce the U.F.A. Home Defence movement. This I did, and at the close of the address a vote was taken on the question, "Shall we form a U.F.A. Home Defence unit?" The crowd was unanimously in favor of same, not only the men but the ladies also, and it is expected that about thirty men will sign up and drilling will commence at once."

CHERRY GROVE'S GOOD MEETING

Cherry Grove Local, No. 236, held their picnic on July 1, which was a very great success. The day was an ideal one and a large crowd of people turned out. Rice Sheppard, of Edmonton, was there and addressed the members on different questions. There was a good program of athletic sports, so everybody was kept interested. At the booth \$27.75 was cleared, which came in very handy to pay a grant of \$25 to the Wetaakiwin Agricultural Society. The local is growing at every meeting, twelve new members being enrolled at the last, making a total of fifty-seven paid up.

OUR GREAT GIFT TO THE EMPIRE

At last the first great shipment of Patriotic Acre flour is on its way, and by the time these words are read by our members, it will have aroused the enthusiasm of thousands of fellow Canadians in the course of its long journey eastwards. Of all the striking things that Canada has done since the outbreak of the great war with the Central Powers of Europe, there has been none, I venture to say, more striking than this, and none that will bring more honor to Canada and the West, or that will do more to increase and strengthen the ties that bind Britons together—East to West, and West to East—and our members in the future may remember with pride that this magnificent gift emanated from and bore the name of the association to which we all belong.

What does this great shipment represent? In the first place, patriotism. It was this quality of patriotism which first led T. M. Morgan, a former director of our association, to conceive the idea which eventually took shape as the S.G.M.A.P.A. Fund. Not only did Mr. Morgan show his patriotism by proposing the adoption of his idea and supporting it with his personal contributions, but he has since made the greater sacrifice of offering his services, and his life if need be, for his country, by joining His Majesty's forces. It was patriotism which led an army of canvassers in all parts of the province to give up time and leisure which many of them could ill spare in order to push this scheme along. It was patriotism which led so large a number of our members, and others who were not members, to attach their signatures to forms obligating themselves to make some contribution, whether large or small, to the Fund.

But it was more than Patriotism; it was a keen sense of duty; it was sympathy with suffering humanity; it was Brotherhood—a recognition of the fact that, after all, each man is in reality his brother's keeper; and it was Co-operation, each man contributing his mite to help to make up the enormous gift now on its way eastward. Thus we see that this gift is, in its essence, a complete exemplification and vindication of the principles for which our association stands, and for which, year in, year out, we are striving. It teaches us this great lesson—that it is not for the sake of the dollars and cents we are striving, but for the uplifting of humanity thru mutual service.

Forty Carloads in Shipment

There have been so many details of this scheme published in this page from time to time that it is unnecessary to go into it here at length. Naturally, however, our members will like to have the latest figures as to the amount of contributions, and these particulars I will give as fully as possible. The total promises are equivalent to 6,479 acres, it being a difficult matter to fix upon the exact number owing to so many promises being for broken amounts. Of this number about 4,290 have been redeemed, leaving the proceeds of approximately 2,500 acres still to come in. The total amount of grain contributed to date is 85,000 bushels, while the cash contributions amount to \$29,000.00.

The wheat contributed was, of course, of various grades, and it was, therefore, necessary that it should be sold and the proceeds turned into No. 1 Northern wheat, in order that the flour should be of one uniform grade. A sufficient quantity was therefore disposed of to enable us to purchase 80,000 bushels of wheat of the desired grade, and from this wheat there was manufactured 3,200,000 lbs. of the best flour obtainable. This huge shipment left Moose Jaw on Wednesday, the 9th inst., on its way to the Motherland.

It was decided that the shipment should be made in one trainload, instructions to that effect being given to the millers, the Robin Hood Mills Co. Ltd., Moose Jaw, Sask. An order was placed with the Bonis Bros. Bag Co., Winnipeg, for 40,000 special bags, each to contain 80 lbs. of flour, and inscribed with the words, "Saskatchewan flour, milled from No. 1 Northern wheat, grown and donated to the Empire by the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina, Sask., Canada." They also bear an impression of the emblem

Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. E. Musselman, Secretary, Regina, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

of the Association. The flour is loaded in 40 cars, each car containing 40 tons, making a total shipment of 3,200,000 lbs., or 1,600 tons of flour. Each of the forty cars is decorated with banners on both sides, which, as in the case of the sacks, also bear the emblem of the association, and the inscription, "This trainload of flour is a gift to the Empire by the Grain Growers of Saskatchewan."

On arrival at Montreal the flour will be shipped across the Atlantic free of charge to the fund, an undertaking to that effect having been given by Sir Geo. Foster, the minister of trade and commerce of the Dominion. An effort is being made to arrange for a public presentation of the flour to a representative of the government at Ottawa, preferably the Governor-General, tho at the time of writing nothing definite in this respect has been settled.

The train was accompanied east by J. A. Maharg and J. R. Musselman, president and central secretary, respectively, of the association, who will hand over the necessary documents to whatever representative of the government may be appointed to receive them, thus consummating one of the greatest vol-

untary gifts to the Empire that Canada has ever made, and one which, I venture to say, will do much to strengthen the ties which already exist between Canada and the Motherland.

THE ELEVATOR ANNEXES

A wise man said, "There is nothing new under the sun," but every year shows some new adaptation of the old. Last season, with its marvellous growth and tremendous yields, producing transportation and storage difficulties, also



Forty cars of flour, the proceeds of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Patriotic Fund, leaving Moose Jaw for the Old Land. There are 1,600 tons in the shipment.

produced a new adaptation of the old, the elevator "annex." What a wonderful creation it was and is! A flat warehouse in disguise. When one recalls the spasms and contortions of a few years ago when a few farmers dared to build a flat warehouse to ship their own grain, the temerity (gall) of the line elevators in following suit is, to say the least, startling.

Souvenir Booklet and Pictures

Some of the farmers around Nings, Manitoba, have a lively remembrance of their struggle with the elevator interests for recognition, but farmers have short memories and this season was so exceptional, and the grain interests recognizing the great necessity and being magnanimously generous(?) built annexes to relieve the situation, not for themselves, but to benefit the farmer. It was a sight to make the gods weep. The elevators, the old time elevators, spending time and money not for themselves but for the farmer and his family, who, otherwise, would have suffered.

Time they certainly spent to work out the scheme; but money, those annexes were built with money taken directly from the farmers. Just as soon as one of these buildings was ready for storage, there being no competition from co-operative elevators or any where else, one cent per bushel was paid less than market price to cover cost of this annex, built specially by the elevators for the farmers. Moreover, in the long delayed transport service of the C.N.R. there is now movement, and the grain in these annexes is being moved before anything else on the grounds, since it is spoiling. Affidavits to that effect having been taken, cars are forthcoming. The sheds were not made weatherproof, they never were intended to be, only sufficiently so to give a minimum of spoiled grain and a maximum of transportation.

What of the farmers who borrowed money to build weatherproof granaries? They have been and are paying their

fourty cars of contributed flour with a banner on each car, in motion, terminal elevator scene, lake shipment, loading and unloading of vessels, terminal operations at Montreal and the ship which carries the contribution. This picture we hope to give our members an opportunity of seeing at a future date.

One point I must impress upon our members very strongly is that the Fund is not yet closed. Contributions are still coming in, and we trust that we shall yet receive a large accession to the fund from those who were kind enough to obligate themselves thereto, but whom circumstances have, up to the present, prevented from carrying out their good intentions. Meanwhile, our good wishes go along with this great gift, and we trust it may prove of great value in helping to achieve the final victory of our cause.

S. W. YATES.

Marshall, Sask.

M. P. FLOYD.

GREAT ORGANIZATION WORK

Central Secretary:—This is to report that we are having great success in our work of organization. At the close of a big railroad meeting held tonight, under the management of the Clayton Grain Growers, 30 new members were enrolled, which brings the total for this branch up to 44 paid-up members.

This is very satisfactory in view of the fact that the Clayton Local was only formed two weeks ago. It is also encouraging to note that this branch is not overlooking its share of the expense of organization, and all the other work in connection with our great movement.

A picnic has been arranged for Thursday, Aug. 3, the primary purpose of which is to get a little money in the local treasury. The holding of picnics by the different locals has proved a popular and fruitful method of raising money. On July 19 the Corlander local held a huge picnic, over 700 people were in attendance and one thousand dollars was taken in. The Diebolt Grain Growers' held their fifth annual picnic on July 14. Their gross receipts for the day were between four and five hundred dollars, and the event was celebrated by over 500 grain growers, their wives and families. The other locals who have held picnics are Waldville, Roche Plain, Cannock and Amelia, each clearing over \$100.00.

Two weeks more will practically complete the whole program of organization. By August 1 this part of the province lying south from the Frenchman River and east for 20 miles will be one vast organized unit, stretching for over 100 miles long by from 30 to 50 miles wide. This has virtually all been accomplished in two months. I venture to affirm that this is getting results. I very much doubt if the like has ever been done before in any country—certainly not in the West. We are not boasting about our work, for manifestly it is only a great need that could make such results possible—The need of a railroad. We simply have to have a railroad in this south country to live!

Central Secretary:—This is to report another successful railroad meeting in the Yellowstone District. Our previous record held by Karluck, where 50 members joined at the first meeting, was broken tonight, when 60 enrolled in what in future will be known as the "Yellowstone Local." Yellowstone's other unique claim to distinction is it getting thru all their business at their first meeting. They have already mapped out their boundaries, taking in three townships, one, two and three, in range 25 west of the 3rd meridian. As all this territory is well settled we may look forward to a very large and thriving branch of the Grain Growers' Association in the Yellowstone district. The officers chosen to direct the business of this Local impressed the writer as men of uncommon ability, who will do things—big things—and get results. The following were elected: President, Wm. Spicer; vice-pres., I. H. Butler; secretary-treasurer, E. D. McConally; directors, F. Garris, J. Berenjek, T. Adlerous, F. Tyminsky, R. Raeburn, R. H. Bogg, C. Mason, A. Mikkelson, Jas. McWilliams, A. E. Holstine, R. Mason, S. Moore, E. Conn, I. Stanley, H. Badger.

This branch also appointed their special director, J. H. Butler being elected to fill this important office. Mr. Butler has had a great deal of railroad experience. He has worked for years at construction on both sides of the international line. He will prove a valuable addition to the board.

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Manitoba

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HAIL INSURANCE FINAL CALL

Permit me to direct the attention of our local secretaries and others interested in the matter of hail insurance to the fact that the Inter-municipal Hail Insurance Act provides that certain steps must be taken by the municipality if it desires to avail itself of the provision of the act.

Twenty-five of the municipalities in the province must declare for the bringing of the act into operation. This must be done by the council assuming the responsibility or by referring it to the people to decide by popular vote. The council will require the people to take the initiative, and this can only be done by securing the signature of twenty-five per cent. of the ratepayers to a petition asking the council to take the necessary action to obtain the wishes of the municipality. Petitions may be secured by applying at the Central office of the Manitoba G.G.A. The G.G.A. should take up this work at once. It is purely a farmers' question, and as the farmers' organization you are not discharging your whole duty if you fail to act.

The destructive storms about which we are reading every day and what they mean of loss to farmers whose crops are destroyed, is the strongest argument I can offer as a reason why there should be no hesitation on your part in taking up this work at once. Petitions must be completed and ready for presentation to your municipal council at their October meeting, so you will require to get busy and organize your municipality and have everything ready for a quick and decisive campaign.

R. C. H.

THE MANITOBA CROP

The writer has just returned from an extensive tour of Southern Manitoba, which trip was taken for the express purpose of securing first hand information on the condition of the grain crops. One has only to inspect fields in this territory to learn that the wheat crop south of the main line of the C.P.R. in Manitoba is practically a failure. No report published to date has given publicity to actual facts: So general has the rust development become in the space of a very few days that those who are not actually in the fields can form no conception of the serious havoc which this has wrought. There is absolutely no use in further winking at the facts.

Certain conditions in the wheat crop have placed most farmers in a dilemma. Early sown fields are dried up by the effects of heat and rust. Heads bear only a few kernels at the bottom, and these are so shrunken that their value when threshed may not compensate for twine and labor in handling. Later fields, on which grain shows a green tinge, give some signs of a small crop. On these the kernels are still plump. Whether the blight will attack them at a later stage in their development is problematical. From observation and extensive inquiry I conclude that this condition prevails thruout Southern Manitoba, with possibly varying degrees of seriousness. Many farmers have already plowed safeguards around their wheat fields with the intention of burning them off. Others again are cutting the crop with the hope that present prices may prevail for some weeks, thus making the want yield one of possible profit. Some fields of wheat on breaking or timothy sod appear to be less seriously affected than wheat on summer fallow. The rank, sappy growth on the latter has possibly made it less disease resistant than shorter, stronger straw on sod. I would estimate the wheat yield for Southern Manitoba at 10 to 12 bushels per acre.

Oats give promise of a good yield. They appear to have largely escaped the rust scourge and are filling well. Barley is not a good crop unless from

early sown fields. Late barley is badly shrunken as a result of the continued heat of two and three weeks ago.

There is some possibility that the very late barley now only heading out may be a fair crop if fall weather is suitable for ripening.

DUGALD HAD GOOD PICNIC

Dugald G.G.A. and Home Economic Society had a very well attended garden party on the Agricultural Society's grounds on the evening of August 8. The two tents, in which were served ice cream and cake and all the usual "eats and drinks," were well patronized. The ladies of the community also held a sale of home cooking, which was displayed in a most attractive form and brought a number of ready customers. A platform was erected for the convenience of those taking part in the program. This platform was provided with an organ and was festooned with Chinese lanterns and other lights, which made it both convenient and attractive.

An interesting program, consisting of addresses, songs, violin solos and bagpipe selections, was carried out. The speakers from a distance were R. C. Henders, president Manitoba G.G.A., and John Kennedy, of The Grain Growers' Grain Co.

Owing to the very threatening appearance of the weather and a slight falling of rain, the program was somewhat interfered with. Still a very good time was enjoyed by all.

Too much praise cannot be given to the ladies and to the chairman, Rev. R. E. Hoey, for their untiring efforts to make the meeting a splendid success. The proceeds of the evening are to be applied to the purchasing of a community library.

PATRIOTIC CONTRIBUTIONS

The following contributions have been received for the Patriotic Acre fund:

Oprey Branch, M.G.G.A., Belgian Relief, \$22.75. Strathclair Branch—A. McKay, \$12.00; Thos. Jack, \$18.50. Firdale Branch—D. McLachlan, Red Cross, \$12.50; D. McLachlan, Belgian Relief, \$12.50. Dugald Branch—R. B. Wilson, second instalment, \$25.00.

R. C. HENDERS, Acting Secretary.


ENTHUSIASTIC FOR GREAT ROAD

A rousing good roads meeting to promote the interests of the Jefferson highway took place on Saturday at Kane's farm, near St. Jean, Manitoba, during the progress of the annual Grain Growers' picnic, where a large gathering of local farmers was in attendance.

A party consisting of Mayor Waugh, of Winnipeg; W. F. Tallman, F. E. H. Luke, president, and A. C. Emmett, secretary, of the Winnipeg Automobile Club, motored down from Winnipeg for the purpose of organizing the Morris district. The enthusiasm with which the project was received pointed to pressure being brought to bear from this district for the immediate improvement of the highway, so that it will be a fitting part of the great highway from Winnipeg to New Orleans. As a result of a motion presented by John Kane, president of the Morris district Grain Growers' Association, a committee was nominated to select the seven representatives necessary for the organization of the district and report immediately.

A notable feature of the picnic was the fact that every person present had arrived by automobile, not a single horse and buggy being in evidence, a state of affairs that was commented upon by President Kane, together with the remark that the sudden rush of harvesting had resulted in the attendance being less than half of what was expected.

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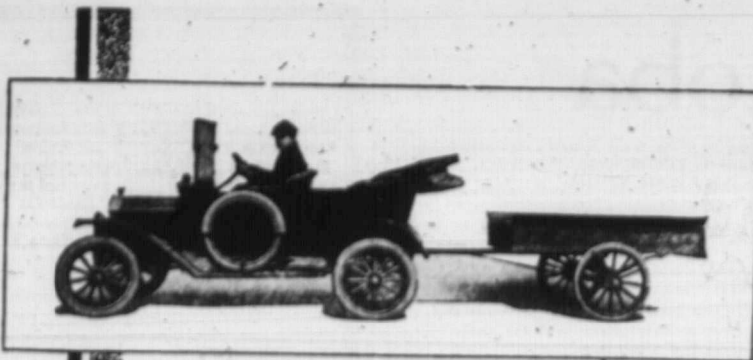
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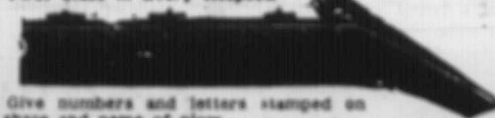
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The Mail Bag

AN OPEN FORUM

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

A POINT WELL TAKEN

Editor, Guide:—Would like to know thru the columns of your paper if there are two interpretations of the Noxious Weed Act, one for the farmer and one for the cities. I noticed last week while in Regina the big crop of noxious weeds matured and maturing there. In every part of the city I saw Stinkweed, Canada Thistle, Tumbling Mustard, Charlock, Sow Thistle and the minor Mustards. Even in the business section the above weeds are found. In fact I noticed some in the Parliament Buildings grounds. If such a disgraceful condition of affairs exists in the capital city how can one expect the farmers to pay any serious attention to the pamphlets issued by the provincial government dealing with this question? I do not advocate letting weeds take their course, but I believe that every owner of land in this province should be made to keep noxious weeds under control whether he owns a lot in the city or a farm in the country.

Yours fraternally,
DOUGLAS JAPP.

Speers, Sask.

AFTER THE WAR

Editor Guide:—For the second anniversary of the Great War I send you respectful greetings, wishing you good health and cheer ho!

For after the war I advocate an International Morality Corps, men or women, from every country, to allay undue suspicion of each other and to create an atmosphere of mutual good-will thruout all peoples. For the past twenty-eight years I have, as one solitary individual,

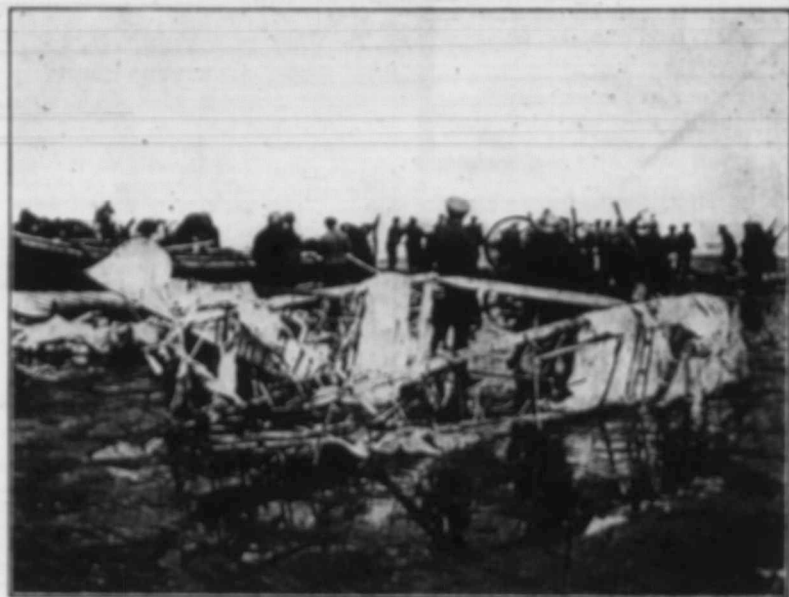
vention? Who maintained the rules of it? Who did not? You speak of our helping Dr. Leibknecht and showing the German people the futility of the war, etc. On the whole the German people are fully as well educated as we are; they want none of our advice, and are very apt to let us know it.

The best prop of German militarism is its success. They have not solicited respect; they have demanded it, and got it. They have been inflated with it. You ask "were the German people consulted about this war?" They were! They were imbued with the idea of it thruout, and very thoroughly, and their missionaries are here, and there, and everywhere.

Mention was made that England has been supported by her people in several unjust wars. This may be true, they have done very foolish things during this war, but you might have mentioned that she has been supported by her people in a still larger number of good causes. The better the cause, the more hearty has been the support. Everything is not right with the governments of either Britain or Canada, and good work could be done in both countries in putting it right. The British government quite forgot to thank their own navy for twenty months of hazardous work, and the Jutland battle.

Has any public body thanked the Japanese fleet for their assistance on the British Columbia coast?

In an editorial you said, "It is only after the passion for war has died out that people are capable of forming a calm judgment as to the rights and wrongs



Wreckage of a German Zeppelin, which attempted to kill the King and Queen of Belgium by bombing, lying on the sands of the beach and far from La Panne.

consistently done my best to this end, whenever I met people belonging to another nation; in South Africa, in Britain and in Canada. This course is habitual to me and I still pursue it. My home is now here in a sixteen by twelve.

Following a letter from "Gingham Girl" in the Homemakers' page, your editor mentions Dr. Karl Leibknecht as the only prominent man in the world who stood out against this war. Sir Edward Grey and the best elements of the British nation stood out against it also and did their best to avoid it. This has been proved to the world; but no chance! We had to fight or wait to be smashed and jabbed under heel—nothing less.

You are supporting German honor and decency. Very good! But why not be as industrious in supporting British honor and decency? There is plenty of it.

Perhaps you think our honor needs no support—It does! It is much derided and in Canada at that.

Who called the Hague Peace Con-

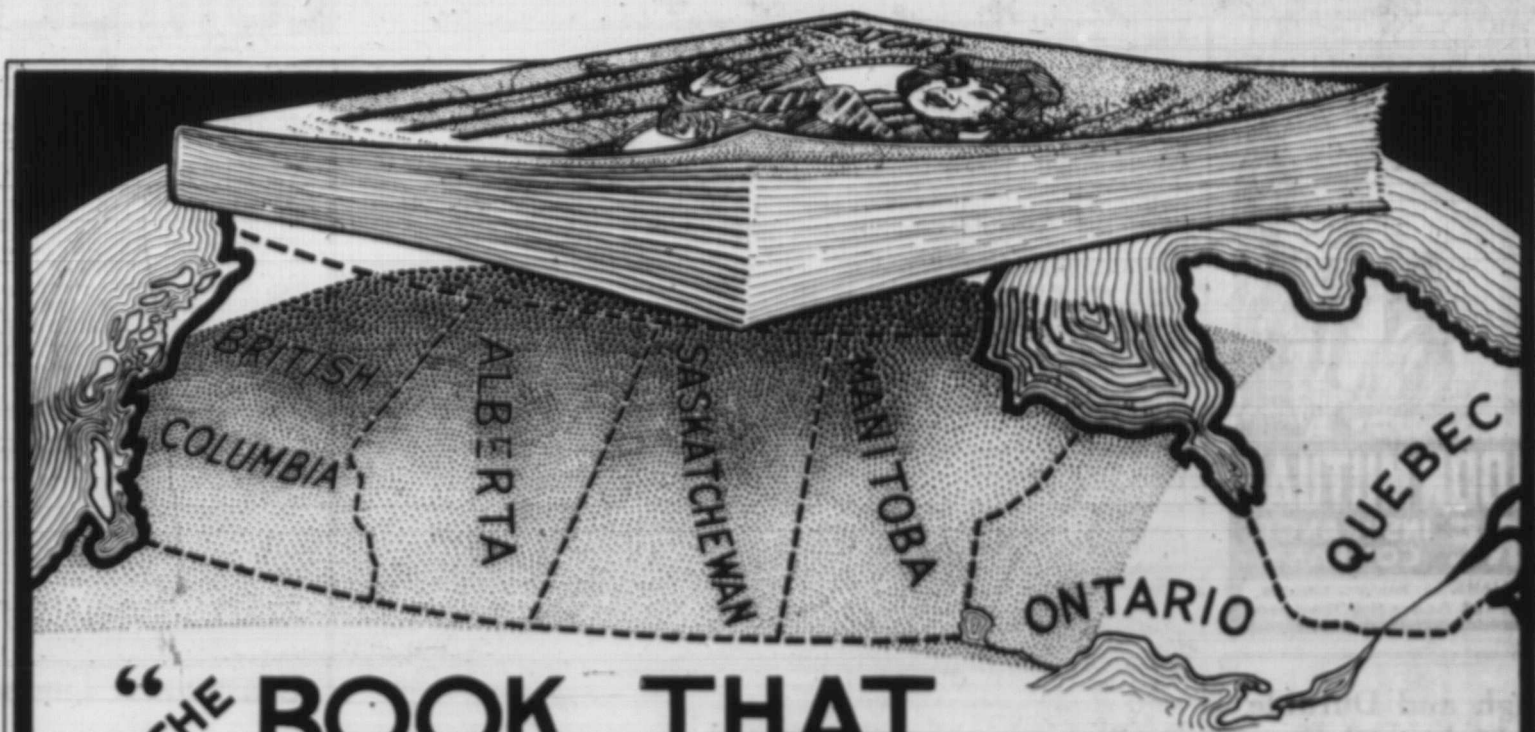
of any situation." Previous to the war most of us had no judgment on it, we were not expecting it. I assert that during the war we have calm judgment. Very calm judgment. Following the war we expect to have calm judgment, and the sad reflection of the loss of relations and friends, and the bickerings of some of our own people that should have been helping, but didn't.

You speak of a generous treatment of Germany. How much do you think will be left us to be generous with? Think! How much have a million of us to be generous with, even at present? We feel the weight of the war. Do you not also? What are your expectations of the bearing capacity of a Briton? A woman was in my home here, that could scarcely stand with the weight of it; with the loss of brothers and child.

We have scarcely secured ourselves from disasters of the worst kind.

I can only see one thing to do, viz:—Plod along with it, and work for the best.

Respectfully,
WILLIAM WEEDEN.



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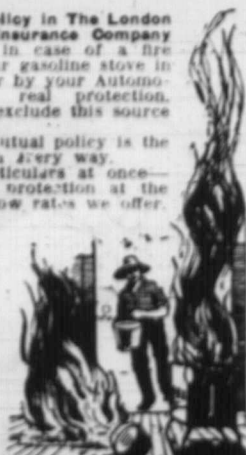
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The Railway Problem

Article III.—Remarkable and Uninterrupted Advance in State Ownership of Railways throughout the World By E. B. Biggar

The private ownership of railways was transplanted from Great Britain to the United States and Canada in a very easy way, because the pioneer manufacturers of railway equipment were ready to sell engines, rails and rolling stock at good prices, and contractors and investors had thus early seen the opportunities of making big profits out of railway franchises. State governments at that period were not always disposed to invest large sums in such works, but private capitalists were alert to the opportunities of profit in the control of transportation; while few of the people had dreamed of the extent to which this control, with its powers of taxation, could defeat self-government by the corruption of the people's representatives. With these sinister influences following the world's leadership in railway construction, the wonder is, not that this false start in Great Britain has misled so many other countries, but that the example of little Belgium has won such an uninterrupted series of victories for national control.

To a large proportion of our people who were born under the regime of private ownership the exercise of this tremendous power seems so much like one of nature's laws that it will require an effort of faith to realize how large a number of other nations have fully awakened from the economic nightmare. So steadily has the tide set in against private control that out of sixty-five countries throughout the world that have railways, no less than fifty-one have now adopted government ownership, while some control the service by government operation of railways as yet under private ownership. Details of these may be found in a recent return laid before the British parliament.

Movement Towards State Ownership In this world-wide movement there are three features that make it remarkable. First, the slowness of the change in the first fifty years of railway history, and then the rapid swing of the movement since. In 1850 according to one return, the world's mileage showed only 10,000 miles under government ownership. Now there are, in round numbers, 255,000 miles under government ownership and operation, exclusive of the large total of military lines built since the war began, all of which are necessarily under government ownership.

The second feature of this movement is that since it has attained its momentum, there has been no backwash, no recession towards private ownership. It is a striking fact that there are only three cases in the world of even partial abandonment of state ownership. These are Cuba, Peru and Newfoundland. The case of Peru, however, is qualified by a condition that at the end of a stated period the Peruvian government may exercise its option of resuming possession; and in the instance of Cuba it is interesting to learn that within the last few months the Cuban government has decided to appoint a commission to consider the purchase of the privately owned lines of the island. In the case of Newfoundland, the railways were owned by the government, but constructed and operated by a company. After purchasing the lines from the colonial government, the company sought to make the purchase irrevocable by an advance cash payment of a million dollars, but there was such an outcry against such a perpetual alienation that public opinion forced the government to annul the contract and the million dollars was returned. The condition now is that at the end of fifty years the government of Newfoundland may resume possession of the railways.

A still more impressive feature of this is that state ownership has been brought about in countries of the most diverse forms of government, varieties of race and conditions of people. It has been adopted under the absolutism of Turkey and in Russia under the autocracy (now happily melted into the new Russian constitutional administration) and in countries of the other extreme of popular government, such as the referendum ruled country of Switzerland and the highly responsive democracies of Australasia. It has succeeded as well with the diversified races and peoples of India as with the quified

and highly trained peoples of Europe. Its adoption in various parts of the British Empire is a splendid testimony to the discernment and the saving sense of British administrators when given the opportunity to decide matters solely in the interests of the people, unfettered by precedent. There are seventeen crown colonies and protectorates in the British Empire and of these no less than twelve operate their railways under direct government ownership. If the four German colonies now occupied by Great Britain are retained, this will make the total in this group sixteen.

Of the self-governing British Dominions, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa all carry on their main lines under government ownership and to these we add the Empire of India. In the case of Canada, it must not be forgotten that this confederation was only accomplished thru the agency of a state-owned railway, the Intercolonial, the building of which was the specific condition under which the two maritime provinces came into the Dominion.

Miracle in Great Britain

But more astonishing is the miracle accomplished in Great Britain itself, where, on the outbreak of war, the railways of England and Scotland passed under government control, literally in a day. The legislative machinery by which this was carried out had already been prepared, and the railway employees went on without disturbance. For divided and more or less antagonistic control by the companies there was substituted a unified management, and the strongest partisans of private ownership have had to admit that the transformation in the service, by which all the requirements of the army and navy have been met and the ordinary traffic of the country carried on so smoothly, has been wonderful. The details have not yet been revealed to the public, but the demonstration that has been made of the advantages of direct government control is so convincing that there is no possibility of going back to the old wasteful and expensive methods. How the war revealed the railway-problem to the British people is well told by A. G. Gardiner in "The War Lords." "We have talked for generations about the nationalization of railways, and have found the scheme too vast to tackle. We woke up one morning to find that the companies had been dispossessed of their control, and that the twelve hundred directors had been sent out to play, and that the whole railway system of the country was subject to the government. And the transition seemed so natural and proper that no one even wrote to the papers about it." At the impact of a great occasion the whole theory of railway ownership and control collapses without a murmur. It is seen that the sole ultimate fiction of the railway is to serve the state, and that anything that interferes with that function in a time of emergency is brushed aside as lightly as a feather. The lesson will serve for future use. By a flash of lightning as it were, it has revealed the true relation of the railway to the community, and that relation is as applicable to the conditions of peace as to conditions of war.

Calculations made for the first year of the war by the government railway committee show that the working of the British railways is probably the greatest feat of British organization during the war. Commenting on this, a writer, evidently deriving his information from the authorities, says:—"It cost the government the comparatively trifling sum of two million pounds (\$10,000,000) whereof millions of troops were transported to all parts of the country, while the regular passenger service scarcely showed any sign of the war. All the railways are under government control and are worked by a committee of managers, payment being calculated according to the difference between the net receipts of 1913 and the receipts during war time. Considering that some of the railways carried occasionally fifty troop trains in one day as well as innumerable trains for military supplies, the cost to the government is amazingly small. The low expense is attributable to the economical methods

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of the committee, who abolished all wasteful competition, while maintaining adequate passenger service. The success of the committee, is bound to lead to a strong agitation to nationalize the roads after the war, and the proposal is now likely to meet with little opposition from the directors and shareholders." It is not assuming too much, therefore, to declare that the private ownership of the main line railways of Great Britain is ended now and forever.

It may further be said that among countries that count for anything in the civilized world there are but two remaining strongholds of private ownership—the United States and Canada. The United States government is now building its first government owned line of 1,000 miles in Alaska, and it has already in operation the Panama railway, having a special relation to the Panama Canal. This is the beginning, but the expectation of an early nationalization of United States railways is not based on these indications of changing policy, important tho they are, but some of the ablest railway presidents and managers see the early collapse of private ownership.

Several reasons are given. One of them is the discord that comes from ownership without complete control. In the days before the Interstate Commerce Commission, a railway might charge what rates and make what regulations it chose, and with this unlimited power they not only levied "all the traffic would bear," but by means of rebates and discriminations—sometimes aimed at crippling a rival, and sometimes designed to benefit certain towns and districts in which the owners were personally interested—they were able to bring ruin upon whole areas, involving cities, farming communities and mining communities alike. The agitation of the Grangers resulted in anti-railway legislation in many states—much of which proved ineffective because of the failure of the state law-makers to understand that the rates and regulations of a railway affected not only the places where the traffic originated, but the extreme limits to which the railway reached, in other words, that railway transportation is a national and not merely a state affair. The protests of the people, the partial failure of state law experiments, and the evils inflicted on whole communities by unjust discriminations in rates led up to the establishment of the Interstate Commerce Commission, having power to deal with congestion between all the states. This commission has brought order out of the chaos of rates and regulations, and has remedied many of the abuses of private management, to the relief of many of the companies who had come to see that there was more satisfaction in attending to the reasonable wants of the people than in perpetual exploitation and contempt of public rights. But the tendency of the commission is to tighten control, while the work of the state commerce commissions, of which more will be told, tends to conflict with both the federal body and some of the rightful needs of the railways, and their patrons the public. Reaping the rewards of their former insolence, the railways are now ground between the upper and nether millstones of state and federal commission regulation.

What Will Canada Do?

The effect on foreign trade, which will be spoken of later on; the systematic valuation, by the federal government, which is now being made of all the railways; to determine their actual physical value; and the action of congress to provide for the investigation of the subject of government ownership as a principle, all point to a new order of things in the United States. Where does Canada stand while this movement for nationalization is so swiftly encompassing the earth? Are we, who claim to be one of the best educated among the civilized peoples, to take up the rear of the procession? If any country at any time needed a unified and equitably distributed system, surely that country is Canada and the time now. By their ambition for big things we have allowed the railway Kaisers to run away with the country, and now we are left with a tremendous mileage, distributed in a way to load upon the nation the greatest burden of railway taxation with the worst provisions for carrying out the work of settling the vacant lands.

The Canadian people have paid the price many times over, of a national system of railway and water transport, but whether they have or have not been deprived of the results by private control, will be studied in the following articles.



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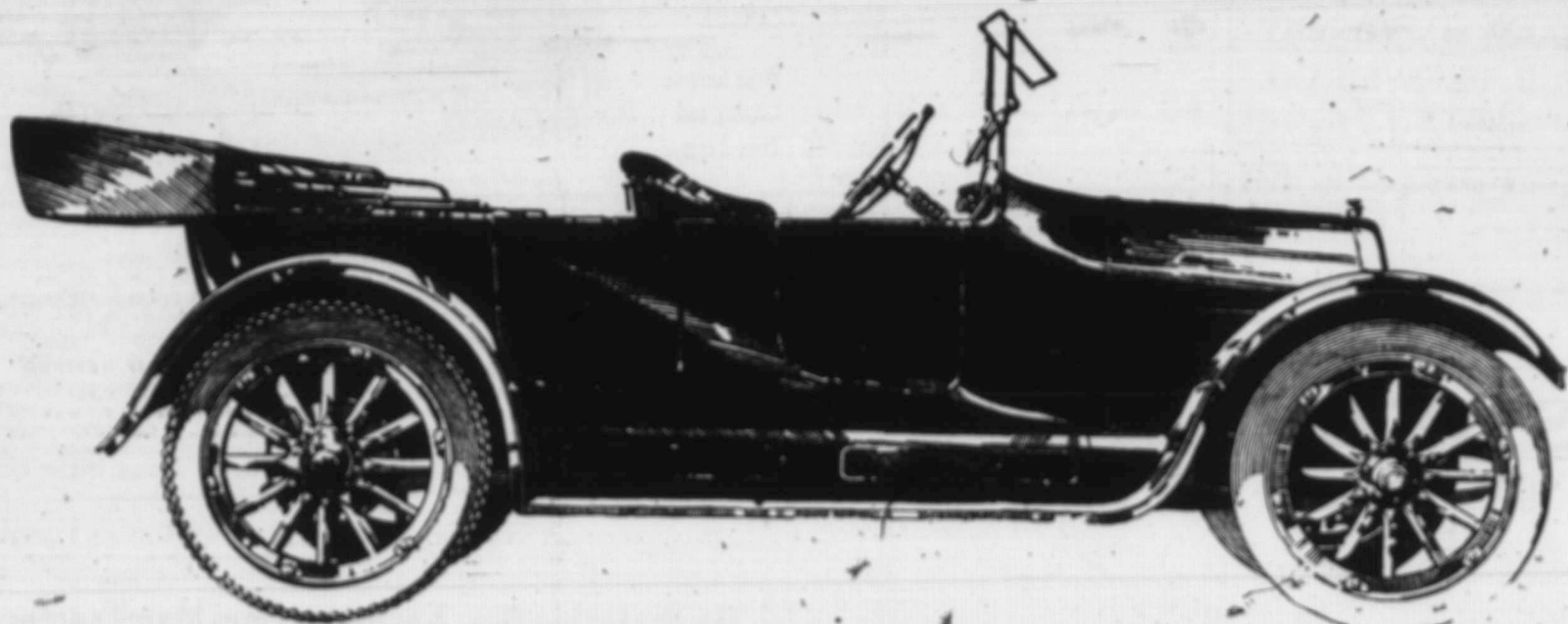
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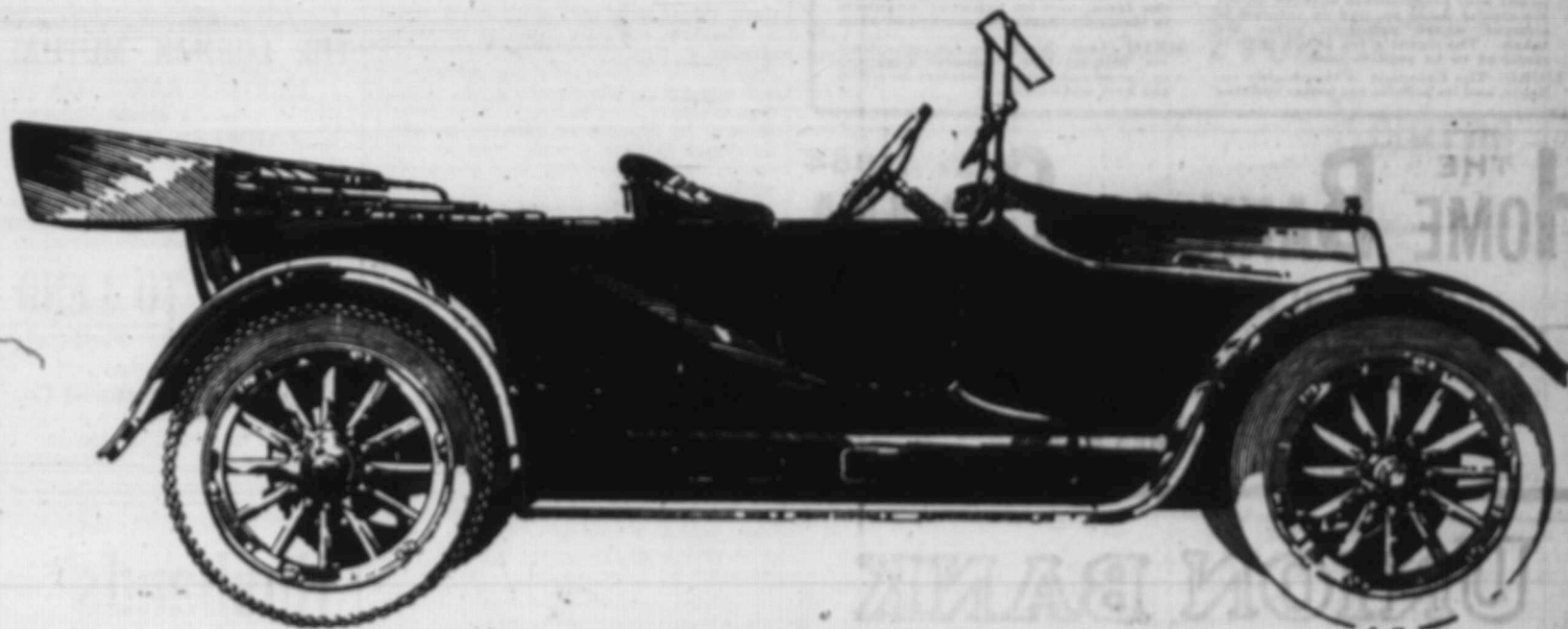
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PICKLESTENTS & AWNINGS

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Romance of a Book Farmer

Continued from Page 7

line. You know, however, that it takes two or three years to subdue the soil of an old prairie trail, and Alice still followed the hard path thru the Pup Farm fields, in spite of the panels of fence which shut off the teams. One day, as she topped a knoll, she saw one of Major Ridgeway's farm teams in difficulties. The horses were hitched to an old-fashioned square harrow with forty sharp steel teeth, twenty in each section. The driver had attempted to turn the harrow too short, and it had begun to double up. The outer section of the harrow rose in the air and drove the teeth of the other section down into the earth. This lifted the double-tree at one end and tended to pull the traces under the feet of the inside horse and over the back of the outer.

The horses had begun to prance—for the Major liked spirited horses, even for farm work—and Alice, who had been reared on a farm, knew that if they were not turned back so as to let the harrow straighten out it would upset, tangle the team up in the gear, and possibly, if he hung to the lines, throw the driver on the sharp teeth, now sticking out instead of down; or if he let them go the runaway horses would almost certainly jerk the harrow upon themselves and be torn as by bayonets. The driver seemed utterly incompetent to straighten out the tangle, which was fast becoming really dangerous; so Alice ran to the horses' bits, turned them sharply to the right, and eased them forward. The harrow straightened, the right-hand section coming down with a sharp chop, and when Alice had quieted the horses and looked back she saw the driver lifting the harrow to release his foot. Instead of keeping out of the way, as any farmer would have done, he had stood helplessly gazing at the girl who was so skillfully getting him out of his scrape—and had got a steel spike, three-quarters of an inch thick, right thru the flat part of his foot. "Thank you very much," said he, lifting his hat. "Very stupid of me to do that. I'm a beastly duffer, you know, at this work!"

"You're hurt!" she exclaimed, looking at the blood gushing up out of his boot. "Oh, you're awfully hurt!"

"Ow, not at all, I assure you," he replied—and keeled over in the dirt. A spike thru the foot will put a man out as soon as anything I know of.

First Aid for Jeff's Foot

Alice tied the team to a wagon standing near, dragged the fool Englishman to a clean hard spot in the old road, with a tussock of grass for a pillow, ran to the schoolhouse for water and some remedies she kept there in case any of the children should get hurt, ran back, doused his face with the water and brought him to; and then, against his weak protests, took off his boot and sock, cleaned the wound with water and spirits of camphor, wrapped it up with torn linen which she evolved from the surrounding circumstances, flooded it with tincture of arnica, put on an outer covering made of a grain bag which she found in the wagon, helped him to the spring seat, threw into the wagon his boot and sock, drove him to the Lodge, as they called the Pup Farm, and delivered him to Major Ridgeway's man Pulver. He notified the major, I suppose, that young Sharpe, who had just come on, had already rendered the major liable, on his contract to give his pupils medical attention as a part of the quid pro quo for the seventy-five pounds a year each which he charged for their board and tuition.

This was "Becky's" introduction to the Pup Farm's curriculum. Major Ridgeway's course of study consisted of family prayers every morning—to keep his contract for religious and moral surroundings—and for the rest of the day the boys were supposed to absorb agriculture from the plow handle, the lines of the farm harness, the currycombs, the teats of cows and other practical farm contacts. It was exactly like Mr. Squeers' plan of making his boys work in the grounds and garden, with no pretense, however, on the part of Major Ridgeway in the direction of book or laboratory study. We farmers envied the major at first

his shrewdness in actually obtaining three hundred and seventy-five dollars cash, apiece, annually, for keeping his hands, while the rest of us had not only to keep them but also to pay them for their work. It looked to us as if he had the Southern slaveholders beaten in the labor market by exactly three hundred and seventy-five dollars a year a head. But we did not understand the Pups.

Britons never can be slaves—and these chaps were typical Britons. They averaged pretty high in wildness. They certainly gave the county seat a rich carmine tint; for while all of them were supposed to be in exile—some for their sins, and others because their families could not afford to give them a financial start in England—they all had more money than any of us possessed. Their remittances were struggled for by the saloons and gambled for by our local tinhoras. The Farmers' Saloon changed its name to the House of Lords, and Jimmy Preston, once a British soldier, was made its manager by the German brewers who owned it. On the other side of the street, Julius Hoffman, a German saloonkeeper who owned his own place, renamed it the Senate, to cater to the American trade. Our local poker players taught the Britons their peculiar art, to which they took much more naturally than to American agriculture at the Pup Farm. The major found it impossible to enforce discipline, and it took as much effort to get a day's work out of the Pups as the labor was worth. He got his yearly fees for keeping them, and he had the questionable pleasure of their company when they were at the Lodge, and that is about all.

Jeff was pretty nearly as wild as any of them. There was no studying to be done, and he sensed the graft there was for the major in his work, and what was there for him to do but join the gang? He and a young fellow named Wyatt—nicknamed Puffin—were the most industrious of the crowd, however. Puffin, through a series of unexpected deaths in his family, became rich and succeeded to a title, and for a long time before his death sat in the British House of Lords, where he made only one speech. It was on the subject of "The Influence of the Settlement of the Prairie States of America on British Agriculture." It made Lord Puffin an authority on conditions prevailing in American farming, and he had the good sense not to try speaking on anything else. He and Becky worked off and on, until something happened in England which put off Jeff's remittances. He had been cleaned out at poker, just after receiving his last check, and was dead broke. Major Ridgeway immediately kicked him out, and in view of the fact that the check gambled away had contained the major's "tuition" money, this was only business. At that, Jeff was no worse off than the rest of us, since he had his health, his two hands, and a good education. It was only his raising that made it seem to him that he faced starvation.

He and Alice had cultivated, by carefully arranged accidents, a sort of clandestine acquaintance ever since the harrow accident. She was fond of birds, and Jeff had made a collection of nests in England and knew the names of more birds than Alice did; so they used to walk about the country, generally accompanied by one of two pupils of her school, looking at birds with Jeff's opera glasses and looking them up in a book which Jeff procured. He also showed her how to make an herb-arium. These accomplishments on his part seemed to her, I have no doubt, perfectly wonderful things; for she was only an ignorant frontier school teacher whose easy examination in the common branches had been none too easy for her.

Turned Off the Pup Farm

Yet, notwithstanding Jeff's marvelous knowledge of the world, of birds and plants, and in spite of his nice manners, Alice knew that she should not go about with him. For he was a wicked, gambling, roistering fellow, who was supposed to be either a fugitive from justice or the ne'er-do-well son of some Englishman who had shipped him to get rid of him. He never spoke of his family. It was hard to



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induce him to speak of himself. He treated her beautifully, and to walk about with him was just like reading a book, but he was certainly not a man to whom she could stoop. Besides, he was a foreigner, and his manner of mouthing his English would make him the laughingstock of any gathering of the sort of people she knew; and—well, there was no use in even thinking about it. And what was "it" anyhow? There was no it.

When Jeff was kicked off the Pup Farm Major Ridgeway sent his luggage to the station and took a check for it from the station agent. When this check was delivered to Jeff it constituted a receipt in full, from the Sharpe family to Major Ridgeway, for one son received in a damaged condition and abandoned in similar state. Jeff told the major he would walk to town. He wanted to think. He had no money with which to pay his fare to England or anywhere else. He had no skill in anything but shooting, tennis, polo and various games of chance—and in the latter his skill was in no way equal to his enthusiasm. What should he do? He had been sent off by his family because he was wild and they couldn't afford the luxury of keeping him—and Major Ridgeway's correspondence did seem to show that Geoffrey might easily win a competence in America in a few years. Besides, it saved the family's face to be able to tell their friends that Geoffrey had gone "rawnching" in America, where the millionaires are manufactured. In a country overcrowded with folks too good to work

come. She was alone at her cheap pine desk, only four or five feet before him, facing the array of empty seats and the shabby little schoolroom. Or she would have been facing them if she had not had her head bowed on a big book lying on the desk—a book which Jeff recognized as the herbarium. He saw that she was crying, and when she raised her head at the sound of the creaking door her face was streaming with tears. "I say!" he stammered. "I thought, you know—"

"Oh," she cried, "they said you'd gone back to England!"

To be concluded

POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE IN SASKATCHEWAN

Out of the muck and mire of party politics the tree of political independence is beginning to ascend. The Independent Association of Kindersley, Saskatchewan, is setting the pace in that province. The association was formed on August 10, 1915, at Kindersley and on December 1 of the same year a convention was held at Rosetown at which two candidates were nominated, to wit: E. R. Powell, of Wiseton, for the provincial constituency of Elrose, and James T. Seward, of Wiseton, for the federal constituency of Kindersley. Both men are practical farmers well and favorably known in the districts they seek to represent. Mr. Powell is making Direct Legislation the main plank in his platform. The behavior of the Scott government in their handling of that particular measure will lose the government a lot of votes at the next election. It will be remembered that at



One of the English territorial battalions practicing back throwing



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the Sharpes are really not to be blamed, I suppose. The boy was bitter and ashamed and miserable and perplexed and in despair. He wanted to walk to town and think—and he may have been aware of the fact that the road to town took him by Alice Bailey's schoolhouse. Anyhow it did; and when he had passed it a few rods he stopped and sat for a while on a boulder which some old glacier had dropped there. His heart was beating rather high and his hands were trembling. He was thirsty, too, and he knew that Alice always kept a tin pail of water on a bench in the schoolroom. Would she give him to drink? He would ask—and he walked up to the outer door, which was open, and thru the entry hall to the inner one which was closed. There was no sound within, no hum of recitation, no shuffling of feet, no piping voice pleading, "Please, kin I leave my seat!" or "Please, may I speak!" There was only the droning hum, coming down thru the open hatch leading up into the raftered attic, of the mud wasps plying their masonry on the beams. He listened long and as he listened he looked repeatedly at his valuable English gold watch. It was eleven, and there should have been the restless racket which precedes the letting out of school—but he could hear nothing. So he gently opened the door and looked in.

It was one of those days, not so very rare, when none of Alice's pupils had

the last election the Liberal party in Saskatchewan was pledged to Direct Legislation, but successfully evaded the issue for a time by taking a snap vote on the matter in September of 1913. Altho the vote registered was five to one in favor of Direct Legislation nothing further has been done. It looks now as tho the snappers will be snapped—

Mr. Seward is making his fight on the issue of Free Trade. This is one thing about which there can be no question of the need for independents in politics. On this matter it is absolutely true that "the Conservatives have been true to false principles and the Liberals have been false to true principles." We have in federal politics two parties. One stands for "protection" and the other for "more protection." The only hope for the country lies in intelligent independent political action.

The independent candidates in the Kindersley region are travelling together and have held ten meetings up to date. Mr. Findlay, one time a Liberal member of the Ontario legislature, is giving great assistance on the platform. F. J. Dixon, Winnipeg, spoke at the last two meetings, Dunblane and Lucky Lake, and it is probable that he will return to give a series of speeches in November. There is a movement to bring out an independent candidate in the provincial constituency of Turtleford, tho nothing definite has been accomplished yet. The Guide would welcome any news with regard to other independent candidates who are, or may be, in the field.

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IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald and Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 7d

LONG IMPROVED ENGLISH BERKSHIRE pigs. Our prize winning sows just littered. Order spring pigs now. Chas. W. Weaver, Deloraine, Man. 21d

REGISTERED POLAND CHINA SPRING- April sows and boars, \$15 each. H. B. Lawrence, Marquette, Sask. 31-3

LARGE, PROLIFIC, REGISTERED BERK- shires, any age. Pigs from old stock. A. L. Watson, Fillmore, Sask. 33-8

FOR SALE—LONG ENGLISH BERKSHIRE pigs, July and August litters. Barred Rock cockerels from good laying strains. A. W. Klassen, R. R. No. 1, Swallow, Alta. 33-5

REGISTERED POLAND CHINA SWINE FOR sale, good thrifty pigs, both sexes. Two sow pigs from Sutherland Queen, 1st and 2nd under 6 months. Sutherland Queen the champion sow in her class at Saskatoon Exhibition. Jas. M. Walker, Box 247, Berthelton, 33-4

REGISTERED DUBOC JERSEY SWINE— Choice young males and females for sale from our prize stock. The kind that pays. Order early. Write for prices and particulars. J. W. Bailey & Son, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 33-6

CHESTER WHITE PIGS—FARROWED MAY 7, \$10.00 and \$15.00 each for boar pigs. Ernest M. Warren, Milk River, Alta.

SEED GRAIN AND GRASSES

FALL RYE FOR SALE, FREE FROM NOXIOUS weeds, one dollar per bushel, cleaned and sacked. Arthur Le Patourel, Carley, Alberta. 30-5

GROW FALL RYE—KILLS WILD OATS, SOW thistle, etc. Drought, rust and smut resisting. Yields 20 to 40 bushels. Good market for it. Write for descriptive circular. Harris McFayden Company, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg, Manitoba. 30-6

FALL RYE SEED FOR SALE, \$1.00 PER BUSHEL sacked, f.o.b. Strone. Bruce Kerr, Strone, Alta. 33-2

FALL RYE, \$1.50 PER BUSHEL, BAGS IN- cluded. E. Young, Oak Lake, Man.

FARM MACHINERY

CASTINGS WELDED AND GUARANTEED. Gray-Steel process, oldest, largest plant West. Cylinders, crankshafts, gear wheels, etc., made new. Manitoba Welding & Mfg. Co. 55 Princess St., Winnipeg. 34f

WILL EXCHANGE GASOLINE TRACTOR FOR steam tractor. Write Box 22, Spy Hill, Sask. 33-2

THRASHING OUTFIT—GOOLD, SHAFLEY, Mair engine 18-35; Red River special separator 28-40; saws; engine used one season. Sell cheap, collecting. Box 38, Colonsay, Sask. 32-2

FOR SALE—PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE AND "Coe" separator, all ready for work. Cheap for cash or take stock. E. T. Johnson, McLean, Sask. 33-1

CASH SALE—SAWYER-MANNEY STEAM EN- gine, 25 horse; Nichols-Shapley separator, 30-50; 10 bottom P.O. plow. All complete, good as new. A snap. Thos. Edmond, Carleton Place, Alta.

FOR SALE—CASE 80 H.P. STEAM ENGINE and 40 inch steel separator. Engine run 36 days; separator in O.K. shape. Will take half cost price. Apply News Office, Indian Head, Sask. 33-2

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET YOUR THRASH- ing rig in order. Good experience at the work. Apply Box 20, Spy Hill, Sask.

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FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., PATENT SOLIC- itors—The Old Established Firm. Head Office, Royal Bank Building, Toronto, and 5 Elgin St., Ottawa, and other principal cities. 7d

C. L. ST. JOHN, BARRISTER, ETC., MINNE- sota, Man. 33d

ERNEST LAYCOCK, B.A., LL.B., BARRISTER and Solicitor, Wilkie, Sask.

BONNAR, TRUENMAN, HOLLANDS & ROBIN- son, Barristers, etc.—B. A. Bonnar, K.C.; W. H. Trueman, LL.B.; Ward Hollands; T. W. Robinson, LL.B. Offices 503-504 Winnipeg Electric Railway Building, Winnipeg, P.O. Box 188. Telephone Garry 4783.

FOOD TO SHORTEN WAR

A dollar to save some unfortunate person from starvation is equal to a dollar's worth of bullets fired from a Canadian gun into the German lines. Every gift that will help Belgium withstand the terrible odds against which she is fighting means so much towards shortening the war, to say nothing of the human side and the fact that we owe everything we give to Belgium as our part in the payment of the Empire's debt. It is perhaps not quite realized here that many German authorities openly state that if relief supplies were stopped going into Belgium the Germans would then be able to take many Belgian workmen into Germany where they could place them in munition factories and release German workmen for fighting.

Self-preservation is the first law of nature, to quote a trite saying. Belgium has bravely stood her ground, watched the invader kill her people and denude her country, slaughter her innocents, but when starvation faces the people they will eat. Shall we let them reach the point where they must eat German food and work for Germans or shall we give them our support, a support which is justly theirs, and thus end the war more quickly?

As there would be wholesale starvation within two weeks if the importation of food into Belgium was stopped it is urged that everyone send a contribution now to the Belgian Relief Fund Committee, 290 Garry Street, Winnipeg, a receipt for which will be forwarded by the Joint Treasurers, R. T. Riley and A. Gouzee.

LOSS ON SHIPPING DIRTY GRAIN

About 40 per cent. of the cleanings removed from grain at the terminal elevators consists of fine seeds capable of passing thru a zinc screen containing perforations 1-14 inch in diameter. This means that 40,000 tons of small weed seeds are shipped in Western grain each year on which the grower pays the freight and for which he gets no return. This represents a loss of a quarter of a million dollars which could be obviated if these fine seeds were removed before the grain is shipped. The manufacturers of threshing machines are unanimous in stating that their machines are or may be fitted with screens and operated to separate a large part of the screenings at the time of threshing. The remaining 60 per cent. of the cleanings is good feed and if it could be retained on the farm would mean a double saving to the grain grower.—Seed Branch Ottawa.

R. B. BENNETT GETS JOB

That R. B. Bennett, M.P. from Calgary, is to be appointed parliamentary under-secretary of state for external affairs is reported from Ottawa. This is an office having to do more or less directly with matters of policy with other countries. Mr. Bennett will be a kind of direct assistant to the premier.

BOYS' LIVESTOCK FEEDING CONTEST

With a view to developing a school of successful feeders of cattle, sheep and swine, from the ranks of the youthful members of farm homes and Bresches, whose achievements may in time surpass the best traditions of their ancestors as meat producers, the Union Stock Yard and Transit Company will offer the following prizes on animals fed by boys sixteen years old and under. Canadian entries are acceptable for this competition, and some of the boy feeders in Manitoba especially, who have done such excellent work at home, could, we believe, stand well up if not with in such competition at the great American show. It at least would prove a great inspiration to every boy visiting it. Best steer or heifer, under thirty months, five prizes as follows: \$50, \$40, \$30, \$20, \$10. Best pen of three lambs of any of the nation breeds, five prizes as follows: \$50, \$40, \$30, \$20, \$10. Best pen of three barrows under twelve months, five prizes as follows: \$50, \$40, \$30, \$20, \$10.

Conditions

All entries to be made in the name and by the feeder. Exhibitors will be required to personally care for their animals without the aid of an assistant. Feeding term from August 1 to opening of the International. In judging these classes, quality and finish will count 70, gain 15, and cost of gain 15 per cent. Notice of intention to enter one or more of these feeding contests to be mailed to R. H. Heide, secretary, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, at the beginning of the feeding period, who will upon receipt of notification, mail you formal entry blanks. No entrance fees will be charged in above classes. All animals must be in place, ready for exhibition, at 8 a.m. on opening day of show. The Guide has entry blanks on hand.

OATS!

We want some, and are buying continuously any grade. If you cannot get box cars, wire, phone or write us and we will supply sacks to ship in stock cars. Market prices date of inspection.

LAING BROS.
WINNIPEG MAN.

Highest Price Paid for all your Farm Products

We want more Butter, Eggs, Live Poultry, Dressed Meats, Hides, Wool and Potatoes. Ship your supply at once.

Farmers' and Gardeners' Produce Exchange, Limited

Under control of Manitoba Grain Growers' Association
305 Carlton Street, Winnipeg

POULTRY

WE BUY YOUR BIRDS ALIVE OLD AND YOUNG STOCK WANTED
Turkeys 18c per lb.
Hens 15c "
Roosters, 1 year old 14c "
Roosters, old 10c "
Ducklings, fattened 15c "
Chickens, 1916 hatch 20c "

Prices are delivered in Winnipeg, and are for marketable birds. Crates supplied. This is not a collection house. We deal in poultry and buy your birds outright.

The W. J. Guest Fish Co. Limited
Box 2960, WINNIPEG

Live Poultry

Hens Per lb. 14c to 15c
Roosters (any age) Per lb. 13c
Turkeys " 20c
Ducklings " 15c
Ducks " 12c
Geese " 15c
Broilers " 20c

All prices quoted are for live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg, and are guaranteed for 10 days from date of this paper. Terms—Cash, Bank Money Order, on receipt of goods. Save time in shipping by securing boxes from your local merchant. Slat sides and top to provide good ventilation; your station agent will accept them that way. This will save you the express charges out, but if you cannot do this let us know the variety, how many you have, and we will forward our crates for shipping.

GOLDEN STAR FRUIT AND PRODUCE CO.
WINNIPEG MANITOBA

CASH for Live POULTRY

Send us your live poultry and secure prompt remittance at highest market prices.

Per lb.
Spring Chickens 20c
Turkeys, one year old birds 24c
Turkeys, old hens and toms 20c
Hens 15c
Young Roosters 14c
Old Roosters 10c

Express Money Order mailed same day birds received. Crates furnished on request. Prices are F.O.B. Winnipeg and are absolutely guaranteed.

WINNIPEG FISH CO. LTD. Winnipeg, Man.

LIVE HENS WANTED

Hens 15c
Ducks 15c
Turkeys 15c
Young Roosters Best Market Price
Broilers Best Market Price

These prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt cash on receipt of shipment.

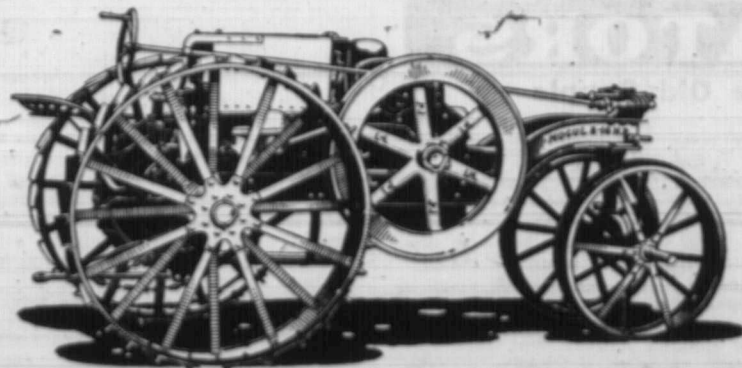
ROYAL PRODUCE & TRADING CO. 57 Albert St., Winnipeg

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Buy a Kerosene Tractor

For Threshing Power

Have you decided yet on the power you will use at threshing time? If not, consider a tractor that works successfully on kerosene. It means two worth-while savings.



By "working successfully" we mean a tractor that works on kerosene and that uses little or no more fuel than the best gasoline tractors. In that class Mogul and Titan Tractors stand supreme. The first saving is in the price of fuel. Kerosene costs about half as much as gasoline. The second saving is in time. Traveling the road as quickly as a steam engine, the kerosene tractor, because of its lighter weight, passes safely over bridges and obstructions where the steam outfit could not go. Throwing no sparks, the Mogul or Titan Tractor can be set without thought of the direction of the wind. You can buy steady power in any desired quantity for threshing, in sizes from 8-16 to 30-60 H.P., in the Mogul or Titan lines, and buy it at a price that will satisfy you. Drop us a line at the nearest branch house so that we can send you full descriptions of our line of Real Kerosene Tractors.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd.

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ALISON'S PATENT BINDER HITCH ATTACHMENT

As demonstrated at Brandon and Regina Fairs

Made to fit any Binder, and guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Price \$5 to \$8 ACCORDING TO ADJUSTMENT NECESSARY TO SUIT MAKE OF BINDER

Hitch your team from 12 to 21 inches closer to work and prevent broken reels. Extracts taken from Testimonials received from some of the most up-to-date farmers in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, after giving it a thorough trial:

"Satisfied it lightens the draft."—Sam T. Kellaway, Killarney.
"Would not be without draft."—Alex. Ross, Ross of Ross.
"More than pleased; intend having all my binders fitted."—Gen. Whitlaw, Ross of Winchester.
"Impossible or anyone to turn too short."—J. M. Campbell, Inspector Manitoba Hall Insurance Co., Clearwater.
"Easier draft and better control of team. A reliable improvement."—Jas. Stedman, president DeLoraine Agricultural Society.
"Fully endorse all you claim for it. Worth many times the price."—Gen. Weidenhamer, president DeLoraine Branch Manitoba Grain Growers' Association.
"Tried one, had two more fitted. Undoubtedly a great saving of horse power, owing to closer hitch. Much time saved through swinging your team more quickly around and heading perfectly square corners."—Gen. N. Stewart, secretary DeLoraine Branch M.G.A.
"Tried one, was so well pleased I sent for a second. Would hate to go back to old way. Strongly advise all farmers to use them."—John A. Montgomery, Albia, Sask.
"Used your binder hitch last season (1915), and can honestly say it is all you claim for it. Simply a great saver of draft and very convenient. Feel safe in recommending it to anyone operating a binder."—Andrew Myit, graduate of Manitoba Agricultural College.

This hitch was patented by me and has been used for five seasons on my own farm.
WM. ALISON Sec. Treas. South District Assoc. Wat. Grain Growers **DELORAINÉ, MAN.**

VANSTONE & ROGERS

Importers and Breeders of Clydesdales, Percherons Belgians and Hackneys

NORTH BATTLEFORD, SASK.

We are landing this month four car loads of above breeds from yearlings up. These are of the good big drafty kind and very few of these colts will be short of a ton at maturity.

If you need a horse next spring, this is the time to get it, as we can sell a lot cheaper now before we have put any expense on them, and the colt will be acclimated in your own locality.

Anyone needing an exchange can be assured of a fair and honest deal. We guarantee every horse. Ample time to responsible parties. Liberal discount for cash.

ASK OUR CUSTOMERS HOW WE USE THEM

Some Shetland ponies for sale. Shetland stallion for service.

VANSTONE & ROGERS
NORTH BATTLEFORD, SASK.
JAS. BROOKS, Manager

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YOU can save real dollars every day you use the tractor, by burning kerosene as a fuel in the place of gasoline.

If kerosene has not given you perfect success in the past, write to your tractor manufacturer for suggestions--and be sure you get the clean-burning, powerful, uniform **SILVER STAR KEROSENE** or **ROYALITE GOAL OIL**, the standard tractor fuels of many years. Our tank stations, located throughout the West, will supply them and save you money.

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Co-operation

THIS is the age of co-operative buying. Send us your address and let us tell you how to buy by this plan. The Flour that is always good.

Daily Capacity 300 Barrels

ECHO MILLING COMPANY
GLADSTONE, MAN.



Cream! Eggs! Cream!

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The Highest Market Price
All Express Charges on Cream
Cash for Each Shipment

Calgary Central Creamery

F. FALLESEN, Proprietor

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CALGARY

PEASE "ECONOMY" BOILERS AND RADIATORS



The Old Couple

The old couple were visiting their son, and as they sat in the den the room was filled with welcome warmth from the radiator behind them. The old man remarked to his grey-haired wife, "This is a mighty nice house, John has here." "Yes," replied the old lady, "and it is powerful comfortable, too. You would never know it was winter, when you are inside this house." "Well," said the old gentleman, "Jack tells me he spent a lot of time investigating, before he put in this hot water heating system. I used to be prejudiced against these new-fangled notions, but Jack has convinced me of the value of a PEASE "ECONOMY" BOILER. Just think, how comfortable our old home would be if we had one. John says that a PEASE "ECONOMY" BOILER costs comparatively little to instal, and will last as long as the house will stand. He says that his coal bills are far less than with his old boiler, in fact, he has proved to his own satisfaction that a PEASE "ECONOMY" BOILER actually "Pays for itself by the coal it saves." Write today for free booklet.

Pease Western Foundry
LIMITED
MIDLAND STREET WINNIPEG
Also at Toronto, Ont.; Hamilton, Ont.; Vancouver, B.C.

The Fast Load for Ducks

When the good shot of the day comes—you want to be confident that your shot shells are reliable—that they will back up your aim and do their part to fill your game bag.

Canuck

—the speediest of all shot shells—gives you real confidence and eliminates all ammunition worries. The sensitive primer, the powerful load and the response to the trigger-pull guarantee shooting satisfaction.

There is no "might have been" with Dominion Shot Shells.

The fast Canuck, Imperial, Sovereign, Royal and Crown are all carefully tested and of known worth—the only Canadian-Made Shot Shells.

Write today for our free booklet, "A Chip of the Old Block."

Dominion Cartridge Co., Limited
531 Transportation Bldg., Montreal.



Big Money Running Water

Let us start you in a business that will make you from \$100 to \$1,000 a day when farm work is slack. Others have done it for years with an

One Man Improved Powers Combined Well Boring and Drilling Machine

Runs the holes through any soil at rate of 100 ft. in 24 hours, and drills through rock. One man can bore and operate machine. Engine power if wanted. Easy to operate—no experts needed.

Small investments easy terms. See our circular for full details.

There is no danger in water to be used and for irrigation. Write for free illustrated circular showing different sizes.

Little Manufacturing Co.
Box 200, Clarinda, Iowa.

DR. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wound. 10,000 \$1.00 bottles to be had. Guaranteed to cure. Prepared by Dr. J. W. Bell, D.V.M., 1111 Commercial St., Chicago, Ill. Write for free circular. Write address plainly. Dr. Bell, V.S., Elgin, Ont.

How Much do you have Left Over?

After paying your bills last month, how much did you have to spend on pleasure or to put away in that Savings Bank Account? Or is your monthly income fully adequate to take care of necessary expenses and leave you a surplus? If you are like the most of us, the chances are the surplus at the end of the month is not a very large one.

A Remedy It is not necessary for you to continue in this condition. There is a way out of it. Hundreds of people in Western Canada are taking advantage of a sure method of securing a monthly surplus. The road to success lies in following The Guide method. You have probably read about The Guide method before. We tell about it in almost every issue of The Guide because we have such a big field to cover and we have not yet secured nearly enough workers to take care of that field. We know that if ten per cent. of our readers realized the opportunities that this work opens up to them there would be no necessity to advertise for people to take up the work. If you have not already done so, will you not let us tell you about The Guide method? It will cost you only a postal card and it may mean a great deal to you in the future.

Open to Everyone This work is being taken up by hundreds of people, both men and women. Some of them are using their spare hours only, while others are devoting their full time to the work. Whether you can give us all or only part of your spare time, The Guide method will pay you well.

Write to-day for particulars to the CIRCULATION DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE WINNIPEG.

A Business Proposition

Continued from Page 9

in care of some reliable commission firm on the St. Paul stock yards. The association does not hold itself bound to deal with any one firm. Occasionally a car or two is billed to another firm just to compare treatment and general results, but, on the whole, it has been found that excellent satisfaction has been received from the firm usually dealt with. Returns are received by the secretary together with a detailed statement from the commission firm of the disposal of the stock. When the business of prorating each man's expenses is completed each shipper receives a detailed statement of his shipment. These are made out in duplicate. One copy sent to the shipper and the other filed in the office. The statement form shows the animals, number, home weight, shrink, net weight, selling price, gross receipts, association commission, expense and net receipts. Below are blank spaces for the total net receipts, check number, file number and statement number. All these refer to similar notes on the ledger. On the statement also is the following explanation: "Expense includes freight, switching, yardage, feed, bedding, commission, insurance, inspection and local expenses. In case there is any part of this statement that is not perfectly clear, write or call upon the undersigned, who will be glad to show you a complete detailed record of each item." The ledger, too, is made out in duplicate. One copy is kept for reference and the other is immediately filed away in the fire-proof safe. In addition a card index system is used; and is found to be a great convenience to members to record the different lots of stock handled for each member. The cards are ruled to show the date shipped, number of hogs, number of cattle, number of sheep, miscellaneous, amount of check, check number, station number, car station number and remarks. Thus, by looking up the card any member can trace in a very short time any particular details he wishes to know regarding any shipment he has made.

A Further Development

The handling cost is about one-half of one per cent. Each car of hogs is insured against loss by the association and the cost is prorated among the shippers, but each shipper puts on the cattle he is selling what insurance he sees fit. The secretary is paid \$3.00 out of the association funds for prorating the returns. Shrink is figured to three places of decimals. For the first year or more only livestock shipping was engaged in, but recently the association has made use of its organization to buy flour, feed and other general supplies. A warehouse has been built in which are stored the surplus supplies, all of which have been paid for in cash. These are sold to members so as to cover all expenses, but to include no profits to the association. The secretary says that buying in carload lots members save from 40 to 45 cents a bag on flour alone.

Has the association been successful? The farmers evidently think so by patronizing it, by refusing to sell to outside buyers so that now all stock shipped in the district goes out under the name of the Farmers' Shipping Association. The railway company thinks so, because it has built new shipping yards, laid on water and has agreed to put in a weigh scale the association is buying this fall. The business men think so. One of the local lawyers was particularly enthusiastic. He said that not only had an improvement been made in the grade of stock produced and sent to market but superior breeding stock was now being handled and several animals had been shipped out of the district to other points for breeding purposes. What has been done at Hope, N.D., can just as easily be done in any wide-awake farming community in Western Canada.

There is profit in full feeding and full growth, and it is in the owner's hands to make it or lose it.

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The land will...
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Every 10c Packet of
WILSON'S FLY PADS
WILL KILL MORE FLIES THAN \$8.00 WORTH OF ANY STICKY FLY CATCHER

Clean to handle. Sold by all Drug-gists, Grocers and General Stores.

Get a Farm of Your Own

TAKE 20 YEARS TO PAY

The land will support you and pay for it self. An immense area of the most fertile land in Western Canada for sale at low prices and easy terms, ranging from \$11 to \$30 for farm lands with ample rainfall—irrigated lands from \$35. Terms—One-twentieth down, balance within twenty years. In irrigation districts, loan for farm buildings, etc., up to \$2,000, also repayable in twenty years—interest only 6 per cent. Privilege of paying in full at any time. Here is your opportunity to increase your farm holdings by getting adjoining land, or secure your friends a neighbors. For literature and particulars apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, Gen'l Supt. of Lands, Desk 19, Dept. of Natural Resources, C.P.S. CALGARY ALBERTA

RIDER AGENTS WANTED

In every community to ride and exhibit a superb 1916 Hyslop Bicycle. 10 DAY'S TRIAL. If owner is not entirely satisfied after riding any Hyslop Bicycle 10 days it can be returned and money will be promptly refunded. TWO CENTS ad it will cost to write us a postal and we will mail free, postpaid, catalogue and colored art folder showing complete line of bicycles, tires and supplies and particulars of most marvelous after ever made on a bicycle. You will be admitted at our low prices and reasonable terms. **WALK MONEY** taking orders for bicycles, tires and sundries. DO NOT BUY until you know what we can do for you. Write today. HYSLOP BROTHERS, Limited Dept. 23 TORONTO, ONT.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



Gold Standard

Extracts chiefly because of their Purity and Strength. Other kinds are extravagant, but with Gold Standard the slightest drop will flavor a dish beautifully, and every flavor is true to its name.

25 FLAVORS

Purer and Stronger than the law requires. Full purchase money refunded if they fail to give you entire satisfaction.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS

Farm Women's Clubs

NOTE.—Any woman in Saskatchewan who feels that she would like to have a Woman's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in her district, should communicate with the provincial secretary, Miss Erma Stocking, Delisle, Sask.
Any Alberta woman who would like a Woman's Section of the United Farmers in her district should write to Mrs. K. M. Barrett, Mirror, Alta., who is the woman's provincial secretary for Alberta.

A LARGE CONTRIBUTION

Dear Miss Stocking:—I was invited to meet with the Rutland W.S.G.G.A. on July 6 and give them an address. The meeting was a very pleasant one and altho their membership is not large their workers are very energetic. They are arranging for a concert and ice cream social July 21, the proceeds to go to the Red Cross. I also have the pleasure of reporting seventy-six dollars from the Rutland ladies which has been sent to Central for Red Cross. The money having been earned by presenting a play on June 7.

MRS. PRATT,
Director-District 13 W.S.G.G.A.
Senlac, Sask.

Energy is truly the right word to use in connection with Rutland when they were able to raise so substantial a sum for patriotic purposes. The ice cream social is an excellent idea for these hot days. E. A. S.

ANOTHER ORGANIZATION

Dear Miss Stocking:—A meeting was held on June 10 in Ritson's Hall, Dilke, for the purpose of organizing a Women's Section of the local Grain Growers. Mrs. Shepherd, of Stalwart, came to help us organize. After first explaining the advantages of such a club it was decided to elect officers. They are: Mrs. Osbourne, president; Mrs. Link, vice-president; and Mrs. McKay, secretary-treasurer. Five directors were appointed: Mrs. Budge, Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. Laurie Link, Mrs. Holland and Mrs. Carlson. In all eleven ladies joined. After the election a very interesting address was given by Mrs. Shepherd on dressmaking. After a cup of tea we dispersed, all feeling that we were indebted to Mrs. Shepherd.

MRS. MCKAY,
Sec'y Dilke W.S.G.G.A.
Best wishes to the new Association. We think them fortunate to have had Mrs. Shepherd as their first speaker. E. A. S.

WILL HAVE A HOSPITAL

Dear Miss Stocking:—Once more I write to report the business done at our last meeting. The committee appointed to enquire about the possibilities for cemetery improvements reported that the Town Council had agreed to fence in the grounds and that is already done. In further pursuance of this object, it is proposed that ladies meet on July 6 to pull out weeds and plant roots, slips or sow flower seeds on the graves and in this way to add a little beauty to the burial ground. Further plans will be carried out later, which include the working of land for receiving trees and securing a grant of suitable trees from Indian Head. The idea of establishing a rest room for ladies from the country was discussed and as a result a comfortable sitting room in a large boarding house has been secured to be used for that purpose. We believe that this will serve a long felt want—perhaps "need" is the better word.

Our hospital idea is still being kept in sight, but this being a bigger thing will take longer to organize.
MRS. F. M. LUCTKAR,
Sec'y Shaunavon W.S.G.G.A.
Good for Shaunavon. We are glad to see them doing such splendid community work. E. A. S.

WILL HELP THE CHILDREN

Dear Miss Stocking:—The Pangman Women Grain Growers held a very pleasant meeting last month at which eighteen were present. Mrs. Andrich gave an interesting paper on "Home Decoration," which encouraged a lively discussion. It was decided to write to Mrs. McNaughtan for information regarding municipal hospitals. Miss McKechnie was appointed to give a paper at the next meeting on "Civic Reform." We are interested in work for young people in the community and would like a copy of the constitution for such clubs, that was drawn up by Mrs. McAllan of Dismore.

MRS. K. CLEWS,
Sec'y Pangman, Sask.
We are pleased to note the wide in-

terests of the women of the Pangman Association. Such a variety of subjects will do much toward making the members a class of progressive women. E. A. S.

HAD A TAG DAY

Dear Miss Stocking:—I have much pleasure in sending you a check for eighty-two dollars from the Chatham Women Grain Growers, which was the amount cleared at our picnic and tag day. We want you to send \$28.00 to the Belgian Relief Fund and \$54.00 to the Red Cross Fund. The two young ladies that were selling tags sold \$45.00 worth of them. We had made our tags little soldiers that were made out of khaki yarn and dark tan silk, and sold like hot cakes. They were something new here and everyone wanted one.

MRS. W. WILCOX,
Sec'y Chatham.
Are we proud of Chatham? Well rather! A story of the fine work of the Women Grain Growers for Patriotic purposes would be splendid reading. We thank the Chatham secretary for telling about the tiny souvenirs. Others can use the idea with benefit. The check for \$82.00, the receipt of which we acknowledge with pleasure, will be forwarded at once to Central office.
ERMA STOCKING.

IN MEMORIAM

The Women Grain Growers of Dunkirk as well as the surrounding country sincerely mourn the loss of Mrs. Todd, who died recently at the Moose Jaw Hospital after a short illness. Mrs. Todd was president of the Dunkirk W.G.G.A. for two years and was always a faithful and enthusiastic worker. She had a jovial disposition and the meetings were always interesting when Mrs. Todd presided. The heartfelt sympathy is extended from the Grain Growers of this vicinity to the husband who is left to mourn her loss.

WATER GLASS FOR EGGS

Water glass can be bought by the gallon or quart at feed stores or drug stores and should not cost more than one dollar a gallon. If it cannot be had at your home store, a good plan would be for a number of your club members to send together to the nearest wholesale seed house and buy it in gallon lots and thus get a better price.

To use water glass, secure wooden kegs, candy pails, stone crocks, galvanized pails or tubs to hold the eggs. Boil fourteen quarts of water and while the water is hot, add one quart of water glass and mix thoroughly. If you want more or less material than this, use the same proportions of one part of water glass to fourteen parts of water. Fill the jar or pail about half full of the solution and as the eggs are gathered, put them in. When the jar is full, be sure there is enough liquid to completely cover the eggs. (During the time the eggs are kept, do not allow them to show above the liquid. If this happens because of evaporation, add more liquid).

Then grease about four thicknesses of newspaper with lard and tie tightly over the vessel. Tie another newspaper over this one. This will prevent evaporation. Then put eggs away as you would other canned goods in a cool, dry cellar.

Use boiled water. You are then certain it is pure.

Use only clean eggs. Clean, dry nests will help here.

Use only eggs with strong shells. Many eggs in a deep jar or pail means quite a weight and the lower ones will be broken if the shells are not good.

If the liquid is ready in the vessel, eggs can be packed daily as gathered.

Measure your materials carefully—one part water glass, fourteen parts water.

Canned eggs are not as good as fresh eggs. If you have been very careful in packing, they are perfectly sweet and good, but the whites are a little watery and the eggs have lost flavor even as peaches lose flavor by canning.

If you want to boil canned eggs, first punch a hole in the large end with a pin.

If water glass eggs are sold, they must be sold as packed eggs.

Here is the Most Practical Washing Machine Made

Exactly What You Have Always Wanted



SEE THAT ENGINE

Maytag
Multi-Motor
Washer

COMPLETE WITH ENGINE AND SWINGING WRINGER

It is equipped with a light, powerful, compact little engine that does all the hard work of washing and wringing, and does a bigger, better and cleaner washing in an hour or two than you can possibly do with a wash board and tub in a day's time.

This washer takes up no more room than an ordinary wash tub and can be used in the kitchen, laundry, dining room, on the porch or out in the yard. It requires no belts, chains or pulleys, no electricity or water power, and no waiting for the men to bring their engine from the barn.

Besides running the washer and wringer, the machine is equipped with pulleys so you can operate other small machinery such as churn, sewing machine, food chopper or anything else that does not require more than one-half horse power.

The MAYTAG MULTI-MOTOR WASHER is splendidly made of the best materials and is guaranteed against defects for a period of THREE YEARS, and this warranty covers the washer, wringer and engine. This is not an ordinary washing machine, but something new, with exclusive patented features that no other washer has or can have.

WASH-DAY, and that is WORK-DAY, changed into PLAY-DAY. Goodbye backache, headache, nerve wreck! No woman need bend over the wash tub as her grandmother did, nor turn the old-style washer as her mother did, if she has a MAYTAG MULTI-MOTOR. Nearly FIVE HUNDRED of the Wide Awake, Up-to-date, Progressive Hardware and Implement Dealers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are selling this Machine. If YOUR dealer is not, drop us a card and we will mail you a copy of THE MAYTAG LAUNDRY MANUAL (48 pages). Even if you do not buy a washer, it will be a great help to you as it contains many valuable formulas and recipes that can be used to advantage in any home. It is FREE.

ADDRESS

The Maytag Company
Limited
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Barrett Money Savers for Farmers

MADE IN CANADA

Seven short appeals to "horse sense"

ANY man can make money by judicious saving. "A penny saved is a penny earned." Think it over. There are certain things you ought to have for farm maintenance. But don't buy the wrong thing at any price or the right thing at the wrong price. Perhaps right now you are in need of a timber preservative, a lice or fly killer, a durable paint for metal and exposed wood surfaces, a satisfactory cement for quick everyday repairs, a ready roofing that is wear-proof, easy to lay and cheap.

We can fit you out perfectly in these things. The Barrett Money Savers have no superiors. Just glance over the products shown below:

AMATITE—Many people object to "rubber roofings" because they are not attractive in appearance. So we made Amatite. We put a mineral surface on Amatite so that it sparkles like crystal in the sun. It won instant popularity. Then, users of Amatite discovered that the mineral surface made it wear well. And when we showed them that Amatite did not need painting, the conquest of Amatite was complete. Users agree that it has no rival in ready roofings.



CREONOID—Then there's Creonoid, lice destroyer and cow spray. It's one of the first requisites to the possession of happy, healthy live stock, because vermin-infested stock are only half efficient. Creonoid positively destroys vermin, flies, insects and mites. And it's cheap too, because it's so powerful that a little goes a great way. Spray your cattle and horses with Creonoid. Simply let a fine vapor touch them by spraying. And spray some around the hennery, the stable and the piggery. You'll have more milk from your cows, more salable porkers, and more eggs from your chickens.

EVERJET—Every farmer should have a good carbon paint on hand. Here's the best ever mixed—Everjet Elastic Paint. Wonderful as a roof paint. It keeps water out, and defies the weather. All over the farm, wherever you have exposed surfaces, you need Everjet. Splendid on farm implements and iron surfaces too, because it expands and contracts to meet weather conditions. Never peels or cracks. Always a sparkling, permanent, protective, black covering. Try some and see for yourself.



CARBONOL—a disinfectant—not a disguiser of odors. It does all that carbolic will do and does it without danger to you. For cuts or wounds, a solution of Carbonol is the best preventive of blood poisoning. Wonderful on sores of animals. A few drops of Carbonol added to water when house cleaning will kill germs and musty odors. In the sick room it will prevent contagion. Very effective in the stable and hen house. Keeps flies away and deodorizes. You ought to have Carbonol on hand. It is the greatest disinfectant ever made.

EVERLASTIC ROOFING—You ought to get acquainted with Everlastic Roofing. The best ready roofing value you can get. It is easily laid without skilled labor. It is inexpensive. And it wears as many a higher priced roofing doesn't know how to wear. This is because every foot of it is honestly and strongly made. Don't have leaky roofs. Use Everlastic on your steep roofed buildings and keep the water on the outside.



ELASTIGUM—The best way to fix little things is to fix them right at first. They never get big then. For the little everyday repairs around the farm, you should have Elastigum. It is a tough, adhesive, elastic cement that fixes leaks, joins or felines gutters, stuffs cornices, refashions chimneys. And it does all these things "for keeps". This wonderful waterproof cement will save you money by keeping the small things small. Have it on hand! A hundred uses.

WOOD PRESERVATIVE—The trouble and expense of frequent timber renewals are not known to the man who treats his wood surfaces with Grade-One Creosote Oil. A real wood preservative. Best for you because you can apply it by brushing, spraying or dipping. And Grade-One Creosote Oil penetrates more deeply than any other preservative. This means real protection against rot and moisture. Cut down timber expenses. Make your fence posts last twenty years. You can do it with Grade-One Creosote Oil.



For sale by good dealers everywhere. Send for new "Money Saver" Booklet.

THE PATERSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

THE CARRITTE-PATERSON MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED
ST. JOHN, N. B. HALIFAX, N. S. STONEY, N. S.

Johnston's Granary Handy. Rigid. Safe.

METAL DOOR—LOCKED JOINTS

Johnston's Granary is protected from a legged thieve and from fire by galvanized iron walls with locked joints. Iron bands with tension bolts hold the walls against building. The door is iron covered. Inside there is a sectional door to hold the grain. The sections of the roof hook together and offer a solid metal resistance to wind, water and snow.

Grains cannot heat or mildew. A 14-inch galvanized ventilator provides plenty of air. Johnston's Granary is fitted at our factories and shipped ready to set up. Full details on request.



DINNEN GRAIN UNLOADER.
Can be used anywhere on the farm. Send for literature and prices.
The Metal Shingle & Sliding Company, Limited, Winnipeg, Man.

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

JUST A WORD

The letters are beginning to come in for the prize contest mentioned last week and the week before. Do not wait too long before writing, for a lot of letters came in too late for the last contest. I am publishing one of them today.

During the summer you will have much time to notice the birds. There is nothing more interesting than a story of the feathered folk and some of you will be able to write a good story if you keep your eyes open all this long summer and watch the birds, both old and young.

DIXIE PATTON.

WHAT I THINK ABOUT WAR

I think war is a bad thing. I wish it was over. The Germans will have to go back to their own land. Mama says she is glad she has no boys to go. Papa is too old to go. If I was big enough I would go as a Red Cross nurse and care for the wounded. There are a lot starving for food. Nearly all our boys are gone from here. I wish to receive a membership pin.

ZELLA MORROW,

Machlin, Sask. Age 10

A HAIL STORM

I wish to tell you about a hail storm that happened last night. In the afternoon it was very hot. There was no wind. About supper time we saw clouds in the west. The storm started with wind and rain, then the hail came very fast. It soon broke in the windows and the lights went out. We held the bed covers up to the windows. We heard a great noise for a long time. After the storm was over father took the lantern and went and looked at the grain and he found that it was destroyed. When he came back we went to look for the turkeys. We had luck in finding them.

STANLEY WESTIN,

Youngstown, Alta. Age 8 years.

PAT-A-CAKE TIME

L. M. Thornton

Come dear one, come sweet one, the shadows are falling
And every bird mother her wee one is calling;
Come creeping, come leaping and cease from your playing,
For this is the song that for you I am saying:
Oh, it's pat-a-cake, pat-a-cake, pat-a-cake time,
Your little hands, clapping, mark notes of the rhyme!
Now pick it and roll it—all ready you see—
We'll set it to baking for baby and me!

Come dear one, come sweet one, the moon beams are peeping
And every wee birdling is happily sleeping;
Come hide here, come hide here 'till morning comes beaming,
And this is the song that shall woo you to dreaming:
Oh, it's pat-a-cake, pat-a-cake, pat-a-cake time,
Your little head nodding marks notes of the rhyme!
We'll pick it and roll it as sweet as can be
To eat in the morning, just baby and me!

THE HISTORY OF CHEWING GUM

It is said that once upon a time Thomas Adams, Jr., went to call on a president of Mexico, as far back as 1866. They talked together a long time and then the president went and got a piece of something that looked like overshoe rubber. He put a piece in his mouth and offered a piece to his guest.

Mr. Adams wished to be friends, but he enquired what the black stuff was before he put it in his mouth, and he was told that it was the gum of the Zapote tree, known to its friends as "chicle." Mr. Adams thought it might be made into rubber goods and took a piece to experiment with, but it wouldn't make rubber.

Standing around the black mass that

would not do as expected of it, someone said that the only thing it was good for was to be chewed. Mr. Adams thought he would try it out along that line. He boiled it in an ordinary pot on the cook stove until it was pretty thick. Then rolled it into strips and cut off into inch lengths.

These lengths no one wanted, but he asked the man who sold candies to the school kiddies to put in a piece free with each package of candies sold. The children took it and liked it very much and were soon back for more.

In those days the chewing gum had no nice flavor like at the present time, nor was it wrapped in pretty packages, but little people and big people liked it, and soon chewing had become a habit with many.

A CAREFUL CHILD

The street car was crowded and a policeman with kindly twinkles in his eyes took five-year-old Tom upon his lap.

"This will be better than standing, won't it, my boy?" he suggested.

"Uh, huh," Tom replied without enthusiasm. He had rather enjoyed lurching about the aisle, just like his father.

"But you want to be careful that I don't pick your pocket," the gentleman cautioned in a whisper.

"Can't," Tom retorted, his voice somewhat muffled; "soon as I saw you lookin' at me I put my penny in my mouf."

ADOPTED BY RILEY

Edith Bayne tells in Everywoman's World of a dog that adopted her family at church. She says:

Riley the Second adopted us one cold winter day, and the fact that he found Flo already in possession daunted him not a whit. He had tired of city life and the dog-catcher, and with the gay abandon of the poet who cried:

"Away, away from men and towns
To the wild wood and the down!"

he determined to try his luck in the country, albeit the snow lay deep upon the ground and the icy blasts whistled over the prairie and chilled the very marrow in our bones. He trotted into a little country church one Sunday afternoon, bearing plain traces of much traveling and hung himself, limp and exhausted upon a warm mat near a register. Being, but a toy spaniel, his short legs could not have carried him far. He slept thru the service, which he punctuated at telling points by a sonorous snoring. He stood up at the close and, eyeing each individual carefully, finally chose our group to snuggle up against. He mistook Flo for a coyote at first and adopted a hostile attitude toward her; finding out his error, he retreated, and the pair became quite friendly. She was a large furry nondescript. Riley the Second, however, tho short on inches, was decidedly long on brawn, and could hold his own in a race, which at once commanded her respect. Flo later manifested the wanderlust and took herself off to parts unknown, leaving the toy spaniel king of the castle. Then he became arbitrary, whining and yelping if locked up and ruthlessly destroying curtain, table-hangings and papers. Of the latter his first choice was always the newly arrived mail, if it had been left upon a chair or small table. Out of doors his exploits were equally fantastic. He would stand upon his hind-legs and whistle thru the key-hole of the outside doors until admitted. If he were indoors, and wanted to be out of doors, he would spring from one window seat to another, clawing and scratching the panes. A decrepit mastiff who was passing his latter years in quiet meditation and at peace with the world was in the habit of lying on the southern end of the verandah. Riley loved no sport quite so well as disturbing the equilibrium of this patriarch. Standing upon his hind-legs, he would hand him an upper-cut with a saucy forepaw. This having little effect upon the mastiff, Riley would about defiance into his deaf ear and then proceed to maul him dead with Lilliputian zest until in sheer boredom the veteran would rise and amble away.

Club

Home Pickling

Now that the preserving and canning are well under way, pickles naturally come next. And there is such variety of recipes to choose from one can have pickles for every occasion. According to dietitians, pickles are about the most unwholesome thing one can eat, at the same time they often add just the required "zip" to an otherwise somewhat tasteless dinner. This is especially true when the main dish of the meal is cold meat. Pickles made from fresh vegetables or fruit, good vinegar and spices cannot be so terribly unwholesome unless eaten to excess. Sweet pickles are becoming more popular each year, and I think in most people's estimation sweet tomato pickles head the list. The following recipe is good, and you may modify it to suit individual tastes.

Sweet Tomato Pickles

- 1/2 bushel green tomatoes
- 1/2 cup cider vinegar
- 5 lbs. onions
- 6 lbs. brown sugar
- 2 cups fine salt
- Spices to taste.

Slice the tomatoes and onions. Put in layers in a stone jar, sprinkle every third or fourth layer lightly with salt. Let stand over night, in the morning drain and rinse with cold water. Put on to cook in a graniteware kettle, add enough cider vinegar to cover, then the brown sugar, and four tablespoonsfuls mustard seed. Take six level tablespoonfuls cinnamon, three of cloves, one allspice and one of nutmeg, mix and tie in three cheesecloth or muslin bags, put well down in the pickles. Cook all slowly for two hours or until the tomatoes are tender. Bottle and seal. The amount of sugar is largely a matter of taste. If you have a very "sweet tooth" use more, if not, less.

Spiced Currants

Spiced currants are excellent with cold meat or mutton.

- 2 lbs. currants
- 1 1/2 lbs. sugar
- 1/4 of a cup of vinegar
- 1/2 tablespoon cinnamon
- 1/2 tablespoon cloves
- 1/2 tablespoon allspice
- 1/2 level tablespoon salt
- 1/2 tablespoon pepper

Tie the spices in cheesecloth bags, put in preserving kettle with sugar and vinegar, simmer slowly one hour.

Spiced Gooseberries

- 5 lbs. gooseberries
- 4 lbs. brown sugar
- 1 pint cider vinegar
- 1 tablespoonful cinnamon
- 1 tablespoon cloves
- 1 onion

Boil all together until thick.

Pickled Crab Apples

Crab apples are a rather scarce article in the country; however, people are beginning to realize that crab apples can be raised in the prairie provinces and no doubt in a few years the majority of us will be trying our luck with a few crab trees. They are hard to beat for making jelly and are good in sweet pickles.

- 1 quart vinegar
- 2 lbs. brown sugar
- 1 teaspoon cloves
- 2 teaspoon cinnamon
- 1 grated nutmeg
- 4 lbs. fruit

Make a syrup of the vinegar and water, add the spices tied in bags. Drop the fruit in and cook until tender, but not broken. Put the fruit in jars, boil the syrup for twenty minutes longer and pour over fruit.

Curry Pickles

The woman who gave me this recipe was one of the best and at the same time one of the most economical cooks I have ever known. She had the art of making even the most ordinary dishes tasty, and after all that is really the secret of good cooking. Almost any of us can take a bunch of expensive material, and unless there is something radically wrong, concoct a dish that tastes fairly good, but to make a common every day hash or soup or bit of pressed meat with that elusive alluring taste that calls for further sampling is a fine art.

- 1 doz. cucumbers (ripe)
- 1 doz. large onions
- 1 doz. green tomatoes
- 3 pints vinegar
- 1 tablespoonful curry powder
- 1 tablespoonful mustard
- 1/2 teaspoon turmeric
- 1/2 teaspoonful ground black pepper
- 1/2 teaspoonful cayenne pepper

Slice all, sprinkle lightly with salt and let stand over night, drain and if too salt rinse. Mix the vinegar and spices, add the vegetables and cook until tender.

India Relish

For those who like a fairly hot pickle, India relish will appeal. I can assure you it is well worth trying.

- 10 small onions
- 3 red peppers
- 1/2 peck tomatoes
- 6 large cucumbers
- 1 cup salt
- Vinegar to cover
- 1 tablespoon celery seed
- 3 lbs. brown sugar
- 1/4 cup turmeric
- 1/4 cup black pepper
- 1 tablespoon curry powder
- 1/4 lb. mustard

Slice the onions, cut the peppers and cucumbers in cubes, sprinkle with salt and let stand over night. In the morning drain and rinse, add enough vinegar to cover, add the spices with the exception of the mustard, cook slowly until tender, and when cold add the mustard.

Apple and Tomato Pickles

- 4 1/2 lbs. tomatoes
- 4 1/2 lbs. apples
- 1 1/2 quarts cider vinegar
- 4 lbs. brown sugar
- 1 egg
- 1 tablespoon allspice
- 1 ounce (2 tablespoonfuls) cinnamon
- 1 tablespoon cloves

Quarter apples, stick a few whole cloves in each piece. Put spices in cheesecloth bags. Slice tomatoes. Put vinegar on to boil with sugar and spices. Put in fruit and boil until tender; the tomatoes will take somewhat longer to cook than the apples so must be put in first.

Peaches, Pears and Melon Rinds

One is pretty sure to get hold of some of these fruits during the summer, and while one does not want a great many of these pickles, a few make a welcome change.

- 7 lbs. fruit
- 1-3 cup ground cinnamon
- 5 lbs. sugar
- 1-3 cup whole cloves
- 1 pint vinegar
- 1 cup water

Remove the skins and blossom ends of peaches. Scald peaches to remove the skins or pare them. On the water melon rind cut away all pink pulp and the thin green rind on the outside. Keep peaches and pears whole, or if very large cut in two, leave the melon rind in strips. Make a syrup of the sugar, vinegar and water, skim and add the spices. Cook pears until tender in the syrup, then place in fruit jars and let the syrup cook until somewhat reduced and pour over them. Water melon rind needs to be cooked in water until tender and then finished as the peaches and pears. Add a little salt to the water in which the melon rind is cooked. If stick cinnamon is used two-thirds of a cup will be required. If ground cinnamon is used put in bag.

Chili Sauce

Chili sauce is nice used as pickles and a bit added to a stew or hash improves the flavor.

- 20 ripe tomatoes
- 16 tablespoonfuls sugar
- 6 green peppers
- 1 pint vinegar
- 4 level tablespoonfuls salt
- 2 bunches celery
- 10 onions (small)

Peel tomatoes, chop onions and celery. Add to vinegar and boil one and a half hours.

Chili Sauce No. 2

Peel tomatoes and slice, put in preserving kettle with remaining ingredients. Heat gradually to boiling point and cook two and a half hours.

- 12 medium sized ripe tomatoes
- 2 cups vinegar
- 1 onion finely chopped
- 1 tablespoon salt
- 1/2 teaspoonful sugar
- 1/2 teaspoonful cinnamon
- 2 teaspoonfuls cloves
- 1 teaspoonful grated nutmeg
- 1 teaspoonful allspice
- 1 pepper finely chopped

Preserving Rhubarb Raw

The other day I heard of an excellent way to do rhubarb without cooking, and the lady who gave me the recipe assures me it keeps beautifully. I immediately tried some, it has been bottled for two weeks now and seems in fine condition yet, so I suspect the lady knows what she is talking about. Wash the rhubarb carefully, cut in rather small pieces. Sterilize the jars, see that the rubbers and tops fit well. Put some rhubarb in the bottle and pound with a wooden stick (the end of a broom handle sawed off and boiled answers the purpose), keep on adding rhubarb and pounding until the bottle is full and the rhubarb is covered with its own juice. Seal and store in a cool place.

I am anxious to get hints and suggestions on canning and pickling from any of our readers. Just address The Country Cook, Grain Growers' Guide.

The Country Cook.



ROYAL YEAST

Has been Canada's favorite yeast for over a quarter of a century. Bread baked with Royal Yeast will keep fresh and moist longer than that made with any other, so that a full week's supply can easily be made at one baking, and the last loaf will be just as good as the first.

MADE IN CANADA

E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL

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British Columbia Fruits from the Okanagan Valley

Will be available in all prairie markets on about following dates:

- Apricots..... July 30th to Aug. 20th
- Peaches..... Aug. 1st to Sept. 15th
- Plums..... Aug. 1st to Sept. 15th
- Prunes..... Aug. 10th to Oct. 1st
- Crabapples..... Aug. 20th to Sept. 20th

Ask for O.K. Brand and if unable to obtain write us.

Okanagan United Growers Ltd.

Vernon, B.C.

Co-operative distributors of Fruit and Vegetables.

We Owe it to You

WHEN a fellow takes your money and hands you over something in exchange for it; whether it is a bull pup or a locomotive, he owes you a whole lot. True, you want the bull pup or the locomotive, and for which ever one it is you are willing to exchange your cash.

BUT suppose the pup turned out to be a mongrel, or the locomotive wouldn't run? I tell you, we know what we owe our customers and we give it every time. You have to be satisfied every way when you have a transaction with us.

WE are back of our merchandise, and we are back of you with that merchandise. Our service is big, broad, helpful, personal and courteous.

To meet us, send your name and address and we will mail you our new catalogue. Then, to really get acquainted, send us your order. We will please you.

THE NEWMAN CO.
F.S. NEWMAN LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

School and College Directory

SEND Your Daughters to
ST. ALBAN'S COLLEGE
 Prince Albert
ASKATCHEWAN

Leading Girls' School in Western Canada. Excellent results in Departmental, University, Music and Art Examinations

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Modern Language, Music, Singing and Elocution. Specialized Kindergarten department under trained mistress. Excellent situation. Bracing climate. Special attention given to health and the needs of delicate and growing girls carefully considered. Good grounds — tennis court and skating rink. Steam heat and electric light. Perfect sanitary arrangements. Fall term starts September 12th.

Write for Prospectus

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Only teachers of highest character and ability employed.

Positions **GUARANTEED.** Write for Catalogue and accept your chance today.

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ACADEMIC—Public and High School Grades, Departmental and Matriculation Examinations.

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EXPRESSION—Dramatic Art, etc. Physical Culture, MUSIC—Piano, Vocal, FIRE ART—Color Painting, Metal Work, etc.

CALGARY, ALBERTA

High Class Residential and Day College for Boys and Girls

FALL TERM COMMENCES MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11th, 1916

Write for **CALENDAR** and College Literature

Rev. E. W. KERBY, B.A., D.D., Principal

Rupert's Land Ladies' College

WINNIPEG
 (Formerly Kenogah College)

A Residential and Day School for Girls, with large, modern buildings. See Assembly Hall, Studio and Gymnasium, in grounds providing tennis courts, basket ball and hockey rink.

Special advantages for the study of Music, Art and Domestic Science. Full modern curriculum with preparation for Manitoba Matriculation and Teachers' Courses.

CALENDAR—For Calendar containing full information apply to the Registrar.

SCHOOL RE-OPENS ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11th, 1916

Principal: Miss E. L. JONES, L.L.A.
 St. Andrew's, Notland
 Assisted by a large resident and visiting staff

NOTICE TO PARENTS

The Schools and Colleges whose announcements appear on this page are institutions of good standing in their respective branches of education, and The Guide believes that parents will make no mistake in selecting from them those which they consider best suited for the education of their sons and daughters.

Regina College
 REGINA - SASK.

Students prepared for Teacher's Certificates, Junior and Senior Matriculation.

Business Dept.—A fully equipped Business College offering complete courses in Business and Stenography.

Musical Courses—Piano, Vocal, Violin, Orchestral Instruments and Theory.

Courses in Elocution, Household Science and Art.

RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Fall Term opens Sept. 26th, 1916. For full particulars and calendar apply to Registrar, Regina College.

REV. E. W. STAPLEFORD, Principal

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Our pay-when-you-get-a-position plan speaks of our unbounded confidence in our ability to place all our graduates in good positions. The demand for our students makes it possible. We could conduct a cheap school, but we prefer to conduct the best school. Write us for full information.

GARBUTT BUSINESS COLLEGE, Calgary
SUCCESS BUSINESS COLLEGE, Regina

Revenue for Farm Women
 Continued from Page 8

thinning out the rows every week up till the time of harvesting. From this patch I sell close to fifty dollars worth of table onions or thinnings. Then, when I harvest the crop I generally sell around 2,200 pounds of dried onions at three cents a pound to supply the local stores with onions in the fall of the year. Cost of labor would amount to about \$10, cost of seed \$5, leaving a profit of \$95.

Carrots are handled in the same way, only there is not so much demand for them. Still, from a pound of carrot seed, costing \$1, \$20 can be made from the sale if you have a good cellar to keep them in until about February, when there is a demand for them. Selling them at two cents per pound, growing from 10 to 15 hundredweight of them, cost of labor about \$5.

I raise about 1,000 plants of cabbage every year, selling them at three cents a head. Total from this is \$30. Labor cost is about \$7.50.

Lettuce and radish, getting them early in the spring, I generally sell about \$10 worth during the summer months. Labor on them is nothing, so the cost of seed is about all the expense that is attached to them.

Summary of Cost and Profit

Seeds -	Cost
Onion, 2 1/2 pounds	\$5.00
Carrot, 1 pound	1.00
Cabbage and cauliflower, 5 pkts. ....	.25
Lettuce and Radish, 5 pkts. ....	.25
	\$6.50

Cost of Work

Onions	\$10.00
Carrots	5.00
Cabbages	7.50
	\$22.50

Cost for seed and labor \$29.00
 Profit on onions \$95.00
 Profit on carrots 15.00
 Profit on cabbage 22.50
 Profit on lettuce and radish 10.00

Total profit \$142.50
 MRS. W. F. Kamsack, Sask.

THE OLD RELIABLE "BIDDY"

In a recent Guide you made an appeal for plans or schemes for money making on the farms for the women, and I have found that raising chickens is a good way for making your very own pin money.

When Biddy gets broody get a clean box, an apple box is a good size, and put some clean soft straw or hay in it. Then if you have an empty granary or shed where the hens can be shut up, place your boxes in it. Be sure to have a nice sprinkling of straw on the floor, as it is very easily cleaned out.

Select your largest and smoothest eggs, fifteen to a hen, and then at night put your broody hens on the eggs. Handle them very gently, place a board on top of boxes for two days, then they are nicely settled and give no trouble. I find it less trouble to set two or more at a time. Put a box of wheat in with them, also a pail of water. See that they have plenty to eat and drink, and they are no more care until time to hatch. Then I sprinkle the eggs and nest well with warm water. This may not be necessary in damp climates, but I find that on these windy western prairies the lining of the eggs get very dry, and sometimes the little chick falls to burst his bonds. I have put eggs in a pan of warm water to wash them and every egg has hatched. When the chicks are hatched I give fifty to two of the quietest hens, as they make the best mothers, and shut the others up for a week and they soon begin laying again. I feed the young chicks dry bread ground in a food chopper or grated fine, and plenty of water. When they are a week old they will eat wheat screenings. Now get a good sized packing box and put laths on one side far enough apart for the little chicks to get thru them. Have a loose board on top to put the wheat in, and keep plenty of wheat and water in this feeder and they will come and feed when hungry and the old hens don't get all the feed before the chicks have a chance at it. I think they grow much faster when they have the feed to run

The Success Business College

There is a marked scarcity of competent office help in Winnipeg, due to the heavy enlistment of office men. The Success Business College graduates are given preference. The Success is the largest, strongest, most reliable. It trains more students than all competitors combined—has ten branch schools—enrolls more than 5,000 students annually. Employs competent, courteous, skilled teachers. Enroll any time. Write for information.

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For Calendar or any information needed, write Dr. S. J. McKie, Registrar, Brandon College, Brandon, Man.

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Public and High School work to Grade XII. Music, Fine Arts, Household Science, Commercial Courses.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

August 16, 1916

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That's Plan off woman time to you sal sion.

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You can \$50.00 per this work you can to Guide v spare hour them. In workers' t lars yearly to share t send a let will tell Guide Plan

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WM. HAWKINS

WHEN WRIT PLEASE M

HIGH-CLASS TELEPHONES COST LEAST FOR MAINTENANCE

THE rural system that equips its lines with telephones which excel in quality of material, workmanship and design, is bound to give its subscribers better service at less maintenance cost, and for a longer period of time.

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It contains complete information about our telephones. FREE on request. Insist that your contractor supply Canadian Independent Telephones for your system.

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A PERMANENT PROFITABLE PROPOSITION

That's what The Guide Plan offers to any man or woman who will sell their time to us. We will pay you salary and commission.

Good Income Possible -

You can earn from \$17.00 to \$50.00 per week if you go into this work in real earnest, or if you cannot devote all your time to Guide work, we will buy your spare hours and pay you well for them. Incomes paid to Guide workers total thousands of dollars yearly. If you would like to share in some of this money send a letter of inquiry and we will tell you all about The Guide Plan.

MAIL YOUR LETTER TO THE CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT Grain Growers' Guide WINNIPEG, MAN.

Young Women Wanted As Office Helpers

Write **Central Business College** WM. HAWKINS, Principal WINNIPEG.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

to when they want it. If your hens have lice, dust them well with insect powder once a week. If the hens are kept free from lice the little chicks will not be likely to have any. As to coops for the young chickens, any kind is good that does not leak when we have a rainy spell. It is much better to have a board floor, unless you have high ground where the water doesn't stand. Cold and dampness are death to young chicks.

Now as to feeding, I always think it is no expense on the farms in the West where there is so much wheat raised, as we always feed the screenings, and when they are nearly grown they just live and get fat on the waste grain around the stacks and barn. I usually sell when full grown and get from 18 to 22 cents per pound dressed, and have sold hens to people coming in to homestead or new settlers. We get from \$7 to \$10 per dozen. I hope this rambling letter will help someone, at least may they make enough to buy Christmas presents.

OLD HEN.

A VARIETY OF RESOURCES

As you were asking last week for letters on how we women could make money on the farm, I thought I would tell you the plan I have laid out for the summer. But as honesty is the first consideration, I am bound to say I have not tried all these ways myself, but have permission to tell of them by those who have. I don't know whether it is against your rules to tell someone else's experience or not, but I shall be able to tell you this fall how I fared thru the summer.

First there was the garden. The land did not cost this lady anything, nor did the fertilizer, as there are few farms where there is no old bit of well-rotted manure. The seeds cost \$2. Quite early in the spring she sowed lettuce, radish and seed onions in a large box, built in a warm, sheltered spot, and kept it covered on cold nights and days. When warm weather came she had good sized plants. It was not hard to get a few customers in the small town. She went in with some for sale one Saturday and found sale for all she took in, besides getting ten regular customers, each one taking fifty cents' worth per week, making a total of five dollars per week for her. She sold them in bunches; one good big bunch of onions, one of radish and several head of let-

tuce for twenty-five cents. The lady I speak of commenced selling about May 15, and continued till harvest or August 1, sowing fresh seed in time to keep up the supply. At the end of the ten weeks she had \$50 from those three vegetables alone. Besides this she sold rhubarb at 5 cents per pound and two pounds per bunch. She had about fifty roots and sold \$1 worth from each root, as well as giving some in at the store for sugar to preserve her own.

Then as the other vegetables came in season she sold them to her customers as well, only she did not go in for extensive gardening. But her total from her garden alone was: Radish, lettuce and onions, \$50; rhubarb, \$50 in cash; carrots and parsnips, \$25; beets and turnips, \$10; potatoes, \$30, these she sold in 10-pound lots, new; cabbage, at 10 cents per head, \$25; currants, \$1 per pail, \$5; gooseberries, \$1 per pail, \$2, making a total of \$168. Cost of seed, \$2. Total profit, \$166.

This was done with no expense except a few garden seeds and some work, but not very hard, as it was not much trouble to tie up a few bunches of roots and take in on Saturday, or gather a few potatoes. Of course a person could make more money by going in more extensively for gardening.

Besides this she had her fowl, starting out with fifty hens, all mixed strains, but all producing large, well-formed eggs. She wrote to a friend in town to see if she could get her customers for about ten dozen per week at 25 cents per dozen, thruout the seven months of gathering. This she easily obtained and would have got more, but as they only average three dozen per day that was all she could promise. But in the seven months she earned a little over \$70 in cash for eggs. She also raised over one hundred chicks, selling fifty of them as broilers when averaging two pounds in weight at 35 cents per pound, bringing her \$35 more in cash. Then there were eggs exchanged for groceries which were never kept account of.

When winter came she made up small clothing for children, mostly warm flannel underwear for girls, and trimmed each with her own crochet and featherstitch or any nice work she found suitable to the article, and took them into town, where she found ready sale for the little garments at a profit of \$1.00 to \$1.50 per outfit, and took

Continued on Page 34

IF YOU DO NOT SEE WHAT YOU WANT ADVERTISED IN THIS ISSUE, WRITE US AND WE WILL PUT YOU IN TOUCH WITH THE MAKERS

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The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, August 14, 1916)

Wheat—The action of the grain markets during the past week has been keenly interesting. A week ago many people, who follow conditions closely, felt sure that it was time for a reaction after the remarkable advance which began with the first advices of rust damage. This feeling doubtless caused quite a short speculative interest. On Monday and Tuesday prices held fairly steady, with enough buying by short speculators to prevent a break. Then on Tuesday afternoon the American government monthly crop report was issued, and was sufficiently bullish to start a rush of buying on Wednesday which caused the phenomenal advance of twelve cents per bushel in one day. Since then prices have fluctuated around the dollar fifty mark, with the trading getting narrower each day. On Thursday and Friday nights dangerously low temperatures were recorded in many places in Western Canada, but so far no serious damage is reported. Cutting has begun in a number of places, and samples received show that the grade has suffered by the rust and heat and the yield will of course be small in the affected territory.

Oats—There has been a strong tone to the futures which have advanced in price altho the cash demand has not been good. The trade in futures was heavy, and altho prices were lower on Saturday's close than on Friday, there was a gain for the week of 2 1/2 cents on October and 1 cent on December futures.

Barley—Has advanced steadily in price. The demand is good and offerings are light. October futures show an advance of 6 cents for the week with a moderate amount of trading.

Flax—Has worked steadily higher in price, and October futures show a gain of 12 cents for the week, of which 10 cents advance was recorded in a single day. Winnipeg prices are again above the two dollar mark.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	Oct	Dec	May
August 7	135 1/2	134	138 1/2
August 8	136	134	139
August 9	148	146	151
August 10	149	146	150 1/2
August 11	149 1/2	146	150 1/2
August 12	148 1/2	145	150 1/2
August 14	142	138	143 1/2
Week ago	136 1/2	135	140
Year ago	101 1/2	101	107 1/2

No. 2 Nor. wheat, part car	1.48
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, new	1.48
No. 2 Nor. wheat, part car	1.47
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.50
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.51
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.50 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.44
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.44 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, transit	1.46
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, elevator	1.46 1/2
Rejected wheat, 2 cars	1.44
Rejected wheat, 1 car	1.24
Rejected wheat, 1 car	1.20
No grade wheat, 1 car	1.41
No grade wheat, part car, h.b.	.85
No grade wheat, 1 car	1.00
No grade wheat, 1 car	1.08
No grade wheat, 1 car, Montana	1.10
No grade wheat, 1 car, tuff	1.37
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 2 cars, Neb.	1.46 1/2
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 3 cars, Mont.	1.40
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Mont.	1.36
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Mont.	1.44
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Mont.	1.40 1/2
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Neb.	1.45 1/2
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Neb.	1.49
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Neb.	1.49
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 2 cars, Neb.	1.49
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 2 cars, Neb.	1.45
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Neb.	1.45 1/2
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Minn.	1.41
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Minn.	1.40
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Neb.	1.45 1/2
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 2 cars, S.D.	1.40
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 2 cars, Neb.	1.51
No. 3 white oats, 3 cars, to arrive	.42
No grade white oats, 2 cars	.40
No. 4 white oats, part car	.41
No. 3 white oats, 2 cars, new	.42
No grade white oats, 1 car, h.b.	.41
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	.41
No grade oats, 1 car	.40
No. 4 white oats, 2 cars	.41
No grade oats, 1 car, heating	.40
Mill oats, part car	.38
Mill oats, part car	.32
Mill oats, 1 car	.38
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	.42
No. 4 white oats, 4 cars	.41
No. 3 white oats, 3 cars	.42
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	.42 1/2
No. 2 white oats, 1 car	.43
No grade oats, 1 car, heating	.40
No. 4 white oats, 2 cars	.41
No. 4 white oats, 4 cars, f.o.b.	1.11
No. 2 rye, 1 car	1.14

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	\$1.51
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.53
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.51
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.54
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.52
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.52
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.51
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No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.51
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.51
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.49
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.50
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.49
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.49
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.49
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.49
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.49
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.49
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.49
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.49
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.49
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.49

No. 2 Nor. wheat, part car	1.48
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, new	1.48
No. 2 Nor. wheat, part car	1.47
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.50
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.51
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.50 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.44
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.44 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, transit	1.46
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, elevator	1.46 1/2
Rejected wheat, 2 cars	1.44
Rejected wheat, 1 car	1.24
Rejected wheat, 1 car	1.20
No grade wheat, 1 car	1.41
No grade wheat, part car, h.b.	.85
No grade wheat, 1 car	1.00
No grade wheat, 1 car	1.08
No grade wheat, 1 car, Montana	1.10
No grade wheat, 1 car, tuff	1.37
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 2 cars, Neb.	1.46 1/2
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 3 cars, Mont.	1.40
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Mont.	1.36
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Mont.	1.44
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Mont.	1.40 1/2
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Neb.	1.45 1/2
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Neb.	1.49
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Neb.	1.49
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 2 cars, Neb.	1.49
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 2 cars, Neb.	1.45
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Neb.	1.45 1/2
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Minn.	1.41
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Minn.	1.40
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Neb.	1.45 1/2
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 2 cars, S.D.	1.40
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 2 cars, Neb.	1.51
No. 3 white oats, 3 cars, to arrive	.42
No grade white oats, 2 cars	.40
No. 4 white oats, part car	.41
No. 3 white oats, 2 cars, new	.42
No grade white oats, 1 car, h.b.	.41
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	.41
No grade oats, 1 car	.40
No. 4 white oats, 2 cars	.41
No grade oats, 1 car, heating	.40
Mill oats, part car	.38
Mill oats, part car	.32
Mill oats, 1 car	.38
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	.42
No. 4 white oats, 4 cars	.41
No. 3 white oats, 3 cars	.42
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	.42 1/2
No. 2 white oats, 1 car	.43
No grade oats, 1 car, heating	.40
No. 4 white oats, 2 cars	.41
No. 4 white oats, 4 cars, f.o.b.	1.11
No. 2 rye, 1 car	1.14

No. 3 rye, 1 car, new	1.13
No. 2 rye, 1 car, tough, f.o.b.	1.12
No. 3 rye, part car	1.10
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.84
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.83
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	.85
No. 4 barley, 1 car	.85
No. 4 barley, 1 car	.75
Sample barley, 1 car, thin, new	.75
Sample barley, 2 cars, new	.81
Sample barley, 1 car	.79
Sample barley, 3 cars, heating	.74
Sample barley, 1 car	.80
Sample barley, part car	.81
Sample barley, 2 cars, new	.78
Sample barley, 1 car, new	.80
Sample barley, 1 car	.83
No. 3 barley, 1 car	.87
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car, new	.76
No. 3 barley, 1 car	.86
No. 4 barley, 1 car	.82
No grade barley, 1 car, heating	.76
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car, new, thin	.75 1/2
No. 1 flax, 1 car	2.26
No. 1 flax, 1 car	2.23
No. 1 flax, 1 car	2.25

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, August 11, 1916—		1916 Wheat	
This Year	Last Year	This Year	Last Year
1 hard	43,378.50	525.20	
1 Nor.	5,060,297.00	109,671.50	
2 Nor.	1,688,054.30	148,530.10	
3 Nor.	1,465,943.20	130,908.40	
No. 4	688,800.50	76,367.40	
Others	2,278,704.20	141,812.10	
This week	11,225,176.50	This week	616,606.10
Last week	10,373,164.50	Last week	1,363,817.10
Increase	852,012.00	Decrease	747,211.00

Oats		Flaxseed	
This Year	Last Year	This Year	Last Year
1 C.W.	113,567.16	323.08	
2 C.W.	3,837,406.03	201,595.07	
3 C.W.	1,452,804.20	86,906.21	
Ex 1 Fd.	171,484.07	32,921.20	
Others	1,397,157.11	168,785.27	
This week	5,992,419.23	This week	490,535.15
Last week	5,105,705.15	Last week	504,998.24
Increase	886,714.08	Decrease	14,463.09

Barley		Flaxseed	
This Year	Last Year	This Year	Last Year
3 C.W.	268,019.27	1 N.W.C.	958,820.04
4 C.W.	201,429.09	2 C.W.	139,886.40
Ref.	41,910.26	3 C.W.	15,371.24
Feed	14,215.26	Others	34,986.34
Others	142,588.09		
This week	668,163.01	This week	1,149,064.46
Last week	633,529.07	Last week	998,123.34
Increase	34,633.94	Increase	150,941.12

SHIPMENTS

1916—Lake	1916—Rail
Wheat	3,891,981.00
Oats	715,943.27
Barley	231,952.19
Flax	12,014.09
1915—Lake	1915—Rail
Wheat	887,292.00
Oats	81,446.00
Barley	41,147.00
Flax	6,300.00

LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, August 12—Market steady.	
Agitation	\$2.11 1/2
No. 2 red winter	2.05 1/2
No. 1 Nor. Man.	2.07 1/2
No. 2 Nor. Man.	Exhausted

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, August 12, were:—		
Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$1.51	\$1.53
2 Nor. wheat	1.49	1.50
3 Nor. wheat	1.44	1.47
2 white oats	.49	.45
Barley	.68 1/2	.69 3/4
Flax, No. 1	199-202	234-236

Futures—	
Oct. wheat	Dec. wheat
1.48 (Sept.)	1.49 1/2
1.45	1.49

GRAIN IN INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATORS

For the week ending August 9 movement of grain in interior terminal elevators was as follows:

Elevator	Crain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Stake-ton	Wheat	1,063.00	87,085.20	93,562.50
	Oats		1,833.08	33,216.02
	Barley			1,861.34
	Flax		2,307.19	18,504.41
Moore	Wheat	7,736.00	31,268.00	294,532.10
Jaw	Oats	4,500.30		25,804.38
	Barley			9,533.00
	Flax		4,500.30	6,580.29
Calgary	Wheat	1,450.00	10,955.00	122,840.00
	Oats	1,785.00	10,862.00	28,371.00
	Barley	1,816.00	1,095.00	121.00
	Flax			
	Mix'd Grain	\$1,700 lbs.		126,230 lbs.

WHEAT RECEIPTS

Aug. 12	Today	Wk. Ago	Yr. Ago
Minneapolis	255	294	180
Duluth	55	97	5
Chicago	261	324	721
Omaha	257	95	34
Winnipeg	551	567	21
St. Louis	132	190	132
Kansas City	441	365	169

COMPARATIVE WEEK-END PRICES

Wheat—	Oct	Dec
August 5	146 1/2	124 1/2
August 12	148 1/2	145 1/2
Increase	12 1/2	10 1/2
Oats—		
August 5	47 1/2	46 1/2
August 12	49 1/2	47 1/2
Increase	2	1
Barley—		
August 5	72	
August 12	79	
Increase	7	
Flax—		
August 5	194	188
August 12	205	204 1/2
Increase	11	1 1/2

The Livestock Markets

Chicago, August 12.—Even plain cattle with weight are now selling at advantage, whereas three weeks ago buyers refused to look at them. Every week the supply of long fat steers is diminishing. Most of them are now selling at \$10.25 to \$10.50, the ones that are now bringing this price would not have brought over \$9.75 at the low point in July.

The gain in the poor grades has not been so great, but nearly everything in the heavy cattle line is 25 cents up. Quality and condition of range stock have been poor. This is no doubt due

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from Aug. 7 to Aug. 14 inclusive

Date	WHEAT					Feed	OATS					BARLEY			FLAX				
	1*	2*	3*	4	5		2CW	3CW	Ex 1 Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Ref.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Ref.
Aug 7	137 1/2	135 1/2	131	127 1/2	124 1/2	..	48 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47	47	77	73	65	65	186 1/2	..	..	..
8	139 1/2	136 1/2	134	128 1/2	125 1/2	..	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	..	77 1/2	73 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	185 1/2	..	..	..
9	141 1/2	138 1/2	136 1/2	130 1/2	127 1/2	..	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	..	79	75	66 1/2	66 1/2	190	187	..	..
10	143 1/2	140 1/2	138 1/2	132 1/2	129 1/2	..	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	..	80	76	67 1/2	67 1/2	190 1/2	187 1/2	..	..
11	152 1/2	149 1/2	145 1/2	141 1/2	135 1/2	118 1/2	50	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	43 1/2	81	77	68 1/2	68 1/2	200	197	..	..
12	151 1/2	149 1/2	144 1/2	140 1/2	134 1/2	117 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	43 1/2	81	77	68 1/2	68 1/2	202	197
13																			

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Ship your grain in car lots; don't sell it at street prices. A trial shipment will convince you of our ability in giving you unexcelled service in the handling of your grain products on a commission basis. Make your Bills of Lading read:

NOTIFY
STEWART GRAIN COMPANY LIMITED
Track Buyers and Commission Merchants
WINNIPEG, MAN.

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McCabe Bros. Co. Grain Commission

Liberal Advances
Prompt Returns
Best Results

Winnipeg, Duluth, Minneapolis

Grain Dealers Track Buyers
Commission-Dealers

Acme Grain Co. Limited

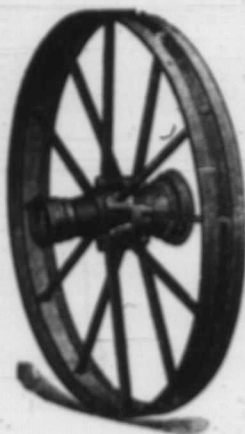
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304 UNION TRUST BUILDING
WINNIPEG

CAR LOTS

Get our Prices before selling

AGENTS WANTED WHERE NOT
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HARVESTERS' AND THRESHERS'



SUPPLIES Write for our latest Catalogue

- Each
- Binder Knives \$2.25
- Binder Canvases 3.50
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Complete stock of thresher belts, tank pumps, belting, wagon tanks, binder repairs, drive chains, reaches, poles, shafts, evener sets, etc. Our new catalogue has been mailed and if one did not reach you, drop us a post card and we will send you a copy. Write today as supply is limited.

THE JOHN F. MCGEE COMPANY
74 HENRY AVE. E. WINNIPEG, MAN.

\$75.00 GALLOWAY'S STANDARD WAGONS



Made especially for use in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The best of materials, experience and honest manufacturing combine to make the Galloway Wagon the great leader in the field. Working but the best material goes into the construction, and wagon makers—experts in their line—are thus able to produce the best that money can buy.

Each wagon has longer, look better, and give more efficient service than similar products and are built to last.

COMPLETE PRICE LIST F.O.B. WINNIPEG

4PS11	32x11"	2"	\$48.75	\$75.00
4PS12	32x11"	2"	\$1.75	\$77.50
4PS13	32x11"	3"	\$4.50	\$79.50

Wm. Galloway Company of Canada Ltd.
Dept. 11 WINNIPEG

largely to the severe droughts in the southwestern country. A few range steers have brought bids up to \$8.00 and buyers seem generally discontented over the conditions of this stock. The yards are filled up with a lot of stock cattle that are not readily saleable. Stockers are at the bottom and there seems little chance of recovery until pastures revive or the corn crop improves. \$6.50 to \$7.25 takes most of the cattle sent to the country. Most of the cows now selling are bringing \$5.50 to \$7.25, and heifers \$6.25 to \$8.00. The canner trade is staple and bologna bulls are strong. Hogs have advanced particularly during the last week. \$9.90 brought the best shipping hogs, but on last Tuesday \$10.30 was paid. Quality is not so good. Western lambs are selling exceptionally well, even bringing \$11.50—whereas two weeks ago \$10.15 was the top. There seems little danger of serious reaction as good native lambs are scarce. Not many sheep are available.

A heavy horse trade is being done, mainly on European army account, at a range from \$120 to \$200. High class horses adapted to city trade are scarce. Chunks weighing 1,500 and 1,400 pounds are selling at \$175 to \$200, and those weighing 1,250 to 1,500 pounds bring \$215 to \$230.

South St. Paul, August 12.—Cattle supplies have been fairly voluminous but deficient in quality since the month opened, and beef grades almost wholly of a very ordinary grassy sort. Price basis here during the week on the sort of stock most offering held fairly steady. It was noticeable there was little or no betterment on the plainer sorts of native cattle. Rangers were very sparingly offered locally this week. Canada contributed nothing noteworthy from a quality standpoint, and shipments of stock from across the border was light.

Evidence of the scarcity of well finished beef stock was to be found daily in the sales column. Most of packers' purchases cost between \$5.50 and \$7.50, and buyers were called upon to take many common and off colored steers which stocker and feeder buyers did not want. In the side stock section the conditions prevailed. Long end of the week's quota of cows and heifers went at \$5.00 to \$6.50. Cutters and canners at \$4.00 to \$4.85 had good demand, and bulls profited by outside demand at times to get premiums of 15 to 25 cents.

Stocker and feeder demand has been narrow. Yard dealers have been averse to investing in any but good to choice stock, and such kinds were the only ones to hold steady during the week. Others sagged 15 to 25 cents, both steers and the stock of inferior grade often going to packers.

Hog prices were sharply boosted on light receipts. Gain of a full dollar over the month's opening was registered before the close, and late business was \$3.50 a hundredweight above the January low spot, and highest on record since the spring of 1910. Hog foreign and domestic demand for pork and other products and scarcity of stuff on the local market. Prospects are for continued light marketing, although sharp price gains recently made may be expected to draw out an extensive supplies as country men have ready and can find time during harvest to haul to market. Sheep and lamb supplies continued light this week, and practically no westerns were on sale. Prices held about steady on all native sorts in spite of shifting outside developments.

Winnipeg, August 14.—The Livestock Department of The Grain Growers' Grain Co. reports receipts at the Union stockyards for last week as follows: 2,400 cattle, 180 calves, 4,300 hogs, 1,200 sheep and lambs.

With liberal receipts of cattle last week we had a good accurate steady market on all classes of killing cattle. The quality of butcher steers was better than we have had for some weeks, and choice fat steers sold from \$6.90 to \$7.25, with fair to good steers \$6.25 to \$6.75. Cows and heifers remain steady, it taking choice cows to bring \$6.25 or over. Trade on bulls and oxen was strong, smooth fat oxen selling up to \$6.75 with a few up to \$7.00. Bologna bulls sold 10 cents to 15 cents higher. Stockers and feeders remain about the same, good broody steers bringing \$6.00 to \$6.25.

We had a somewhat uneven hog trade last week, opening Monday at \$11.50, fed and watered, Tuesday \$11.55 to \$11.50, Wednesday \$11.85, Thursday \$11.85 to \$12.00, and closing Friday at \$11.85.

Calgary, August 12.—The Livestock Department of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. reports last week's Alberta stockyards receipts as: Horses, 286; cattle, 637; hogs, 2,175; sheep, 906. This week's receipts were: Horses, 513; cattle, 1,202; hogs, 1,677; sheep, 722.

One car of Hereford heaves sold here for \$6.85 this week, which was the top of the market. Average good steers sold for \$6.65, and fair to good at \$5.50 to \$5.60. Heifers at \$5.85, and cows at \$5.50 to \$5.60. There was good stocker demand, good light kinds selling at from \$6.15 to \$6.50.

One car of very choice range yearling steers sold for \$45.00, and heavier feeder steers were selling at \$4.00.

There were hardly any hogs on the market till the latter part of the week. All Thursday's and Friday's hogs sold for \$11.50 with full C.P.R. billings assumed by the buyers. We look for prices to hold as the hogs are not in the country. Top prices on cattle this week a year ago \$6.40, and on hogs \$8.00. We handled over 14 per cent. of the cattle and 20 per cent. of the hogs on this week's market.

Country Produce

Winnipeg, August 1.—Prices quoted are f.o.b. Winnipeg unless otherwise stated.

Butter—There is no change in butter prices and not likely to be any for some time at least. The supply is not heavy at present and is apt to be fairly light for a month or so. The quality is fair.

Eggs—A lot of eggs are coming in now. Prices are finding more favor now that they didn't know about before and the failure to eat the counter is showing up and will more so from now on.

Potatoes—Some new potatoes are coming on the market from around Winnipeg and the price is already 10 cents a bushel lower, now standing at \$1.25.

Cream—Sweet is the same as last week with second grade sweet two cents lower at 30. There is small chance of change in the next week or two. Sour cream is 25.

Hay—Hay prices are about the same as last week with Timothy a little higher. Most of it is No. 2 grade. There is a lot of loose hay arriving at Winnipeg from 10 to 12 miles around the city which is fairly well filling a limited demand.

LACOMBE WOOL SALE
Lacombe, August 10.—The Lacombe Wool Growers' Association have just closed a very successful season by disposing of nearly two carloads of wool at an average price of \$21.90 per

Amateur Finishing

DEVELOPING FILMS
10c for any 6 Exposure Roll

DEVELOPING FILM PACKS
25c for 12 Exposures

PRINTING (on Cyko)

2 1/4 x 3 1/4	Per doz.	35c
2 1/2 x 4 1/4		40c
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4 x 5		45c
3 1/2 x 5 1/2		45c
Post Cards		50c

The above prices are for Cyko Prints, Matte or Glossy Surface.

Add 2 cents per roll for return postage.
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YOUR TIME—OUR MONEY. If you will give us the former, we will give you the latter. We pay you in either cash or valuable prizes. If you are interested, send a line of enquiry to Subscription Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES
And How to Feed
Mailed free to any address by the Author
H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.
115 West 31st Street, New York

100 lbs. One reason for the high average is that the fine clothing wool, the lowest priced wool in the market, was under 3 per cent. of the total clip, which speaks well for the class of sheep carried by the members of the association.

BERBIAN RELIEF FUND
Previously acknowledged \$67.50
W. A. Finch, Carman, Man. 5.00
Total \$72.50

POLISH RELIEF FUND
Previously acknowledged \$35.00
W. A. Finch, Carman, Man. 5.00
Total \$40.00

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND
Previously acknowledged \$7,475.40
J. C. Hannan, Neepawa, Man. 10.00
W. A. Finch, Carman, Man. 5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Jas. A. Macdonald, Lusk, Strike, Alta. 10.00
Total \$7,500.40

Revenue for Farm Women

Continued from Page 31

orders for as many more as she could do thru the winter. Some gave her orders for the next summer's everyday dresses and pinafores and goss under-wear. By this means she earned another hundred dollars.

I forgot to say, in regard to her fowl, that the expense was very small. Her husband allowed her all the cleanings of grain and the gathering from around the sets in fall. And when hens run at large on the farm they gather most of their own living. She had expressed pay on her eggs and birds into town, which did not cost her much as they lived only about twenty-five miles from it.

No doubt this will sound rather mixed, but as she did not go in for extensive work in any of these, there was no exact account of each product kept, but only the total cash received.

But it all goes to show how a woman may earn money on the farm if she just has the will to go at it. There are some women, however, who have altogether too much to do as it is without even trying to earn money themselves. But there are few men who will not help a little when they know it is sure to help their pocket out in some way.

This lady's total cash earning was \$373, and her expenses did not exceed \$12. IND.

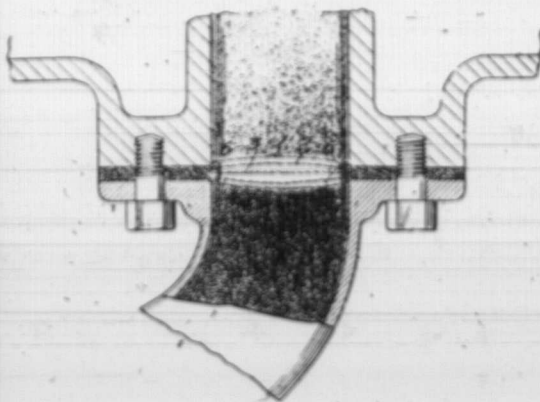
ELEVATOR TARIFFS

The Board of Grain Commissioners will hold a sitting in the Council Chamber of the Grain Exchange, Winnipeg on Thursday, August 31, at 10 a.m., to hear the following:

- 1—Tariff for country elevators.
- 2—Rules and regulations re country elevators.
- 3—Tariff for terminal elevators.

Save 60% on Your Gasoline

MAKE THIS SAVING ON YOUR TRACTOR OR STATIONARY ENGINE BY USING A



"CROUCH" VAPORIZER

Here are a few of the things it will do for you:

1. It will reduce your fuel bill 60%.
2. It will convert your gasoline engine into a kerosene engine.
3. It will develop more power in your motor.
4. It will free your engine from carbon deposits.
5. It will make your motor run smoother.
6. It will eliminate ignition troubles to a great extent.

The "Crouch Vaporizer" Saves Its Cost Several Times Over The First Month You Have It.

WITHOUT THE VAPORIZER

The engine uses 40 gallons of gasoline daily at 45 cents a gallon. It costs \$18 a day for fuel. Thirty days' running costs \$540.

Here's what the marvellous "CROUCH VAPORIZER" will save the owner of 20-40 H.P. Gasoline Tractor

WITH THE VAPORIZER

The engine uses kerosene. It consumes 16 per cent. less gallons daily than with gasoline, or 33.6 gallons at 20 cents per gallon. The cost per day is only \$6.72. For 30 days the cost is \$201.60.

YOUR SAVING IN 30 DAYS, USING THE "CROUCH VAPORIZER," IS \$338.40

TRIED, TESTED AND ENDORSED by A. R. Greig, Professor of Agricultural Engineering University of Saskatchewan, and other experts.

READ THIS AFFIDAVIT OF ONE WHO HAS TRIED THE CROUCH VAPORIZER

WITH KEROSENE
Form No. 269—STATUTORY DECLARATION—1-11-14.

CANADA
PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

To Wit:
I, CHARLES HOUCHEUR, of the Town of Czar, in the Province of Alberta, farmer, do solemnly declare:

1. That I have owned and operated a T. Eaton 4-horse power gasoline engine for a period of 4 years.

2. That on or about the month of May, 1914, I purchased from Thomas Crouch one of his vaporizers for an internal combustion engine and had it placed on my said 4-horse power T. Eaton gasoline engine.

3. That after placing the said vaporizer on my said engine I noted the following results:

(a) That whereas the engine formerly had scarcely sufficient power to operate a crusher with a 4-inch plate, after putting on the vaporizer the power was so much increased that I purchased a crusher with an 8-inch plate, and the engine now operates the crusher with the 8-inch plate better than it formerly operated the crusher with the 4-inch plate.

(b) That I also noted that in sawing wood the power of the engine was very much increased.

(c) That there also was a substantial reduction in the amount of fuel consumed.

(d) That whereas I could formerly use only gasoline in the said engine, with the vaporizer on it operates equally well, if not better, with kerosene or other low grade oils.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of "The Canada Evidence Act."

C. HOUCHEUR.
Declared before me at the Town of Czar in the Province of Alberta, this 26th day of February, A.D. 1915.

W. A. GILCHRIST,
A Notary Public.

Read these convincing PROOFS of what this Wonderful Invention has done

NOTE THESE PRICES:

For Automobiles	For Gasoline Engines (Stationary)	For Kerosene Engine, as Economizer.
\$5 Complete	1 to 8 H.P. \$ 10	\$15.00 Complete. Guaranteed 16 Per Cent. Saving
	8 to 15 H.P. 25	
	More than 15 H.P. 50	
	Tractors 100	
	With Complete Kerosene Attachment	

GUARANTEED FOR LIFE OF ENGINE. MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFACTORY AFTER 20 DAYS' TRIAL

Every "Crouch Vaporizer" sold with this Guarantee

WARRANTY CERTIFICATE

The Crouch Vaporizer is hereby sold to you under a guarantee to perform the functions for which it has been attached to your engine, for the life of the engine. It will be replaced with a new one at any time, free of charge, by our duly authorized Agent upon request and upon surrender of same to our Agent for return to factory. If any time within twenty days after this Crouch Vaporizer has been installed on your engine you are not satisfied, you may return same to us with Warranty Certificate and we will return you your purchase price immediately.

THE SASKATCHEWAN DISTRIBUTING CO.
Sole Agents and Manufacturers,
Regina, Sask.

DEALERS WANTED—The Crouch Vaporizer will sell to every car and engine owner. Write for particulars.

HERE IS ANOTHER SATISFIED CUSTOMER—READ THE FACTS

CANADA
PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

To Wit:
I, JOHN LONG, of the Town of Czar, in the Province of Alberta, do solemnly declare that:

1. That I have owned and operated an I.H.C. 8 H.P. gasoline engine for a period of 4 years.

2. That on or about the month of June, I purchased from Thomas Crouch one of his vaporizers for an internal combustion engine and had it placed on my said International Harvester gasoline engine.

3. That after placing the said vaporizer on my said engine I noted the following results:

(a) That in grinding the power of the engine was very much increased.

(b) That there also was a substantial reduction in the amount of fuel consumed.

(c) That whereas I could formerly use only gasoline in the said engine, with the vaporizer on, it operates equally well if not better with kerosene or other low grade oils.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of "The Canada Evidence Act."

JOHN LONG.

Declared before me in the Province of Alberta, this eleventh day of March A.D. 1915.

W. A. GILCHRIST,
A Notary Public.

Get This Out—Mail Today

Saskatchewan Distributing Co.,
Masonic Temple Building,
Regina, Saskatchewan.

Enclosed find \$..... in full payment for one Crouch Vaporizer, with the understanding that you guarantee it for life of engine, and will refund my full deposit if I return your Vaporizer to you, collect, within twenty days.

I use a..... size carburetor. Name of engine or car.....

Model..... Year.....

Name.....

Address.....

I recommend as a good dealer.....

.....

..... 600

The **Saskatchewan Distributing Company**
SOLE AGENTS AND MANUFACTURERS:
Masonic Temple Building, Cornwall Street
REGINA SASKATCHEWAN

We say you should buy this **STEEL RANGE**
The Gurney-Oxford "Chancellor"
 Because it is the **Finest that can be Built.**



\$5865
 F.O.B. WINNIPEG

Considering the super-quality materials, the splendid designing and the many, many years of money-saving, perfect baking it will give, the "CHANCELLOR" is the **cheapest** range your money can buy.

You can buy a stove for less—but not a stove like this.

Suppose you do buy a stove that looks like the "Chancellor" on the outside, and you save \$10 or so. What good will that \$10 be in a few years when your stove sags and cracks on the top, leaking air and spoiling your oven—the fire box crumbles—your oven loosens—the body rusts and buckles? Look ahead! These things never happen with the "Chancellor." The best, heavy, blue steel in the body, hand-riveted; the heavy re-inforced oven; the famous Divided Flue construction, ensuring an evenly heated oven; the immensely strong polished stove-top; the scientific fire box; all guarantee a full life-time of perfect cooking and satisfaction.

Now is the time to buy your stove, and the "Chancellor" is the stove to buy

Raw materials are advancing tremendously in price. Now that we have set the prices of all Gurney-Oxford stoves, etc., at the factory, you know exactly what you have to pay, either to us or our dealers. More—we give you 100 days for satisfactory trial or your money is refunded.

The Gurney-Oxford "Chancellor"

is the stove for people who want the best—and that's the cheapest

The exclusive Gurney-Oxford "ECONOMIZER" supplied with the "Chancellor" is the most perfect heat-controller ever devised. Set it for any desired heat and you can forget your baking—it will hold a fire for 36 hours and **saves one ton of coal in five.** Fine lift-out, 12-gallon Hot Water Reservoir with own damper; beautiful nickel-trims; best Scotch clay fire linings; pressed Steel Warming Oven; the whole range radiates good cheer, well-being and kitchen efficiency.

Price above is for six 9-inch covers, big 20-inch oven, right hand reservoir, and warming closet, as shown, F.O.B. Winnipeg.

Let the winter winds whistle---your home is comfortably warm---toasting warm---if you put in a
GURNEY-OXFORD "OAK"

A beautifully designed, economical heat giver that our big foundries specialize in, hence its wonderful value. Burns either coal or wood, the magazine being removable. Famous duplex grates give splendid, clean, economical fires.

\$1045
 F.O.B. WINNIPEG

A genuine Gurney-Oxford quality stove will last a generation, fully guaranteed and sold with 100 days' trial for satisfaction or money back. Beautiful, removable nickel trims. Price fixed by factory, F.O.B. Winnipeg.



Don't let the few dollars you pay for a Gurney-Oxford "Oak" stand between your family and perfect comfort. A cold house often means sickness and heavy doctor's bills.

We had this Book printed so you could see exactly what you had to pay for any Gurney-Oxford Stove.

We invite you to send for a copy today. Stove buying is a mighty important matter in any home and our whole 25 years of experience in quality stove making is here crystallized for your benefit. Write us today.

Gurney North-West Foundry Co. LIMITED

Dept. 763, WINNIPEG

MONTREAL HAMILTON TORONTO CALGARY VANCOUVER

