

1916

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Winnipeg Man.

July 5, 1916

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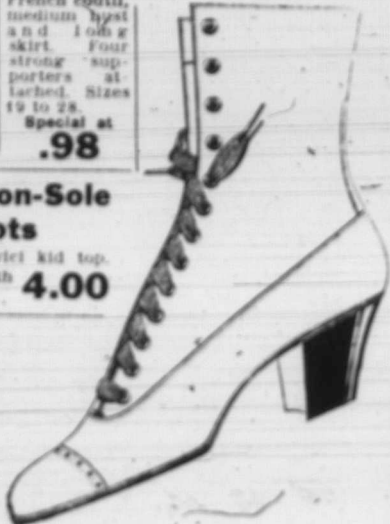


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Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.



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

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager
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On the Edge of the Barrens

By Stephen Allen Reynolds

Continued from Last Week

But Walsh was alive to the possibilities of the fog and darkness. He realized that Whisky West and his crew might take it into their heads to come ashore, surround the barrack, and shoot it full of holes.

The galvanized iron walls of the barrack were little better than no protection against "high power" bullets that could drill their way thru the steel bit of an ax.

True, some of the men—if not West himself—were either killed or wounded. But in any event there were men enough left to make it extremely dangerous for the men and girl at Seal Point.

With these thoughts passing thru his mind, Buck ate his supper. When he

"Summer has come—with wings," laughed Napier as he slapped at the pests.

The settings strung along the bunks, Buck placed the loaded carbines ready for instant service. He wore still the shoulder-holster, from which peeped the black-rubber butt of the automatic, and on the table close at hand lay the loaded service pistol.

"You can't be on the job day and night," ventured Napier, as Buck sat smoking and brooding over the prospects.

"I know it," said the other shortly. He rose as he spoke and took down from a peg a coil of sled-lashings. From a sack he produced the dog harnesses, packed away since the last snow.



Distinguished Conduct Medal being pinned on Corp. Cassell, hero of Ypres, by Mrs. Lovell, wife of the commander of Cassell's old regiment, at Alexandra Park, Montreal, Canada. This is the first time that the D.C.M. has been conferred on anyone outside the British Isles. Cassell received the medal for distinguished gallantry in keeping communication lines open during the battle of Ypres. He is an engineer, and after repairing cut wire was wounded, lying beyond the British lines for two days before being rescued.

had swallowed the last mouthful of savory food he filled his three pipes and lit the first.

"We'll have to keep watch," said Napier suddenly, as if he had read Buck's thoughts.

"Right, lad! But don't you worry about that."

And then Oolah spoke up. "If I can watch and listen thru the night I will be glad. The men of our tribe will soon be here. Then they will guard."

Quietly, sweetly, the mission-bred girl expressed herself. Her face lit up at the prospect of being able to render the king's men substantial service.

But Buck shook his head. "No, Oolah," he said. "There's more ways of killing a pig without drowning it in buttermilk."

Oolah wrinkled her pretty brows at this remark, then she lit the bracket-lamp.

Almost instantly a swarm of gnats and mosquitoes flew in thru the open doorway. Oolah hastened to close the door, while Buck rummaged around for the bunk settings packed away since the last warm season.

The harness of the one-eyed leader was hung with bells—a dozen of them.

Buck cut the bells from the walrus-hide trappings of Dr. Cook, and strung them at intervals along the buckskin thongs. These he knotted together end to end.

A light dawned upon the man in the bunk. Oolah seemed to understand, and looked on in silent approval.

Buck picked up the coil and left the room.

Ten minutes later he returned, brushing mosquitoes from his face and neck. "What did you find to string it on?" asked Napier. He knew that there was no wood from which to fashion pegs, and was curious to learn what Buck had used as supports for his alarm-line.

"Don't you remember that pile o' carbon anthers this side o' the pond?" Napier nodded. Then he asked: "Won't the dogs chew up the line?"

"No!" Buck growled. "They're too fat to be hungry enough to chew hide. Dr. Cook can hardly waddle—he's so full o' fresh salmon. That alarm rig is O.K."

WRIGLEYS

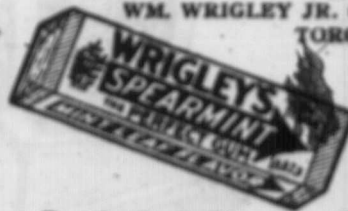


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Oolah finished her work, and turned to go.

"Hold on, girl!" called Buck; "the tupek's no place for you tonight. There's no telling but what West and his gang might stumble over it."

"You mean for me to watch here with you?"

"No, girl. I mean for you to tumble into my bunk there and go to sleep."

Buck drew hard at his pipe. "Ordinarily"—the constable shifted uneasily in his seat—"it wouldn't be right to ask a young woman to bunk in with two constables. Tonight's a different affair. You go to sleep. I'll do the watching and listening."

For an instant Oolah paused at the head of Napier's bunk. He breathed deeply and regularly. He was fast asleep. Then the girl walked toward the bunk of the senior constable, and stood beside it, hesitating.

"You—yourself—" she began.

"I'll be all right," Buck assured her. "I'll lie here on the floor near the door. You go to bed. You can watch to-morrow."

Obediently the girl turned to retire, while the constable threw a roll of skins on the floor. He turned the light low, lit the last of his three pipes, and, with a glance at the carbines leaning near by, flung himself down to rest.

Dimly he saw Oolah loosen her braids of glossy brown. Then she sat on the side of the bunk and unlaced the drawstrings of her boots. She drew off her sealskin footgear, paused to arrange the bedding, and then knelt on the floor of the barrack.

For several minutes the girl prayed as she had been taught to by the Mission fathers below What Cheer. Twice she made the sign of the cross, while the constable stared. Something hot and heavy arose in his throat.

Memories of early days—vague and shadowy as the light within the barrack—carried the wanderer far away and stirred him strangely.

And then the praying girl arose and slipped off her fawn skin garment. Naked and unashamed she stood, as innocent and fair as the wild flowers of her northland. Buck closed his eyes.

When he again opened them the barrack was silent; but from without came the faint sound of moisture dripping from the caves and the gentle lapping of water on the rocky beach.

Once during the night the tinkle of a bell brought Walsh to his feet. He turned the wick of the lamp so low that but a point of blue flame showed within the chimney. Moving rapidly and almost noiselessly, he slipped outside the hut, a weapon in either hand.

A five-minute watch in the deep shadows of the barrack, followed by a stealthy patrol along the alarm-line, told Buck that some prowling dog or beast must have tripped over the rawhide thong.

Assured that for the time being no danger threatened, the constable returned to his rest. An hour passed by. Smoking incessantly—not so much for pleasure, but in order that the tobacco fumes might drive away the gnats and mosquitoes that had found their way into the barrack—Buck had but little difficulty in keeping awake.

He was wondering for possibly the fiftieth time whether West would risk a night attack, when one of the wolf-dogs howled. Another dog snarled protest, then set up its own direful wail.

Buck again lowered the light. As he did so an unmistakable tinkle sounded while the dogs paused for breath. Buck looked for his weapons and slipped quietly out of the barrack.

Again the dogs set up their melancholy howling, drowning all other sounds.

But as the voices of the brutes died away, Buck heard again the tinkle of an alarm bell. A rattle, as of rock chattering against rock, told the constable that danger was imminent.

And if these sounds were not enough to make him certain of the enemy's presence, a muttered curse which came from out the fog made him doubly so.

Buck shifted the service revolver to his left hand, that he might work the right-handed thumb-latch, of the automatic; then, with ready forefingers pressing slightly each trigger, he awaited the first visible target.

(To be continued next week)

The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, July 5th, 1916

IGNORING THE FARMERS

The Financial Post states that the Dominion Government is endeavoring to secure the services of Sir Geo. Paish, the famous British financial expert and President Underwood of the Erie Railway system, one of the leading American railway experts, to investigate the Canadian Railway situation with a view to nationalization. Both men, however, are so busy that there will be some difficulty in securing them. The Post also states that the Minister of Finance, in accordance with the legislation at last session, will appoint three directors each on the C.N.R. and G.T.P. The original intention of the Finance Minister was to name Sir John Eaton, Huntley Drummond and W. J. Christie on the C.N.R. Board and J. L. Englehardt, E. Laport and Geo. Galt on the G.T.P. Board. It appears, however, that Drummond, Englehardt and Eaton are too busy and others will probably be selected. It will be noticed that all the suggested names are business men and neither labor nor agriculture is represented. No person is more interested in the Railway proposition than the farmers of Canada. They provide the larger portion of the traffic and consequently pay the larger portion of the railway revenue. It would seem only reasonable that out of six Government appointments the farmers should have some representation. We have among the organized farmers men of business ability quite equal to those mentioned and there is no reason why the Government should ignore them.

CONSERVATION OF PUBLIC REVENUE

In order to raise equitably the Patriotic Fund in Manitoba and also to adjust the taxation necessary for the payment of court houses, the last session of the Manitoba Legislature decided to equalize the assessment throught the province. A capable commission of three men was appointed and their work has been completed. We would suggest that the powers of this commission be extended and that they be continued in office to carry on a survey of the province of Manitoba which could be utilized to great benefit in the adjustment of taxation and also in the development of agriculture and other natural resources. Such a survey might be made by townships, by cities and by towns showing the vacant land in each township and the ownership, whether local or foreign. It might also show how long such land has been idle, whether it was virgin soil or whether it had been homesteaded and abandoned. Further information of value would be the price paid for the vacant land when it last changed hands. With this information at hand it would then be possible to show how much land value created by the public is being annually diverted to private pockets and how much of it is going to foreign land speculators. The same commission might well also secure a valuation upon the steam railway, street railway and city power franchises within the provinces which would be equally valuable for taxing purposes. Other information might give some idea of the lumbering, mining and fishing resources available. Such a report as this would afford an opportunity of raising large revenues for the province without taxing industry in any respect. These revenues are now, from the standpoint of the province, being wasted. If they were available the money could be used for the development of agriculture to an unprecedented extent. A similar survey of Saskatchewan and Alberta would show even a larger waste by vacant land, tho in both those provinces there is even now a surtax on idle land.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' COMPETITION

On another page of this issue is an announcement of \$150.00 in cash prizes which The Guide is offering to boys and girls between ten and eighteen years of age who will select the best two pound sample of wheat or oats grown in the Prairie Provinces during the present season. The selection of good seed is admitted to be one of the very best methods of improving not only the quality but the quantity as well of grain grown in this country. Boys and girls can easily learn to make this selection of seed quite as carefully and efficiently as their elders and we are offering these prizes to encourage an interest in this work.

If one person on each farm would take a live interest in seed selection each year and follow it out regularly, the improvement in quality and quantity of wheat grown in the West in five years would be amazing. We hope that all parents who read this will encourage the boys and girls in their own family and in their own neighborhood to enter the competition and select the best seed that is grown on their farm. It will not only be a splendid training for the boys and girls, but at the same time those who are most successful will win a prize of real value.

FARMING AND DISTRIBUTION

Prof. Carver of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, in a lecture the other day remarked:—"The farmer is the only business man who buys always at retail and sells always at wholesale." One of the biggest problems of agricultural development is summed up in that one striking yet truthful sentence. The farmer is the largest manufacturer and the greatest producer per capita in the country and yet he enjoys none of the advantages or concessions that are granted to the regular factory manufacturing businesses. Everything he buys is at the highest retail price and a great deal of it has passed thru three or four hands before it reaches him and each one has added on a profit. He pays a rate of interest, not only for his mortgage but also on his short term loans or on his credit purchases, that would wreck any manufacturing establishment in the country. Another discrimination against the farmer manufacturer is that he not only has none of the tariff protection afforded to the factory manufacturers but he is forced to pay a special tax purely for the benefit of the other manufacturers. When the farmer has anything to sell in the way of grain or livestock or farm produce he always sells at the wholesale price, selling in quantities and getting the lowest price. Every farmer nowadays is aware of the unjust discrimination against his business but it is the business men and the politicians who force him to accept these conditions. Any business man who is honest and will consider these facts must admit that the discrimination against the farming business is decidedly unfair and cannot continue if agriculture is to achieve any permanent prosperity in this country. Co-operative organization is the remedy.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

The Toronto News, which probably voices the views of the Ottawa Government more nearly than any other newspaper in Canada, is advocating the nationalization of the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific Railways apparently to the exclusion of the Canadian Pacific Railway. There seems to be something sinister in such a project. The C.N.R. and the G.T.P. have been losing money at the rate of about \$20,000,000 a year, according to the government reports. A few

months ago the government loaned them \$23,000,000, altho everybody expects the loan will be really a gift. The annual statement of the C.P.R. for the year ending June 30, 1916, according to financial statements, will show \$57,000,000 profit, of which \$26,000,000 will be paid out in a ten per cent. dividend and \$6,000,000 will go to the public treasury in war tax, still leaving \$25,000,000 of net surplus. Now, if the government seriously proposes to take over our two great national railway sink holes that are losing money to the extent of \$20,000,000 a year, what good reason is there for not taking over the C.P.R. at the same time and thus securing to the public treasury this magnificent revenue which is now going into private pockets? From the standpoint of efficient operation it would undoubtedly be easier to nationalize all three railways than to take over the two losing roads and operate them in competition with the C.P.R. If the C.P.R.'s influence is sufficiently strong to prevent the nationalization of that road it will be also strong enough to prevent the government from operating the G.T.P. and C.N.R. in such a way as to make them effective competitors to the C.P.R. If there is any argument whatever in favor of taking over the losing railways there is certainly ten times as strong an argument for taking over the profitable road. Canada is the only part of the British Empire which now maintains privately owned railways. The governments of South Africa, New Zealand, Australia, Great Britain and India are all operating their own railways successfully and profitably. In Canada we are still pouring money from the public treasury into the pockets of the railway promoters. It is time for a change. By taking over all our railways at once the government will have a profitable proposition and at the same time remove the most dangerous political influence in our public life.

THE TARIFF AND EFFICIENCY

The organized farmers of Western Canada favor free trade and direct taxation of land values as the best fiscal policy for Canada. They know from practical experience that it will remove a considerable portion of the heavy economic burden under which they are laboring. It is also a fact not so generally admitted, but we believe quite capable of demonstration, that a policy of free trade, or rather free imports, would be the best policy for the healthy development of our manufacturing industries. Any well informed manufacturer will admit privately that a great many manufacturers (like a great many farmers) adhere to antiquated methods which not only increase the cost of their production, but at the same time lower the quality of their products. In such cases the farmer has no corresponding compensation, but places his product on the open market and is compelled to take a price for it that does not give him a fair return for his labor. We would not advocate any legislation, nor do the organized farmers advocate any legislation, to bonus such farming methods. They do advocate an educational policy to help such farmers and a fiscal policy which will enable such farmers to procure the latest and most up-to-date machinery for the operation of their farms. In the case of the manufacturer, however, there is not the incentive to modernize his business methods because the government steps in and provides legislation which enables him to charge 25 to 40 per cent. more than a fair market price for his product. For this reason he can still make a profit on his business even tho he is not entitled to any more than the inefficient farmers. Under a policy of free trade or free imports the Canadian manufacturer would be compelled to use the very latest and best ma-

chinery and labor-saving devices and put out a product that would compete with the world. The British manufacturer has been operating under free trade for the last seventy years and as a result the high standard of British manufactured products is a byword thruout the civilized world and British manufacturers have prospered. In the case of the abolition of the customs tariff in Canada our manufacturers would be able to buy their raw material at a very much lower price than they are at present and would consequently be able to put their product on the market at a price which would compete with that of other countries. We have in Canada men in the manufacturing business of ability equal to any in the world and we have workmen whose skill is not surpassed. We have also large capital engaged in manufacturing. These men do not need to lean upon the tariff. Canada is well adapted to a great many manufacturing industries and in those lines can easily compete with the world. The protective tariff is bleeding the agricultural industry and is a drawback to the best development of manufacturing.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

In the current number of "Industrial Canada," the official organ of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, there is an editorial article discussing the independence of the press. The writer refers to the statement in the annual address of the president of the Canadian Press Association, that the press of Canada has been too much inclined to study the moods and humors of advertisers rather than the interests of the people at large. An extract from the article in the manufacturers' organ reads as follows:

"Manufacturers have a real interest in seeing that the press of the country is honest and straight-

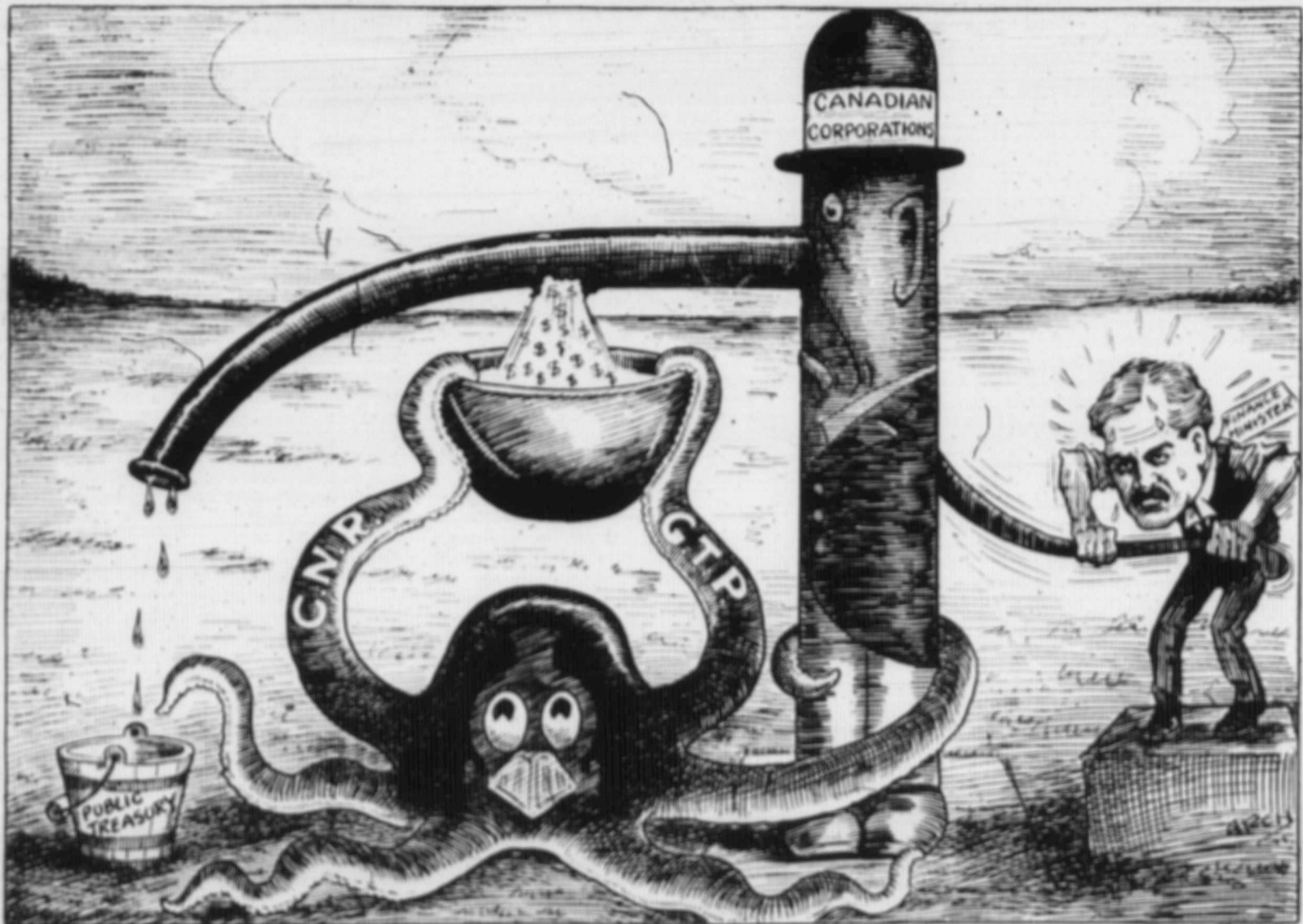
forward. The public has got an opinion, fostered in various ways, that the many newspapers and other organs of opinion are merely the mouth-pieces of the "interests." In some cases this may be true, but generally speaking it is not so. It would be good for the solid business interests of the country if this suspicion could be removed. As matters stand the public often suspects unjustly. It is convinced that every argument is inspired and that some sinister influence is always at work. If the independence of the press could only be generally established, the clearing up of many misunderstandings would easily follow."

The Grain Growers' Guide can speak from wide experience as to the attitude of some advertisers towards the editorial policy of the press. In the eight years since The Guide was established it has pursued unswervingly a policy of free trade in accordance with the policy of the farmers' organizations of which it is the official organ. The Grain Growers' Guide and the farmers' organizations after having studied the tariff question in every one of its various phases have come to the conclusion that the protective tariff is a handicap and a very serious handicap to the proper development of this country. The Guide is one of the few papers of importance in Canada that has maintained a free trade policy. We have had advertising contracts cancelled because of our policy and not one advertiser, but dozens of them have in past years absolutely refused to advertise in The Guide because they declared that the free trade policy of the paper was detrimental to their business interests. The contention of The Guide in its advertising policy has been that it sells to advertisers only the white space in which their advertisements are printed and that their advertisements and the payment for them will have no influence whatever upon the editorial policy. We are free to confess that a number of advertisers who previously sought to influence our editorial policy have now seen the matter in the same

light in which we see it and their advertisements are published in The Guide purely on a business basis. They are looking for the farmers' business and they are seeking it thru the advertising columns of our paper. Our readers, knowing our policy, have given us splendid support by patronizing those firms who advertise in The Guide. We know that there are advertisers in Canada who seek to influence the policies of the papers in which they advertise and we know that there are some papers whose policies are influenced in this way. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association is to be commended for any move they will make towards freeing the press from sinister influences. We believe it would be one of the best possible moves for the creation of a more intelligent public opinion, higher moral standards and a better type of citizenship.

How many farmers realize when they put wheat in the elevator and receive a "hybrid" storage ticket marked "subject to inspectors' grade and dockage" that their wheat may be shipped to the terminals and sold without their knowledge or consent when they actually think they are holding it for a rise in the market? In such cases the elevator company has the entire proceeds of the car in cash. When the farmer gives instructions to sell he is then charged interest on any advance he may have had, also interest on the freight and other charges. It is quite easy to see where the elevator company makes a very good thing by this method.

Every farm, to be a real home, must have some trees and shrubs planted round the homestead. There is nothing more bare and cheerless and dismal than a farm-house and buildings standing out alone on the open prairie.



AN EXPENSIVE LEAK

Out of \$25,000,000 which the Finance Minister expects to get from the corporation income tax, no less than \$23,000,000 goes to the C.N.R. and G.T.P.

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Co-operative Credit Associations

The Farmers' View---A reply to the bankers' statement of the case which appeared in the May 10 issue of The Guide

By A. McLeod, of the Thornhill Branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association

I have been asked by members of my branch of the Grain Growers' Association to make some constructive comment from the farmers' point of view on the proposal for the establishment of co-operative credit associations, with special reference to the article by Mr. Vere Brown, of the Bank of Commerce, on Co-operative Credit Associations in The Guide of May 10. I have been asked to write, and I am writing because I have an intimate personal knowledge of the co-operative financial system that is such an outstanding success in this district. Mr. Brown writes from the viewpoint of the financial interest, while I write from that of the farmer.

In the first place, the thanks of the farming community are due to Mr. Brown for coming out in the open and stating his view of co-operative associations plainly, and I personally wish to express my appreciation of his candor in the matter. It is only by open discussion that we can ever get the various viewpoints.

Mr. Brown is, of course, dealing with the matter of co-operative associations on the basis of their borrowing from the existing banks. Let me say as an aside that, tho in the meantime it is a forward step for farmers to co-operate in getting funds from the banks, no permanent solution of farm credits can be reached in that way. The simple reason for this is that our banking system is designed for commercial credit, not for agricultural credit. The banks are catering to commercial credit and doing it, let us say, to the satisfaction of the commercial borrowers and to their own satisfaction. Our banks are not designed to furnish agricultural credit, and they never can do it as effectively as if they were designed for the purpose. That is not the fault of the banks but of the people generally, and of us farmers in particular, so at the very beginning I frankly admit, on behalf of the farmers, that we must shoulder the responsibility for the lack of agricultural credit. I absolve the banks from any blame for our not having a credit system for the farmers, and I give them credit for offering to put at our disposal for credit purposes the facilities they have.

Mr. Brown deals with six main points and I am going to refer to each of them in order. These are: (1) The farmers must combine and pool their credit; (2) The exemption as a handicap; (3) Restriction of credit of members; (4) Efficiency in farming; (5) Associations must provide credit for all deserving farmers; (6) Limited liability corporations.

Farmers Must Pool Credit, Not Assets

I heartily agree with Mr. Brown on the first point. We must unite and pool our credit. Union is strength, and it is only by uniting that we can accomplish anything worth while either industrially or economically. And confidence is at the root of all co-operation. We must learn to trust each other. There is no one who can speak from experience as to the value of combination better than the banker. His business is strong and effective because of combination—he knows the value of it. When it comes to the method of financial combination I regret I have to disagree with Mr. Brown. We should pool our credit, not our assets. Mr. Brown suggests that the members should mortgage their lands and chattels to the association. There is a vast difference between pooling credit and pooling assets, not simply a difference in practice but in principle. We mortgage our land for long term credit, and we are going to continue to do that, indefinitely because it is inherent in the very nature of things. The only way we could get away from that would be by limiting agriculture to those who had sufficient permanent capital to enable them to carry on without the long term loan, and we are not going to do that. It may be that incidentally it would be desirable that some members should mortgage their farms to the associations, but it should not be the policy of the associations to take such mortgages. We should not take mortgages on members' chattels on any consideration. If our credit associations have to resort to the chattel mortgage from their own members they lack the first element of co-

operation, that is confidence, and any association that begins with lack of confidence in its members had better to use a Hibernianism—quit before it begins. I can quite appreciate Mr. Brown's point of view. One of the inherent characteristics of our Canadian banking system is that credit by the bank is not founded on trust in the borrower but on the security of the borrower's assets. In a word, credit by the banker is based not in the main on the man, the human factor, but on assets, the property factor. The corner stone of our banking system is the value of property, not the worth of human character. In other words, it is built on materialism rather than spirituality, on things—not men. Both factors have to be taken into account in all credit, but in our banking system the material or property element is the corner stone, the spiritual or human element is merely the filling in. It might well be said that the human quality on which Canadian

for his viewpoint. He couldn't have any other and occupy the outstanding position he does. My point is that we farmers, while we thank him personally for his good and kind intentions, can only say with regard to this part of his advice, "No thanks, that kind of seed does not thrive on our farm soil."

Instead of the chattel mortgage I would suggest, where necessary, co-operative ownership of livestock or other chattels bought co-operatively. Community ownership elevates a man and advances him humanly and economically—the chattel mortgage debases him—the one spells manhood, the other serfdom. Wherever co-operative ownership is deemed desirable it should be practiced. The chattel mortgage should be killed.

Exemptions Ought to be Increased

I do not think I need say much in regard to exemptions. They are not a handicap, they are an advantage. They are a ground for credit, not for discredit. If we had had no exemptions on the prairie there are literally thousands of farmers who would have gone under long ago. There is just one thing I wish to say in regard to exemptions—that is that they should be largely increased. Every year more capital is required to farm, and the exemptions should grow accordingly. The exemption is not in order that a man may not pay his debts—quite the contrary; it is for the purpose of enabling a man to carry on and pay his debts. I quite appreciate the fact that the creditor class persistently preaches the doctrine that a debtor's property belongs to his creditor to the extent of the creditor's claim, and the exemption, being contrary to this view, is heartily opposed by the creditor class. The exemption is the farmer's anchor. If we had to choose between the exemption and the co-operative associations we should choose the exemption, because we are in any event going to have co-operation, and it is only a question of how and when. I wouldn't want to suggest that any bank would be capable of refusing loans to co-operative associations as a leverage to try to induce the farmers to abolish exemptions. I give our bankers credit for more astuteness than that.

By the way, the creditor class had everything their own way in the Manitoba legislature last session, and I judge from the signs that an attack by them is due on the exemption system in Manitoba. I am not afraid of the farmers falling for any such attack. However, I do give Mr. Brown credit for having made the most ingenious plea for doing away with exemptions that I have heard, that is that the farmers should form associations of themselves, and that in the interests of these associations they should cut off their own exemptions. I recognize that we farmers are an easy bunch to herd, but I do think that in this case Mr. Brown should admit that he is trying to herd us on pretty bare ground.

The Saskatchewan farmers should go just one step further in the matter of chattel mortgages. They should see that legislation is passed prohibiting chattel mortgages not only on exemptions but on all other chattels except for advances in cold cash. To permit the taking of a chattel mortgage on a farmer's equipment for an existing debt is, in one word, damnable, and there certainly is a judgment coming to every one of us farmers for allowing it for so long. Quebec is far ahead of us in co-operative credit, and they haven't the chattel mortgage at all.

Credit Cannot Be Limited

Mr. Brown's third point is that the associations should limit the taking of credit by members, that is, the associations should prevent the members going into other debt. Well, they cannot. So it is not worth while discussing it further. Instead of taking into co-operative associations the kind of farmers whose credit they would have to limit and from whom they would have to take chattel mortgages they must leave them out—for the simple



The Yarkas region is covered with stumps and broken trees that were cut down by shell fire. Here is a wood near Vancouver.

banking is based is distrust, not trust. I am not stating this by way of criticism of our banking system. We have nothing to do with that in this connection. I am stating it as a fact to make the situation clear. The bank as between itself and the association may build on property and distrust, but the association as between itself and its members must build on confidence.

No System Safe Without Confidence

Mr. Brown suggests that the farmer should build a co-operative system on the same foundation of materialism and distrust the banks are built on. It cannot be done. Co-operation cannot be carried on except on the basis of common confidence and mutual trust. I am not suggesting to any of my fellow farmers that they should not try to build a co-operative system on the basis of property and distrust. I am telling them as a fact that it cannot be done. If any of them wish to try it, all I have to say is, "Go to it and prove it for yourselves." The bank does it successfully because it and its customers are different parties dealing at arm's length—the co-operative association cannot do it because it and its members are one entity. You can distrust someone else and carry on, but if you distrust yourself you are done. We are ourselves, whether individually or as associations.

If we are going to form co-operative associations and going to succeed with them we shall have to leave out the chattel mortgage. As a matter of fact the chattel mortgage is a rascal in itself, but that is another story which I have not space to deal with here. Suffice it to say that the co-operative association is a grand thing, just because it is founded on mutual confidence and breeds trust in our fellowmen. I am not criticizing Mr. Brown

Land Legislation in New Zealand

Article I.—An autocratic colonial scheme frustrated—Large estates broken up by taxation and compulsory sale—Wonderful growth

By E. A. Weir, B.S.A.

Never has any young country started out on a career that proved such a dismal disappointment to the original founders as has New Zealand. Placed in mid-ocean, 1,250 miles from the nearest Australian port, extending nearly a thousand miles north and south in the South Temperate zone, occupying an area a little larger than Great Britain herself, and boasting of a delightful climate and great resources, particularly from an agricultural standpoint, such a statement of failure sounds preposterous, but read on, or listen. In New Zealand it was planned to establish a genuine, true English colony with a people and social ideals as near like the Old Land as possible. The country was to be a land of wealthy land owners with great estates and tenant farmers to occupy the land and produce the wealth. The old feudal system was to be perpetrated on a grander scale on these lonely islands in the far Pacific. But under the sagacious leadership of a few men permeated with the fundamental ideas of true democracy, with vivid imagination, with keen ability and confidence in themselves and the righteousness of their acts, New Zealand now offers to the world an unparalleled example of what can be accomplished in evolving social conditions, making for the well-being of every class of citizen within its borders. And, mark you, the policy that has accomplished this has been one almost universally condemned as leading inevitably to social degradation and financial ruin. Furthermore, the great transformation has been nearly all accomplished within the past twenty years.

The original inhabitants of the country were a highly intelligent wild people, the Maoris. In 1840, anticipating a move on the part of France to take possession of the country, England by the "Treaty of Waitangi" assumed the sovereignty of the country. The natives, however, retained all the land, which was to remain in their possession unless they chose to sell it at their own price to the white settlers. This provision was fruitful of great influence on the future development of New Zealand. It was apparently inspired, if not by the wisest natives, by old English traders or "coureurs de bois." Later on, instigations by these men resulted in two destructive native wars in 1845 and 1862. The latter lasted five years and paralyzed development so much that at its close, that is 27 years after the founding of the colony, and in the year of our own Confederation, the total white population was only 200,000, and half of these had been born in the country. This number was divided up into small local self-governing settlements along the coast with no communication save by sea. Of organized work there was none and all public improvements were made in a haphazard, non-correlated manner.

New Zealand's social reform legislation is extensive, embracing all phases of colonial development and, for the purpose of these articles, will be divided into several distinct heads in so far as possible. The first experiment, however, and the great fundamental basis for all other progressive legislation, lay in the administration of the land.

The Land Fight

Settlements were established in the southern island first, by the purchase of large areas from the natives, and to ensure the permanent establishment of a landed aristocracy, the original settlers had arranged that their land could only be sold in large areas and at high prices. Here the new gentry established "runs" or "ranches" which carried large herds and flocks of cattle and sheep and which, under particularly favorable conditions, became unusually profitable. Indeed these yielded such returns on the capital invested that the formation of "ranching" companies in England, which threatened to monopolize the whole available agricultural country of New Zealand, became a popular pastime for a great many individuals. This sprung up that abomination of land speculation which is such a fruitful breeder of economic evils. The purchase by the colonial government, after administration passed to its hands, of all the remaining land and the offer to sell this at \$2.50 per acre did not prevent the buying up of enormous areas by private enterprise, tho it rather rained the prospect of establishing a system of tenants. Right here began a condition we have duplicated in Canada on a grander scale. The

This article, with another to follow, is based on a recent book, "Social Welfare in New Zealand," by Hugh H. Lusk. Mr. Lusk's personal connection with New Zealand extended over fifty years. He was a member of several of its parliaments, was in intimate touch with many of its most influential statesmen, and was largely responsible for its excellent system of national education. The book deals chiefly with the twenty years from 1891 to 1914, a period of marvellous reconstructive activity fostered by a hitherto unexampled constructive legislative program.

disconnected nature of the settlements necessitated some means of internal communication, and in 1872 a popular policy of immigration and public works was launched. The owners of big estates were de-



New Zealand consists of three main islands, with several groups of smaller islands. The total area is 101,561 square miles, or about two-fifths the area of Alberta or Saskatchewan. It is 1,250 miles from Australia, about the same distance south of the equator as the states of Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota in the north, and of one's has its summer season during our winter. This is of vast importance in marketing its products.

lighted. It was just what the country needed, they said. It would bring laborers who would eventually become settlers and of course they themselves incidentally might benefit by the jump in land values. That was a mere afterthought with such public spirited citizens. Hence they became the greatest boosters of the development scheme.



A tractor demonstration in New Zealand. New Zealand farmers have the same difficulties as farmers elsewhere, but they also have a good soil, wonderful climate and good government.

Big Expenditures Involved

No one in Western Canada needs to be told what a policy of railroad development means. Add to that harbor construction on a large scale, all the money for both of which had to be borrowed, until in 1882 New Zealand with half a million people had borrowed English money to the extent of \$100,000,000, and you have some idea of the comprehensiveness of the project. Added to this was \$50,000,000 more incurred thru native wars and land purchase. The individual liability of every single one of the half million residents, whether man, woman or child, amounted to \$300, on which the annual interest charge was \$14. Following the new policy a general era of fictitious prosperity, comparable to that of recent years in Canada, swept over the country. Large land purchases were made by foreign speculators in the choicest districts. One hundred and twenty thousand laborers were imported and their wages paid from borrowed money. While the boom was booming thru the extensive public works carried on almost solely on borrowed money, immigrants were contented, but with the close of this era in 1882 a period of depression with oppressive taxation led up to what was virtually a crisis. The old cry "back to the land" became a popular one and many of the immigrants wished to become settlers, but what was the situation? Just this. The choicest and most acceptable land was in very many, if not in most, cases already secured by monied interests either in the colony or in England, that would not sell except on the most exorbitant terms. It was the old history of land speculation over again. Not only were exorbitant prices asked for the land, but the mortgages were held at seven or eight per cent, and thousands of people who would have become good settlers, rather than have such conditions imposed upon them, decided to leave the country. Between 1884 and 1892 8,000 more people left New Zealand than came into the country. Most of them settled in New South Wales and Victoria, Australia, and outsiders pointed to the colony as a dismal failure.

Extent of Land Monopoly

The first great problem, then, that New Zealand's legislators faced after the financial depression was that of cheaper land for settlers. The New Zealand has some 48,000,000 acres of land suitable for farming and capable of supporting with the necessities of life a population of eight or ten million, still the comparatively limited area of the country visualized the land question in a clearer light before the statesmen of New Zealand than it had ever appeared to the statesmen of any other country. Countries with enormous areas of land like Canada or United States have laughed at the land question, believing the supply inexhaustible and have handled this natural resource in a manner already resulting in a shameful system of landlordism. Today sixty-three corporations in United States own 174,485,966 acres or one-thirteenth of the whole of the American Union. Fifty-six foreign individuals and corporations own 26,850,000 acres. One timber baron of St. Paul owned and controlled 30,000,000 acres. The United States Leather Co. owns 500,000 acres of hemlock timber. The Standard Oil Co. has over a million acres of oil land. The Steel Trust has a tract of coke land worth \$60,000,000. One man owns and controls land equal to Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Rhode Island. This list is capable of marvellous extension. Here are some of the holdings in Canada at the end of 1913 in acres: C.P.R., 11,956,329; Hudson's Bay Co., 4,638,050; Canadian Northern Prairie Lands Co., 816,755; Canada Northwest Lands Co., 373,165. The railways and Hudson's Bay Co. have sold enormous areas, so that these represent but a small part of the original holdings. Many more extensive holdings could be added to this.

Fortunately, the men who had to deal with land reform in New Zealand did not share to any great extent the traditional feeling of veneration for vested interests in land so common to the agricultural class of English people. Laws were passed exempting holdings of 500 acres or under. From 500 to 5,000

Continued on Page 26

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

DREAMS

Such a little thing often turns the course of a human life and makes it a success or failure that it is surprising how cheerfully ordinary mortals go about tinkering with the wheels of destiny. How glibly is some shyly-broached scheme pooh-poohed or laughed out of court. The scheme, if undertaken, might mark an epoch in the life of the other person, but it conflicts with some little prejudice in the mind of the listener and is promptly quashed. Not a moment is given to consideration of its pros and cons, not a thought to its probable effect on the fortunes of the person whose brain has hatched it. No, the hearer conceives an instantaneous prejudice against it and comes down upon it severely.

Families feel themselves to be especially privileged in this matter, and parents are perhaps the worst sinners because the most powerful members of the family group. It would be interesting to know how many people have succeeded in this world in spite of their parents, not because of them. There would be a goodly company. They number up into the thousands who, instead of opening the door to a good education, for the boy or girl, have declared that the youngster has more education than they ever got, the implied conclusion being, "And look what a great man am I." But when the boy or girl snatches an education in spite of the parents they go about bragging as if it was entirely due to their tender encouragement.

Brothers and sisters are frequently no less futhless than parents—rather more so, if anything. They often suffer from a deep-rooted conviction that nobody closely related to them can amount to anything, each one being, in his own mind, the one possible exception to mediocrity in the family.

In these discouraging circumstances it is small wonder that so very little originality is shown in the conduct of our lives. Every out-cropping of it in the child is severely smothered by an ever-vigilant family circle, and later a thoroughly conventional community resents any deviation from the standard type.

Here and there a very determined person goes his own way in the face of family hindrance and neighborhood prejudice and succeeds. Then his parents speak of him proudly as "My son Charles," and compare him with his brothers, who have heeded their advice and kept in the beaten path. The point of it all is that it is a very difficult thing to strike out on a new road, whether it leads to a new method of farming, an unusual business occupation, or merely untraveled avenues of thought. The very people who should encourage are almost certain to be the most pessimistic and incredulous of any hidden abilities, but no one who has even a little dream should allow himself or herself to be laughed out of it. Dreams are what the progress of the world is built upon.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

WHO BUYS RAGS?

Dear Miss Beynon:—Do you know of any place in Winnipeg where they buy old rags? Please do not publish my name, but put the answer in Home-makers' page, which I enjoy very much.—X.Y.Z.

Answer

The Skragge Iron and Metal Co., 400 Princess Street, Winnipeg, buys old rags and pays about two cents a pound for them.—F.M.B.

CRUDE OIL BURNER

Dear Miss Beynon:—In your issue of April 5, in the Country Homemakers' column, I noticed an article on the closing of the Agricultural College for this year. The domestic science department had an exhibition, amongst other things, a new burner for crude oil which can be fitted into an ordinary cook stove. In your next issue, kindly let us know where this burner can be procured and the probable cost.

Yours very truly,
PETER MOIR.

Answer

The people handling this burner are something like Finnigan, on again, off again, gone again. However, I have just uprooted an address which may lead to success. I am told that if you will communicate with S. J. Smith, 2256 Angus Street, Regina, he will supply all the needed information.
F. M. B.

WHEN DO WOMEN VOTE?

Dear Miss Beynon:—I am rather in the dark concerning the voting by women in Saskatchewan. Are they going to be allowed to vote next December on any and all matters, as provincial parliament representatives, etc? Also how will they be able to vote if their names are not on the voters' lists? A councillor of this municipality said recently that there had been no notice to the effect that the voters' lists would be changed, and they had no intention of changing them.

The heavy rush of spring work being about over, we women will have a chance of discussing the questions up for voting, but we want to be sure that we really are going to vote.

I thought if you would answer this in The Guide a number of women would be interested.

I am, Yours sincerely,
MRS. J. A. JANES.

Answer

In order to be sure of giving you the correct answer I consulted the Attorney-General's Department, Regina, and received in reply a letter referring me to the amendments to the Saskatchewan Election Act made at the last session of the legis-



First jury composed entirely of women which convicted four Mexican bandits in a superior court of San Diego, Cal. Since several juries in here in California women have frequently served as jurors, but this is the first time that the entire jury was composed of women.

lature. As usual these amendments are concealed in much legal verbosity, but interpreted in plain English they mean that, wherever the Election Act formerly read male it now means male or female, that new lists must be made, and that all qualified electors will have an opportunity to register before an election is held.—F.M.B.

PROUD OF U.S. ATTITUDE

Dear Miss Beynon:—Why is it that Canadians are so anxious for the United States to get into this war? I have been hearing sneers about the States in my immediate vicinity, but thought it purely local, but yesterday I picked up The Guide—and let me say right here that we appreciate the G.G. Guide so much, also the other farmers' papers, and consider them so far ahead of the same kind of papers at home—this Guide had a letter published with sneers about the "cousins on the South," as I hear them called so often. This party refers to them as people "too proud to fight," and who "write notes" to countries who destroy women and children.

Now, Miss Beynon, Canada—especially Western Canada—is composed of a great percentage of States people. As a rule we are loyal to the allies. I might say all English-speaking Americans are loyal. England is our mother country as well as yours, even if we did see fit to sever the colonial relation. Then those of us who have come to Canada have made it our country by adoption; we are loyal, but we can't so soon throw off our love for our old country. It doesn't make us a bit worse citizens, rather better, I should judge, because we can't so soon forget. We are proud we come from a country that is "too proud to fight." We are only afraid that there is an element down there now that is going to set the country back and get ready to fight. You may call it "old womanish" or what you please, but you must admit that a country as well as a person must have ideals ahead of it even if they are not strong enough to live up to them and war, as war, can never be put down until

a country is strong enough to say "I won't fight," just as dueling died when men got strong enough to say, "I won't fight," when a seeming insult was given. Now, in less than fifty years, dueling has ceased completely—in the States, at any rate.

And, at any rate, hasn't the States a right to run its own affairs according to its own way of thinking without being dictated to or sneered at by its "cousins across the line"?

A CONSTANT READER.

SAFETY FOR BABY

When you purchase raw or dipped milk, simply putting it on the ice is not sufficient to render it safe for the baby. It is safest and best to pasteurize all uncertified milk for the baby during the summer. This process of pasteurization is carried out by heating the milk in a pasteurizer to a temperature of 145 degrees Fahrenheit, holding it at this temperature for thirty minutes and then cooling rapidly in running water. If you have no pasteurizer, the milk bottles may be placed in a pail containing boiling water, the pail covered and then removed from the stove and set aside for a half hour. At the end of this time remove the bottles, cool them rapidly under running water and put them on the ice until needed. Rapid cooling is of great importance.

Do not boil baby's milk. Boiling alters the nutrient value of milk. It impairs or destroys certain vital principles in milk called vitamins. Milk in which these have been impaired or destroyed by boiling tends to develop in children a disease known as scurvy.

But remember that neither boiling nor pasteurizing can make dirty milk, half-spoiled milk, or fly-infested milk pure enough for your baby. Ice is the very best preservative of milk; but be sure that your refrigerator is scrupulously clean and that the milk is separated from other eatables. Milk absorbs odors, attracts germs, and is very susceptible to infection. So guard it carefully.

Remember that it is the duty of your state, your city and your milkman to see that you get clean, pure, fresh milk.—Dr. Wallace Hamilton in The Delineator.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Use a cheap wire hair brush to clean the broom of the carpet sweeper. Nothing else removes so quickly the tangles of hair, lint and dust. Clean the sweeper at least once a week if you expect it to give good service.

To keep lemons from drying out or moulding put on a saucer and cover with a tumbler. If only half the lemon is used at a time, set the unused half on the cut side and put the tumbler over it; it will keep for several days.

At least once a week fill the granite or enamel coffee pot and cereal cooker with cold water, adding to it a bit of soda, then bring this water to the boiling point, turn out, rinse the utensil with cold water and turn upside down to dry without using the dish towel.

When corn is in season save the cobs and dry them for winter kindling. Soak some of them from time to time in kerosene and thus have a quick and safe fire starter, but don't as you value life and property attempt sprinkling them with the inflammable fluid after you have put them in the range.

The table pad or silence cloth of cotton flannel not only saves the cloth itself, but will make a thin, cheap cloth look quite respectably heavy, also it protects the surface of the table. Old blankets well washed, then cut the right shape and size and bound with tape or blanket ribbon make excellent silence cloths. They should be cut the exact size of the top of the table so that none hangs over the edge, and there should be two in-constant use so that once a week one of these can go to the laundry.

To keep small tablecloths and tea spreads from cutting in the folds roll them on a broomstick cut the right length and padded with cotton flannel. The rolling should be done while the ironing is in progress, and the ironed surface rolled inward. Don't roll too tight, and if necessary secure the roll from unwinding by tying a flat piece of tape about it, then lay the whole on the linen shelf. A very little pulling and patting will make the cloth set smooth when spread on the table, and the surface will be of uniform gloss.



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WILSON'S FLY PADS
WILL KILL MORE FLIES THAN \$8.00 WORTH OF ANY STICKY FLY CATCHER

Clean to handle. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and General Stores.

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Albertan Farmers!

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Improved Powers Combined Well Boring and Drilling Machine

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There is no demand for wells in your town and the big money is in the country. Write for free illustrated circular showing different sizes.

Lida Manufacturing Co.
Box 200, Clinton, Iowa

Alberta

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

HOW TO EXTERMINATE GOPHEFS

To the Principal Chemist, Government Agricultural Dept., Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir:—The members of the McCafferty branch of the U.F.A. desire to approach you with reference to the following:

It is known that your department has been engaged in research in order to discover a virus with which to inoculate and thereby exterminate the gopher. It is reported that a virus fatal to the rat does not adversely affect the gopher, due possibly to differences in the digestive and assimilative systems of these two animals, differences that may be non-existent or at least greatly modified as between two animals both of herbivorous habit, such as the rabbit and the gopher. It has been brought to the knowledge of our members that some years ago Pasteur proposed to inoculate the rabbit with a view to its extermination in Australia. Our members therefore respectfully suggest that—if such has not already been done—an application from you to the principal of the Pasteur Institute in connection with this virus would be likely to result in the acquisition of valuable information, and that even if such virus intended for the destruction of a herbivorous animal should prove non-effective in the extermination of the gopher, it might still afford you and your staff valuable information in your further researches into a subject which our members deem to be one of considerable importance.

This letter was transferred to the office of the Veterinary Director General, Ottawa. The reply from this office is as follows:

Department's Reply

The communication signed by a number of the members of the McCafferty branch of the U.F.A., dated 1916, and addressed to the Principal Chemist, has been transferred by him to this office. I have carefully noted your remarks with regard to the conduct of research work in an endeavor to discover a virus for the extermination of the gopher. In reply I would say that experiments have shown that the use of a virus for this purpose has not given the desired results. Bacterial preparations may kill a number of gophers the first time they come in contact with them, but a larger number are not destroyed and these acquire an immunity, and are therefore able to survive any further exposure to these viruses. Dr. A. Loir is the name of the bacteriologist who was sent over to Australia by the Pasteur Institute for the purpose of exterminating rabbits in that country. The Australian government, however, did not see fit to use the organism which he had taken, owing to the fact that they were afraid that the spreading of a disease that would kill rabbits might extend to other species of livestock, and thereby cause greater havoc than even the rabbits. Dr. Loir, on his return from Europe, was employed by this branch for some time in connection with the preparation of a protective vaccine against blackleg in cattle. There are, of course, many methods of exterminating gophers, some of which are attended with danger to other animals. Poisons are frequently used, as well as mechanical devices. It has been reported that excellent results follow the keeping of a number of cats and dogs, provided they are properly trained for gopher extermination. Experiments which have been conducted in the past have shown that any of the above means will, if persisted in, prove more effective than the use of a virus.

Signed by the Acting Veterinary Director General.

Secretary's Comment

The above correspondence is published for what it is worth. Needless to say, neither the McCafferty Local Union, to which it was addressed, nor the Central office is exactly satisfied with the reply of the Acting Veterin-

ary Director General. One is puzzled to know whether the suggestion that the keeping of a number of cats and dogs properly trained for gopher extermination is intended seriously or not. If the former, I presume the idea would be to establish a sort of home for cats and dogs on each homestead, and that the C.P.R. and H.B. Co. and other holders of vacant unoccupied land should build similar sanatoriums for these animals, which must be guaranteed to do the work properly and not to stay out after ten o'clock at night. The gopher problem is evidently receiving very serious consideration in the Patriotism and Production Department of our governments.

NEW WOMEN'S LOCAL

G. Hesketh, secretary of Brightwood Local Union No. 417, reports: "I have been instructed by the members of our union to inform you that we held a special meeting on May 21, being an anniversary of the U.F.A., and I am glad to say that we succeeded in organizing a women's union, which I am sure will prove a success."

U.F.A. SUNDAY

Victoria Union No. 500 writes in as follows:—May 21 was observed as U.F.A. Sunday. Rev. C. F. W. Graesser conducted the service. The Alberta farmers were congratulated by Mr. Graesser on having men of the stamp of Mr. Wood and the other officers on the executive. Our union has taken orders for a car of twine, which we are getting thru the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Ltd.

LARGE CONGREGATION AT CHURCH

J. C. Williamson, secretary of Colinton Union No. 540, reports:—It was not suitable for the above Union to hold services on May 21, U.F.A. Sunday, but we held it on May 28. The reason was that our minister has a set circuit to travel over and preaches in our district every second Sunday. Our minister, Rev. Mr. Little, is a member of our union, and on May 28 gave a fine discourse on the U.F.A. and Co-operation, his text being: "We are brethren one of another." I am pleased to say that the congregation that day was the largest we had had for some time. The U.F.A. Sunday seems to have caught on in our district, and I believe this idea is a good one.

CUSTER SCHOOL SOCIAL

I am pleased to print the following letter at the request of Miss F. M. Roy (teacher), Czar, Alta.: "Enclosed find postal note for \$20 for the Patriotic Fund. This is part of the proceeds of a basket social given by the Custer school."

ENERGETIC SEXSMITH PRESIDENT

M. G. Gutlaugson, of Sexsmith, sends the following letter, together with a number of questions which go to show that he is doing everything possible to make the meeting of the local in that district very interesting for the members, and from the kind of questions asked, he is undoubtedly going at it in a businesslike manner and in a way that should bring success. I should not imagine that we are at all likely to have many complaints from the Sexsmith local in regard to poor attendance on the part of their members so long as Mr. Gutlaugson occupies the chair: "Cheaper money is one of the things most needed here. Only about 20 per cent of the land is cultivated, and very little stock, all for want of capital. No money is available except the ordinary short term loans from the bank at 12 per cent. As soon as war prices on grain drop, we will be too far from the market to make anything on grain. An outlet to the coast is badly needed, and we are going to try and interest the government to do all that it can for a railroad to the west coast. We are pressing the Dominion Government for an experimental farm here and a

well-drilling outfit. We are also asking the provincial government for a telephone system and a demonstration farm. If the Central can assist us in these matters we would appreciate it. We now have over thirty members and prospects of more, and we hope to have a good attendance when Mr. Wood comes."

INNISFAIL AGAIN FLOURISHING

The following encouraging report is to hand from J. Jenson, secretary of Innisfail Local No. 10. This union has been so dead for the past two or three years, in spite of several attempts to revive it by successive organizers, that its present flourishing state goes to show that it is never too late to keep working at a district which apparently fails to show any response to our efforts. The initial spark in the present activity of the Innisfail Local was struck by our president, H. W. Wood, only two or three months ago:

"At a meeting held yesterday, our Local No. 178 accepted the resignation of A. N. Larratt as secretary and I was appointed in his place. It was decided to proceed with incorporation and I was to ask you to be good enough to forward me a copy of proposed by-laws as suggested in your recent letter. The members were also pleased at your offer to arrange for a speaker on co-operative work, and I am to see if you can arrange this for Friday, July 14, which will be our next regular meeting. Our membership is now ninety, and growing."

TWELVE MILE COULEE REPORT

On U.F.A. Sunday, we held a very interesting service at the Twelve Mile Coulee schoolhouse. The roads being muddy the congregation was not large, but those that did come were well paid. Mr. Marsh, of Nobleford, gave us a fine talk on the U.F.A. and social service, and we hope to make U.F.A. Sunday one of the principal events of the organization.

SUN PRAIRIE-WOMEN'S LOCAL

Our U.F.W.A. is doing fine. At the meeting on June 3 we received eleven paid-up members, and eight more the day our president and secretary were here. That makes a total of forty-three members fully paid up. On June 3 we forwarded \$223.20 for 2400 lbs. of sugar. I just received your letter in time and read it at the meeting. The men in Nanton could not see their way to bringing down their prices on sugar, so the next best thing was to send to the Hudson's Bay Co. and we are looking forward to receiving it this week. We hope to get some more members at our next meeting on June 24. Our men's Local No. 367 is going to give a picnic on July 12, and the ladies of the U.F.W.A. want to serve the lunch stand and the money we want to help to get a rest-room, or rather to furnish it. I think the men will get the room for us. June 8 turned out fine. Our president, Mrs. Paribly, and provincial secretary, Mrs. Barrett were here. There were about one hundred people in the hall, and everybody seemed very much impressed with their speaking. It surely roused some of them, and showed them what it meant to be United Farm Women. There were a few ladies and gentlemen from around town present, who were not members, and they enjoyed the speeches, too. There was a little music and two songs by our members, then tea and lunch were served. We will have our next meeting on June 24.

OFFICERS ELECTED AT KEOMA

At a meeting of the U.F.A. in Keoma on Saturday evening, June 10, held in Keoma Hall, the following officers were elected for 1916: President, Thos. D. Park; vice-president, Hector McKay; directors, Ross Williams, Chas. Thompson and Wm. Galloway. The secretary-treasurer has not been appointed yet, so W. N. Rintoul is acting until such time as they appoint another man. This is the first meeting we could get enough out to appoint officers. We had a meeting on May 27, but only six were present, so we postponed the elections until June 10, and in the meantime I got all possible to join. The result is that we have sixteen paid-up members for 1916, and I collected some back dues to the amount of \$25.

SUG

Central our local... The report... and discussion... pressing and file... which... co-opera... very m... cents p... years b... our the... great d... princip... ther car... we are... keep the... the prin... always... "We... executiv... much, if... given to... of the... to, it th... frequent... of the p... would a... has no... country... not rely... the few... up to th... the time... further... as many... can be... locals... and that... in the o... and mor... tion is n... "We... to the m... of our o... spect, a... co-operat... first hav... of the... and kno... sacrifice... co-operat... eventual... sociation... Ruth... Dear... date of... used the... "I am... ing atte... of the... of the... promises... you have... tral care... if you b... ticles w... tral secr... studied... let's wh... very lar... that nev... work be... past you... drawn to... "It is... that deal... an insep... living, as... the anno... was that... tion of... land. Th... stone of... hatched... from the... you are... keep the... the prin... always... our whole... of the... its trust... tive buy... may be... in princ... endeavor... lowman... You... more tim... educating...

SUGGESTION RE EDUCATION

Central Secretary:—At a meeting of our local held today the following resolution was passed:

"That, whereas, we are in receipt of the report of the 1916 convention from our delegates, and upon consideration and discussion of said report are of the opinion that there is considerable and a pressing need for education in the rank and file of the association along the following lines: 1. The principles for which the association stands; 2. true co-operation. And furthermore we are very much afraid that the dollars and cents proposition has in the past two years begun to take first place in all our thoughts and ambitions, to the great detriment of the fundamental principles of our organization and further carrying on this line of thought, we are of the opinion that we must keep the educational principle ahead of the principle of co-operation now and always.

"We would therefore suggest to our executive that they see to it that as much, if not more, time and thought be given to the educating of the members of the locals than in the past, also see to it that locals are better and more frequently visited by good exponents of the principles of our organization. We would also point out that a prophet has no recommendations in his own country, and that the association cannot rely with certainty on the efforts of the few to keep their members educated up to the right pivot of enthusiasm all the time, and that therefore we would further suggest that our executive and as many more first class speakers as can be employed be given lines of locals outside their own neighborhood and that these speakers visit every local in the organization at least once a year and more often at points where education is most needed.

"We are forced to bring this matter to the notice of our executive cognizant of our own very great need in this respect, and being convinced also that co-operation in trading lines without first having a thorough understanding of the principles of our organization and knowledge of the individual self-sacrifice which is necessary to make our co-operative movement a success will eventually work only harm to the association."

Yours very truly,

Rutland Grain Growers' Ass'n Ltd., Per S. M. Chambers, Sec. Treas.

Secretary's Reply

Dear Sir:—I have your favor under date of the 11th instant, and have perused the same with the utmost interest. I am glad to know that you are giving attention to the educational work of the association. All your leaders are of the opinion that the association is prominently an educative body, and if you have followed the work of the Central carefully during the past two years, if you have read the circulars and articles which have come from the Central secretary's pen and have carefully studied the various booklets or pamphlets which have been distributed in very large numbers, you must know that never in the history of the association has the educational end of its work been pushed as it has during the past year. Particular attention was drawn to this fact at the convention.

It is well to bear in mind, however, that dealing with dollars and cents is an inseparable part of the business of living, and that the purpose for which the association was originally formed was that of bettering the financial position of the men and women upon the land. This has been the very corner stone of the foundation of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association from the very beginning. Now say that you are of the opinion that "we must keep the educational principle ahead of the principle of co-operation now and always." The paramount purpose of our whole educational campaign is that of the development of co-operation in its truest and widest sense. Co-operative buying and co-operative selling may be and ought to be just as lofty in principle as any kind of collective endeavor for the betterment of our fellow-man can possibly be.

You suggest to the executive that more time and thought be given to the educating of the members of the locals

Saskatchewan

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

than in the past, that many more first-class speakers be sent to the locals and that each local in the organization should be visited at least once a year by such speakers. Personally I do not think that your recommendations are sound. You have not grasped the full meaning of the true value of co-operation. One of the very greatest benefits derived from the association's work has been that of building up local leadership by depending on local men to carry on the work at the local point. We are not satisfied with the building of an institution. Our ultimate aim is the building of citizenship, and that is accomplished only by bringing into action our men. Education of the highest order is not attained by merely sending teachers to the people to fill their minds with facts. True education is attained only by the exercise of the faculties of the student himself reaching out.

Have you considered the expense which would be incurred should the executive follow out your suggestion? An able speaker sent out from the Central and devoting his entire time to the work would do well indeed to address three hundred meetings in a year. To visit every local during the year but once would necessitate the employment of four such men, together with a special department at the Central to take care of their correspondence, and would cost not less than fifteen thousand dollars, which would be more than the entire amount of revenue which the Central receives from the members.

I should like to know whether or not pamphlets Nos. 10, 12 and 13 have been carefully studied, chapter by chapter, by your local in meeting, and whether or not you think that in that way your members are getting a fair insight into the principles for which the association stands and whether or not this is the kind of educational effort which, in your opinion, the Central should put forth.

Yours fraternally, J. B. MUSSELMAN.

SHELLBROOK PROGRESSING

Central Secretary:—Please find enclosed \$13.50 members' fees for seventeen members—\$8.00 and \$5 for Grain Growers' buttons from the Brightmouth branch of the G.G.A. Yours truly, H. WHEATLEY, Sec., I. BROUILL, Pres., Shellbrook, Sask.

DRINKWATER ORGANIZED

Central Secretary:—R. M. Johnston, of Eastview, was over to Drinkwater on the night of June 10 and organized a Grain Growers' Association, known as the Drinkwater G.G.A. The officers are as follows: President, H. H. Heffley; vice-president, L. Demming; secretary, Guy C. Fosnot; directors, Wm. Fensler, G. B. Strayer, Geo. L. Cole, and Guy C. Fosnot.

CO-OPERATIVE ASS'N AFFILIATES

Central Secretary:—At a meeting of the Earl Grey Co-operative Association Limited, held here on the 10th inst., by-laws were passed providing for affiliation with the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association Limited. Three copies of these by-laws have been sent to the director of co-operative organization for approval, and as soon as I get two of these back I will send you one.

We very much appreciated the presence of Mr. Brouill with us on that date, and he put us wise to quite a few points which we were rather hazy on, especially about buying and selling in the Central Association. I had intended asking you about this when I was in to see you the other day.

I expect to be able to mail you a check for \$25 to buy a debenture some time soon.

Sec., Earl Grey Co-operative Association Ltd.

NEW LOCALS

Central Secretary:—This is to report that we had a very successful farmers'

meeting at Lone Tree on May 27, resulting in the formation of the Lone Tree Local, twenty-five members joining. Officers elected were: A. Brown, president; D. J. Gillespie, secretary-treasurer.

We formed another local at Karluck on June 3, and fifty new members were enrolled: Officers are: Geo. Gilbertson, president; D. W. Oakland, vice-president; O. J. Seman, secretary-treasurer.

Yours fraternally, GEO. SPENCE, Whitewater Local.

LONE TREE ORGANIZED

Central Secretary:—At a meeting held on May 27 a Grain Growers' local was formed, called Lone Tree. G. Spence, of Whitewater local, and A. Smith and Geo. Patterson, of Diebolt local, spoke on organization and of the railway scheme which originated at the Whitewater local. The new local seemed very enthusiastic of having a railway in the near future. Please find enclosed \$21, of which \$13 is due the Central office for twenty-six membership cards, one set of books and necessary stationery for the local.

W. J. GILLESPIE, Sec. Treas., Lone Tree G.G.A. Patriot, Sask.

RE-ORGANIZATION MEETING

Central Secretary:—We were very pleased to have with us District Director W. T. Hall, of Surbiton, to preside at our re-organization meeting, which was held in Fiske school house on Saturday evening, June 17. We are very sorry indeed that it is not possible for our district director to visit us more frequently, but should he find it possible to visit us now and then he will surely be a welcome visitor. After passing the necessary affiliation by-laws the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, N. Pierce; vice-president, N. W. Holtzman; directors, Wm. Deacon, E. Hill, J. G. Moore, Ed. Grady, Bert Bath and James Turnbull. Owing to the lateness of the hour the meeting adjourned, leaving the appointment of a secretary till a meeting of the board of directors to be held Saturday, June 24.

N. W. HOLTZMAN, Secretary pro tem.

PATRIOTIC DONATIONS

Central Secretary:—I am enclosing herewith order for \$30, \$20 of which is for the Belgian fund and \$10 for the Red Cross. We expect to send some more for the Red Cross soon. This is from the Women Grain Growers of the Woodlawn local.

Yours truly, MRS. C. E. SPARROW, Secretary.

ORGANIZE TO GET RAILROAD

Central Secretary:—We are organizing the country south of the White Mud River into local branches of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association with the object of building, or causing to be built as soon as possible, a Grain Growers' or some other line of railway. We have already thirty-one locals joined as a single body with that one object in view, and we are all co-operating to get the rest of the territory organized.

BRUCE G. WELLS, Canuck, Sask.

SECRETARY ENLISTS

Central Secretary:—I am sorry to let you know you have lost the services of our able secretary, C. E. M. Weller, who has enlisted in the 110th Battalion. Mr. Weller is an enthusiastic Grain Grower, and we hope the time will soon come when he will be back again with us. At our last meeting I was elected secretary-treasurer, and will to the best of my ability carry on the work.

H. CHANDLER, Oriskany, Sask.

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Now, readers, would you like a suit or pair of pants absolutely free? A most astounding offer is being made by a well-known English firm! They have discovered a remarkable Holeproof Cloth. You can't tear it! Yet it looks just the same as \$20 suitings. You can't wear it out no matter how hard you wear it, for if during six months of solid hard grinding work every day of the week (not just on Sundays), you wear the smallest hole, another garment will be given free! The firm will send a written guarantee in every parcel. Think, readers, just \$6.50 for a man's suit, and only \$2.25 for a pair of pants, sent to you all charges and postage paid, and guaranteed for six months' solid grinding wear. Now don't think because you are miles away you cannot test these remarkable cloths, for you simply send a 2 cent postal card to The Holeproof Clothing Co., 56 Theobalds Road, London, W.C., Eng., for large range of patterns, easy self-measure chart and fashions. These are absolutely free and postage paid. Send 2 cent postal card at once! Mention "Grain Growers' Guide."—Advertisement.

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Farm Buildings Book Appreciated

Over 1500 copies of The Guide's Farm Buildings book have been mailed free to those of our readers who have requested it and forwarded us a coupon similar to the one which is given below. The reception of the book in the farm homes of Western Canada has been very gratifying to the publishers; it appears to fill a distinct need. The following is a sample of the many letters of appreciation we have received:—

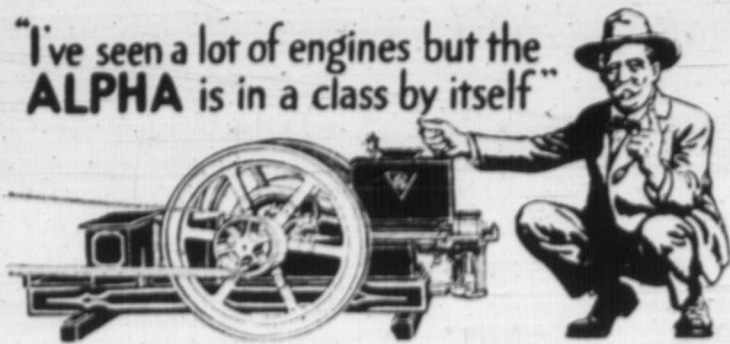
Vancouver, May 25, 1916. The Grain Growers' Guide book will be a great benefit to me, and for that matter, to most Western farmers, as all have got to build in the near future to a great extent. E. B. WALKER.

A limited number of the books remain. If you have not received your copy clip out the coupon printed below and mail to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, when you will receive the book postpaid by return mail. It is possible that a few books have gone astray in the mails. If you have sent in a coupon and have not already received the book, please notify us. The Guide's book, "FARM BUILDINGS," is designed to give definite, practical and clear information on such building problems as the Western Canadian farmer is up against. In this it differs from most works on building construction which are either too indefinite or so technical that the average man cannot follow them.

The house plan section of the book shows complete floor plans for each house drawn to scale and with measurements shown. Accompanying each plan is a full architect's description giving dimensions, general utility of layout, description of materials to be used and cost estimates. The book plans follow along the same lines.

Clip here and mail today. Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. Please send me your free book, "Farm Buildings." Name _____ Post Office _____ Prov. _____ Be sure to write your name and address very plainly

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THE more a man knows about gas engines the stronger is his recommendation of the Alpha. Users of the Alpha who have had lots of engine experience will tell you that the Alpha gives them the most power for the fuel consumed, is the least troublesome to keep in good working order, costs the least for repairs, and that they can always rely on it to give them plenty of steady power when needed.

The fact that the Alpha is not affected by cold weather is one of its good points that is especially appreciated by Canadian users. The speed and fuel consumption of the Alpha are accurately regulated to all loads by the quickest acting and most sensitive governor ever used on a gas engine. There is no waste of fuel and the engine runs steadily under all loads—light, heavy or varying.

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The strong recommendation the Alpha gets from its users is the result of features that you can readily appreciate when you see the engine or the illustrations and descriptions in our large catalogue. Send for a copy of this catalogue at once. Read it carefully and you will agree with Alpha users that this engine is in a class by itself, and gives you the most for your money.

Alpha Engines are made in eleven sizes—2 to 28 H.P. Each furnished in stationary, semi-portable, or portable style, with hopper or tank cooled cylinder.

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Exhibits will consist of Livestock, Poultry, Horticultural, Agricultural and Dairy Products, Fine Arts, Ladies' Work, School Exhibits

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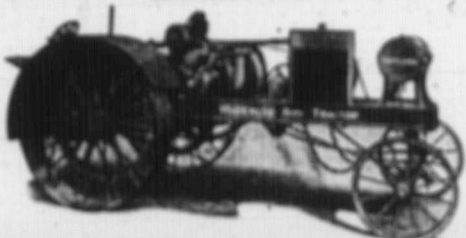
A. C. McPHAIL, President. W. I. SMALE, Secretary.

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JULY 18, 19, 20 1916

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A REAL ONE-MAN KEROSENE TRACTOR Gasoline Engine and Supply Company Limited, Winnipeg

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association By R. C. Henderson, President, Suite 4, Balmoral Court, Winnipeg, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

THE WOMAN'S PART
A Paper Read at Howden by Mrs. Albert McGregor, Winchester Association.

Organized efficiency is best sustained by individual earnestness, accentuated by individual accomplishments. No community can accomplish its best purpose except it have the loyal, devoted service, of its whole citizenship. We grow individually as we have difficult tasks to perform and by working at them until they are accomplished. A proper public spirit calls for active-organized co-operation in the church and out of it; promoting in our communities an appreciation of such is our best service at the present.

Equality for All

Since the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association has invited the women to join the association and they have accepted that invitation on an equal footing with the men, a wide door of usefulness has been opened to them, and with the enfranchisement a still greater opportunity is at hand. All along in the fight the men—a great body of them—have helped the women. The men of our country have a broad vision, they are democratic, and now that we are to share the responsibility of government with them we do not expect to talk any more of the rights of women. We will have our rights, and it will be a case of men and women working together—we will stand or fall together.

Personal differences will have to be put aside, and to do that it will take big people—a people thoroughly in earnest. The attitude of some of our legislators has been that woman's suffrage will be a dangerous experiment. It must have completely escaped their notice that it has been in operation for a number of years in several states without a single one of the catastrophes threatened by its opponents coming true. The women of Wyoming secured the right to vote forty-five years ago, and that inconspicuous little pastoral state has since gone quietly about its business. Having no great city or big industrial problems to solve, it has not come into the limelight as an example of a suffrage state. The women of Manitoba are now on an equality so far as provincial matters go with their sisters in Australia, New Zealand, Norway, Finland, Sweden, Denmark, Iceland and a large section of the United States.

Henry George put the whole matter in a nutshell many years ago when he said, "The natural right of a woman to vote is just as clear as that of a man and rests on the same ground. Since she is called on to obey the laws she should have a voice in making them."

Women in Politics

With the enfranchisement of women in Manitoba on January 27, 1916, comes the importance of taking an active part in politics. I wish to emphasize the fact that the enfranchisement of women would result in the uplift of the standard of political life in Manitoba, and the time is not far distant when the women all over Canada will be granted equal rights with men. In taking up the ballot new voters have an opportunity of leading the way in demonstrating the advantage of leaving party politics behind as something so out-of-date as to be of little benefit to the present generation. They should remember to vote on an issue and not on an individual, and vote in such a way as to bring the greatest good to the greatest number. In voting independently of any party or clique they are taking a long step towards the general uplift of humanity. It will be within our reach to assist in the solution of many great reforms that are today confronting our public men.

There is the problem of changing some of our laws that are so unjust to women. The women who are in the cities, towns, villages as well as the rural districts must shoulder the responsibility of having the laws changed

to give women a fair deal, and to protect children and the righting of many other wrongs. Women have found that they could not get justice until they got the franchise. They must have some voice in the government before they can be heard in their own behalf—thus began the woman's suffrage movement. It is a movement that many believe is of almost equal importance to the great struggle for an education, and they claim that the result will be of equal benefit to the race. However that may be, it is a step towards freedom.

Reasons for the Franchise

The real cause of the woman suffrage movement is the fact that women have begun to use their brains and that they realize the fundamental truth at the bottom of all progress, "that we have an equal right to live and to say how we will live." The great class standing in the path of these reforms is the comfortable married woman who is happy and too selfish to care for anyone but herself. She is opposed to education of women and listens to the reactionaries who always shout that the world will go to smash if any change is made. But, one by one, they are hearing the clarion call of progress. No one can escape the logic, and it is coming just as advancement is bound to come, in all lines of human endeavor. We know that there will be difficulties to face, but in our heart of hearts we would not have it otherwise—that is, if we have any grit in us. We don't really want a soft place in life. We all want to do something great and heroic, only we not always realize that the opportunity for being great and heroic may come to us in very humble guise. We want to be great and heroic along lines of our own choosing.

There will be problems to unravel, but we like to feel that we have the power to right wrongs and bring order out of chaos. There will be worries—those tiresome, annoying small things—"the little foxes that spoil the vines"—they seem so large when we are just upon them, but how trivial they become when we look back upon them from a little distance. For the work of life, every woman should seek the same intellectual equipment as her brothers, and if she has the opportunity and neglects to embrace it, simply because she is a woman, she is guilty of a crime against her sex.

Education is Insight

Now, what do I mean by education? The superficial person confuses it with the mere accumulation of knowledge. But it is more than this. Education is insight, the power to see relation between facts. It is the training of the faculties of observation, comparison and reason. But to the tasks of life confronting the modern woman she must seek even as man to bring a well trained brain, no matter what sphere she hopes to occupy. Why should she not bring into the home all the power of a completed personality? Should the home, which we regard as the most sacred thing in human society, demand less than any other sphere in life, and does motherhood need less in the way of equipment than teaching or the law? Could any equipment a woman could give herself be thus wasted? The questions contain their own answers.

Since woman is entering side by side with man in almost every sphere, let her be educated with him, side by side, in all those branches of learning which lead to human efficiency. She will then take her place by his side neither as parasite nor competitor, but as mate. We should remember we are all—young or old, famous or obscure—individuals of influence. We cannot live a day without affecting the world somewhat for good or ill, whether we will or not. Imagine then what we could do if we fully realized and used our influence. In history and romance we are told of women whose particular influence is that of gentleness, courage, honor, service, supreme love, etc. Then again history and romance tell us of women

who the ice and nations. It is the im have it use it speak o as the ness or powerfu think o an exam reaching mon-pla thought herself whose d to all a seen he working tasks, w of her i these de to moul boy who David, g was to whole loving h influence a lasting ourselves We w the wom branch a to help t have br its prese the mean of the f women v plishing In job should no missionar demonstr able and the soul. sionaries condition receive a labor, an for "spe filling th and enab surround hand in b ing a litt are to be find a sol capital as system w feel his him to do

WM. Wm-A District J tion meet hall at June 26, leading f At this j who rench day of 's to lapse, worse. T and has t with ever coming di idge, edito McKenzie, ciation, as addresses. president, treasurer. Saturday, tion.

GRAT The Pu ers are ho sic at the peg, on F president, president, and G. F. ers' Guide mencing at for the ro go from o leave the Hot tea at those who The Elm picnic at 1 G. Good and a goo weather is

who thru selfishness, trickery, cowardice and weakness brought even great nations to dishonor.

It is not enough to have influence. The important thing is that we should have the right kind of influence and use it intelligently. The influence we speak of is deep and lasting, working as the forces of nature work, in darkness or light, often unsuspected, but powerful, potent and unlimited. We think of the mother of Livingstone as an example of the deep, quiet and far reaching influence of a woman. A common-place woman no doubt some people thought her, and she probably thought herself so too, a woman, certainly, whose daily work was humble enough to all appearances. If any of us had seen her in her little Scotch home working at the homely, never-ending tasks, we would hardly have thought of her as a woman of influence. Yet those deft hands of hers were helping to mould all the while the life of the boy who became so great. For the boy, David, growing up under her influence, was to become that man to whom a whole great nation will always render loving homage. And so by using our influence for good it will grow and be a lasting and beautiful thing, blessing ourselves and others.

We would like to make an appeal to the women just here to join their local branch and decide to use your influence to help the good work along. The men have brought the movement along to its present standing. They have been the means of removing many grievances of the farmers, so with help from the women we feel we can go on accomplishing great results.

In joining the Grain Growers we should not forget that we are joining a missionary society. The church has demonstrated the fact that it is impossible to convert a soul on an empty stomach, so it first proceeds to fill the stomach and make the body comfortable and then work for the saving of the soul. The Grain Growers are missionaries endeavoring to bring about conditions whereby each individual will receive a fair compensation for their labor, and where it will be impossible for "special privilege" to exist, thus filling the stomachs of the individuals and enabling them to live in congenial surroundings and in that way going hand in hand with the church in bringing a little of heaven to earth. If we are to become a strong nation we must find a solution of this contest between capital and labor. There must be some system which will enable every man to feel his responsibility and stimulate him to do his best.

WM. ALLISON AT MELITA

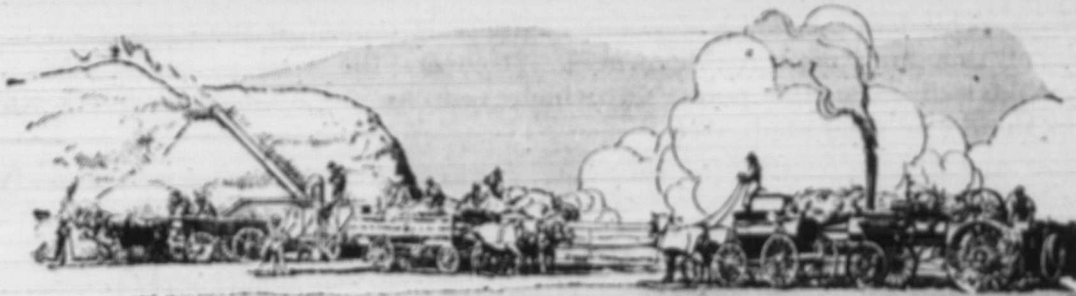
Wm. Allison, secretary of the Souris District Association, held an organization meeting in the rural municipal hall at Melita on Monday evening, June 26, with a fair attendance of the leading farmers of the district present. At this point we had an association who rendered valuable services in the day of "small things," but was allowed to lapse, due to indifference or perhaps worse. The branch is now re-organized and has taken on a new lease of life, with every prospect of success for the coming days. The Rev. Thos. Beveridge, editor of New Era, Melita, and R. McKenzie, secretary Central G.O. Association, assisted Mr. Allison by giving addresses. C. O. Potts was elected president, and J. A. Ross, secretary-treasurer. A meeting will be held on Saturday, July 8, to complete organization.

GRAIN GROWERS' PICNICS

The Portage la Prairie Grain Growers are holding their third annual picnic at the Agricultural College, Winnipeg, on Friday, July 7. J. B. Reynolds, president of the college; R. C. Henders, president of the Central Association, and G. F. Chipman, editor Grain Growers' Guide, will give addresses, commencing at 2 o'clock. Fare and a third for the round trip where ten or more go from one station. Street cars will leave the C.P.R. station every hour. Hot tea and coffee will be provided for those who take their dinner with them. The Elm Creek Association hold their picnic at Elm Creek on Thursday, July 6. Good speakers have been secured and a good time is expected if the weather is favorable.



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whether you're a grain grower or a thresherman—you must insist upon the one rig that saves the grain and operates at the lowest cost. Case sells more threshing outfits than any three other concerns. In this day of keen competition, the dominance of Case is a sure sign of superiority. Top place has been won and held solely because Case has earned it through 74 years of experience.

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Write today for our book describing Case threshing rigs. Don't be a party to a purchase until you have read it.



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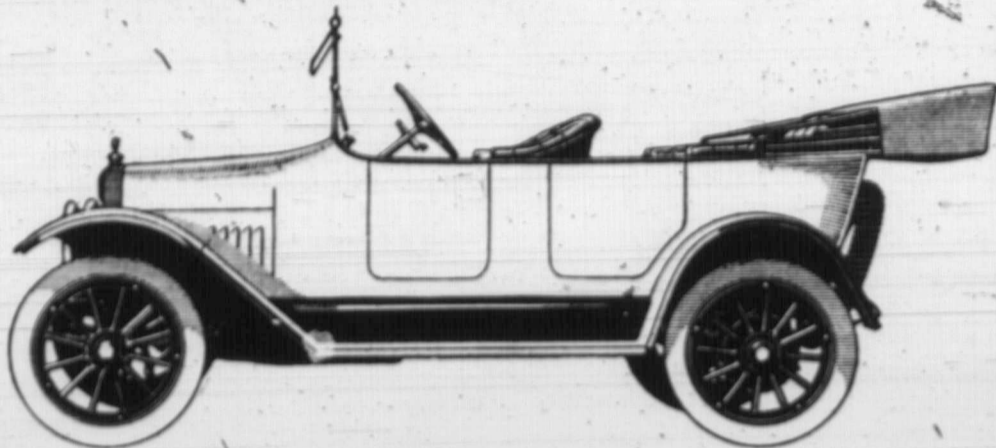
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Maxwell \$850



An Engineer's Opinion

This letter from an eminent engineer is typical of the experience of thousands of Maxwell owners. It covers the vital points of the Maxwell car—the points in which you, as an automobile buyer, should be interested.

"When I heard about the wonderful value in the 1916 Maxwell car I commenced to investigate, with the result that I sold the roadster I used to own to buy what I consider a more efficient car, the Maxwell."

"I placed my order and was fortunate in receiving through your live wire agent, Mr. Lustbaum, of this city, the first 1916 runabout in this section of the country. I was favorably impressed and pleased with my car from the start, and now after several months of service I am entirely convinced that my judgment was right in replacing my other car with a Maxwell for a business car."

"As industrial engineer for the Consolidated Gas Company of New Jersey, I must have a car that will give me service throughout the entire year, winter as well as summer. My operation is hard on a car, as I drive it every month of the year, through storm as well as clear weather, and through muddy as well as smooth dry roads. My mileage per gallon is necessarily low proportionally because I have a great many calls to make which of course necessitates many starts and stops, which tend to make poor efficiency records; this is also accompanied by considerable idling of the engine. However, for four months of operation I have averaged twenty-three miles to one gallon of gasoline, which is considerably higher than I was able to obtain with my other car."

"The self-starter equipment throughout on my Maxwell is apparently well-constructed and to date has given me no trouble at all, and yet I see every day other cars laid up with starting and ignition trouble."

"The points that appeal to me more strongly as I continue to drive my Maxwell are: The ease of operation; low maintenance cost; the advantage of demountable rims and one man top; the cool effect derived on warm days in the driving compartment due to the double ventilating windshield; the high tension magneto entirely separate from the lighting and starting system; the truly irreversible steering wheel, a great asset in sandy and muddy roads, and most important, the high efficiency in the consumption of gasoline and oil."

"In my opinion the 1916 Maxwell car is by far the best buy and greatest value for the money, of any make of automobile made in the United States this year, when the matter is carefully considered from every standpoint. I remain

"Yours very truly,

"HAROLD W. DANSSER,

"Long Branch, N. J."

The Maxwell will serve you as it is serving Mr. Danser—as it is serving thousands of others all over the country.

5-Passenger Touring Car \$850 2-Passenger Roadster, \$830

Maxwell

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Send for our booklet, "22,000 Miles Without Stopping."

Co-operative Credit Associations

Continued from Page 7

reason that if this class of farmer is taken into a co-operative association by thrifty farmers, not only will the thrifty farmers have to pay the debts of this class but the association will go to smash. The good men in the community have to go into the co-operative association. If they won't go in, then don't start. The good farmers are not going to take in the derelicts and become responsible for their debts. But the association will be a great factor in developing thrift in its members. Let me illustrate: We all know Mr. and Mrs. John Smith. They go to town on Saturday; he has just 50 cents in his pocket. Instead of buying 50 cents worth of material to repair his horse blankets he spends the 50 cents for consumption and buys a pair of horse blankets on credit at \$5. Meanwhile Mrs. Smith has disposed of her butter and eggs for goods and run a bill at the store of \$3 more. They go home \$8 poorer in money and \$80 poorer in character. Now their neighbors just talk about them. If they were in a co-operative association the other members would be interested in helping the Smiths to buck up and develop thrift. Then at the meetings of the association they would hear debt for consumption roundly and publicly denounced. The whole thing would be an education. In the end the Smiths would improve or quit the association. You can educate the Smiths, but you cannot prohibit them buying. If we tried to do that we wouldn't get them into the association, or if we got them in on that basis we would have to put them out. The bank can and does use force—it is dealing with others—we cannot in our co-operative associations. Again, I say, we are ourselves.

Qualifications for Farm Experts

Efficiency in farming. Here again Mr. Brown rings true. Co-operation would induce farm efficiency. We would be members one of another, and instead of working in competition as we do now we would be working in combination. That is not mere theory, it has invariably worked out in that way wherever co-operation has been maintained. There is no better school for educating farmers than the school of co-operation. Denmark was fifty years ago a poverty stricken country—today the Danish farmers are far and away ahead of the prairie farmers. Their soil is old and poor, ours is new and rich—their climate is unfavorable, ours is favorable—their natural advantages are few, ours are many—in actual farming capacity, in industrial method, in financial affairs, in education, in social conditions and in civic efficiency the Danish farmers are as far ahead of us as we are ahead of the negroes in the Southern States. That may appear like drawing a long bow, but I am prepared to maintain it in detail in *The Guide* if it is challenged.

But when Mr. Brown attempts to justify bankers "trying to teach farmers how to farm," then I am prepared to quarrel with him at once, that is, so long as the bankers are teaching us with their mouths. If Mr. Brown or any other banker will go into the Goose Lake district or, better still, into some poor district, settle down on a quarter-section mortgaged for half its value, with a stock of horses, cattle and machinery and a debt on these to a quarter of their value, when he pays his share of building the C.N.R. and then keeps on paying for it over again besides paying exorbitant freight rates, when he pays from 15 to 30 per cent. more for nearly everything he buys than it is worth in the open market, when he pays the banker 9 per cent. for money that the banker gets for 3, when he works from 5 o'clock in the morning till 10 o'clock at night as he will have to do instead of from 10 to 5 as he does now and when he makes a success of it, then I will admit he has taken out a license to tell me how to farm. But for a Canadian banker of all men to sit on a tilt-back chair in the bank with his feet up and teach us how to farm, well, in a word, it will take a lot of compulsory school law to make us go to his school. However,

edit

farmer is association will the debts on will go the com- operative in, then s are not s and be- But at factor members. now Mr. to town in his 50 cents his horse cents for of horse leanwhile er butter ill at the home \$8 r in char- just talk a co-op- members ping the up thrift. sation sumption ed. The tion. In prove or educate prohibit do that associa- hat basis ut. The t is deal- our co- I, say,

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Bowl a sanitary material, easily cleaned. Different from picture which illustrates our large capacity machine. Shipments made promptly from Winnipeg, Man., Toronto, Ont., and St. John, N.B. Whether large or small, write for brochures free of charge. Address: **AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., Box 3210, Balastridge, N. Y.**

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Your feet will always be dry and comfortable and you won't have to carry around a lot of useless weight if you wear Palmer-McLellan Plow Boots. Postpaid to you: 6 inches high, as in cut \$3 15 10 inches high, same style 3 60 Boys' 6 inches high, same style 2 50 Men's Low-cut Harvest Boots 2 75 For farmers, railroaders, woodsmen, laboring men, etc., the genuine

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are ideal. They're comfortable, soft as a glove, and shaped on right and left lasts to fit perfectly. They wear like iron and give satisfaction from the first time you put them on.

The distinctive cut gives the greatest possible freedom to the foot. The light-weight, solid leather sole and heel protect without making the shoes heavy. The famous Palmer-McLellan oil-tanned leather sheds the water and does not harden.

If you cannot get the genuine trademarked Palmer-McLellan Plow Boots from your dealer, mail us the price and we will ship you a pair postpaid. Don't forget the boys' size; order a pair for your boy too. He'll like them. He'll wear them. He'll love them. They'll be an economy to you.



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it seems to please the bankers and it doesn't hurt us.

Co-operation is Education in Self-help

The fifth point is that the association must provide credit for all deserving of credit in the district. That is very desirable if it can be done, but it must be remembered that credit associations are voluntary associations. The deserving farmer can come in if he wants to and he can stay out if he likes. A co-operative association has no Bank Act to fit over the farmers to make them get together and co-operate. I wish to heaven that co-operation could be induced in that way, but co-operation is above all a process of education in self-help. Credit associations should be broad enough to take in all deserving farmers, but it would be almost too much to hope that at first all the farmers in any district would come in. I quite agree with Mr. Brown that the aim should be to make the associations so necessary and helpful that all would want to come in.

The last point is that of forming associations by means of joint stock companies with limited liability. There is no one best way of forming such associations, some co-operative associations thrive without incorporation, others thru corporation with capital stock, still others thru corporation without capital stock. There should be a written constitution agreed to by all members whether it is in the form of a co-operative agreement or of a charter, and there should be a clear-cut provision for arbitration and conciliation in case of difficulties arising. One point should be carefully guarded in case of incorporation with capital stock, i.e. that the money interest does not overtop the human interest in the corporation. A member should be at liberty to take as much stock as he wishes, but every member should have only one vote regardless of how much financial interest he has and there should be no proxies. A member should have votes according to the number of souls he has, not according to the number of shares he has. In a word, the human element should dominate, not the almighty dollar.

Farmers Themselves to Blame

I sincerely trust that a working arrangement may be reached between the banking and the farming interests, the interests represented as we might say, by Mr. Brown and Mr. Wood, and we, as farmers, should do all in our power to facilitate the giving of a fair trial to any arrangement which the representatives of the two interests may, when they meet, deem feasible. There is one point that we as farmers should be clear on, and that is that we should not meet the well meant efforts of the banks with any latest antagonism to the banks, because it is absolutely clear that we have put the banks in the dominant position they are in, and we have put ourselves in the subservient position we occupy. If there is any kicking to be done, we should go out behind the barn and kick one another.

May I just add a word on my own account on the matter of co-operation generally. We praise farmers lack the co-operative spirit—we must try to develop it. Co-operation has made great strides in Canada in the last twenty years. Capital cooperates under the guise of big corporations, trusts, combines, trust companies and other similar combinations which are given special privileges. Labor cooperates by means of trade unions, labor agreements, compensation laws, benefit associations, and these have many privileges. The farmers do not co-operate, we compete with one another. The result is that while capital and labor have been strengthening their position, we have been growing weaker. The influence of capital and labor respectively on legislation and government has been growing stronger, that of agriculture weaker. We have been getting the handicaps, others the privileges. There are very few actual farmers in the various governments. We must get together and co-operate in everything that concerns us, industrially, socially, economically and politically. If we do not we are going to get still weaker in all these respects.

Many of our farmers are sceptical. They ask doubtfully, "Is co-operation good, is it feasible?" The simple an-

Brandon

July 17th to 22nd



Regina

July 24th to 29th

LOOK FOR THE Big Bull Tractor AT THE Brandon and Regina Fairs

Be on hand when the BIG BULL is working. Note its sturdiness and simplicity; its light weight, but superior power; the accessibility of all parts; the ease with which it is handled; its economy in operation; its evident durability; its general design and construction. Examine the BIG BULL Special Features—the Bull Wheel in the furrow, the Patent Steer Wheel, Patent Levelling Device, Direct-Drive, Gear Shifting Device and many other exclusive features—and particularly the KEROSENE CARBURETOR EQUIPMENT, which can be attached to any BIG BULL Tractor, enabling it to burn either Gasoline or Kerosene.

Remember Prices:

(Equipped with additional Kerosene Carburetor)

F.o.b. Port Arthur, Ont.	\$400.00	F.o.b. Port Arthur, Ont.	\$425.00
F.o.b. Winnipeg, Man.	425.00	F.o.b. Winnipeg, Man.	450.00
F.o.b. Regina, Sask.	450.00	F.o.b. Regina, Sask.	475.00

Then compare the BIG BULL with any other light tractor at the Fair. The BIG BULL will have the PULL.

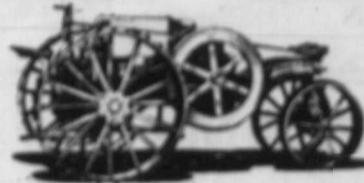
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"Mogul" and "Titan" Kerosene Tractors

To be DEMONSTRATED at

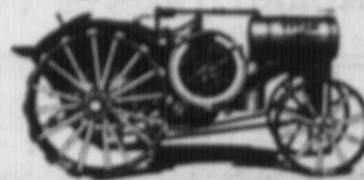
Brandon Fair - July 18, 19, 20



MOGUL 6-14

These are the REAL kerosene tractors, operating successfully on kerosene, benzene, naphtha or motor spirits and using little or no more fuel than the best gasoline engines. There will be no other tractors like them at this demonstration.

Before you go to the demonstration you may want to know something more of the differences between gasoline tractors, kerosene tractors and REAL kerosene tractors. If you do, a post card to the nearest branch house will bring you some interesting information.



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for family funds. It may be opened with the UNION BANK OF CANADA

in the names of two persons, either of whom can make deposits or withdraw money when in town or when passing the bank. It is especially convenient if the husband is frequently away on trips, as it enables the wife to procure funds for expenses on her own signature alone.

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 Total Assets 87,000,000

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 WINNIPEG

FARMERS!

Money to Lend - Farms for Sale

We have a limited amount of Trust Money to lend on improved farms situated within a ten-mile radius of Elevator and Railway where the owner—not a renter—is in residence, maintaining the farm in first-class shape. We have also some excellent bargains in farms, improved and unimproved, belonging to Trust Estates under our care, which must be realized at once. Send for our lists. Agents wanted in unrepresented districts. References required. Apply to

THE STANDARD TRUSTS COMPANY
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SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS!

If your crops are damaged or destroyed by hail you need not worry if you have previously secured

A Hail Insurance Policy

issued by

The Middle West Insurance Co. Ltd.

CHARTERED AND REGULATED BY THE PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN. Low premiums which may be retired by note or cash. Prompt service, liberal adjustments of losses. Full government deposit for the protection of policy holders. Agents all over Saskatchewan. See one of them or write to

ANDERSON & SHEPPARD

General Agents Box 1090, Moose Jaw, Sask.

swer is, "There is co-operation among farmers in most of the civilized countries of the world today and it is everywhere successful." The difficulty is that the rest of the world is far away and we do not see it with our own eyes.

Co-operation Working Successfully

But personally I cannot doubt the value of co-operation, because I do see it. Within the last week I have shaken by the hand the managers of three financial co-operative associations that are handling between them over \$1,500,000. They pay 5 per cent. on deposits, they lend at 6 per cent., they have a reserve of \$125,000. There is no deserving member but can get all the credit he needs, and not only credit but brotherly help of any kind—social, industrial or economical. Naturally the members of these associations are the richest farmers on the prairie. They just can't help it. They have all the capital they can use at 6 per cent. and good friendly backing behind that if they need it. Why shouldn't they be rich? The secret of it is, they trust one another. They have the community spirit. They build on confidence.

Some farmers may doubt the value of co-operation but I cannot. I hear it with my ears, I handle it with my hands, I see it with my eyes every week in the year. Co-operation is an essential condition of agricultural prosperity on the prairies.

NATIONAL WEALTH AND WAR COST

The authorities responsible for estimating the wealth of the warring nations, have also calculated the proportion of war costs, for a period of two years, to the total national wealth, national income, and national savings of Europe. The results shown are highly illuminating, altho in accepting them it must be kept in mind that the figures are no more than approximate, and subject to error.

One thing suggested by them is that the war will have cost by August 1, 1916, 12.8 per cent. of the total national wealth of all the belligerents. It will have cost far more than the amount of annual national income. Its expense will have been six times greater than the aggregate annual national savings. Percentages are as follows, showing ratio of war cost to national wealth, income, and savings:—

Proportion of war costs to—

	Wealth	Income	Savings
United Kingdom	8.8	71	424
France	14.7	128	766
Russia	14.1	113	678
Italy	5.9	48	442
Belgium and Serbia	9.6	76	442
Entente nations	11.3	93	564
Germany	15.9	121	727
Austria-Hungary	15.2	120	717
Turkey and Bulgaria	12.0	105	700
Alliance nations	15.7	120	722
All Belligerents	12.8	102	620

C.P.R. RETURNS

The following table, prepared by an expert financial editor of Montreal, shows what the gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the fiscal year ending June 30 will be, and how this sum is disposed of:

Gross revenue	\$139,000,000
Operating expenses	80,180,000
Net earnings	58,820,000
Fixed charges	10,446,500
	\$48,373,501
Pension fund	125,000
Surplus	42,248,501
4 p.c. preferred dividend	3,227,276
	\$39,021,225
Add special income	18,000,000
	\$57,021,225
10 p.c. dividend	26,000,000
	\$31,021,225
War tax	6,000,000
Net surplus	\$25,021,225

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Head Office: Weyburn, Sask. SEVENTEEN BRANCHES IN SASKATCHEWAN. A Western Banking Institution for Western People. H. O. POWELL - General Manager

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FIRST IN THE NORTH WEST

Your Life is Worth \$10,000 in Cash

to your family. If it costs you as much as \$800 a year to support them. Like buildings, livestock or other property, it should certainly be insured for close to its full value.

Is it?

If not, what will replace to your family the income that may any day cease with your death?

What will keep your wife in the comfort to which you have accustomed her? What will educate your children?

These are vital, urgent questions. Postponing the answer is tempting Fate—as so many have done and left their families in want.

A moderate premium, paid NOW, will INSTANTLY add thousands in cash to your estate, and safeguard your family's future. Can you afford to neglect it?

A Policy in the Northwestern Life Assurance Company will give you ALL that you get from any other company, and valuable additional advantages. It will certainly pay you to write us for full particulars.

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HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG.

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The Mutual Life of Canada is prepared to advance money on liberal terms to any desiring accommodation where satisfactory security is furnished.

The Company has loaned upon mortgages in the different provinces of Canada over fourteen millions of dollars and our clients are satisfied clients.

The Mutual aims to be as generous as is consistent with safety, and so to render a helpful service to any who consult them for either assurance or loans.

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COLIN FRASER, Box 34, Regina, Sask.

OR TO

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220 acres of the best land at Forrester, Sask. 215 acres now in crop. Land is very fertile and all field roots grow readily. Wheat crop last year averaged 60 bushels to the acre. Buildings include well built house, stables, barn and other buildings—all in excellent shape. The stock—horses, cows, hogs, etc.—are in splendid condition. The entire farm is fenced and there is a good road direct to Estlin. This is one of the finest half-section farms in the West. Price, terms and all information can be had by applying to

Adjutant E. PUGHMIRE, Finance and Property Dept., Salvation Army, 203 Confederation Life Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

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 Publications Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

Meeting an Emergency

There are times when an emergency arises that demands the quickest possible means of transportation, in order to reach the given point within the shortest possible space of time, and it is in such cases that the automobile has on many occasions demonstrated its value as a means of meeting such emergencies. A case in point may be taken as a good illustration of the value of the automobile which, in this particular instance, was called upon at a moment's notice to transport a party from Carnduff, Sask., to Napinka, Man., where connection could be made with a passenger train to Brandon.

The call came in the shape of a telegram delivered in the middle of the evening service at church on Sunday, when a prominent citizen of the town received a message to the effect that his brother had been removed to the Brandon hospital and was not expected to live more than twenty-four hours. The first train available would not leave until two o'clock the following afternoon, and it therefore became necessary to devise some means of covering the ground as quickly as possible. At the time a representative of the automobile manufacturing business was in the town for the purpose of making delivery of five machines which had arrived by freight the night before, and which had just been unloaded, but had received no testing out of any description. The automobile man was called into consultation and expressed himself as willing to take the chance of driving them that night, in spite of the fact that for the greater part of the distance the country was badly flooded with spring rain water.

The Dark Trail

The start was made at ten o'clock on the Sunday night, and the car headed by way of Carievale, Gainsborough, Pierson and Melita. The first eight miles was over a narrow prairie trail with a deep ditch filled with water on both sides, the centre of the trail being covered with high wolf grass, which in the light of the head lamp showed like a white ribbon unwavering away into the distance and giving promise of rocks lurking under the cover of the grass and necessitating the keenest eye being kept on the trail in order to prevent a sudden stoppage with a bent axle. In many cases where the water laid over the trail it was necessary to make a detour across the prairie, following a high ridge, so as to get round the mud hole and continue the journey.

The engine was fortunately working to perfection, and as the miles rolled backward the spirits of the party rose in proportion and with the coming of dawn, when the trail ahead could be more clearly seen, better progress was made, and by six o'clock in the morning the car pulled up at the hotel at Melita, where a short stop was made for breakfast. Considerable skepticism was shown as to whether the truth about the trip was being told by the driver, but the presence in the party of men who were so well known dispelled the doubts of the onlookers who had gathered around prepared to throw cold water on any ideas of going further with the car. Stories of wash-outs, broken culverts, flooded roads, etc., were poured out, but necessity demanded that the attempt should be made, so the journey was once again resumed. The first real obstacle came in the shape of a slough to get round, which it was necessary to unload the passengers and proceed with two wheels in the water. Several times the engine threatened to stall, but with some coaxing it was kept well-to work and the car eventually landed right side up beyond the trouble. From this point, as far as the eye could see, the land appeared to be under water and the town of Napinka situated on an island. This meant a halt to study conditions, and it was finally decided to take to the railroad track and finish in that way. In order to do this it was first necessary to negotiate the ditch between the prairie and the railroad grade, and this was done in fine style, resulting in an end of the trouble and the triumphal arrival in Napinka in time to allow of a little clean-up before the arrival of the train. The driver was then face to face with the return trip alone, being able to find no one willing to accompany him

Have You Made Your Will?

That is a very direct question and one that most people do not want to answer.

Before you make a will you must have something to bequeath. To be asked "Have you made your will?" reminds most people that they have nothing to leave to support those who are dependant on them and the question hurts.

Just to see how many people do not make wills because they have nothing to leave, read these facts prepared by Mr. Straus, President of the American Society for Thrift.

"In the United States 66 out of every 100 people that die leave no estate whatever. Of the remaining 34 only 9 leave more than \$5,000, and the average of the balance of 25 is a little less than \$1,300. He further states that at the age of 65, 97 out of every 100 are partly or wholly dependent upon relatives, friends or the public for food, clothing etc."

Conditions in the United States and Canada are known to be very much alike.

If you put on a life insurance policy you can sign your will as soon as the policy is issued to you. You will have something to leave to those dependent on you that will keep them from want. We have a policy that will exactly suit you, and if you put it on at once you will not feel hurt if anyone asks, "Have you made your will?"

The London Life Insurance Company Jolteth The Careless Man.

The London Life Insurance Company

London : Ontario : Canada

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English Berkshires farrowed in April and May, the large prolific kind, the ideal farmers' hog, carefully selected and supplied in pairs and trios, not related, at \$15.00 each, f.o.b. Strathmore; pedigrees included free and furnished promptly. A few choice pure bred Holstein bull calves, from very heavy producing sows at moderate prices.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY SUPPLY FARM - Strathmore, Alta.



How long do you work for the Gophers each day?

Did you ever consider just how much time, money and effort YOU put into your fields only to suffer enormous loss by gophers?

You have tried the old methods of poisoning, spent your time and money freely, and still the pest is increasing. This does not mean that gophers CANNOT be exterminated. They can be if the RIGHT poison is used.

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AI STOCK—BARRED, BUFF, WHITE ROCKS, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Rose and Single Reds, White Leghorns **SEKS** Chickens, breeding stock 7-12 weeks Leghorn pullets, \$1.50 Satisfaction guaranteed. Write, United Poultry Farms, Winnipeg, Man.

FARM STOCK FOR SALE

ORCHARD FARM OFFERINGS—50 SHORT-horn bulls, including splendid two-year-olds, many richly bred herd leaders and extra good yearlings, cheap. Shorthorn females, Clydesdales and Yorkshires. J. Broadfield, MacGregor, Man. 111f

EVERGREEN FARM—SHORTHORN BULLS, Yorkshires boars and a few sows to farrow in July. Price and quality right. Phone or write Thos. Sanderson, Holland, Man. 25-6

CATTLE

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—BREED-ers of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

RED POLLED CATTLE—FOR BEEF AND dairy products. Bulls and females for sale. Cheltenham Bros., Harding, Man. 26-7

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS—2 BULLS FIT for service, 1 bull calf 5 months old. Herd sire "Kotolyke Hengerveldt Johanna" and from good milking dams. Price right. L. Hoffmann, Grandview, Man. 26-3

ROAN SHORTHORN BULL, "HIAWATHA" 91559, three years old, has got six nearly all roan calves, low down blocky kind. He is quiet and does not bother females. Excellent stock bull. For sale by Thos. A. Miller, Oak Bluff, Man.

WANTED—DURHAM BULL, BEEF TYPE, must be sure. Will exchange cows. S. Flocin, Ogema, Sask.

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U. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN., breeders of Clydesdales. Mares and fillies for sale. 234f

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FOR SALE—QUARTER SECTION UNIM-proved, 22 miles from Edmonton, Fort Saskatchewan 5 miles, school 1/4 mile. Practically all can be cultivated. For terms apply to J. A. Brewster, Donalda, Alta. 26-2

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ALBERTA IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED farms, 100 acres up. Also colonization tracts. Low prices and easy terms. Write for list and full information. G. D. Carter and Company, Limited, Edmonton, Alberta. 27-2

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MISCELLANEOUS

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KITCHENER AND THE GREAT WAR—Thrilling story of conflict on land and sea, including Canadian heroism and achievement. New. Profusely illustrated. Tremendous sale. Unusual opportunity for money making. Extra terms. Freight paid. Credit given. Sample book and full instructions free. Winston Co., Toronto. 27-4

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 Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.
 Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

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FALL RYE FOR SALE—FREE FROM NOXIOUS weeds. One dollar per bushel, cleaned and sacked. Arthur LePatourel, Cayley, Alberta.

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CASTINGS WELDED AND GUARANTEED. Gray-Acetylene process, oldest, largest plant West. Cylinders, crankshafts, gear wheels, etc., made new. Manitoba Welding & Mfg. Co. 58 Princess St., Winnipeg. 8-1f

28 HORSE POWER GAS AND OIL TRACTOR and 3 bottom self lift engine going slow for sale, \$1,000.00. Grassers Farm, Radford, Sask. 26-2

FOR SALE—AVERY STEAM ENGINE, 22 H.P., undermounted double cylinder, in first class shape, only run 100 days. Robert Ferris, Macdonald, Man.

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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. 71f

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FOR SALE—IMPROVED YORKSHIRE PIGS from prize winning stock. Philip Leach, Baring, Sask. 19-12

LONG IMPROVED ENGLISH BERKSHIRE pigs. Our prize winning sows just littered. Order spring pigs now. Chas. W. Weaver, Deloraine, Man. 211f

SPRING PIGS—REGISTERED DUROC JER-sey. We are looking orders now from our prize winning herd. Write for prices and particulars. J. W. Husley & Son, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 23-4

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BERKSHIRES—MAY FALLOWED, FROM long prolific sows, \$10.00 each until July 15. M. Allinger, Leighton, Alta. 27-3

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among several commercial men who were staying at the hotel but preferred the certainty of the train to a battle with the mud and water. The local hardware man came forward with a request that a new-well rope be taken out for him to a point which had to be passed on the return journey, and this baggage eventually proved the salvation of the driver when a particular bad hole was encountered and the car stuck fast half way thru. A telephone pole situated right at the side of the road within six inches of the side of the car gave the idea of utilizing the well rope as a cradle for the car to work out on, and the scheme adopted was the tying of the rope as far up the pole-head as could be managed and then taking a hitch around the hub/nap of the rear wheel and tying the other end of the rope to a pole behind the car. The car was, of course, first jacked up so as to get it on the rope as fast as possible, and the slow speed was then put in, with the result that the car

moved forward a few feet until the rope pulled slack with the weight when the business had to be gone all over again. This was done four times before the hole was successfully overcome and the journey continued without further serious difficulty to the finish back at Carnduff, where the son of the owner was requisitioned to immediately start the washing of the car, which was 'one mass of mud from radiator to tail lamp. In no other way could such an emergency have been promptly met, and the car will be found of equal value to many farmers in cases where the farm machinery in use at harvest may suffer from a breakdown and the ability to visit the nearest point where repairs can be secured without loss of time means the saving of a big bill of expense by the time lost with a number of men laying idle till repairs are made. A. C. EMMETT.

Farm Experiences

METHODS OF HANDLING BREAKING

In the past year or two many fields of virgin prairie have been broken up in this district and almost as many different ways of handling the same have been adopted. The resulting crops proved that doing the right operation at the right time gave as prominent results on breaking as on fallow. Two fields adjoining were broken the same week in June. One was plowed three inches deep and left untouched till next spring when it was disked six times, harrowed four-times and sown. The seed bed was shallow, the soil unrotted and the crop decidedly poor. The other field was plowed four and a half inches deep, well disked, harrowed and packed the next week. It was harrowed after any heavy rain in the summer and next spring the seed bed was much superior to the former field and it yielded just eleven bushels per acre more wheat. Seed, rainfall, plant food in the soil and workmanship were in both cases alike. The difference was that in the first the moisture was not conserved to aid in rotting the soil to make plant food readily available.

In another field half of it was plowed in May by power six inches deep and worked down well. The balance was mostly done four inches deep in July and not touched till next April. The latter field gave nine bushels to the former thirty-two under the same cropping conditions. From two years' experiments and observation of others I have learned that in this district at least (Central Manitoba) breaking deeply and working down immediately to get a good deep mulch will not rot the soil better, hold the moisture and give a better yield than shallow breaking and backsetting. I also notice that it is a poor policy to plow a heavy growth of brush down as it hinders the contact of the soil with the moist subsoil and rotting is hindered in dry weather. One field I saw done this way did not give a paying crop for three years. I think it is important to pack the soil the day it is plowed as it is done best then and capillarity is restored immediately. One peculiar characteristic of present day farming is that virgin prairie would usually give forty-five to fifty bushels regularly twenty-five years ago. Now thirty is a good crop. The only reason I can find is that then water ran in the furrow when breaking, now it is invariably drier. There can be no diminution in the fertility of prairie, it can only be in the rainfall which makes attention to dry farming principles all the more important if we are to get the crops from breaking we have been used to expect. Nothing is more disappointing or unprofitable than a crop failure on new land. A perusal of the above results bears out the statement that ten acres done right and put in condition to stand adverse conditions will pay much better than twenty just broken and neglected till the next spring. T. W. W., Man.

Properly cared for the little Soil should begin to grow from its first breath. Exposure to acid or storm may start diarrhoea, which should be checked at once.

We Can Sell Livestock Horses - Cattle - Sheep - Swine

The Guide's Farmers' Market Place has a separate division for each of the above classes of livestock. If you have one or more breeding animals of good class for sale or young stock to dispose of this department can help you find the best market. We are doing it every week for others, why not for you? The Guide's "Farmers' Market Place" is planned so as to cooperate with the readers in affording them an economical opening to wider markets. A glance at this page will show the many departments into which it is divided. This affords the prospective buyer a quick method of referring to the section in which he will find offerings in the line he intends to buy. Naturally he will look over all the advertisements in that particular section before making his choice. This means that every advertisement will be read by every prospective buyer. This is the strong advantage of this classified section. Advertising rates are given at the top of this page. Send in your order now accompanied by the amount for the number of times you wish your ad. to run, and let The Guide demonstrate to you, as it has to hundreds of other farmers, how it can sell.

The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.

A. STANLEY JONES

North Battleford, Saskatchewan

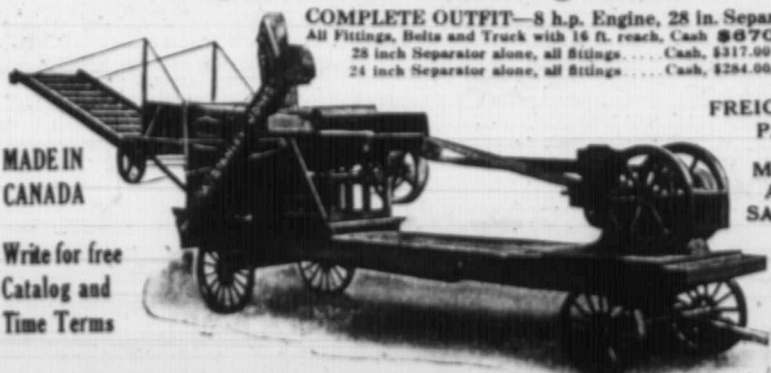
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COMPLETE OUTFIT—8 h.p. Engine, 28 in. Separator
All Fittings, Belts and Truck with 16 ft. reach, Cash \$670.50
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AS USED BY

Norman M. Ross, Superintendent of the Government Farms, Indian Head.
Paul Gerlach, Allan, winner of the World's Prize Wheat in 1913.
W. S. Simpson, Pambrum, winner of the World's Prize Flax. See prizes in my catalogue.
John Illingworth, Roscliff, who came within 1/4 point of Seager Wheeler in 1914.
Also see the Official Government Report on my machine given by the government expert. All in my catalogue.

Many Improvements. Order Early—Most Important

My price for cash this year is the same as last and my time price is only 2 per cent. more. Other companies have advanced from 10 per cent. to 25 per cent. You will notice I publish all my prices plainly in my advertising and my catalogue and do not have two or three different prices for the same article.

YOUR tractor manufacturer will tell you how to use kerosene in your engine in place of the more expensive gasoline.

When you burn kerosene be sure to get a clean, uniform, powerful product. SILVER STAR KEROSENE and ROYAL-LITE GOAL OIL are especially refined to meet the needs of oil-burning tractor engines. Buy from our tank stations, located everywhere, and save money.

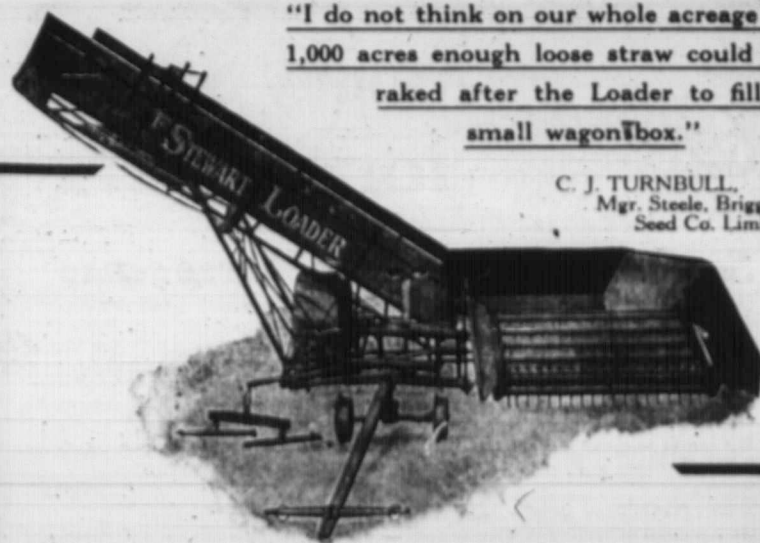
THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

"I do not think on our whole acreage of 1,000 acres enough loose straw could be raked after the Loader to fill a small wagon box."

C. J. TURNBULL,
Mgr. Steele, Briggs
Seed Co. Limited



THINK what that means! Is such a thing possible with field pitchers? Every pitcher you have increases by so much your liability to grain loss. And that rule works both ways, for by using a Stewart Sheaf Loader all chance of losing grain in this way is prevented. It works rapidly, too, thereby eliminating many stook teams. Nor does it shell the grain. It is mechanically perfect, built to do a good job—and it does it.

Stewart Sheaf Loader

has in many instances paid for itself in one season. In fact our files show this has been done in from 17 to 30 days. Is it any wonder that owners are enthusiastic? What better machine could a farmer have in helping his wife to cut out the drudgery of the seemingly everlasting meals at harvest time?

Write us now for proof, tell us what your work amounts to, and let us help you.

Stewart Sheaf Loader Co. Limited

WINNIPEG - MANITOBA



MAKE YOUR CAR WORK AS WELL AS PLAY

You might as well get a double service from your car. Hitch a FOX Trailer to it and you'll find it such a splendid utility that you, too, will catch some of the enthusiasm responsible for the demand in the United States for thousands of trailers in the last few months.

For the farmer, for the delivery man, for anyone with a hauling problem to solve, nothing so useful has been developed for years. The FOX Trailer can be attached to any make of automobile with absolutely no risk of injury to the car. Built in accordance with the best principles of automobile design. All-steel chassis; ball-bearing wheels, interchangeable with Ford wheels; solid Dunlop tires, guaranteed for 10,000 miles. Size of body, 6 feet by 4 feet. Price \$85, f.o.b. Windsor. Send for descriptive catalogue.



ASK YOUR LOCAL AUTOMOBILE OR IMPLEMENT DEALER OR WRITE

FOX BROS. & CO. LIMITED
Windsor, Ont.

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 relines gutters, stuffs cornices, refashies 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 moths. 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 your "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. SYDNEY, N. S.

Berkshire, Yorkshire and Poland China Pigs

We are now booking orders for Spring pigs of the above breeds for delivery July 1st. They are all of the very best of breeding; are pure-bred and registered and we furnish pedigrees free. Every one we send out is a real good individual and we can supply you with pairs or trios not akin. Price \$15.00 each. Get your breeding stock from Glencarnock, the farms where the champions are bred and lay the foundation for a good herd of pure bred pigs.

GLENCARNOCK STOCK FARMS
James D. McGregor, Proprietor, BRANDON, Manitoba.

Ornamental Native Shrubs

Numbers of Common Prairie Plants can be used to Beautify Home Surroundings

By D. W. Buchanan

There are many varieties of shrubs, vines and climbers native to the prairie provinces of Canada that are useful for ornamental planting. One cannot judge from the form which these plants assume when growing thickly on the prairie or in the forest, of their appearance under cultivation. The sprawling or struggling habit which most shrubs assume when growing in close shade frequently will give place to compact form when grown as single specimens in the open. In form and foliage many of them will take on a handsome appearance under cultivation.

Wherever the unburned prairie affords a clump of shrubbery, there some useful specimens may be found.

Along the banks of rivers and streams or in ravines or other positions where nature has afforded protection from the fires which almost annually swept the prairies in times past, many fine shrubs and vines may usually be found. Even on the exposed prairie some varieties, such as the so-called Wolf Willow will persist in maintaining an existence in spite of the annual conflagrations. These native plants may be secured either in the early spring before the buds have opened or in the fall, after the new growth of wood has ripened and the plant is preparing for its winter rest. The custom of digging up plants after the foliage has appeared is to be deprecated. The object in view is often defeated in the loss of the plant. If a choice plant is found better mark it or make a note of the place and leave it to the care of nature until fall.

Those who are familiar with the shrubs will have no difficulty in obtaining what they require in the early spring, if this season is the more convenient. Those who are not suitably acquainted with the plants should select and mark them during the summer and take them up in the fall. Persons skilful in the handling of plants may take specimens, especially small ones, any time when it would not be possible to get them at the proper season. It is always wise to select small specimens. They are not only much more easily handled but take on a better form under cultivation than

the large plants in the woods and thickets. Plants growing in their native habitat have a much inferior root system to those from the nursery. This makes it difficult to handle large specimens even where shapely ones can be found. When a small plant cannot be found the root of a larger specimen may sometimes be utilized. The old top may be removed and a new and shapely plant grown from the root.

Select Shrubs in Fall

It is not necessary to set out plants at once that are secured in the fall. They may be trench or "heeled in" by burying the roots in the ground, allowing the tops to rest on the ground. Where time will permit it is best to select shrubs in the fall, heel them in in this way and plant them out in the spring.

Of the most suitable varieties we may mention a few. The Viburnums present three well-known forms throughout many parts of the prairie region. The well-known, so-called, High Bush Cran-

berry is one of these. This makes a very shapely shrub under cultivation. The white flowers appear in corymbs in the spring, followed by the green, then yellow, and later red berries which will remain on the bushes all winter if not disturbed. The berries are excellent for jelly. This plant is very closely related to the common Snowball. The latter bears only sterile flowers, while the Cranberry (Viburnum Opulus) bears a central



Choke Cherries

cluster of fruiting flowers surrounded by a circle of much larger sterile blossoms. Another common Viburnum is the Sheep Berry or Nanny Berry (Viburnum Tantago.) When found growing in dense shade this plant assumes the form almost of a pole with a cluster of foliage at the top, but under cultivation it takes on a handsome compact form and has a particularly rich foliage. Specimens with rich bronze-colored foliage may be found. Flowers are white in large corymbs succeeded by bluish-black edible but insipid berries, which

however, are relished by birds. A third variety, with maple-like leaves, and clusters of white flowers followed by black berries is also common in the Red River valley and makes a good ornamental shrub of smaller habit than the two previously named. All the Viburnums may be grown readily from seed, but the seed will not germinate until the second year after planting. It should be planted in the fall and not disturbed for two years, or a better plan is to mix the seed in sand in a box and leave exposed to the weather for one year, protecting from mice and insects, and plant in the second fall.

Cultivate the Wolf Willow

A really beautiful plant under cultivation is the native Elegans, or Wild Olive of our plains. This plant is so common in many parts of the country that it is overlooked or despised, but it possesses an exceptionally bright beautiful silvery foliage, equalled by very few garden plants. Indeed it far surpasses in richness of foliage its relative the Russian Olive, which is grown in some gardens, but which is only half-hardy here. This plant is simply the common



Wild Pie Cherry Blossom

Wolf Willow, which is found growing on high banks and elevated sections of the prairie, where it assumes a very rough straggling habit in its fight for existence against tough prairie soil and autumn prairie fires. It has a very generous suckering habit but that is not a very great objection in a position where the suckers can be kept heeled off. For foliage effect it is hard to beat this despised native plant which is known to the botanist by the aristocratic name of Elegans Argentea. The blossoms are small, very inconspicuous and very deliciously perfumed.

Another silvery-leaved shrub, but one not so widely known and with rather a restricted distribution is the Buffalo Berry. The foliage is very small, dull silvery in color and not nearly so handsome as the last named, to which it is related botanically. The flowers are very small, yellow, and appear very early in the spring, but seem to resist the severe frosts which are almost certain to come after the bloom appears, for the fruit usually follows in due time,

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regardless of the frost. The berries somewhat resemble the red currant in size and color and have been used for jelly but are much inferior to the currant, not worth the labor of picking, when the thorny nature of the bush is considered. The fruit clusters are protected by sharp spines which render an attempt to reach the fruit frequently a painful experience. The Buffalo Berry (*Shepherdia*) is a strong-growing shrub and is dioecious in habit, consequently trees of both sexes must be grown if fruit is desired. Plants grown from seed will come about evenly divided.

The Hawthorns are too well known to receive more than passing mention. They are equal to many high-priced shrubs obtained from dealers and should be used freely, the small specimens preferably, as they are somewhat difficult to handle.

The first white flower to appear among the shrubbery in the spring is always attractive, and this will be found upon examination, to be the June Berry or Saskatoon. This plant has a very wide distribution and is too well known to



Saskatoon Fruit

require further description. The berries are gathered freely, when abundant, for culinary purposes. The growth is of rather fine habit but it has a useful place in the shrubbery border.

The Native Cherries

The cherries offer three forms, of which the Choke Cherry is the best known and most widely distributed. The blossoms appear in racemose clusters of small white flowers, somewhat later in the season than many of the other shrubs and on this account it is useful. It has the usual cherry aroma. The plant takes on a rather rigid upright form and will assume the dimensions of a small tree. A hedge-row of these cherry trees will afford an abundant supply of food for the birds, besides proving a thing of beauty when in bloom, and a protection for the garden from the drying winds. For this purpose the trees may be planted in a row about one foot apart. They grow readily from seed which should be planted in the fall. Where protection is required for the garden several rows may be planted. The tree is subject to blackrot and this should be watched for in the summer and cut out and burned before the fungus ripens and scatters its seed spores where currants or other cultivated fruits are grown. A supply of these native fruits will act as a protection against the depredations of birds, who seem to prefer the wild varieties.

The Pin-Cherry is the small red cherry of our prairie. It readily takes the form of a small, rather spreading tree under cultivation. The Black, or Sand Cherry is a low growing bush, resembling the currant in habit. It has pinkish-white flowers of the usual cherry type, followed by large black fruit, usually very astringent, and with a large seed. This fruit has been cultivated to a considerable extent, and plants producing very good fruit may be obtained from some of our nurseries. It may be grown readily from seed, which should be planted in the fall. This advice holds good of most tree and shrub seed, which may be planted in the fall or stratified by mixing with slightly damp sand for spring planting. Stratified seed should be planted very early, as it is liable to sprout. It may be planted sand and all if the seed is too small to sift out and should be exposed to frost action during the winter. Many varieties of tree and shrub seeds, if allowed to become thor-



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Gives an armour-clad building that defies time—weather—fire—storms.

PUT heavy, full gauge Galvanized "Metallic" Steel Siding plates on your building and you have a steel coat that simply laughs at old Father Time.

Needn't paint for years unless you want to—unlike inflammable wood that needs constant protection. "Metallic" plates are absolutely wind, snow, rain, fire and storm proof. "Metallic" patterns are many and pleasing, the Rock and Brick-face and Clapboard being the most popular.

Send for price list today. We can save you money.

We also make "Eastlake" Galvanized Shingles; "Empire" Corrugated Iron "Metallic" Ceiling Plates; Ventilators; Roof-lights; Silo-roofs, etc.

The Metallic Roofing Co., Limited, 797 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg



WEDDING RINGS FOR JUNE BRIDES

At no other time should quality be given such consideration as in the purchase of your wedding ring. It is a life time proposition, and unless the quality and weight is here, your bride-to-be will be disappointed. Get your wedding ring at Black's, and there will be no doubt as to quality. You will also be protected as to price, as we give splendid value in every wedding ring we sell. 14k, 18k, and 22k Rings—\$5 to \$14. Our 18k heavy, narrow, English style is the one we recommend. **PRICE \$10.** Send for Catalogue.

D. E. Black & Co. Ltd.
Jewelers,
HERALD BLDG., CALGARY, ALTA.

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Cheerful as the June Sun

So many homes lack proper heating that it is often thought houses must either be cold in winter or hot and stuffy. Yet the heating of a home can be like the natural warmth of June—the air as warm, as healthfully humid, as fresh and pure.

The Sunshine Furnace radiates the healthful heat of the sun. Pure air is sent evenly over the house, warm, fresh—and clean. The dust and fine ashes, so often seen whenever most furnaces are shaken down, never get out of the Sunshine Furnace.

Dry air not necessary

The Sunshine Furnace supplies air as balmy as summer. This comes from a large water pan so located that it can be refilled easily.

Firing up and closing the dampers of the Sunshine Furnace does not send coal gas into the house. The volume of gas freed from the new coal is drawn off up the chimney: The Sunshine not only keeps the whole house warm and cosy, but continually circulates clear, pure air.

McClary's Sunshine Furnace

The Sunshine does not cost you more than many furnaces that are not as good. Our Heating Engineer will tell you what a thorough heating system for your home will cost. More than that, he will tell you, without charge or obligation, how to plan your heating system so as to get the most out of it with the least expenditure. If you send the coupon to-day we will send you our booklet "Sunshine." At the same time, ask for special information about heating your own house.

McClary's

London Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver
St. John, N. S. Hamilton Calgary Saskatoon Edmonton

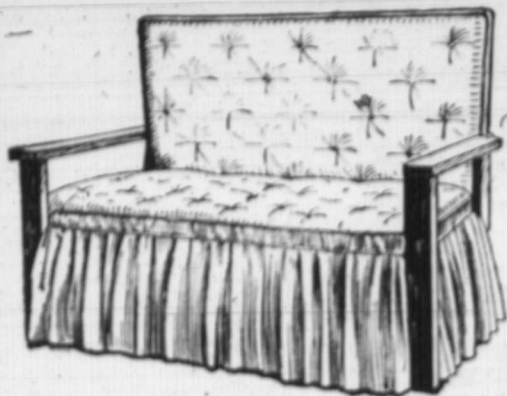
Kindly send me without expense on my part—

1. Your booklet on the Sunshine Furnace.

2. Also forms for filling out so that your heating engineers can tell me how to order and install a system that will properly heat my home.

NAME _____

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ALASKA Settee-Bed

a handsome, easy, upholstered settee which will fit in any room.

THE great big feature of the Alaska Settee-Bed is its space-saving construction. It is only 4 feet long, and can be used in rooms where an ordinary 6-ft. Davenport is out of the question, and it's comfortable—no ridge up the center like the Davenports, won't sag nor get lumpy, because the good, clean cotton felt in the heavy denim upholstery stays in place.

¶ The frame is heavy steel—with massive oak arms. Pleated valance on front and both ends to cover the steel construction.

¶ Alaska Settee-Bed can be used in den, sitting-room or parlor, and is a finished ornament to the home.

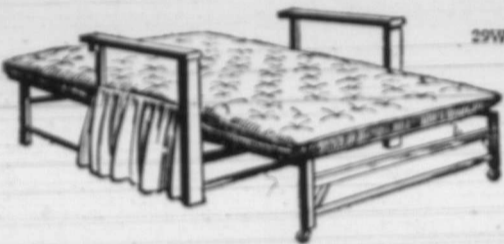
Ask your dealer for it, or write us for the name of nearest agent

THE ALASKA BEDDING CO. LIMITED

Makers of Bedsteads and Bedding
Calgary • WINNIPEG • Regina
"ALASKA on an article means High Grade every Particle."
Made in Canada

The best looking and most comfortable steel couch bed on the market.

ASK YOUR DEALER.



When opened makes a bed 6 ft. 2 in. long by 4 ft. wide— plenty of room for two people.

HOLLAND-CANADA MORTGAGE COMPANY

Curry Bldg., Winnipeg

Money To Loan

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LOWEST CURRENT RATES

Appraisers Asked Where Not Represented

Our Motto—"ONE PRICE TO ALL" - - - HONEST DEALING

LUMBER SHINGLES

Direct from Mill to your nearest Station at Mill Prices

We have a complete stock on hand, ensuring prompt shipment, for that Barn, Silo, Church, House, Wall Curbing or Granary. If your requirements are not a carload, club together with your neighbors.

REMEMBER! We cater to particular people with our High Grade Lumber. It costs no more. We will give you a delivered price on your bill of materials to any point.

FARMERS' SAWMILL AND SHINGLE CO.

P.O. Drawer 870 - VANCOUVER, B.C.



The Fast Trap Load

"Canucks" make high scores possible. They are the fast Shot Shells that hit hard and break the targets clean. A well balanced load with double chilled shot and there with the speed—that's why Canucks are used by trapshooters who know.

Canuck

shot shells are the kind that you will insist on having after the first test. Good dealers everywhere sell Canucks. They are the best that skill and workmanship can produce in a moderately priced, shot shell. The "Big D" trade mark on the box is your guarantee of satisfaction. Send for free colored hanger "A Chip of the old Block."

Dominion Cartridge Co., Limited.

Ask us about the Dominion Hand Trap.

831 Transportation Building, Montreal.



oughly dried are worthless. This applies particularly to fruit and nut seeds.

A well-known tree of our gardens is the European Mountain Ash or Rowan Tree (*Pyrus Oeuparia*). Like the June Berry and Hawthorn this tree is related to the apple. It is not so well-known that we have here a native form (*Pyrus Americana*) quite as good as its European relative and more valuable on account of its greater hardiness. It is abundant in the Lake of the Woods district and other parts of the rocky country east of Winnipeg.

The Cornus or Dogwoods provide one good species (*Cornus Stolonifera*) commonly called Red Willow. These shrubs are very common in wooded districts and are very attractive in the winter season on account of the bright red color of the twigs. A European form, very similar to the native variety is handled very largely by nurseries for ornamental work. The native Cornus is a strong-growing, very spreading shrub, that will require considerable room. It produces small white flowers in clusters succeeded by lead-colored berries.

The Cinquefoil (*Potentilla Fruticosa*) is a small shrub found usually on light soil, and abundant in some sections. It has finely cut foliage and yellow flowers about the size and appearance of the strawberry blossom. This includes only a few of our native shrubs and small trees, for the full list of useful varieties is a large one.

Of climbers we have the wild grape, native of the Red and Assiniboine River valleys of Manitoba and the Clematis *Ligusticifolia* of Alberta, the latter a strong-growing and handsome form of Clematis with white flowers. The Bitter Sweet is a strong-growing vine found in high wood districts, which produces scarlet berries, very conspicuous in winter. Among the herbaceous vines are the Wild Hop abundant in many wooded sections, and a form of Smilax, both of which make a very rapid growth from the roots in the spring. These are only a few of the many forms of the herbaceous and woody vines native to the West.

PLOWING MATCH RULES

The following rules and regulations, which have just been drafted by the Agricultural College Extension Service for use in connection with plowing matches in Manitoba, are of interest to all plowmen at this time of year:

1—No person will be allowed to interfere with the plowman except in the setting and removal of stakes, and no person will be allowed to accompany the plowman.

2—Land to be plowed will approximate three quarters of an acre for single furrowed plows and one and a half acres for gangs.

3—Land must be measured out and numbered consecutively before the time set for the match to commence.

4—Plowmen must be on the grounds before 10 a.m., at which hour lots will be drawn and stakes set. Plowmen must finish by 4 p.m.

5—Each plowman will have one strike-out and one finish.

6—In the strike-out all lands must be opened and all weeds cut.

7—Stakes must be set only once for the strike-out.

8—Five rounds complete the crown. The stake bearing the land number must be replaced as soon as the crown is finished.

9—The first two rounds thrown to the adjoining land are not judged. In case the neighbor's crown is crooked or otherwise defective, it is not necessary to conform to it.

10—Depth of furrows, 5 inches; width according to the plow used.

11—A sole furrow must not be turned in finishing the land.

12—The use of gauge wheels and skimmers is permitted.

13—No pulling or covering of weeds, with either hand or foot, or tramping the land with the feet will be allowed. A man in each class will see that each plowman conforms with the above rule. Everyone not conforming thereto will be reduced one point for each offence.

14—Judges have the right to withhold a prize if they consider the work deficient in merit.

15—All protests must be in writing accompanied by a fee of two dollars, and lodged with the secretary before 6 p.m. on the day of the match.

16—Plowmen who do not conform with the above rules will be disqualified.

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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. R. M. Barrett, Mirror, Alta., who is the women's provincial secretary for Alberta.

OAKVILLE WOMEN GRAIN GROWERS

The women's auxiliary to the Grain Growers at Oakville held their regular monthly meeting on Tuesday, June 13, in the assembly room. About fifteen members were present. Committees were appointed and other arrangements were made for carrying on a domestic fair on Saturday, June 17, also arrangements for cemetery day were attended to.

On Saturday, June 17, the room was crowded, and splendid cooking and farm products were shown. Mrs. Geo. Muir, Mrs. Daum and Mrs. Cook, all of Portage la Prairie, judged the entries, after which the food was sold and the money given to the Red Cross buying committee. Tea was also served, and altogether the proceeds amounted to \$35.00. S. M. W.

RED CROSS DONATION

Crestwynd have generously sent the sum of ten dollars for the Red Cross fund. Mrs. A. Seymour, their secretary, reports that they desire to give the young people as good times as possible.

OFFER PRIZE AT FAIR

Offering a prize at the school fair is a means the Avonlea Women's Section is taking to encourage good school work. Another phase of community work they are wise in taking up is the establishment of a library. The club has decided to buy books from time to time, the first to be purchased being "The Brown Mouse."

The secretary, Mrs. Holland, reports that in the late winter the club arranged for a social evening that proved very successful. About eighty were present, and a good musical program given. The May meeting of the Avonlea Association was held at the home of Mrs. Watson. The membership now totals 34, a number to be very proud of. Three members have been removed by death during the past few months, and as a token of sympathy flowers were sent by the club on every occasion.

MY CANNER AND I

By Charlotte Viall

One morning not long ago, my canning outfit and I arrived in the town of Crane to demonstrate the cold pack method of canning at the farmers' institute being held there. A quaint little woman met us at the train. She seemed very glad to see me but was not at all prepared to entertain my faithful canner.

"You see," she apologized, "I just arrived in town myself and have no idea where the demonstration is to be held. I tried to get somebody who lived here in Crane to meet you, but they just won't do anything like that."

This seemed rather queer, but further questions were forgotten in our search for a guardian of the canner. Finally a friendly farmer promised to see that I would find it in the proper place early in the afternoon, and we started up the hill toward town. My quaint little friend apologized further.

"The farmers' institute is here in Crane and so the domestic science lectures must be here with it. There isn't any woman's club in Crane tho, and nobody seemed willing to take charge. Each woman thought that someone else ought to see about it, and finally the men folks got desperate and turned the whole thing over to the woman's club of my town, being as we're in the same county. The women here didn't like it very well because the two towns are jealous of each other."

As we walked on she explained that we were to be entertained in the home of an old friend of hers. I was included in the invitation because I was in her special charge. This did not make me feel any more welcome. Neverthe-

less, it was this hostess who saved the day for my canner and me. She gathered vegetables from her own garden for the demonstration; she contributed her own gasoline stove and an abundance of pans and kettles. And she herself assisted during the demonstration.

It Was Not Fair

Because I was her guest she did everything to make my day in Crane a happy one. But it was not fair. She was a busy woman with a family of six to care for.

Many women who came to the demonstration, and seemed to enjoy it, had practically no home duties. They seemed to think that this demonstration belonged to my hostess and myself. They were more capable and cordial than I had expected them to be, but they were there simply to be taught and entertained. The women from the rival town, altho confused by being in new territory, were really the active members of the institute.

Yes, I had a pleasant time in Crane, but when I recall my aloneness, my feeling of being an outsider rather than a co-worker, I hope that if I ever go back to the farmers' institute of that county it will be in the town which has a working group, the woman's club. Then I will know that I am wanted, that there will be women ready to help, and that my demonstrations will be followed up by study and practice. You will agree with me when I tell you my next story.

The Other Story

A few days ago my canner and I were deposited by the conductor on an open country road. We were rather bewildered, but immediately a smiling woman drove up and piled us into her carriage.

"They are ready for you down at the schoolhouse, and you ought to see the stuff they have prepared for you."

"Good!" exclaimed my canner and I. "When we are together we aren't afraid of anything you might give us to can."

"We elected a supply committee especially for today, and they brought a couple of stoves and no end of kettles and wash boilers. Mrs. Birch and Mrs. Delander have their sons there to carry water and run errands."

We arrived in the country schoolhouse, and the president of the club introduced us all around before we started to work. Then such fun as we had all together! I did not stand up and preach to them about canning but just worked with them. Each woman prepared the fruit or vegetable which she had brought, so that the work went rapidly.

My Canner and I Rejoice

At noon we went into the school yard for a regular threshers' dinner. The lunch committee had planned it, and had slipped away from the demonstration just long enough to spread things out on the grass. The club auxiliary—the husbands and brothers and sons—joined us, and we had a big family party.

Before we left for the train that night, my canner and I rested contentedly during the club meeting which followed the demonstration. At that meeting it was resolved that the club secure a canner and that the canning in that district be done in groups at afternoon sessions. The groups would visit the different homes and do up the canning just as they used to come together for quilting bees. Letters from the secretary of that club tell us that they are really working out their plan and that the reports of their canning meetings are the most interesting and helpful which they have had. She may have said this simply to be polite, but whenever my canner and I read the good news we rejoice.—From the Farmer's Wife.



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By DIXIE PATTON

A BIG SPELLING MATCH

I wish you could have attended the spelling match given under the auspices of the Manitoba Free Press, in the Walker Theatre the other day. Between twenty and thirty boys and girls took part in it—the to be truthful there were not many boys—and the words they spelled off as glibly as one could say good-morning would have astonished you.

These children were the prize winners in spelling from as many city schools, and you will be surprised to learn that one little girl was only eight years old. There was another little girl, just past twelve, who because of her fineness looked very little more, and she stayed up until the third last. The audience, believing her to be younger than she was, gave her round on round of applause every time she spelled a difficult word.

There was one boy who was a great favorite with the audience. He would get stuck within a letter or two of the end of a word, and stand ever so long thinking about it before he would finally end up with the right letters. Then he was almost sure he was wrong and looked around at the great audience as much as to say, "Will that do?" Whereupon the audience never failed to laugh and clap.

DIXIE PATTON.

WAR

War is one of the worst creations that man ever made, and of all wars civil war is the worst. Here brother is fighting against brother and father against son. "An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." This is the feeling that runs at large while war is raging. Many a brave man goes out to fight for his country, and even the fear that he may never return cannot change his mind. Some countries are forced to fight when they are oppressed. The worm will turn if trodden on, and so will anything else. Some countries are never satisfied with what land they have and are forever trampling on the weaker ones, till at last they are turned on and defeated.

During some wars there is not much land destroyed, and during others the soil is dug into trenches and the land destroyed. Crops are burned, fences broken down and great barbed-wire entanglements are made.

The war of today is far different from that of long ago. In the time of the early Britons they fought with stones and stone axes. Now they have every means of destroying human life. The Indians used to creep quietly in, kill off the people of the neighborhood and then steal off as quietly as they came. Now the men are down in trenches and are ready at any minute for an attack of the enemy, and every man is careful to keep his head down, if he doesn't want to make a target for the other side. This often happens, and then the sad news reaches home, breaking either a mother's or a wife's heart.

War is a terrible thing.

FLORENCE MCGIBNEY
Welwyn, Sask.

WAR A GREAT WASTE

The war is not good for any nation. They spend great quantities of money on supplies of ammunition to kill each other and for destruction. In the end no good comes of it. It gets a nation into great debts and often causes its downfall. Many innocent people are killed and families are wiped out.

It does not make men brave and hardy. The soldiers get to be cruel and hard. They see so many men killed and kill others themselves that they do not care if they do kill people.

DONALD CALDWELL,
Crak, Sask. Age 11 years.

ABOUT WAR

I think war is one of the most cruel and worst things that could happen. To think of the poor orphans and also the poor fathers and mothers who mourn after their sons. It's heart-rending to think of men shot down like beasts. I have one brother twelve years

old, and have just one cousin at the front, but if my brother and I were old enough we would take up arms for our country.

CECIL POOLE,

Zenlandia, Sask. Age 10.

WAR

I do not think war is a good thing because there are so many people being killed. My school teacher enlisted and I am very sorry, because he is a very good teacher. I think war makes men hard and cruel, and I think war is bad for the countries. Think of the poor women who have been turned out of their homes and the little children who haven't any fathers to provide food and clothes for them, and the beautiful land that has been wasted. I hope the day will come when there isn't any war.

MARGARET LE BARON,
Barnwell, Alta. Age 8 years.

WAR COMPETITION

War is a dreadful and terrible conflict between more than one or two nations, which is generally caused by a dispute, assassination of a high lord or king or the breaking of treaties. Sometimes war is caused by riots, as when a nation gets powerful, like France was in Napoleon's time, and tries to conquer the world, thus causing nations to rise against them. When war is declared, enlisting offices are opened and recruits and civilians come from all parts of the world to enlist and join to fight against the enemy and help their country to be victorious in the present strife. After they have enlisted they are given their uniforms and trained to stand its hardships in the trenches, which is terrible and ghastly work. Some operate machine guns, others try and take a trench under fire, make wire entanglements and care for sick, and undergo many hardships under fire which we only hear of but do not see. Men are struck down by deadly bombs wounding or killing, men die and fight like heroes regarding the hardships of war as nothing till peace is declared by the enemy or they surrender, thus leaving all our valiant men heroes and martyrs of the country. If I were king or queen I would try to avoid war except to stop a serious dispute. It causes the land to be destroyed, the grain and grass pillaged so it hardly ever grows again, as on the Plains of Abraham. Also many lives are lost, causing mothers, sisters, fathers and brothers to be sad at heart, which is lightened by the thoughts of the brave deeds accomplished by them to save their country. I am proud to say I have relatives in the war and those who fought in wars many years ago and who know how glorious and proud it is to win a victory and return home to be received with honors and rejoicings.

One damage war does is to disable our country when another war breaks out.

I guess everyone else has the same idea, and hope that, if necessary, we would all give our lives for the motherland and her cause. I cannot say that I am as patriotic as some of the other girls are, as I am a cripple, but I do the best I can.

DAHLIA SMITH,

Carstairs, Alta.

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Dear Dixie Patton—I would very much like to join your club. I am sure I will keep the promise that you want. I am a member of the Liberty Bell Bird Club in the Farm Journal. I have made two bird houses and would be very much pleased to give directions to anyone who wants to make one.

I made one bird house last year which was used twice. It was very nice to see the old ones go in and out.

I am enclosing a stamped and addressed envelope, because I want to join very much.

Yours truly,

TOMMIE SHEPHERD,
Age 13.



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The Country Cook

For an all-round wholesome, useful plant there is nothing that quite takes the place of rhubarb. And isn't it amazing to find what a large number of people don't grow rhubarb at all, or, if they do, they plant any old kind so long as it bears the name of rhubarb, never cultivate it and then wonder why people rave over the delicious things that can be made out of "pie-plant." Get a few good plants, "raspberry" and "strawberry" rhubarb have the finest flavor. You can purchase these at any of the reliable seed houses for from 25 to 35 cents each, and you will be well repaid for the outlay. Rhubarb comes at a time of year when native and even imported fruit is scarce. It is a fine tonic and there are so many, many different ways of preparing it one can have it almost every day in a different form.

Rhubarb Relish

Just at this season of the year the pickle supply is apt to be getting low. This relish is easy to make, cheap and really very excellent, especially with cold meats.

- 1 quart of rhubarb cut up.
 - 1 quart of onions sliced.
 - 1 pint vinegar.
 - 1 1/2 lbs. brown sugar.
 - 1 level teaspoonful cloves.
 - 1 teaspoonful cinnamon.
 - 1 teaspoonful allspice.
 - 1 teaspoonful pepper (seant).
 - 1 teaspoonful salt.
- Put in cheesecloth bag. Boil all together until fairly thick.

Rhubarb Catsup

This is almost as good as tomato catsup.

- 1 quart rhubarb.
 - 1 quart onions.
 - 2 cups sugar.
 - 1/2 teaspoonful salt.
 - 1/2 teaspoonful red pepper.
 - 1/2 teaspoonful mixed spices put in a bag.
 - 1 quart vinegar.
- Boil together.

Rhubarb and Strawberries

Rhubarb may be preserved in numberless ways. I have just canned some rhubarb and strawberries, and they are really delicious. Allow one pound of strawberries to two pounds of rhubarb, three-quarters of a pound of sugar to each pound of fruit. This is good preserved by the water-bath method, as described two weeks ago, or cooked in an open kettle until the fruit is tender. Do not add much water, these fruits are both so rich in juice.

Rhubarb and Pineapple

Rhubarb and pineapple preserve is worthy a place among the very best contents of the fruit closet. If you cannot secure the fresh pineapple, add some canned, using less sugar.

- 8 pounds rhubarb.
 - 5 pineapples.
 - 1 pound sugar to each pound fruit.
- Cut the rhubarb and pineapple in cubes, put in separate dishes. Put the sugar over both and let stand over night. In the morning drain the syrup off, boil 3 minutes, add the rhubarb. Boil 20 minutes, then add pineapple and boil 20 minutes longer.

Rhubarb is good cooked with lemon or preserved ginger. A 20-cent jar of ginger will flavor a large quantity of rhubarb. You will have to determine the amount yourself. Some people like things "hot" with ginger, some like only a suggestion of it—it is simply a matter of taste.

Plain Canned Rhubarb

Last fall we were visiting a friend and she had the most delicious rhubarb I had ever tasted. She told me she cut the rhubarb up, filled her sterilized sealers full, set them in the wash boiler and cooked them until the rhubarb was tender but not broken up. Then she filled the bottles to overflowing with a fairly thick, boiling hot syrup. Try it and see how good it is.

Tapioca and Rhubarb

When we want a change from tapioca cream we have tapioca and apple or tapioca and rhubarb. Soak one-half cup tapioca for several hours. Cut up and cook about one pint rhubarb, add

sugar to taste—about three-quarters of a cup—a little ground cinnamon or preserved ginger. Drain the rhubarb, add one-half level teaspoon salt and add to rhubarb, put in double boiler and cook until tapioca is transparent. If the rhubarb does not furnish enough juice add a little water.

Rhubarb Jam (Scotland)

Select strawberry rhubarb, as it makes the richest colored and best flavored jam. Cut the stalks into half-inch slices, cover with an equal weight of sugar and let stand over night. For each 3 or 4 pounds of fruit add the grated rind and juice of one lemon. Let boil one-half hour after it comes to the boiling point, then let simmer very gently for another half-hour.

Rhubarb and Fig Preserve

6 pounds rhubarb cut in short lengths.

- 1 pound figs cut in pieces.
- 3 lemons, juice and grated rind.
- 1 pound candied orange peel.
- 5 pounds sugar.

Put the fruit and sugar in a preserving kettle over night, cook slowly about one hour.

Rhubarb Marmalade

1 quart of bright red rhubarb.

Yellow rind and pulp of 6 oranges.

1 1/2 pounds sugar.

Boil the ingredients together until well reduced. The rind of the orange may be grated or cut into thin shavings and boiled until tender before it is added to the other ingredients.

Rhubarb Water Ice

Water ices are much more refreshing than ice cream in warm weather because they contain no fat. They are very easy to make.

- 3 pounds rhubarb.
- 1/2 lemon cut in slices.
- 2 small pieces ginger root, or a little ground ginger tied in a muslin bag.
- 1 pint sugar.
- 1 quart water.

Put lemon cut in slices, rhubarb, ginger and water on to cook. When rhubarb is tender add sugar and boil for a minute or so. Strain thru a sieve and when cold freeze. If the rhubarb does not make it pink enough add a little coloring matter.

Baked Rhubarb Dumplings

Make a soft biscuit dough, roll out about one-half inch thick, and cut into circular or convenient pieces. Place in the centre of each a little rhubarb cut up fine and a fig or some stewed prunes. Add a little sugar and a bit of cinnamon. Press the edges of the dough together. Bake in a hot oven until the rhubarb is tender and the dough nicely browned. Serve with sauce or sugar and cream.

Rhubarb Sherbet

Rhubarb sherbet made with strawberry rhubarb looks like a mound of pink snow, and is a dish even invalids can relish and digest. Cook enough rhubarb to measure one pint, and if liked a cupful of stewed raisins. Pass the fruit thru a sieve, add enough sugar to sweeten well. Freeze to a mush, remove the dasher and stir in the whites of three eggs or a cupful of cream whipped, and pack in salt and ice until it is frozen. Serve in sherbet glasses.

Rhubarb Brown Betty

A rhubarb "brown Betty" makes a nice change, and is very quickly made, a consideration in warm weather. Butter-generously some slices of stale bread. Place a layer of rhubarb in an earthen baking dish, sprinkle with sugar, add a layer of bread and so on until the dish is nearly full. A little cinnamon sprinkled over the rhubarb improves the flavor. Add a little water, cover the dish and bake until the fruit is tender. Serve with cream.

One objection to rhubarb is the amount of sugar required to sweeten it. If rhubarb is covered with boiling water and allowed to stand until the water is cool, less sugar will be required and the flavor of the fruit is not materially injured.



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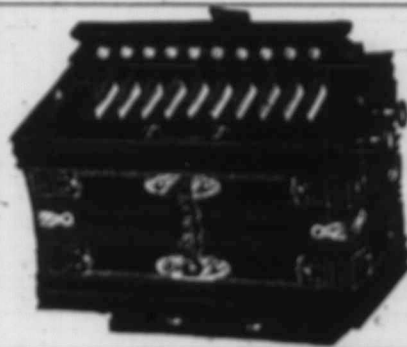
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Great Results Obtained

In 1891 New Zealand had 69,000, or about half the workers of the country, actually engaged in agricultural or pastoral work of some kind. Two and a half million acres were occupied by small holders of less than 200 acres and 33,000,000 acres by persons with over 320 acres. In 1891 the population of New Zealand was 631,000 people, over half born in the country and 70 per cent. males. The produce of the land was worth about forty million dollars.

At the end of 1910, seventeen thousand persons on small farms replaced 1,000 on the 200 broken up estates, and the rents actually received paid the interest on the debt incurred by the government in purchasing the land, with a sinking fund of one per cent. and left a balance of a million dollars. Furthermore the improvements made by these tenants amounted to fully \$11,000,000. Other rental schemes of the government on the 21-year re-valuation basis with an annual rental equivalent of four per cent., confinement to 320 acres and certain improvements, brought the number of such tenants of the government to 1910 up to 26,000. The area of land held under farming lease was over 6,000,000 acres. The annual rental on these 20,000 leases was \$2,450,000 per year.

The population had risen from 634,000 in 1891 to 1,000,000 of European descent in 1910. In 1891 there were 41,000 farmers; in 1910, 80,000 farmers. In 1890, the value of agricultural and pastoral produce was \$30,000,000, or \$45 per capita; in 1910 this was \$74,000,000, or \$74 per head. The numbers of livestock had increased from 820,000 cattle, 210,000 horses, 300,000 pigs and 18,000,000 sheep in 1890, to 1,800,000 cattle, 370,000 horses and 24,000,000 sheep. Pigs decreased by 50,000. Probably an estimate of 25 per cent. increase in the value of capital stock would be conservative. Dairying has made enormous development and almost solely in the districts of close settlement. Today New Zealand butter is competing in our best Canadian market and under a tariff handicap. Her frozen mutton has also been imported steadily for years right into the prairie provinces of Canada itself. The amount of capital invested in agricultural pursuits is much greater than 20 years ago. The profits have in a large measure gone to the people rather than back to English landlords and this increased capital and land value belongs to the people who created it.

In the face of these facts can anyone doubt the wisdom of New Zealand's policy of land administration? Previously "exports" were the measure of prosperity, and success was gauged by the returns capital could secure on its investments. Now the prosperity of all the people was made the measure of wealth of the nation. New Zealand's legislators practiced well what John Bright preached years before, "The nation dwells in the cottage, and unless you let the light of your legislation shine there, rely upon it, you have yet to learn the duties of government."

The dream of reproducing the feudal system had been broken; the greatest good to the greatest number, the well-being of all the people, had been kept uppermost, the rights of the unfortunate, the weak, those lacking the greatest intellectual keenness, had been established; Divine Right of Monopoly was broken and all had been done in the face of the bitterest criticisms, the

Advertisers in The Guide

are in position to give good service to you and your family. The Guide will not knowingly carry the advertising of any unreliable concern. In writing to the advertiser, be sure to mention that you saw his announcement in The Guide, Winnipeg. It will insure good service.

Borbridge's Midsummer Harness Sale Catalogue

Now Ready!

Sale commences NOW, and ends when present stock of goods is sold.

Months ago we contracted for our requirements for our big Midsummer Sale, at prices substantially less than prevail today. Farmers who order at these prices will naturally reap a big saving as, when present stocks are sold it will not be possible to offer similar values with the markets as they are.

Here are samples taken from **BORBRIDGE'S MIDSUMMER SALE CATALOGUE**. The entire catalogue is brim-full with equally attractive offerings in harness and accessories. If you want any of these special values do not wait to write for the Midsummer Catalogue, as stocks are limited.

WE PREPAY FREIGHT to any station in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta on all orders amounting to \$20.00 or more. (B.C. orders \$1.00 extra)



G-605. Price prepaid to any station in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta **32.75** WITHOUT COLLARS

DESCRIPTION OF BORBRIDGE'S "SPECIAL" FARM HARNESS
HARNESS (G605): Bridles—Three-quarter-inch cheeks, with harness leather, Concord-pattern blinds, brass spotted, three-quarter-inch throat latch; one and one-half-inch crowns; round eyestays, with drop face pieces, brass spotted; one-inch double and stitched harness leather browbands, spotted with one-half-inch brass spots; three-quarter-inch long flat checks to hook on pads; heavy bits, japanned, and fine two-inch brass rosettes. Lines—One-inch, twenty feet long, fitted with one-inch snaps; Nubia Snub. Breaststraps—One and one-half-inch, made strong with one and one-half-inch japanned breaststrap slides and snaps. Martingales—One and one-half-inch. Hames—Steel bolt, with large solid brass ball tops and solid brass line rings. Namestraps—One-inch, twenty-two inches. Traces—One and one-half-inch wide, six-foot four-inches long, straight through to hames, with sixteen-inch six-link best chains, three-ply leather, two rows of stitching, one and a half-inch bellyband billets. Backbands—Double and stitched, with four-inch fancy brass spotted, shaped, harness leather housings; fine English felt lined; double-wear piece where billet goes around trace rings; japanned hooks and terrets. Bellybands—Folded one and one-half-inch buckles. Backstraps—Seven-eighths-inch, made with wide leather safe, sewn under trace carrier (no rivets used), and three-quarter-inch folded crupper docks. Mountings japanned and brass.
G606—Team Harness, as per description and cut above, fitted with snaps on lines and breaststraps; also breaststrap slides and spreader chains. **\$32.75**
Special price, delivered to your station **\$32.00**
G608—Same Harness as above, with halter bridles, bits and bit **\$32.00**
snaps. Our Prepaid Price **\$32.00**
G602—Same Harness as shown on above horses; with bridles, as per cut, with Borbridge's Cable Traces, 6-foot 8-inches long, made of steel wire cable, covered with harness leather, with six-link best chains. **\$32.00**
Special Price Delivered **\$31.25**
G604—Same Harness as above description, with halter bridles and Borbridge's Cable Traces. Our Prepaid Price **\$31.25**

Borbridge's "Special" Farm Harness

A good reliable set of Harness with Borbridge's 3-ply traces. Note specially this harness has: 3-ply through Leather Traces. Centre ply is one through heavy piece of leather, same as outside plys. Lines—full 1-inch selected leather. Brass Spots on Back Pads, Concord Blinds, Drop Face Pieces, and on Brow Bands. Solid Brass Ball Tops on Hames. Brass Line Rings also on Hames.

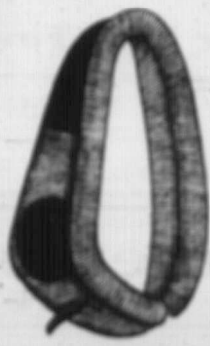


Borbridge's "Tapatco" Sweat Pad
 Midsummer Sale Price **45c** Each

Borbridge's "Tapatco" Sweat Pads

The most sensible and serviceable Sweat Pad
YELLOW LINED
RED EDGE
FOUR HOOKS
 We believe, from the thousands we have sold, that no other pad gives the satisfaction of this Borbridge Leader.
G601—Stuffed with composite stuffing, covered with best quality old gold drill. Has five rows of quilting, fitted with four hooks. Strip of red felt inserted in outer edge, giving a handsome and finished appearance. 12 inches wide at draft, sizes 18 to 24 inches. **45c**
Special Price Each **45c**

BORBRIDGE'S Gail Cure, Humane Open Throat Lankford Collar



The greatest friend of the work horses. Gives instant relief, even during hardest work, when horses have boils on shoulders and sore necks. Specially prepared medicated absorbent cotton stuffing, possessing remarkable healing qualities. A splendid collar for summer work.
G600—Borbridge's Lankford Horse Collar. Made of extra heavy white sail duck with heavy leather bearings and large body, has reinforced weather-proof covering extending over top. The fitting will not pack or lump. Open at bottom with straps attached to hold hames. Does not move or rub on neck. Size 17 to 24 inches. **\$1.25**
Our Special Price ... **\$1.25**

The S.H. **Borbridge Co.**
 Established 1796 **WINNIPEG** Factory at Brandon

BORBRIDGE'S MIDSUMMER HARNESS SALE CATALOGUE COUPON
 The S. H. Borbridge Co. Sept. 6.
 Winnipeg, Man.
 Gentlemen—Kindly send me at once copy of your Midsummer Harness Sale Catalogue.
 Name
 Address

Grain Dealers Track Buyers
Commission Dealers

Acme Grain Co.

Limited
Licensed Bonded
804 UNION TRUST BUILDING
WINNIPEG

CAR LOTS

Get our Prices before selling

AGENTS WANTED WHERE
NOT REPRESENTED

Telephone Main 3790

Highest Price Paid for all
your
Farm Products

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

Farmers' and Gardeners'
Produce Exchange, Limited

Under control of Manitoba Grain
Growers' Association

305 Carlton Street, Winnipeg

LIVE HENS WANTED

Hens 15c
Ducks 18c
Turkeys 18c
Young Roosters, Best Market Price
If you have any Heavy Hens, ask for 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. - 97 Adams St., Winnipeg

HIDES FURS WOOL

If you want quickest returns and
most money for your Furs, Hides,
Wool, etc., ship them to

Frank Massin

BRANDON - MAN.

Write for Prices and Shipping Tags

DR. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wender
10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horse
men who give the Wender a trial. Guaranteed for
improvement of Loups, Boreas, Killdeer, Ferns,
Distemper, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, packing
etc. Agents Wanted. Write address plainly. Dr.
Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

Six-Year-Old Apple Trees

Planted with C.X.L.
Stumping

Better Trees— More Fruit

Plant your trees with C.X.
L. Stumping Powder—they
will grow faster, crop earlier,
be healthier and produce more profit.

C.X.L. Stumping Powder

breaks up the sub-soil and lets the
roots get all fertility they need.

Use C.X.L. Stumping for
ditching, sub-soiling and grading.
Sole as gun powder.

There is big money in agricultural
blasting. Write for proposition.
Send for our Free Booklet "Farming
with Dynamite".

**Canadian Explosives,
Limited**

807 Transportation
Building, Montreal.
Western Office,
Victoria, B.C.



Six-Year-Old Apple Trees

Spade Planted

Ship Your Grain

Ship your grain, notify James Richardson & Sons Limited, and
let us handle your cars for you. Our experience and facilities
will assure you best results.
Highest possible prices, careful checking of grades, liberal advances
and prompt adjustments accompanied by Government certificates.
ESTABLISHED 1857

Jas. Richardson & Sons, Ltd.

Track Buyers and Commission Merchants
Grain Exchange WINNIPEG

MACLENNAN BROS.

Track Buyers GRAIN Commission Merchants

LICENSED, BONDED | NOT MEMBERS
Under the Canada Grain Act | Of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange

INDEPENDENT

On request we will Wire or Phone Higher Prices than any competitor for grain
of any kind, for shipment to, or in store either Government Interior or any
Terminal Elevator, and will make Highest Cash Advance to shippers who sell
or who wish to hold their grain.

705 Union Trust Building, Winnipeg



LIVE POULTRY WANTED!

Our Terms are Cash

HENS, any size	Per lb. 15c	DUCKS	Per lb. 15c
ROOSTERS, any age	" 13c	GEESE	" 15c
TURKEYS, in good shape	20c	BROILERS	See below
EGGS			per doz. 23c

BROILERS—We can handle them when they weigh 2 lbs. and up. Let us know how many
you have and the weight. We will gladly furnish you prices by return mail, and if satisfactory
will send crates.

All prices quoted above are absolutely guaranteed for 15 days from date of this paper
and are for live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg.

To save time in ordering crates we suggest that you obtain a box from your local merchant and
slat the sides and top. Your station agent will accept it providing the birds have good ventilation.
This method will save you the express charges on the crates when ordering them from
us. We are receiving shipments that way every day. We will furnish crates if you desire
them; in this case simply write and state how many birds you have to ship and we will send
crates immediately.

OUR TERMS ARE CASH—BANK MONEY ORDER—ON RECEIPT OF GOODS

GOLDEN STAR FRUIT & PRODUCE CO. - WINNIPEG, MAN.

Cream Prices are Going Up!

WE ARE PAYING AT PRESENT:

28c. Per lb. Butterfat for No. 1 Sour
Cream

30c. Per lb. Butterfat for Extra First
Grade Cream

32c. Per lb. Butterfat for Strictly
Sweet Cream

Remittance by Express Money Order day Shipment is received.

Send Your Next Shipment to

Holland Creameries

57 Victoria St. (Reference: Dominion Bank) WINNIPEG


Cream! TOP MARKET PRICES

Where Quality Counts:

We are making butter for a high class eastern market,
which enables us to offer the highest prices for No. 1
cream. If you produce this kind it will pay you to write us.

THE TUNGELMAN CREAMERY COMPANY BRANDON

Horse Owners! Use GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam



A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure
The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes
the place of all liniments for mild or severe action.
Removes all Bunches or Blisters from Horses
and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUSTERY
OR FILING. Impossible to produce scurf or blennish
Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction.
Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent
by express, charges paid, with full directions for
its use. Send for descriptive circulars.
The Lawrence Williams Co., Toronto Ont.

MONEY TO LOAN!

in moderate amounts on im-
proved occupied farm property

PROMPT ATTENTION CURRENT RATES

Full Particulars from

UNION TRUST COMPANY LIMITED

REGINA, Sask. 101 WINNIPEG, Man.

\$150 CASH PRIZES

Boys' and Girls' Seed Selection Competition

The Grain Growers' Guide wants to find out
where the best wheat and oats are grown in
the Prairie Provinces. In order to discover
this The Guide is going to pay \$150.00 in
cash prizes to boys and girls who will assist
in this work. Any boy or girl between 10
and 15 years of age (inclusive) living on a
farm in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta
may enter the competition. Each contestant
may enter the competition for wheat and
for oats, and any number may enter from
the same family, provided only that no one
person may win more than one prize.

The method of sowing the seed will be to
go out into your father's grain where the
crop is best, just before the binder starts,
and select enough of the choicest heads of
wheat or oats to weigh out two pounds of
clean seed. Put these heads into a sack
and pound them until the seed is threshed
out. Then winnow them on a windy day,
put them into a sack and mail them to
The Guide.

The Guide will pay the postage on two sacks
for each contestant, so that they will be
ready to ship whenever. The competition
will close on September 15, and all sacks of
grain must be in The Guide office by that
date. They will then be judged by an ex-
pert grain inspector. For full instructions
write The Guide whenever, and will be
sent immediately.

The prizes will consist of \$150.00 in cash,
and will be divided as follows:

Prizes for Wheat:

1st Prize	\$25.00
2nd Prize	20.00
3rd Prize	15.00
4th Prize	10.00
5th Prize	8.00
6th Prize	7.00
7th Prize	6.00
8th Prize	5.00
9th Prize	4.00

Prizes for Oats:

1st Prize	\$20.00
2nd Prize	15.00
3rd Prize	10.00
4th Prize	5.00

This competition is being conducted by the
Rural Improvement League of The Grain
Growers' Guide. Every boy and girl who
wishes to enter must become a member of
the Rural Improvement League, which will
cost nothing except a little work you can do
for The Guide in your own community. Any
boy or girl wishing to enter this competition
and earn one of these cash prizes, which
will be definitely paid out and mailed within
two or three weeks after the close of the
competition, should sign the attached coupon
immediately. If you wait until the crop
is ripe it will be too late for you to qualify
as a member of the League. Sign the coupon
and mail it today. We will reply promptly
and tell you how to join the League and
give you full instructions to help you select
the best grain on your farm.

Secretary, Rural Improvement League,
Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg, Man.

I would like to become a member of the Rural
Improvement League and enter the \$150.00 prize
competition for the selection of wheat and oats.

Full Name

Post Office

Province

Age

Father's Name

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most gloomy forebodings and dire threats. In spite of all the colony had made marvellous material progress and gave promise of still more remarkable achievements.

R. M. WILSON DEAD

With deep regret we note the death on Saturday, June 24, of Richard M. Wilson of Marringhurst, Man. Mr. Wilson was a well known pioneer and an active member of the Grain Growers' Association. He was for many years one of the leading directors of the Grain Growers' Association, and was held in high esteem by all because of his open dealings with his fellow men.

From Mitchell, Ont., where he was born, Mr. Wilson came direct to the plains of Marringhurst with his people in 1879, after being compelled to drive in carts from Emerson. The comparatively sparsely-settled nature of the district may be imagined from the fact that Mr. Wilson's mother was the first white woman to cross the Pembina River near Rock Lake. In addition to looking after his grain interests, Mr. Wilson took a great interest in the breeding of pure bred cattle and Clydesdale horses.

CENSUS AND RECRUITING

An interesting article on the number of males between the age of 18 and 45 in Canada is contained in the last issue of the census and statistics monthly issued by the census and statistics office of the department of trade and commerce. The table shows that in the census of 1911 there were enumerated 1,720,070 men of available military age of whom 1,109,385 were Canadian born, 306,377 British born and 304,310 foreign born.

"While these figures represent conditions existing on June 1, 1911," says the Monthly, "yet, because of the heavy British immigration in 1912-13-14 as well as to the known tendency of young countries to maintain a high birth rate, they also show fairly well the number from which eligibles for military service may now be expected."

The statistics of the provinces follow:

Table with columns: Provinces, Total, Canadian born, British born, Foreign born. Rows include P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, B.C.

The following analysis by Oliver Hezzelwood from census returns and recruiting figures shows the situation in Canada:

Table with columns: Province, Government's apportionment of recruits, Enlistments to June 1. Rows include Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, Thunder Bay and Rainy River, Alberta, British Columbia.

These figures show that Western Canada has already contributed more than its portion of the 500,000 soldiers required. It also shows that there are a larger proportion of males in comparison with the total population in the Western provinces, of military age and that the proportion of enlistments in the West to the number of males available is not as large as in the East.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Table with columns: Name, Amount. Rows include A. Townsend, Verwood, Sask., Stanley E. Highy, Killarney, Man., A. Farmer, Wilkie, Sask.

RED CROSS FUND

Table with columns: Name, Amount. Rows include Garden Party held at Campden, School, Glendale, Man.

Always be sure that stock in pasture has plenty of water during these hot summer months. And provide enough shelter of some sort or other so that all the stock can rest in comfort during the very hot time of each day. Attention to details of this kind will be amply repaid, as those who have had experience well know.

Cream! Eggs! Cream! I Pay The Highest Market Price All Express Charges on Cream Cash for Each Shipment Calgary Central Creamery P. PALLESEN, Proprietor Box 2074 CALGARY

FOR PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY The Provincial Exhibition To Be Held At REGINA, SASK. JULY 24-29, 1916 EVERY DEPARTMENT FILLED WITH EXHIBITS

Ask Your Dealer About These Implements Free Catalog John Deere Mowers, Plain Lift Only THE SIMPLEST SELF-DUMP RAKE EVER CONSTRUCTED THE LEVER CONTROL IS PERFECT JOHN DEERE PLOW CO. LIMITED WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY

Putting Money in the Bank regularly is better than Life Insurance if you live. Yes, if you live, and also if deposited regularly! But how many live long enough to accumulate sufficient to provide for their family after they have gone? Again, there are not very many who deposit with persistent regularity. Therefore, there is no doubt that Life Insurance is the better and certainly the safer way of accumulation.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR WOOL HIDES, SKINS, HORSEHAIR. JOHN HALLAM, LIMITED TORONTO

GALLOWAY'S OLD RELIABLE MANURE SPREADER No. 5 \$119.50 30 Days Free Trial 5-Year Guarantee MAIL THIS COUPON TO DAY WM. GALLOWAY CO., OF CANADA, LTD. DEPT. 11, WINNIPEG

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, July 3, 1916.

Wheat—Prices for the past week have been very steady in our market, with practically no indication of what the future trend may be. There has been steady buying credited in part to the governments of Britain and her allies and in part to export firms. This has held prices firm in the face of weakness in American markets and good prospects for the new crops on this continent. On Saturday the Winnipeg market was closed, but American markets were strong, especially in July futures.

Oats—Market has been steady and fairly active. While there has been no remarkable feature to the future market, there has been a keen demand for cash oats of all grades. Two Canada Westerns command a premium of 1 1/2 cents over July, and Three Canada Westerns 1 cent over July.

Barley—Has been in excellent demand with light offerings. Prices on Friday were 2 cents higher than on the previous Saturday's close.

Flax—Closed on Friday 11 cents higher for July and October futures than a week ago, with One North-Western trading at July price. Trade in flax during the week was moderate, mostly spreading between the two future months.

	July	Oct.	Dec.
Wheat	111	107	106
June 27	111	107	106
June 28	110	107	106
June 29	111	107	106
June 30	111	107	106
July 1—Dominion Day—Holiday			
July 3	113	109	108
Week ago	110	107	106
Year ago	128	101	101
Flax	45 1/2	42	
June 27	45	41	
June 28	44	41	
June 29	44	41	
June 30	44	41	
July 1—Dominion Day—Holiday			
July 3	44 1/2	41	
Week ago	45	42	
Year ago	50	42	

No. 2 rye, 1,000 arrive September	88
Sample grade rye, 1 car	90
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	89
No. 1 feed barley, 3 cars	72 1/2
Sample barley, part car	67 1/2
Sample barley, 1 car	72 1/2
Sample barley, part car	71 1/2
Sample barley, 3 cars	71
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	1 80/100
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	1 81
No. 1 flax, 4 sacks	1 75
No. 1 flax, part car	1 80/100
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	1 80
No. 1 flax, 1 car	1 79 1/2

1916 Wheat		1915 Wheat	
This Year	Last Year	This Year	Last Year
1 hard	27,422 40	12,377 40	
1 Nor.	6,492,880 50	562,255 10	
2 Nor.	3,246,835 20	833,090 20	
3 Nor.	1,793,865 20	403,062 00	
No. 4	1,362,821 50	150,529 10	
Others	1,866,540 00	436,434 20	
This week	14,860,356 00	This week	2,399,718 40
Last week	14,830,233 30	Last week	2,696,852 10
Increase	30,122 70	Decrease	296,133 70

No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	\$1 13 1/2
No. 1 hard wheat, part car	1 13
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	1 12 1/2
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	1 12
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car, dockage	1 13 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1 07 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1 07 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, part car	1 10
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1 09
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	1 08
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1 10
No. 2 wheat, 1 car, W. P. cockle	98
No. 2 wheat, 2 cars	1 03 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1 05
No. 3 wheat, part car	1 03 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, f.o.b.	99
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1 04
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, sample sale	97 1/2
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	1 01
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	99 1/2
No. 3 wheat, part car	1 01
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	97
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	92
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1 00
No. 2 white oats, 1 car	38 1/2
Milk oats, part car	33
No. 4 white oats, 2 cars, f.o.b.	36
No. 3 white oats, 2 cars	36 1/2
No. 2 white oats, 2 cars	38 1/2
No. 3 white oats, 1 car, chaff	37 1/2
Milk oats, 1 car, chaff	31 1/2
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	36 1/2
No. 2 rye, part car	94
No. 3 rye, 1 car, to run	94
No. 3 rye, 1 car	91

1916 Wheat		1915 Wheat	
This Year	Last Year	This Year	Last Year
1 C.W.	71,713 32	323 08	
2 C.W.	2,021,405 29	652,870 30	
3 C.W.	1,187,822 01	137,972 31	
Ex 1 Fd.	307,832 20	40,614 32	
Others	799,875 22	182,908 17	
This week	4,288,470 02	This week	994,500 16
Last week	4,149,920 08	Last week	954,125 01
Increase	138,549 28	Increase	40,485 15

Date	WHEAT						OATS						BARLEY						FLAX					
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Foot	2 C.W.	3 C.W.	Ex 1 Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Reg.	Feed	1 N.W.	2 C.W.	3 C.W.	Reg.				
June 27	111	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	93 1/2	91 1/2	85 1/2	45 1/2	40 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	42 1/2	68 1/2	64	59 1/2	59 1/2	157	154						
June 28	110 1/2	100	100 1/2	100	94 1/2	92 1/2	85 1/2	45 1/2	40 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	42 1/2	69 1/2	64 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	157 1/2	154 1/2						
June 29	111 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	94 1/2	92 1/2	86 1/2	45 1/2	40 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	42 1/2	70 1/2	65 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	157 1/2	154 1/2						
June 30	111 1/2	110	100 1/2	101	95 1/2	93 1/2	86 1/2	45 1/2	40 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	70 1/2	66 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	158	155 1/2						
July 1	112 1/2	112	108 1/2	108 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	88 1/2	45 1/2	40 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	71 1/2	67 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	158 1/2	155 1/2						
Week ago	110 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	94 1/2	92 1/2	85 1/2	45 1/2	40 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	42 1/2	68 1/2	64	59 1/2	59 1/2	157 1/2	154 1/2						
Year ago	128 1/2	120 1/2	121	117			80	56	56	56							151 1/2	148 1/2						

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg		Toronto		Calgary		Chicago		St. Paul	
	July 3	Year Ago	June 28	July 1	June 28	July 1	June 28	July 1	June 28	July 1
Cattle	8 1/2-8 3/4	8 1/2-8 3/4	8 1/2-8 3/4	8 1/2-8 3/4	8 1/2-8 3/4	8 1/2-8 3/4	8 1/2-8 3/4	8 1/2-8 3/4	8 1/2-8 3/4	8 1/2-8 3/4
Choice steers	8 1/2-8 3/4	7 15-7 7 1/2	9 25-11 10	7 25	9 25-10 10	8 25-9 00	10 00-11 25	9 00-10 00		
Best butcher steers	8 1/2-8 3/4	8 15-7 10	8 75-9 25	8 25-7 00	8 25-9 75	7 00-8 00	8 25-9 75	7 00-8 00		
Fair to good butcher steers	8 1/2-8 3/4	8 25-7 00	8 25-8 75	7 30-8 35	8 30-9 00	7 65-8 40	7 00-8 00	7 00-8 00		
Good to choice fat cows	8 1/2-8 3/4	8 15-8 25	8 50-9 25	8 50-9 25	8 50-9 25	7 00-7 50	8 25-9 00	8 25-9 00		
Medium to good cows	8 1/2-8 3/4	8 15-8 25	8 50-9 25	8 50-9 25	8 50-9 25	7 00-7 50	8 25-9 00	8 25-9 00		
Common cows	8 1/2-8 3/4	8 15-8 25	8 50-9 25	8 50-9 25	8 50-9 25	7 00-7 50	8 25-9 00	8 25-9 00		
Canvases	8 1/2-8 3/4	8 15-8 25	8 50-9 25	8 50-9 25	8 50-9 25	7 00-7 50	8 25-9 00	8 25-9 00		
Good to choice heifers	8 1/2-8 3/4	8 15-8 25	8 50-9 25	8 50-9 25	8 50-9 25	7 00-7 50	8 25-9 00	8 25-9 00		
Fair to good heifers	8 1/2-8 3/4	8 15-8 25	8 50-9 25	8 50-9 25	8 50-9 25	7 00-7 50	8 25-9 00	8 25-9 00		
Best cows	8 1/2-8 3/4	8 15-8 25	8 50-9 25	8 50-9 25	8 50-9 25	7 00-7 50	8 25-9 00	8 25-9 00		
Best butcher bulls	8 1/2-8 3/4	8 15-8 25	8 50-9 25	8 50-9 25	8 50-9 25	7 00-7 50	8 25-9 00	8 25-9 00		
Common or business bulls	8 1/2-8 3/4	8 15-8 25	8 50-9 25	8 50-9 25	8 50-9 25	7 00-7 50	8 25-9 00	8 25-9 00		
Best feed steers	8 1/2-8 3/4	8 15-8 25	8 50-9 25	8 50-9 25	8 50-9 25	7 00-7 50	8 25-9 00	8 25-9 00		
Best stocker steers	8 1/2-8 3/4	8 15-8 25	8 50-9 25	8 50-9 25	8 50-9 25	7 00-7 50	8 25-9 00	8 25-9 00		
Best milkers and springers	8 1/2-8 3/4	8 15-8 25	8 50-9 25	8 50-9 25	8 50-9 25	7 00-7 50	8 25-9 00	8 25-9 00		
Fair milkers and springers	8 1/2-8 3/4	8 15-8 25	8 50-9 25	8 50-9 25	8 50-9 25	7 00-7 50	8 25-9 00	8 25-9 00		
Hogs	10 00-10 40	8 25	11 40-11 50	8 10 00	8 65-8 85	8 35-8 50				
Choice hogs, fat and watered	10 00-10 40	8 25	11 40-11 50	8 10 00	8 65-8 85	8 35-8 50				
Light hogs	10 00-10 40	8 25	11 40-11 50	8 10 00	8 65-8 85	8 35-8 50				
Heavy hogs	10 00-10 40	8 25	11 40-11 50	8 10 00	8 65-8 85	8 35-8 50				
Stags	10 00-10 40	8 25	11 40-11 50	8 10 00	8 65-8 85	8 35-8 50				
Sheep and Lambs	10 00-10 40	8 25	11 40-11 50	8 10 00	8 65-8 85	8 35-8 50				
Choice lambs	10 00-10 40	8 25	11 40-11 50	8 10 00	8 65-8 85	8 35-8 50				
Best killing sheep	10 00-10 40	8 25	11 40-11 50	8 10 00	8 65-8 85	8 35-8 50				

INSPECTIONS

Winnipeg, July 3.—There are 1,200 cars in sight for inspection. Altogether unusual conditions exist in the number of inspections thru Winnipeg for this time of the year. For instance on June 30, 1916, 958 cars were inspected, 700 of which were wheat, while on the same date in 1915 only 40 cars were inspected, 32 being wheat. On July 2 again 927 cars, 693 being wheat, were inspected here, while on the corresponding date last year 151 cars were inspected of which 106 were wheat. It is significant too that well over 50 per cent of the wheat graded No. 1 Northern.

GRAIN IN INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATORS

For the week ending June 28 movement of grain in interior terminal elevators was as follows:—

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Moose Jaw	Wheat	5,761 40	113,148 50	512,294 50
	Oats	3,651 06	3,844 24	39,628 32
	Barley	307 54	37 24	9,933 00
	Flax			15,579 47
Calgary	Wheat	1,040 00	21,697 00	213,469 00
	Oats	3,772 00	12,811 00	71,712 00
	Barley			3,861 00
	Flax			
Saskatoon	Wheat	5,447 30	46,753 40	904,839 00
	Oats		30,842 32	223,780 17
	Barley		1,227 07	16,233 29
	Flax		21,737 37	45,559 09

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET

Liverpool, July 1.—Market dull.

No. 1 hard winter	\$1 35 1/2
No. 2 red winter	1 39
No. 1 Nor., Blue Stem	1 57 1/2
No. 1 Nor., Manitoba	1 45 1/2
New Argentine, Bard	1 49 1/2

Spot wheat unchanged. Cargoes, Minneapolis, unchanged; Manitoba, not offered—Manitoba Free Press.

The Livestock Markets

Toronto, June 28.—Real finished butcher cattle commands a decided premium on this market at present. Receipts of cattle have been lighter than usual this year has been a very fair supply of all the common grades. Business was generally drab and prices of most classes held lower. Good stuff still remained firm. No top heaves were on sale. The best steers on the market sold at \$10 to \$10 50. Grass fed cattle, well finished, sold at \$10 50. For fat choice cows and bulls the market steadied, \$7 50 to \$8 25 being paid for the bulk. Choice bulls brought \$7 75 to \$8 50 with odd ones higher. The stocker trade was steady, buyers being on the market for them, \$7 to \$8 25 was paid for good to choice with medium at \$6 to \$7. Milkers were on the low side.

Higher rates for hogs were feared from the packers. Receipts have generally been lighter. The average advance over Monday's price was 10 cents and \$11 40 to \$11 50 fed and watered was the prevailing price. It would be no surprise to see hogs even with or beyond the recent high level records.

Calgary, July 1.—The price reducing efforts of the last two weeks has had a deterrent effect on shipments this week, to all appearances, for the rule is not near as heavy as it was, and, as a result,

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$1 11 1/2	\$1 12 1/2
2 Nor. wheat	1 10	1 07 1/2
3 Nor. wheat	1 06 1/2	1 04 1/2
3 white oats	44	36 1/2
Barley	61 1/2-70	65-73
Flax, No. 1	1 58 1/2	1 80 1/

Dominion Cannery Co., Limited
Bow Park, Brantford, Ont.

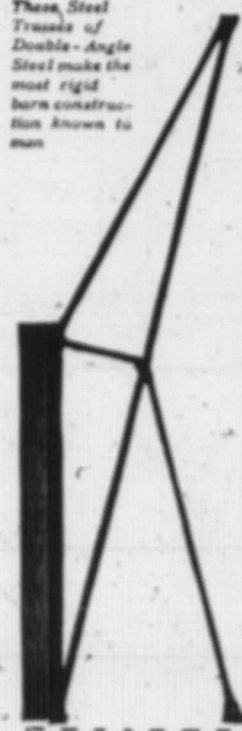


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FARMERS can now buy better barns than they ever saw before—Steel Truss barns of iron and steel. They can put them up in days with a few helpers, where it used to take weeks and months—and a big gang. They can get rid of the old clumsy wooden frame that filled the inside space with beams and timbers. They can forget half their worries, because Steel Truss Barns are fire-proof, lightning-proof, and weather-proof.

This puts barn building on a modern basis. And we leave it to the men who have built on this plan, to say how it carries out all our claims.

But here is the best part of this big new idea. The Steel Truss barn—the barn you would gladly pay a big price to own—costs less than perishable wood.



These Steel Trusses of Double-Angle Steel make the most rigid barn construction known to man

Steel Truss Barns

(Patented in Canada and the United States)

These barns are built complete in our factories. We send you a whole barn. There is nothing for you to provide, because we ship everything complete—Steel Trusses, corrugated iron-covering, and all the lumber, and there's not a piece of wood in the whole job that one man cannot handle. The Steel Trusses come ready to put in place. Doors are fitted with all the hardware, and are ready to hang. Bird-proof track is supplied. Windows are of metal and wired-glass, and are built into the sheets of corrugated iron. They are as easy to put in place as any other sheet of iron.

To land a barn on your farm in such shape as this is going to save you many a dollar in labor, and an endless amount of time and trouble. And, remember, no wood shows anywhere on this barn. Once a Steel Truss Barn is built, there is no cost for repairs—no paint bills, no rotting sills or shingles. Figure that saving when you think about your new barn.

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Supplement to Our 2nd Annual Catalog

Quotes revised prices on all kinds of Machinery and General Supplies. New prices applicable on and after July 1st.

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In addition to giving revised quotations on goods we have been handling several new lines are described, illustrated and priced:—

Sewing Machines	Stock Fountains
Cream Separators	Cream Cans
Grain Bags	Oils and Greases
Grain Scoops	Cutters and Sleighs
Sling Carriers	Fireproof Safes
Feed Cookers	Typewriters

Write for special booklets recently issued, one on Fanning Mills and one on Threshers' Supplies, including oils, greases, belting and hose.

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The Small Tractor with the Big Pull

The light, scientific, general utility power tractor has come to stay. It is the salvation of our farmers. Takes the place of 2 sturdy horses and is **USED ONLY WHEN WORKING**. Reduces labor and other costs, and increases yields. Uses the **ONLY** cheap fuel.

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