

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man

August 7, 1918

\$1.00 per Year

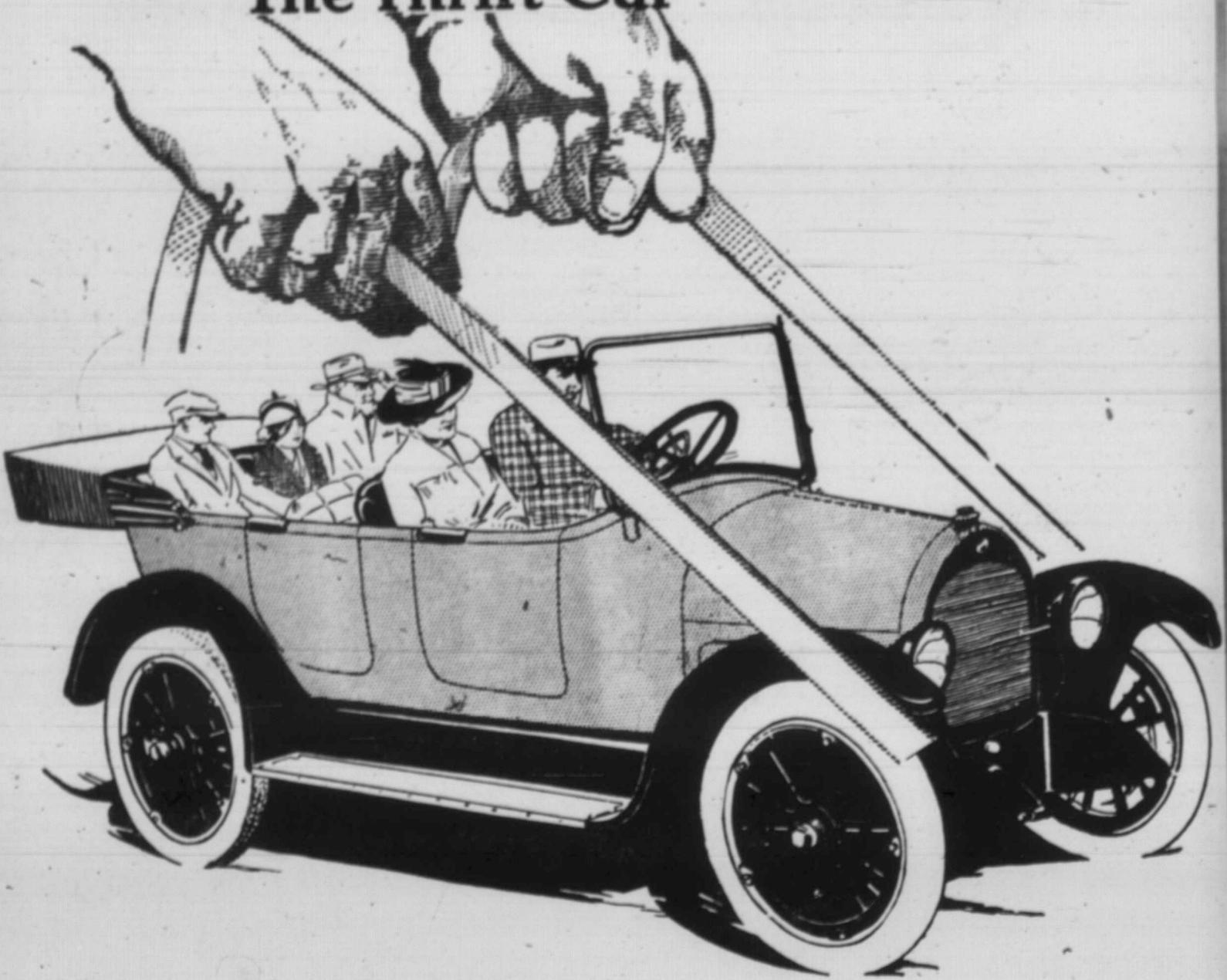


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A WORD TO THE WISE

The editors hope you enjoy reading The Guide. This year will see many important improvements made. We can promise our old subscribers many new unusual and interesting features, a constant bettering of *the service*.

During the next few years Canada must solve the trying problems that will have resulted from the great war. The equitable solution of the reconstruction difficulties will determine the status of western agriculture as to whether our prairies will be dotted with prosperous farms or the industry stifled by placing upon it an unequal portion of the vast burden of debt that has been created. Every farmer should keep posted. The Guide should be a weekly visitor in every farm home during this period. Back numbers of The Guide cannot be supplied. Send in your renewal promptly to avoid missing a single issue.

The yellow address label on The Guide shows to what date your subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued. Remittances should be made direct to The Guide either by registered letter, postal note, postal bank or express money order.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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



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

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager.
Associate Editors: W. J. HEALY, R. D. COLQUETTE, J. P. SACKVILLE and MARY F. McCALLUM

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ADVERTISING RATES

Commercial Display: 25c and 50c per square line. Livestock Display: 15c per square line. Classified: 1c per word per line. No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to insure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly-worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.



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The Saskatoon Fair report was held up somewhere during the strike and did not arrive in time to be included in last week's issue. As a result, the reports of both the Saskatoon and the Brandon fairs appear this week. Next week the Regina report will be published. A considerable number of illustrations showing the prize winners have already appeared in The Guide and others will be published from time to time in our livestock department.

The postal strike has certainly taught everyone the importance of a smooth-working and uninterrupted mail service. Perhaps most of us appreciate as never before the service that is rendered for us by the men who handle our mail. The Guide suffered by the strike in two ways. It interrupted the steady flow of information, which is the life blood of a paper, and it delayed the mailing of two issues. In fact it accounts for this issue reaching subscribers a day late. However, we are overtaking our schedule and next week The Guide will be out at the regular time.

A telegram from Seager Wheeler reports: "No damage to crop, prospects satisfactory." Mr. Wheeler has growing and now nearing maturity a 40-acre field of the new Red Bob wheat. Crops on nearly every side of Mr. Wheeler have suffered damage, some from wind, some drought, some hail, and many large acreages are badly injured by frost. His friends will be glad to hear that there will be a supply of the Red Bob seed for distribution this fall.

The Guide containing our crop report form was, unfortunately, held up by the strike. Our readers were asked to fill out the report and mail it to us

not later than August 3. Under the circumstances it was impossible for many to do this, as the paper did not reach them in time. It has been decided, therefore, to extend the time for receiving the reports but we would ask our readers to fill out and return them as soon as possible.

Tractor farming has received a tremendous impetus as a result of the unprecedented demand for foodstuffs that has been thrust on the farmer, laboring, as he is, under the disadvantages of a depleted farm labor supply. The effect will be to greatly increase the per capita output of grain growers. The increasing interest taken in tractors was reflected at the Brandon demonstration, where hundreds of farmers watched some 43 different machines in operation. A report of the demonstration, together with a full page illustration made from photos taken with The Guide camera, is published in this issue.

The Back-to-the-Lander is the title of a feature article in this issue by Peter McArthur. Mr. McArthur is one of the best-known writers in Canada on topics relating to the farm. He had a distinguished career as a journalist, but, as he explained in an article republished in The Guide some time ago, the memories of the old farm clung to him wherever he went and now he is back on the Ontario farm where he was born, and which his father helped to hew out of the wilderness. He has continued his writing, however, and his articles, dealing with country life have a realism and freshness which have delighted thousands of readers throughout Canada.

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In the centre of our issue of July 31 (last week) will be found The Guide's announcement of free prizes to The Guide boys and girls or their parents. There are over 100 prizes and their total value is over \$230. These prizes are to be sent free and postpaid to The Guide readers sending in answers to the questions asked. Full information is given on the three centre pages of that issue.

This information is needed by The Guide in developing its business. Individual answers will be kept confidential. With the information asked for here The Guide can increase its advertising revenue and give its readers a bigger and better paper. At the same time it is willing to pay you well for your trouble in getting it. You will be surprised how much interesting information you will obtain by filling in the question sheet. Look the prizes over and make your selection now.

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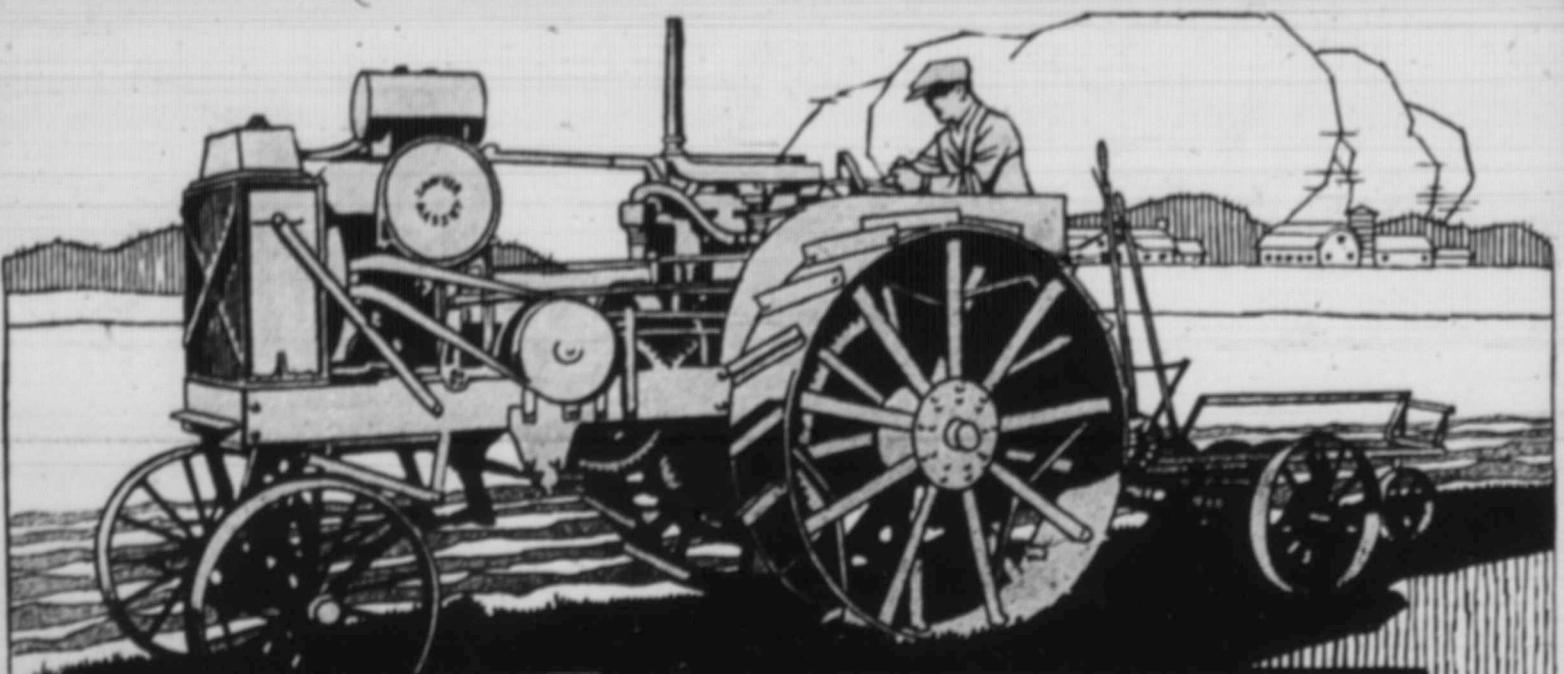
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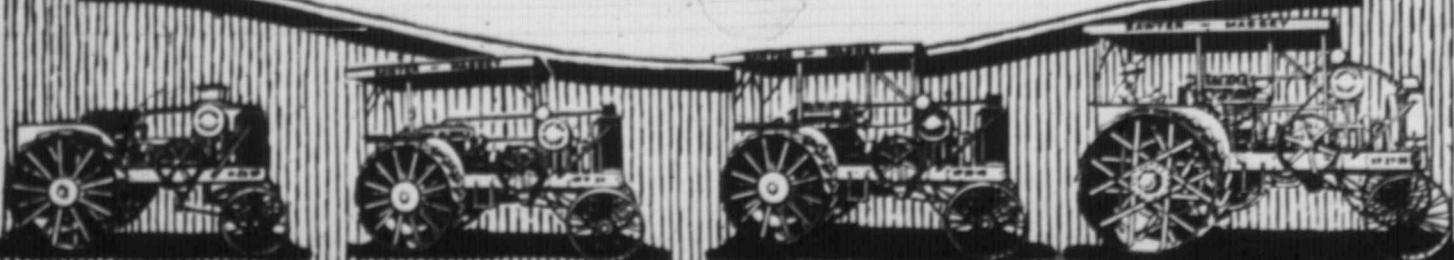
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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, August 7, 1918

Our Crop Report

Owing to the postal strike The Guide of two weeks ago containing the crop report forms will undoubtedly be greatly delayed in reaching our readers. We hope that every reader will fill out the crop report form and return it to The Guide just as soon as he receives it. Conflicting reports are steadily reaching The Guide office regarding crop conditions in the three provinces. It is important that an accurate survey of the crop conditions be made. The larger the number of reports we receive from our readers the more accurate will the combined report be. It will be possible as a result of these reports to give information which will enable the authorities to assist in taking proper action to provide for a maximum crop for next year.

Postal Strike Settled

The postal strike which tied up business in Western Canada for eight days was one of the most annoying and expensive strikes that has disturbed the country. It affected more people than any other strike that has occurred. Moreover, it was one strike that should never have taken place, but apparently nothing short of a disastrous strike would convince the government authorities at Ottawa that conditions in the post office department were rotten. The postal employees have been treated miserably and in going on strike they simply acted as real men would act under similar conditions. They called the strike off just as soon as they were convinced that there would be a real investigation of their grievances, and already the congestion of mail has been practically cleared up.

The investigation by Hon. W. J. Roche, chairman of the civil service commission is in progress and is promised to be complete and exhaustive. Everyone will agree that no strike in the postal service should ever be permitted to take place again, but this desirable condition cannot be guaranteed unless provision is made that the postal employees will get a square deal. The best way to ensure that the service will not be again interfered with is to have this present inquiry followed by a reorganization of the post office department and the inauguration of up-to-date business methods. The post office system is a huge business organization vitally affecting the people of Canada and coming closer to the individual than any other branch of public service. It is time to discard red tape and autocratic methods, and at the same time those officials responsible for this strike should be discarded. The investigation will only be partially successful if provision is not made to prevent a recurrence of the disastrous strike.

The Economic War

The proposal that the Allies will wage economic warfare against Germany after the military war is closed is receiving fresh attention from Premier Lloyd George and Andrew Bonar Law, the leaders of the two parties in Britain. "The longer the war lasts," says Lloyd George, "the sterner must be the economic terms we impose on the foe." The British premier also points out that it would be necessary for Britain to remain in complete accord with the overseas Dominions and the United States in this future economic policy. For the last three months Premier Hughes, of Australia,

has been stumping Great Britain in an active propaganda for Imperial trade preference after the war. In Canada some of our own protectionists have been beating the war drum pretty loudly to ward off attacks on the tariff. President Wilson has been extremely cautious in his economic statements regarding after-the-war conditions.

Undoubtedly it will be a new economic world and there will be readjustments necessary, but they should be made in the interests of humanity. Today we are fighting the military system and our sacrifices are being made to break down and destroy forever that military system which has threatened the world. After victory is achieved on the battle field and peace once more smiles over the world, it is hard to contemplate another warfare aimed at injury and destruction. True, it is that Germany must be made to pay so far as possible for the damage and destruction she has wrought, and punishment must be meted out to the German war lords. But economic warfare cannot be carried on without injury to the people of the Allied nations.

Tariff walls are more injurious to those on the inside than to those against whom they are supposed to be a barrier. Premier Borden, in England last week, in speaking on the subject of preference, is reported by cable to have spoken as follows:

It should be clearly understood that neither the Imperial war cabinet nor the Imperial war conference has had under consideration this year the question of preference. The recent announcement on that subject was made on behalf of the British government, as a statement of domestic policy of the United Kingdom.

Continuing, Sir Robert declared that, as Canada claimed and exercised the right of absolute control of its own fiscal policy, so the representatives of Canada necessarily refrained from attempting any interference with the fiscal policy of the United Kingdom. Moreover, Canadians had not desired the people of the United Kingdom to shape or modify their fiscal policy for the sole purpose of giving preference to Canadian products, especially if such a change should involve any supposed injustice or should be regarded as unfair or oppressive by a considerable proportion of the people of the United Kingdom.

In this statement, Premier Borden reserves for Canada the right to frame her own tariff laws and not have them regulated by Imperial authorities. He also grants the same freedom to Great Britain and other parts of the Empire. In this he voices the opinion of the majority of the people of Canada. The free traders of Canada do not desire to impose any additional burden upon the working people of Great Britain and the Canadian protectionists do not want the tariff removed against British imports under any circumstances. The tariff must remain a domestic problem.

Canadian trade with the United States is bound to be steadily on the increase and trade relations with the republic to the south will remain of prime importance. The Canadian people are prepared to make any sacrifices necessary to the winning of the war but it will be necessary for them to watch carefully that economic readjustments are not made for the benefit of privileged classes in Canada under the guise of patriotism. Canadian export trade in the future, as now, will consist largely of the product of the farm, the forest and the sea.

These industries are all burdened by tariffs on manufactured goods. The tendency of the future must be to place all our industries upon a more even basis in order to develop to the utmost limit the great natural resources of the Dominion.

Good American Example

On the first day of August President Wilson assumed control of the telephone and telegraph wires of the United States. He has placed them in charge of postmaster-general Burleson. It is announced that the companies will continue to operate in the ordinary course through the regular channels until further notice. This was the same as the action taken by Secretary McAdoo when he assumed control of the railways of the United States shortly after the outbreak of the war. He left all the presidents and chief railway officials in charge of their work. He soon found, however, that complications arose which greatly reduced the efficiency of the railway system. For that reason a number of presidents and other high officials were dropped and it is probable similar action may follow in connection with the telegraph companies.

Great confusion followed the inauguration of government control of railways in the United States. Many advocates of private ownership hailed this as proof that government operation was not as efficient as private. But the chaotic condition was there with a vengeance before the government took over the roads and the improvement in the past year has been striking. Waste and duplication are steadily being reduced to a minimum and the United States government is saving enormous amounts in labor, material and time by the co-ordination of her great railroad system. Unquestionably similar saving will follow government operation of the telegraph system. The Canadian government should follow the example of the American government and take over the railroads and telegraphs of Canada.

Aerial Mail Service

Mail is now being carried between Washington, New York and Philadelphia by airplane. A regular service has been established and the postage on letters is 24 cents. The business is steadily growing and it is announced that the price is likely to be reduced to 16 cents. Remarkable possibilities open up for the future of postal air service. What will it bring to Western Canada? May we not reasonably look ahead to the day when we will have a regular postal service by airplane established across the prairie provinces. The American airplane postal service maintains a speed of 70 miles an hour. Airplanes on the field of battle have reached a speed of 180 miles an hour. The tendency of the times in commercial development is for speed. Surely the airplane is the last word in speed for postal delivery. At present it requires 30 hours to carry letters by train from Winnipeg to Calgary. Some time in the future we shall probably see letters delivered between these two points in 12 hours.

A German Peace

The advocates of peace by negotiation as a settlement of the war find little encouragement from a survey of those countries where a German peace already prevails. Brand Whitlock, the American ambassador in Belgium during the first three years of the war, has described the German rule after the conquest of that little kingdom. Thousands of Belgians were shot after trial by court-martial for no crime whatever. Thousands of others were flogged, imprisoned or fined, and the process still goes on. The outrages upon Belgian women are almost beyond be-

lief. In parts of Russia there is another example of a German peace where the iron heel of the Kaiser is grinding the people into a condition of slavery and wholesale executions are almost a daily occurrence. Roumania is also enjoying a German peace, where the people are forced to become hewers of wood and drawers of water for the conqueror. All these examples merely indicate the conditions under which the civilized world would live under a victorious and triumphant Kaiser.

The Cotton Combine

In last week's issue of *The Guide* a well-informed correspondent described the action of the Cotton Combine in raising prices. There is no article in more general use than cotton fabric. The fact that prices have jumped from 200 to 400 per cent. is a matter deserving attention by the authorities. In Canada the cotton industry is practically in the hands of one organization. It is a monopoly. It has enjoyed the shelter of high protective tariff for many years and huge fortunes have been made by the cotton magnates through the operation of that protective tariff. Now it would appear that the war is being used as a further excuse for profiteering. Whether the Dominion government can cope with the problem, or whether action must first be taken in the United States, is something the public would like to know. An investigation at any rate is overdue and the facts should be placed before the public.

Canadian Editors Abroad

There are a number of Canadian editors and newspaper men touring England and France as guests of the British government at the present time. Some of these men are editors who will bring back reports for the readers of their papers which should be of intense interest and great value. Others are not writers, but are merely tourists. This group of newspaper men was selected by the Canadian government at the request of the British government, and the press of Canada is unfairly represented by the group now across the water. However, nothing but good can come from such a plan. More Canadian editors should be taken across. American editors and magazine writers in large numbers have been at the front ever since the war began and the American people have had a clearer idea of actual conditions at the front than have Canadians. It would be decidedly in the interests of Canada at large if her people were given as much of the facts and actual conditions as the Americans have received, not only through their press but from their government officials. The Canadian government has not taken the people of Canada into its confi-

dence regarding war conditions to the same extent that has been done by President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George.

It is announced by the Canada Food Board that restrictions on bacon, ham and other pork products are lifted until further notice. The campaign for conservation and production has resulted in a greater supply of pork in Canada and the United States than is required by the Allies across the water. For that reason, pork may now be used freely in Canada until the surplus is used up. No doubt when that time arrives the Canada Food Board will again issue an order prohibiting the consumption of pork and pork products. The removal of the ban on pork is good news because it indicates that the food situation across the water is becoming easier and that the menace of starvation which faced the Allies a year ago is no longer serious.

Following hard after the announcement of increased freight rates comes the announcement that hard coal in Winnipeg is to be raised from \$12.75 to \$14.50 per ton because of the increased freight rates. This will happen in all other lines. The consumer must pay all increases in freight rates.

A complimentary dinner was tendered to the Canadian press in London last week by Lord Beaverbrook. One of the Western Canadian editors is reported to have said that Lord Beaverbrook was a Canadian whom all Canadians admired and delighted to honor. This Canadian editor was hardly in keeping with the facts. Lord Beaverbrook was formerly Max Aitken, of Montreal. His chief exploit in Canada was the organization

of the cement trust, which it is said netted him \$13,000,000 in cold cash and loaded on the people of Canada a burden which they must carry for many years to come. If the Canadian people admire and are delighted to honor a man for such an achievement as this it is something we were not previously aware of.

We do not hear much of our old friends Sir William Mackenzie and Sir Daniel Mann since it was decided they should get \$10,000,000 for their equity in the C.N.R. If these two knights of the road have not yet received their check for this amount it would be well to have an official photograph taken when the check is handed over. It would probably show William and Daniel wearing "the smile that won't come off." Sir Robert Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier should both be in the picture. They are both responsible for the system which allowed these two railway knights free access to the public treasury. If the photograph is a good one it should be hung in every Canadian home as a warning against high finance and the results that always follow.

S. R. Parsons, former president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, promised to donate \$100 to patriotic purposes if a statement credited to the secretary of the association were actually proven. The *Guide* reproduced the statement and asked Mr. Parsons to produce his \$100. Mr. Parsons, however, got out of it by stating that the secretary declared he was misquoted in the statement. We think Mr. Parsons would show a better exhibition of sportsmanship if he put up the money. The statement in question was made seven or eight years ago and has never previously been questioned. Come on Mr. Parsons, be a sport. Put up the \$100.

THE season atmosphere disappoint extra effort large area early, and expect big yield. Every lesson, and the be taken, and very materially lessons are we operations regular to avoid errors been made this I shall try and the case.

A Combination

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Note.—The United States and Great Britain have taken over the control of all railways and telegraphs with satisfactory results while Canada still hesitates to follow their lead.

It is announced that Turkey is getting sore on Germany because of the proposed division of the spoils of war. In Austria also there is reported to be a large element opposed to German domination, but somehow Germany seems to keep them all in line, getting their blood for the protection and glorification of the Kaiser and his war lords.

The Kaiser's dream of world domination must begin to look to him more like a nightmare.

Again the brutality of the German military caste has shown itself by the deliberate sinking of another hospital ship. This action is a part of the German policy of "frightfulness" which was intended to drive fear into the hearts of the Allies. But instead it simply strengthens the determination to put an end to such a system.

Les

Lessons of an Adverse Season



This Year's Experience Emphasizes the Mistake of Seeding Too Early—By Seager Wheeler

THE season of 1918 will long be remembered as one of the most disappointing, especially as an extra effort was made to crop a large area. The season opened up early, and expectation ran high for a big yield. Every season brings its lessons, and the lessons of 1918 may well be taken, and to some extent we may very materially benefit, provided the lessons are well learned and future operations regulated accordingly, so as to avoid errors of the past. Errors have been made this season unwittingly, and I shall try and point out where this was the case.

A Combination of Disasters

In many instances the summerfallow, and fall plowing crops have made a poor showing in comparison with the spring plowing and stubble sown crops. This season may be called an abnormal season. We often speak of normal seasons, but they are the exception rather than the rule. Abnormal seasons are the rule, rather than the exception, and 1918 will stand out as an abnormal or freak season. The outstanding features were spring frost, high winds, drifting of the soil, and drought; a bad combination of forces seldom met. Sometimes we have one or the other, but seldom all together. The spring opened up early with little or no precipitation of moisture. Throughout April, May and June, and in many districts during July, frosts cut down the early grain, and were followed by drought and continual winds. The frost damage was insignificant in the early stage of the crops if rain had fallen, or if the damage had not been aggravated by high winds. The high winds would not have affected the situation so badly if the frost had not cut down the grain at the time. The grain that was cut down did not recover in time, and the ground being bare allowed the wind to play havoc with the crop. Had rains fallen immediately after the crop was cut down by frost, the effect of the winds would not have been so severe, but this combination of forces kept the crop in check and hindered recovery until too late in the season.

Many fields never recovered, and are bare or plowed up or sown to other crops. Where the grain did recover the continued drought hindered growth, and the crop was kept in check and forced into head while short, in some cases too short to properly harvest. Where rains came in July some fields were benefitted as this lengthened the stem somewhat, but in some cases this did not occur as the crop was too far gone.

What Caused the Most Damage?

In some seasons we have spring frost when the crop quickly recovers by rain

falling soon after. In some seasons drought is a drawback. In other seasons the soil drifts, but the crop quickly recovers, even when the soil exposes the roots, and the crop is excellent. But I cannot recall any season that can be likened to 1918. I find that some lay the blame to the drag harrows in using it on the fallow previous to seeding, and too frequent use of the fallow the previous season. I agree with the latter, but not with the former. I am no advocate of its free use throughout the summer. After the first harrowing after the fallow is plowed, a light cultivation by the spring tooth cultivator, leaving the field thus, is more advisable. Some men have told me that they have stacked away their drag harrow and do not intend to use them this season.

The drag harrow is not to blame. Many are apt to jump to false conclusions too quickly by only looking on the surface of things, and not getting nearer to the root of the matter.

Fall plowing also is not responsible for a poorer showing than the spring plowing. Fall plowing never ought to be seeded early, and may well be left unsown until the fallow and spring plowing is finished. Neither the drag harrow, fall plowing, summerfallow, spring frost, drifting soil, or drought, are so responsible as too early spring seeding.

Drought is more responsible for reduced crop yields than either spring frost or high winds, but drought could have been largely overcome by delaying the seeding of the crop until the middle or third week in April. The spring frosts and drifting wind and drought would not have had so much effect.

Some Previous Lean Years

I am firmly convinced that the main cause of so much crop failure this season is due to too early seeding. This conviction is backed by my experience and close observations in the past in the field. Unless it were so I would not pen this article, and am now doing so with the sole object of pointing out the unwise practice of seeding too early when the spring opens up early, so that one may take a lesson that may be profitable in the future. Referring back to 1906, 1910, 1914, 1918, at intervals of four years, we have had reduced crop yields owing to spring frosts and drought when the spring opened up early. In 1906, the spring opened the first day of April when seeding was general, while in this district we had rains early in June to give a good crop.

On my own farm, owing to circumstances, my own seeding was delayed well into April. I have no record at hand as to conditions generally over the country, but know of some districts where the crop was very light owing to drought. In 1910, the spring came in at the end

of March, and the crop was frozen down several times. Little rain fell until early in July, and although the crop was forced into head in June, rains that fell in July helped the crop considerably. In 1914 there was also an early spring, and a light crop.

Following 1910, in 1911 we had abundant moisture. Following 1914, 1915 gave a record crop. In all probability 1919 will show more general rainfall.

The Right Time to Seed

There is no guarantee that an early spring will give a record harvest, rather otherwise if seeding starts too early, which has generally been followed in the past. There is a proper time to put the seed in the ground, and that time is when conditions are favorable for rapid, quick, growth in the early stage. The question may well be put, when is the right time? Certainly not at the end of March, or too early in April.

We all know that in order to escape the fall frosts and rust, it is advisable to sow early, in order to bring the crop to maturity in good time, but sowing the seed too early will not guarantee an early harvest, or a good crop or a safe crop. This is regulated by the growth of the crop. If anything happens to check the growth it delays maturity, reduces the yield, and sometimes the quality of the crop. Considerable areas were seeded too early this spring where the snow left the field in March. Grain sown at the time, or early in April, is going to be handicapped by the big possibility of spring frosts and drought at a time when the crops ought to be making quick and vigorous growth, from the middle of May to the middle of June. We cannot expect or depend on much precipitation throughout April and May, although sometimes we do have light rains or showers, and sometimes snowfall in May, but they are the exception. April and May is a time of dry and evaporating winds. When the crop is sown at the end of March or too early in April it usually gets a set-back, as the crop when well above ground draws rapidly on the soil moisture, and then drought conditions hinder the necessary growth. If the grain crop receives a check in the early stage, it suffers, as the heads form while the plant is young, long before it is seen in the shot blade, and the heads will be small. If this happens, no matter what rainfall afterwards, the heads will be no larger.

If drought continues throughout June, then the grain is forced early into head, and, as was the case this season, when only a few inches high according to the condition of the crop, making not only a considerable loss in yield, but also making it difficult to

harvest with the prospect of considerable waste in handling.

The Farmer's Many Problems

We have many problems to consider when putting the seed in the ground—drought, spring frost, fall frost, rust. It is a noticeable fact that rust does not affect the crop in dry years such as 1906, 1910, 1914, and there is little probability of it doing so in 1918. These were all seasons where the spring opened up early. Only in late seasons, with abundant rainfall, especially throughout August, and heavy crops may we expect rust to appear. Therefore, when the spring opens early the seeding should be delayed until the proper time. On the other hand in a late spring seeding should be done as soon as possible.

There is no authority who can lay down any exact course to follow as none can foretell the kind of season we may have. The best we can do is to use our best judgment, as no two seasons are alike. Drought may come early in the season and break up at the end, or it may come late in the season. The effect on the crop is different in each case. Preferably I would have it come at the end of the season rather than early, as when it comes early it affects the crop more by checking the growth of the plant in the early stage, by drying out the stools in the formation of small heads, and by reducing the plant to a single stem. When conditions are favorable in the early part of the season, a healthier stronger plant is established with more stems and longer heads. Even light showers benefit, and the crop carries on. If drought comes after it is headed out it will stand considerable drought, and a light rain will be sufficient to bring the crop to maturity, at least with one advantage that the straw is sufficiently long to harvest satisfactorily.

The big thing is to get the plant well established in the early stages up to the time of heading out, and this can seldom be done if sown too early and droughty conditions prevail.

The Course to Adopt in Seeding

When the spring opens up at the end of March or early in April, seeding should be delayed until the 15th or 20th of April. The time may be well spent in giving any prepared lands, such as the fallow, breaking or fall plowing, a stroke of the harrows to prevent any crust forming after the snow has gone and to maintain a mulch. When this is done there is little or no evaporation of moisture from the soil. Spring plowing may be carried on and worked down up to the time when it is time to seed the prepared lands. About April 20 this

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True to the West

By Annie Sheppard Armstrong



A Bit of Manitoba Forest Reserved for City Pleasure Seekers.

To the small Western town on the edge of the prairie two men "came in" together, with the same amount of capital—nothing. The skilled carpenter, James Brice, continued to make a living, as he had always done. The "free lance" Arthur Barton, with little education and no trade, from a little dickerling and trading at first, built up a big business, acquiring as time went on, the chief handling of the coal, lumber, implements, and various kinds of insurance for the prosperous country around. One family had a workman's cottage; and, with only a fence between, the other had a fine residence, the largest in the place, but they remained on a friendly footing. Still, as time went on, the Barton children got much better opportunities, being sent away for higher education than the village afforded.

When they were all small and attended the one-roomed school, Maidie Brice and Bruce Barton were great friends. In every game the brown eyes of the boy seemed to seek out the answering blue ones of the girl, before the game was completely enjoyable. When they all went looking for flowers, as the snow-drifts melted in spring after the cold northern winter, if Bruce found the first crocus, he brought it to Maidie. This was as unexplainable and as involuntary in their childish minds as the attraction of the magnetic needle to the pole.

But when both passed out of the little school, one to stay at home, the other to go to the city, newer things occupied Bruce's mind. Maidie's mother had some boarders, and her time was pretty well employed helping at home. It was a humdrum life, but, being of an unselfish, sunny disposition she was happy.

Always when Bruce came home for his holidays and got settled down, his feet involuntarily sought the Brice porch, and an unexplainable peace stole over him as he talked enthusiastically to Maidie about his class work, his friends, amusements and even the girls he met, using the extravagant phraseology of his fellow students. Maidie, her red-brown head bent in the mornings over potato peeling or pea shelling, or, in the afternoons over sewing or mending, was always bright and responsive, her blue eyes showing every shade of feeling.

Thus the years fled away for Bruce and wore away for Maidie, until one was 22 and nearly through law school, the other 19, and with no apparent change, only a more womanly look, but the same impulsive way.

That summer Mrs. Brice had a lady boarder, Lila Bain, a girl from a city "down east," who thought a summer vacation in the West would be a rest after her labors as a stenographer. She was distinctly disappointed in Alberta, expecting to see whooping cowboys, interesting Indians—a few thousand feet of film, in fact, instead of a decorous little town with great stretches of wheat and oats surrounding it. There were cattle, it is true, but they seemed tame, not seeming to need a whooping cavalry regiment to guard them. The Indians were scattered and inoffensive. Failing the movie stuff Lila was enraged at the town for not being a Toronto or a Montreal, and criticized its limitations unmercifully.

Miss Bain was certainly a striking looking girl. She had a waxy white complexion, with not a bit of color, although she was healthy enough. Her hair and eyes were very dark. With this coloring she could wear almost anything, and certainly got herself up in a stunning way, not sparing the rouge if necessary to the color scheme.

After Bruce's arrival home for his holidays he strolled over for his morning's talk with Maidie. That little person was very busy ironing at the vine-draped end of the porch and Miss Bain sat picturesquely in the open. Introductions were given and Bruce found himself gazing at and being

entertained by this vision, in a white summer costume with red and black touches. Maidie was flushed and busy, scarcely had time to speak; Lila Bain, pale and cool, flashed her dark eyes and clever speeches and Bruce seemed enthralled. Having himself been in the city he was inclined to be a bit critical of the village and country round, and he seemed to enjoy her clever remarks. Her appeal to him from speaking eyes, as being a little "different" was flattering too.

In the afternoon Mrs. Brice and Maidie were out in nice porch dresses, as Maidie would never call her work done until her mother was through too. Miss Bain was in pale blue, in which she looked perfectly ethereal and aristocratic. Maidie, with her tan and red coloring looked pretty, but mundane. Lila was more caustic, if more languid, than in the forenoon.

"Mrs. Brice," she said, "you should let your daughter come East. It would be a revelation to her; she would learn so much."

"I believe it would," was the reply. "I know it did me good to come West, and it's the same distance."

Maidie looked at her mother in pain surprise at this evident "dig." "Strike one," said Bruce, laughing.

Said Miss Bain cleverly, "Oh, the mere going a certain distance is of no account; you could run 'round and 'round the house for hundreds of miles. It's what you see when you get there that I mean."

"Oh well," said Mrs. Brice, "I left the East to try to better myself as most

left, and grew absorbed in the country they were swiftly traversing.

It was early July. The rich green wheat fields lay under the blue sky. The grey-green of the oat crops was a contrast. The poplar bluffs on the wild lands were green and full of singing, happy, nesting birds. The grassy trail was lined with wild roses, from which the song came up with wistful, insistent sweetness. A coyote howled away off. The gophers squeaked and scuttled for their burrows as the car sped along. A meadow lark lifted his song from a fence post. A bunch of prairie chickens rose and whirred away. "A-tuck-a-tuck-a-tuck" they said.

Bruce looked around absently once or twice, then said, unheeding Miss Bain's chatter, "Will you move over to the right, Maidie?"

"Why?" asked Maidie, from a reverie.

"I don't know—so I can see you, I suppose." Once more he was the boy carrying the first crocus to Maidie. Miss Bain's cleverness fell on deaf ears. The West was pleading with the Western boy. Everything around was so beautiful, so typical, the things dreamed of and looked forward to one cold, biting winter after another. The brown eyes turned and met the blue ones, so true, so wistful, so big and solemn with rapture.

At length Maidie leaned forward, "Bruce, we have come about 25 miles. See, there's the other railroad. And it looks like rain. Hadn't we better go back?"

"I guess so," he said, "there's a good place to turn around up the trail a bit, it's rough here."

The farmers had been longing for rain, and now it was coming, and coming in a hurry. The sun went under a cloud. The wind sprang up, and with it came the rain in torrents. It was cold, too, as rains are in the north. The car had only the canopy up, so Bruce left it at the roadside and they ran for a shack not far away. And such drenched, dishevelled creatures were never seen as they when they reached there.

There was no one at home, but the door was not fastened, so they went in. It was a one-roomed bachelor's abode, and very disorderly. A red cook stove, a bunk with a couple of grey blankets on it, a table with some dirty dishes, a packing case nailed to the wall for a cupboard, two chairs, a box of coal, an array of boots, a rifle, etc., completed the contents.

Miss Bain was almost profane in her hysterical lamentations at the wet, cold and discomfort generally. The lovely crimples were out of her hair and it fell in strands over her cheeks on which the rouge was streaked. Her dark eyes showed theirs white wildly, and her dress was ruined.

Bruce was crushed and apologetic for he scarcely knew what.

But Maidie's spirits rose with the excitement of it. She laughed and dashed around in a house-wifely fervor, her blue eyes sparkling, her cheeks like roses, her hair in wet ringlets.

"Bruce, do make a fire," she ordered, "cut up that piece of board, and, see, there's coal in the box. Let me see what he's got here to eat—coffee, sugar, bacon, syrup, canned tomatoes—oh yes, lots; we'll get warm and dry and get a good supper. What fun!"

"Would you steal the man's stuff?" shrieked Miss Bain, her teeth chattering with cold.

"I'll leave him some money on the table," said Bruce, whittling away in a matter-of-fact manner. "That's common in this country."

"Yes, and I'll clean up his house for him," said Maidie gaily.

"I should think you'd have enough drudgery after your mother's boarders, without cleaning up any dirty bachelor's shack," sneered Miss Bain. Maidie did not hear this remark, but Bruce looked up balefully. Disillusionment was complete.

Continued on Page 29

EAR Mitch the biggest since the just as us every bit my old friends you have thought of. You are a city man and I simply farm surroundings you cleaning up spending a rain bags and mandibles you with Big Boys and first nights.

Yet that is har reason to know mind and publish your opinion to it very significant the situation ma that you should food production serious as I have. For this reason your various qu possible—if you sional outburst associations in hatic Shallow heard the chis you in the big now interested must give you can command through the bar from Broadway seventeen, first ship. I should it—though wha very valuable However, I sha

The W

First let me personal problem only type of ci take the work sent time in a capital and the use your custom not try to do iting yourself th should not mak to the world's want to help in losing money you to avoid th set the rich ma a farm. There

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When I re must first eat it. No matte to milk the cow she would un parliamentar hoist the fir beside her a maternal inst down" for horses. I do gee for you and I doubt them without hanging cities are fol have gone w by the lure one occupati fitted to see streets. They the land, bu substance which to these people

August 7, 1918

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The Back-to-the-Lander

A Discussion of a vital problem rapidly becoming more serious as the war nears the end

By Peter McArthur

DEAR Mitchell: Your letter was the biggest surprise I have had since the cow bit me. It was just as unexpected and seemed every bit as unnatural. Of all my old friends you are the last I should have thought of as a back-to-the-lander. You are a city man by birth and training and I simply can't imagine you in farm surroundings. I can't imagine you cleaning out the cow stables or spending a rainy afternoon patching bags and mending harness. I associate you with Big Business, luxurious clubs and first nights at the opera.

Yet that is hardly fair. I have every reason to know that you are broad-minded and public spirited. This makes your decision to buy a farm and work it very significant. If your analysis of the situation makes it seem imperative that you should undertake the work of food production the outlook must be as serious as I have long thought it to be. For this reason I shall try to answer your various questions-as seriously as possible-if you will pardon an occasional outburst of frivolity, due to our associations in happier times. Like Justice Shallow with Falstaff, I have "heard the chimes at midnight" with you in the big cities, but if you are now interested in "land and bees" I must give you the best information I can command. As you say, I have been through the back-to-the-land movement from Broadway and The Strand to lot seventeen, first concession, Alfalfa township. I should know something about it--though what I know may not be very valuable to anyone but myself. However, I shall do the best I can.

The Will to Produce

First let me deal with your own personal problem. You are about the only type of city man who can undertake the work of production at the present time in a helpful way. You have capital and the will to produce. If you use your customary good sense and do not try to do the actual work of farming yourself there is no reason why you should not make a satisfactory addition to the world's food supply. But if you want to help in a practical way without losing money it will be necessary for you to avoid the many pitfalls that beset the rich man who undertakes to run a farm. Therefore, listen and perpend.

When you finally decide to make a start at farming it will be advisable for you to "first catch your farmer." Farmers no longer go with the land as they did in the brave days when Horatius Flaccus set the simple life to ragtime or when Marcus Cato was president of the Grain Growers in ancient Rome. In those times a farmer--that is, a farm laborer--was part of the livestock and men who posed as real farmers were land-owners and slave-owners who were harder with a blacksnake whip than with any other agricultural implement. While their poems and bulletins on farming make good classical reading and parse beautifully, they are hardly a safe guide for a man who feels that it is his duty to go in for greater production in this time of need.

When I remarked above that you must first catch your farmer, I meant it. No matter how willing you may be to milk the cow with the crumpled horn she would undoubtedly give you what parliamentarians call a "six month's hoist" the first time you snuggled down beside her and tried to arouse her maternal instincts. She wouldn't "give down" for you. Similarly with the horses. I doubt if they would haw or gee for you in an intelligible manner and I doubt if you could unharness them without unbuckling every strap and hanging it up separately. But the cities are full of excellent farmers who have gone wrong. They were attracted by the lure of the cities and left the one occupation for which they were fitted to seek their fortunes in the streets. They are pining to get back to the land, but they have wasted their substance and have no capital with which to make a start. I know that these people exist, for scores of them

have written to me during the past few years. I also know some who got the necessary backing and promptly made good on the land. They are not scientific farmers of the kind that the average back-to-the-land reaches for, but they have had farm experience and can "reason with an impenitent mule" in words of one syllable that he will understand. They have had their lesson in the city and are willing to work hard to get established on the land again with their families. If you advertise for a man of this kind your greatest difficulty will be to make a wise choice from the many who will apply.

The Right Kind of Partner

Get an able-bodied man of good character who is sincere in his wish to make a home for himself in the country. Make a partnership agreement with him by which he can gradually buy out your share. This will make it a matter of personal interest to him not to get you too deeply implicated. It will be all very well for you to consult an expert about buying a good farm, but if your partner is a sensible man he will be your best advisor about the stock and equipment you will need. As he will have half the price charged against his share of the earnings he will be careful. He will need a good team and all the common implements, but if he is the right kind of man he will be ready to contribute the necessary amount of muscle and industry to make the venture successful, without buying all the expensive labor-saving devices on

the market. Most of the rich men who undertake farming invest so heavily in equipment they fasten an overhead charge on the venture that makes it impossible to farm except at a loss. I have known a well-meaning man to fasten an overhead charge of \$2,000 a year for interest alone on a farm of one hundred acres. Such men measure their success by the smallness of their losses rather than by the size of their profits. One of them once exclaimed to me exultingly: "Why, I lost only \$800 last year!" Men of this kind have beautiful farms, equipped to the minute, but they need as good a bank account as if they were keeping a yacht in commission. Notwithstanding this I have known city men to invest so wisely that they got a return on their money that would be considered satisfactory in a manufacturing business. At the same time their farming partner prospered and gained a foothold on the land. As you might imagine, "horse sense" is especially useful in farming. At the present moment I can give you instances of city men who have invested money in farming and are producing food each year that will feed hundreds of people, and they are doing it at a profit. They contributed capital and business ability while their partners contributed hard labor, thrift and industry. In my opinion, it is only by forming a partnership of this kind that a city man without experience can get back to the land if he wants to make his home in the country, or if he wishes to do his duty in the way of food production at the pre-

Work of Two Generations

It really takes two generations to get people back to the land. Even in the pioneer days the older people who came to the country seldom made good farmers, but if they had families the boys quickly became accustomed to farm work and methods. In many cases the fathers and mothers suffered every hardship while trying to establish homes, but their children took hold in the right way and prospered.

When you ask if I think there is any hope that people in any large number will return to the land you raise what is, perhaps, the most troublesome problem of the immediate future. About the gravest problem that confronts humanity at the present time is the need of increased food production. Even before the outbreak of the war the depopulation of the rural districts was causing alarm and the war has made a bad case infinitely worse. Even when peace comes it is not at all likely that many of the released soldiers will go to the land. Those who have been studying this problem report that it is doubtful if even the soldiers who have been drawn from the farms will return to the land. When men leave the fields for any purpose it seems hard to get them back. They taste the adventure and more exciting life of the cities and cannot endure the quiet routine of the farms. The soldiers will find it hard to settle down to that lonely life after the excitement and companionship of the camps. So I am compelled to say in reply to your question that I do not think there is any immediate hope of an important movement of the people back to the land at the present time. In the first place the people do not want to go back to the land, and, in the second place, they couldn't go if they wanted to. There are always exceptions, of course. I know that many city men of country birth who have failed to establish homes for themselves in the city would be glad to go back to the land if some capitalist would help them to get started on a business basis. In the present crisis steps should be taken either by the government or by patriotic business men to see that all men of this kind are enabled to get back to the land where they can aid in the work of production. They can be used effectively and can do much to relieve the situation. They are the only men who are really anxious to go back to the land.

Force Necessary

The attitude of the mass of city laboring men is voiced by a remark made by one of our best-known labor leaders. He said:

"City laborers will not go back to the land unless they are forced."

Naturally the only force that can be brought to bear on them would be economic pressure. An attempt to conscript them for the work would arouse instant opposition. Only the grim realization that food for themselves and their families is the most important thing in the world will drive city laborers to the land. The laboring men will not make the change while there is anything left for them to cling to in the cities.

But if poverty forced the city laboring men back to the land they would not have the necessary money to get started. They would be forced to work as day laborers and if they went in any numbers farm wages would go down so that they could hardly make livings for themselves and their families. If we reach a point where people are forced to go back to the land the problem of private ownership will at once become acute. As such a point would not be reached without an industrial collapse that would deprive labor of the means of subsistence in the cities, it is obvious that no back-to-the-land



"The task of making the world safe for Democracy will almost inevitably settle down to the proxy business of seeing that Democracy gets three square meals a-day."

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United Farmers of Alberta

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta
by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

THE Secretaries' Convention at Edmonton followed pretty much along the same line as the convention in Calgary. The attendance was practically equal at the two conventions. So far as the Central office is concerned at least, the conventions were well worth while, and judging by the expressions of a number of secretaries who were in attendance, we believe that the secretaries appreciated this opportunity of meeting together to discuss their neutral problems. Much good should result to the U.F.A. from these conventions, and particularly to those locals which were represented at the convention. It is intended to publish a full report of the conversations which will be issued to all locals at an early date.

Relief of Allies

The following letter has been received from the secretary to the chairman of the Agricultural Relief of the Allies Fund:

"I enclose herewith the honorary treasurer's official receipt for the sum of \$135, being a contribution to the Agricultural Relief of the Allies Fund, from the United Farmers of Alberta.

"In the absence of Dr. Jas. W. Robertson, on public service in Europe, I am directed by the executive committee to convey to you, and through you, to the local unions who made this contribution, our warm thanks."

A Legal Query

The following answer has been sent from our legal department to one of our members in reply to a query as to what claim he had on crop which he had sown on vacant land adjoining his farm which land has now been sold by the owner:

"Inasmuch as you broke land on a quarter-section over which you had no legal right whatsoever, you are a trespasser at law and without any rights, and if the owner of the land now forbids you to go on the land for the purpose of taking off this crop you are absolutely helpless. There is no law which allows a person to go on to land which does not belong to him and put in a crop and take off the crop if the owner of the land at any time raises any objection.

"The best thing you can do is to try and find the owner and make some settlement with him from which he will allow you, from the crop your expenses of putting in same."

Cardston's New Move

M. W. Molyneaux, of the United Grain Growers, sends the following regarding a new livestock shipping association formed at Cardston on July 17:

"After explaining the great necessity of a livestock shipping association for this district, especially at the present time, in order to avoid sacrificing the stock now being placed on the market, there was no trouble in organizing a livestock shipping association. The president of the association was appointed, being J. H. Anderson, of Cardston; R. S. Thompson, Cardston, was appointed vice-president; and J. F. Parrish, Cardston, secretary treasurer. They also appointed a delegate or director for 14 districts tributary to Cardston. Therefore, the entire district is well represented on this new association. It was decided to have Thursday the regular shipping day, and the delegates expect to make their first shipment about August 1. In my opinion, this will be one of the best livestock shipping associations in Alberta, as every farmer at the meeting appeared to be greatly interested in carrying this work to a successful finish.

"The crop conditions are very bad, the oats and barley being a total failure, and many farmers have already turned their stock on the fields. They believe it will take about 6,000 tons of hay to carry their stock through during the coming season and at present they desire grazing land for about 2,500 head of cattle, which could be shipped north, providing the proper pasture can be secured."

Discuss the M.S.A.

The Northland local of the U.F.A. held a meeting on June 29. The secretary, James Lee reports that the members were interested in the filling out the form regarding the effect of the Military Service Act upon production in that district. He states that some of the members have already had to cut down their acreage owing to the scarcity of help and they do not see how they can spare any more men from that district.

Nearly a Century

J. Smith, secretary of McCafferty local, in remitting dues for 20 new members, states:

"More to follow, for the membership is now 98, being 13 in excess of our previous record and more than double that of last year. That hundred member will be smart if he escapes capture."

Says Prosperity Hinders

One of our secretaries in Southern Alberta writes as follows:

"I regret that our membership has declined to such an extent and were it not for the two or three who do the work and that enthusiastically, the union would undoubtedly lapse. We feel that we have failed to produce the interest which the U.F.A. merits and with all the advantages pointed out, but the results are still unsatisfactory. As one member recently stated the last three years' crops have spoilt the Southern Alberta farmers so it remains to be seen what the present year will do."

Director Smith Busy

F. W. Smith, director for the Victoria constituency, attended the Wetaskiwin picnic on July 1. Mr. Smith reports that he had a good time and the picnic was a great success.

Mr. Smith also attended a successful picnic at Hardisty, on June 27, and on July 4 he spoke to the New Norway members at their picnic, at which there was a large number of farmers present.

To Be Congratulated

The monthly meeting of the Kinsella local was held on July 6. Amongst the matters dealt with were: Report on U.F.A. picnic of June 29. The president reported a net profit of over \$15 for the Red Cross Fund. The following resolutions were passed at the meeting:

That the local shall fill car of old iron, the proceeds of which shall be donated to the Red Cross Funds. Car to be loaded by October 11.

That this meeting expresses its sympathy with those of our members who have been deprived of the assistance of their sons called up for Military

Service, and at the same time congratulates them upon the fact that their sons will now be engaged in the patriotic duty of fighting for their country.

Former Director Active

Andrew Raft, of Bon Accord, who was director for the Edmonton constituency for 1917, reports that he visited Egremont union at their picnic and spoke on the objects of the U.F.A. past and future. W. A. Warr, of Egremont, was also present and spoke on Co-operative buying and selling.

On Saturday, July 6, at a Red Cross picnic at Redwater, Mr. Raft and Mr. Warr were present, on invitation, and a new union was organized, starting with a membership of 21. The following officers were elected: (President, A. A. Hinkley, Redwater; vice-president, A. Main, Egremont; secretary treasurer, L. A. Walker, Redwater. The new union is joining with Egremont District Livestock Association.

North of the Peace

Otto Bernstein, secretary-treasurer of the Friedenstal local, reports that a splendid meeting was held on July 13, and he thinks the local is coming into its own at last. The members are all very enthusiastic in the work. An energetic committee is preparing the grounds and program for a joint picnic of the Friedenstal, Blue Sky and Waterford locals, to be held on the farm of J. Groppe, Friedenstal, August 4. They are trying to make it the best U.F.A. day ever held north of the Peace.

This Was Welcome

The following letter has been received from F. G. Gigarol, Lea Co-operative Association Limited, Lea, Alta.: "At the last general meeting of our association the following resolution was unanimously carried:

"That the association, out of its net profits, makes a donation of \$25 to the U.F.A. as a token of appreciation of the work done by their association, and to encourage them in their efforts to help the co-operative movement."

"I am very much pleased to carry out these instructions, and you will find enclosed cheque for said amount."

Winnifred in Drive

At the membership drive meeting held at Winnifred, in the LO.O.F. Hall, June 25, there were about 85 people in attendance. John Christpherson acted as chairman and L. C. Freeman as secretary. Mr. Brown first addressed the meeting, giving a very interesting discourse on the work and intentions of the U.G.G. for the good of the farmers.

Mr. Baker gave a very interesting talk on the U.F.W.A., the lady speaker

being unable to attend, and then to the U.F.A. urging the members to unite more strongly. Nine new members were secured at the close of the meeting. Mr. Brown stayed over and spoke at the picnic on the following day.

U.F.A. Briefs

The Carlton local have donated \$23 to the Red Cross Fund, being 25 per cent. of the proceeds of their annual picnic.

R. Parker, secretary of the Enchant local has forwarded \$48.75 to Central office, being contribution from the members to the Red Cross Fund.

The Coronation district association held a very successful meeting on July 6. Everything passed off very satisfactorily, and all were unanimous in regard to incorporation of the association.

C. R. Field, manager of the Swan River Co-operative Trading Association, Ltd., reports that their co-operative association has made some progress in the shipping line, having shipped three cars of potatoes and several carloads of hay and made a big saving; in fact he says they saved the profit, for had they sold locally they would have been compelled to sell below cost of production.

J. K. Sutherland, president of the Hanna local, states that the Hanna local is going strong. The visit of Mrs. Stevenson and Messrs. Rice-Sheppard and P. S. Austin was very much appreciated.

Twenty new members were added to the Bideford local No. 668 at the membership drive meeting held at Bideford, on June 17. C. F. Brown, P. F. Carolan and Mrs. Dowler addressed the meeting.

The Malmo local called a special meeting on July 3, for the purpose of ordering coal. An order for two car loads was made up which is being ordered through the farmers' company.

Subscriptions from the Earlie local for the Y.M.C.A. Triangle Fund was \$70.75.

We regret that space has prevented us from publishing in full a very interesting report of a big rally held at Blackie, in the spring, at which 500 people were present.

The following resolution was passed at a recent meeting of the Wheatland local: That the Wheatland local go on record as protesting against the increased freight rates, especially on wheat.

Ed. Schmidt, of Wetaskiwin, organized a new local of the U.F.A. in that district on July 6, which will be known as Peace Hill No. 841. Chas. Deering was appointed secretary.

A meeting of the Thorhild local was held on July 13, at which there was a good attendance. Several new members were enrolled. The secretary, J. A. Barnes, states that the district is mostly adapted to livestock farming, and since they got the railroad through three years ago, the farmers have been shipping cream to Edmonton, a distance of 52 miles, at a considerable profit.

L. M. Mansfield, secretary of the Harvest Vale local No. 834, states that the Bowell district is suffering practically a complete crop failure, but in some cases the fields will furnish some feed.

At a meeting at Bashaw, on July 6, the Bashaw local No. 190 was re-organized, with a membership of 14. W. Farbly, of Alix, was in charge of the meeting. Jas. A. Marshall was elected secretary. It is expected that a local of the U.F.W.A. will be formed there before long.

THE semi-annual local association of the Central office of this part of the province delayed. Blank every secretary of June. If in an association lost, secretary to the Central office. It is of first importance to receive from the secretaries own information. The provincial association secretaries for the making the nearly perfect as

Edwin

Up to date, the division in the division in the division in the summer can be stirred by the in hostile organization and massing of the for an unparalleled agricultural interest "called their division in the division in the result that two and a thorough brotherhood under the membership stands at 90, with the 100 mark in the close of the the Edwin neighborhood did working for the principles of good things are in the coming fall.

The association Tuesday evening campaign announced by the Addresses were Wood, of Oakville, of the Central which was about proportion of spirit of unity Congress manifested future of the neighborhood. If any other Edwin's claim to its officers to the hands of the possible. Renowned incidents the work are in Central office.

At B

The Grain Growers' Guide represented at Brandon during the midwinter tent meeting of the Women's Farmers' Association and the meeting of the Union on hand to greet the friends is hoped that the Grain Growers' established that it may render a rendezvous for room for ladies' bureaus for all districts' movement.

Bon

On Tuesday evening the tent meeting of the association. Near represented and the Women's Farmers' Association were invited to the board. A discussion of the work with a view to be made during the campaign.

Amendme

Among other recommendations to the Central office.—That sec-

August 7, 1918

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Manitoba Grain Growers

Conducted Officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

W. R. Wood, 306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

THE semi-annual report of every local association is now due at the Central office. The purpose of this paragraph is to request presidents and secretaries to make it a point to see that it is not delayed. Blank forms were sent to every secretary during the latter part of June. If in any case that blank has been lost, secretaries should drop a line to the Central office for a second one. It is of first importance that a report be received from every local association. If there is nothing to report then secretaries owe it to the association to drop a line saying so and stating the situation. The secretary of the provincial association relies upon the local secretaries for their local co-operation in making the statistics for 1918 as nearly perfect as possible. Do it today.

Edwin the Victor

Up to date, the Edwin local association in the district of Portage la Prairie, holds the palm for success in the summer canvass for members. Stirred by the increasing evidences of hostile organization of the big interests and massing of the protectionist forces for an unparalleled onslaught upon the agricultural interests of Canada, they called their chiefs to council, in the din of a troubled year, with the result that two captains were appointed and a thorough canvass of the neighborhood undertaken. The association membership stood then at 45. Today it stands at 90, with the possibility that the 100 mark may be reached before the close of the year. This provides the Edwin neighborhood with a splendid working force for the teaching of the principles of the movement and good things are to be expected during the coming fall and winter.

The association held a meeting on Tuesday evening, July 30, at which the campaign result was modestly announced by the president, Mr. Rogers. Addresses were given by Mrs. J. S. Wood, of Oakville, and W. R. Wood, of the Central office. The attendance, which was about 85, included a large proportion of young people and the spirit of unity and optimism and progress manifested augurs well for the future of the movement in the neighborhood.

If any other local wishes to dispute Edwin's claim to first place, it is up to its officers to get their report into the hands of the secretary as early as possible. Reports of success or of interesting incidents in the progress of the work are always welcome at the Central office.

At Brandon Fair

The Grain Growers' Association was represented on the exhibition grounds at Brandon during fair week by a commodious tent in which workers from the Women's Section, The Grain Growers' Guide and the livestock department of the United Grain Growers were on hand to give information and to greet the friends of the movement. It is hoped that in coming years the Grain Growers' tent may come to be an established feature of the fair and that it may render useful service as a rendezvous for rural visitors, a rest room for ladies and an information bureau for all departments of the farmers' movement.

Board Meeting

On Tuesday and Wednesday, a session of the tent was used by the directors of the association for their summer meeting. Nearly every district was represented and a number of directors of the Women's Section who were present were invited into consultation with the board. A day-and-a-half were spent in continuous consideration and planning of the work of the association, with a view to continuing the progress made during the recent summer campaign.

Amendment to Constitution

Among other work done it was agreed to recommend the following amendments to the constitution:

1.—That section 6, sub-section 1, en-

titled "Eligibility for Membership," be amended to read as follows:

"That farmers, farmers' wives, sons and daughters, over 16 years of age and others who are in sympathy with the aims and purposes of the association and who agree to co-operate therewith to attain its aims and purposes may become members by the payment of an annual fee of not less than \$2.00. Sons and daughters of those eligible for membership being under the age of 16 may be admitted to associate membership without fee, on purchasing and wearing a Grain Growers' button. Members only have the right to vote. Membership shall be continuous unless severed by the members or by the association. A member in arrears for dues may have full membership restored by payment of such arrears."

2.—That the following paragraph be added in sub-section 3 of section 4:

"The directors of the Women's Section of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association are accorded the right to attend meetings of the board of directors and to take part in discussion with them."

3.—That the following sub-section be added after sub-section 4 of the constitution:

"In the annual meeting of the provincial association, when the order of election of officers is reached, the honorary president, if he is present, shall take the chair and preside during the election of the president. If he is not present, then the secretary shall act in this capacity. When the new president is elected he shall take the chair and conduct the meeting during the election of the other officers."

On Their Job

There is no more significant feature of the recent progress of the Grain Growers' movement than the splendid interest and initiative which have been manifested at various local points. The speakers were again and again encouraged and delighted by the evidences of thoughtful planning and effective arrangement on the part of local officers and members. The impression was continually being deepened that as a result of the work of former years, we have all over the province in considerable numbers, men, and some women, who from personal conviction are committed to active personal service in the movement and are in fact constantly on the alert looking for opportunities of giving it a lift.

Practical Help

Here, for instance, is a local board that telephones in advance to a neighboring town to know when the speakers may be expected in order that they may arrange entertainment for them. Here is a local "secretary" who has drummed up farmers on every rural line in the telephone exchange, urging individuals to get out to the meeting. At one point which the speakers had failed to reach owing to rain and bad roads, there was enough active interest to carry out organization and as a result we have the Erickson local association starting out full-fledged with an initial membership of 39. At Edwin, apart entirely from any outside stimulus, local workers set to work on a systematic canvass which added 45 to their membership within ten days. A young and energetic district secretary, who has spent his life among the Beavers, conceived the idea of loading up a complete program, musical, social and associational, and carrying it to five or six points adjacent to the Beaver lodge and then worked out his plan with the result that five good meetings were held and one new branch organized and added to the strength of the Manitoba Grain Growers. In a certain branch some of the workers had been lamenting the lack of interest and the difficulty of getting members. One mem-

ber quietly asked for 25 membership cards and when the next meeting was held, handed in a list of 25 members added to the association. When such work becomes common among our associations, the strength of the movement will be doubled if not trebled, and every local organization will be up to strength, and all that is needed is just a little interest and goodwill and personal gumption on the part of local workers.

Experts in their Class

The campaigners were no less delighted to find that, more frequently than some of them expected, they came in contact with individuals whose thorough and practical acquaintance with the principles and ideals of the movement is such, as to fully entitle them to be classed as experts. There is to be found a considerable number of older men whose experiences in the earlier days, when special privilege made it a struggle to keep their heads above water, led them to investigate and ponder economic problems and who today are as prophets to the younger generation in their passionate resistance to the interests that would exploit the individual. Here and there one of this class is found who 20 to 25 years ago became a reader of Henry George, and who for years has known not only the evil of privilege but the antidote of providing public revenues by taxation of land values. Not a few are met with whose education in economic freedom and in independent political thinking was largely received through such periodicals as the Montreal Weekly Witness, with its 70 years' advocacy of free trade, or the Toronto Weekly Sun, with its keen analysis of public conditions and governmental administration.

Future Leaders

And among younger men it was an inspiration to meet many who with the optimism and the energy of youth have set themselves to become fully acquainted with the ideals of this new western movement. There are few local branches that have not one or more of them. A few here and there are men with college training, but the larger number are men whose training has been that of the movement alone, but whose energy and enthusiasm have overcome all handicaps and given them mastery of the principles of the movement and a keen appreciation of the activities of opposing interests. They are reading and thinking and discussing the problems of the day. They are jotting down ideas and working them over into their own thinking. They are cultivating the spirit of comradeship with others in the movement. They are realizing that opportunity for real life service faces them in this work. And as one meets these young men, one's conviction grows that the farmers' movement in Canada is already training the future leaders, not only of our local communities but of our provincial and national life.

Industrial Movements

Profit sharing has a history which goes back in England to the year 1829, and England is not only the original home of this system, but it has been also the chief sphere of experiment on these lines. The mark of profit-sharing is the allowance of some kind of bonus to employees, paid as a percentage of their wages. The typical case is one in which a certain minimum profit is first allotted to the ordinary capital of the company; after and when this minimum rate is obtained a part of any additional, say a half, is paid to labor and the other part to capital. The payment may be made purely at the discretion of the employer or it may be an obligation undertaken by him and implied in the wage contract. The essential

is that the bonus is paid to the employee simply as an employee and not as a shareholder in the firm. But there may be in the intermediate case in which the employer enables his workers to obtain shares in the firm on special terms which are open only to his own employees, and thereafter pays dividend in the ordinary way upon these shares. Schemes of this kind stand between profit-sharing and co-partnership.

It is evident, in the first place, that profit-sharing alone not only implies the exclusion from government of the employees who benefit by it, but that the payment of a bonus at all may cease, whatever the efficiency of their labor, by faults of administration for which they are not responsible; or even, in the most typical cases, by results of administration which bring the total profit of the firm down to less than that minimum amount which has to be paid to capital before anything is paid to wages.

Co-partnership

It is probable that if the ideal of co-partnership had been more to the front at the beginning of the great industrial change of last century, there might by now have developed, by the accumulated force of profit and interest, a widely distributed working-class holding in the capital of the country. Even if the movement had begun on a small scale with something approaching a co-incidence of workers and shareholders in certain businesses, by the end of a hundred years the capital thus growing would have ramified throughout the industrial system, so that the usual firm of modern times might, through its working-class shareholders, have had a management in close sympathy not simply with its own labor, but with labor as a whole.

Municipal Trading

Municipal Trading has a history in the United Kingdom dating back about 40 years but its development has been a rapid one, so that it is now in existence for one industry or another in most of the municipal corporations of England and Wales. At the opening of the new century 299 out of a total of 317 corporations were carrying on reproductive undertakings with a total capital of about 120 millions sterling. These undertakings represent the main public services which are at the basis of the industry and life of great cities, especially the supply of water, gas, electricity and tramway service. Every political voter has a share in the control of all the industry of the nation, since there is nothing in this country which Parliament may not do in the way of industrial regulation or appropriation of industrial revenues. But the policy of direct public government of industry is still in this country mainly local, and is the chief cause of the building up of a heavy local indebtedness. The post office and the coinage are as yet our only nationalized industries.—D. H. Macgregor.

What of the Future?

Our aim is that our movement shall continue to minister to an increasingly efficient democracy, our people coming rapidly to realize their power and its opportunity and obligation, opportunity to enter upon a larger life, obligation to take up yet more devotedly the service of mankind. Our hope is that rural life shall progressively be endowed with richer social, intellectual and moral elements, that our commercial and industrial activities shall gradually but surely forsake the ideal of profit for that of service, that our public life shall more completely represent not merely the economic and material interests, but more especially the moral ideals of our people. And that thus the whole circle of our life, being moralized and ennobled, the relationships and the activities of the race shall in a large measure fulfill the dreams of the idealists, the prayers of the saints and the aspirations of the progressives.

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

H. B. LLOYD of Pretty Valley, sub-organiser for the southern portion of District Two, has written Director C. W. M. Emery, that:

"Recently I put in three days driving and calling on Grain Growers residing in the various localities of this district. Red Butte was the first, and I am returning there on Monday night next to organize the farmers of that district. I also called on Buffalo Gap farmers, but owing to their president being away they had not met this month. This is the local which I organized last May. I felt a bit disappointed, so arranged another meeting for them on Saturday evening last. But as it rained I did not attend and expect to call on them again tomorrow evening, and get them to have a picnic. They badly need our assistance, as most of them are foreigners."

"I next called at Beaver Creek only to find that they had held a picnic there on the Tuesday previous, where sub-organizer Percy Arkle was in attendance."

Organize Woman's Sections

"Determined not to lose my trip I called on the president's wife and secured a promise to organize the women of that district. From there I drove to Paisley Brook, which I found very well settled; but the reeve of the municipality promised to use his influence to have the farmers unite with the Beaver Creek association.

"This is a very rough country and I found it difficult to make my connections. I got into a pasture field with three other large pasture fields adjoining, which took me 12 miles out of my way. By this time it was dark, but I came across a schoolhouse, and intend to inquire more about it later. If the farmers are not organized there I shall return and organize them if possible. In all I covered 150 miles, but owing to holding no meetings had to pay my own expenses."

"Our local at Acme has been incorporated, with myself as president, and I hope that we may be able to show the members tangible results from this action."

H. W. Wood

H. W. Wood, president of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and also president of the United Farmers of Alberta, is giving 24 lectures in Saskatchewan this summer in connection with the Chautauqua. Many of our members are having the opportunity of hearing Mr. Wood for the first time. It will, therefore, be of interest to our readers to know something more about him.

About 13 years ago, he came from the United States, located near Carstairs, Alta., and has been engaged in farming there ever since. He was born in Missouri, on May 31, 1860. His ancestors were Americans for several generations, his father being of English extraction and his mother of Scotch lineage. Mr. Wood was brought up on a Missouri farm and attended the public schools in his district, also one of the colleges of that state. He has always been interested in the organization of farmers, having joined every farmers' movement which he had the opportunity to join. He is very greatly interested in all questions having to do with the organized farmers' movement, and has thought deeply on such subjects as how to promote democracy and the institutions of civilization. Mr. Wood's idea is that while the farmers should be organized to promote their own interests and to secure a square deal, they should also be organized for the purpose of exerting their largest influence for the good of the entire nation.

Resembles Lincoln

In many ways he resembles that great American democrat, Abraham Lincoln. Not only does he look like Lincoln, but his habit of thought and method of public speaking is fashioned after that of this famous American statesman. Mr. Wood made a splendid impression with his audience in Winnipeg, as well as with the farmers, wherever he has

spoken. Everyone feels the earnestness of the man and recognizes that he has great thoughts and a passion for serving his fellowmen. Everywhere he has been listened to with the most thoughtful attention and his addresses are discussed afterwards, probably more than any others on the Chautauqua program.

Mr. Wood's family consists of a wife and four sons, two of whom are married and are farming in the Cartwright district. Mrs. Wood is also interested in the organization of farm women, having been president of the Women's Local Association for a number of years. Mr. Wood has made a great success of farming, and at the same time has taken an interest in public matters. However, he has never held a political office. He has frequently been offered nominations, but has felt that he could do more good otherwise than as a public official. In the States, when the third party movement was being hydrated, Mr. Wood declined to take an active part in it. However, he is constantly urging the importance of farmers developing their own leaders in all lines, including political leaders; but he has not advocated the formation of a Farmers' party.

Believes in Organization

He believes that as the farmers become well organized and develop capable leaders, they will be able to solve their problems in all lines. He is a great believer in thorough organization. He says: "A man acting as an individual can only put the strength of an individual behind his ideals and opinions. Organization is a means of developing strength for any cause. While we wish to develop the full strength of our farmers as a class, we hope that organization will develop among all classes until all of society will be thoroughly organized. In organization and in organization alone is there strength. When not properly organized, 95 per cent. of the people are easily governed by five per cent. We must become thoroughly organized and train our leaders before we are prepared for real democracy."

As president of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, Mr. Wood has a great opportunity to help direct the organized farmers' movement, and to exercise a great influence in making that organization effective in the councils of the nation. He enjoys the confidence of the other leaders in our movement in the highest degree, and his opinions are greatly respected and valued by all who know him. In his public address, he does not have the style of the popular orator, but of the thoughtful, careful statesman, who feels a serious responsibility for what he recommends and advocates. His conclusions are reasonable, and follow each other in orderly sequence. Hence, his addresses make the most profound impression, and are having a very great influence with all who hear him. His method is that of the careful builder, who has the patience and the vision to build for the future, even if it takes many years to remove those things which are now in the way, and get down to the true and enduring foundation. He will be satisfied if a reasonable amount of progress is made during his generation, but he will insist that it be a real progress and not some make-believe spectacular structure, which is built upon the sand.

"Red Bobs" for the West

Have you tried "Red Bobs" wheat? If not, it would be worth while. It was originally a cross between wheat and barley, and hailed from Australia about 13 years ago. "Red Bobs," however, was then white, and therefore was an outcast. Nobody wanted it. Two years after its appearance in the world, however, Seager Wheeler took the foundling

to his heart. He gave it a home. He trained it in the way that it should go, and today it is repaying the care spent upon it, and is welcomed by those who formerly turned their backs upon it. "Red Bobs" is coming into its own.

But there is something further to be said about it. It is found that it matures from a week to 10 days earlier than even Marquis wheat. There are two important considerations depending upon this early development. The first is that it renders this variety practically immune from rust, as it will be filled before rust can make any headway, thus removing at least one of the dangers to which wheat is subjected in this Western country. The second consideration is that its early maturity greatly reduces the danger from early fall frosts. These two points alone make "Red Bobs" a worth-while kind of wheat to grow.

According to Mr. Wheeler, however, "Red Bobs" has still other good qualities. One of these is its great strength of straw, which enables it to stand up where other varieties, with the exception of "Kitchener," would lay down, owing to excessive soft growth in rich land; while another is that the heads fill completely, while other kinds have many heads with empty spikelets.

"Red Bobs," Mr. Wheeler states, is being put to a severe test this season in the three prairie provinces, but he has every confidence that it will come through with flying colors.

Pennsylvania vs. Saskatchewan

The prospect that Saskatchewan may, in the near future, be able to furnish in fairly large quantities a good substitute for Pennsylvania anthracite, is surely a comforting thought in these days of scarcity and high prices. Manitoba and Saskatchewan together are said to possess an almost exhaustible supply of lignite which, though of a poor grade, is capable of being carbonized and made into briquettes which can take the place of the well-known hard coal of Pennsylvania.

It is estimated that the cost of this product would probably not exceed \$7.00 per ton at the plant, and, owing to the immensely shorter haul, this would mean an enormous saving over the American coal.

A plant for the manufacture of these briquettes will, it is expected, be installed at an early date, with a capacity of 30,000 tons per year, the Dominion government having already voted its share of the cost. The balance will be provided by the governments of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and the plant will be located in Southern Saskatchewan, probably in the Estevan district. Thirty thousand tons is a mere "drop in the bucket" if the expression may be allowed in this connection, but once started, the bucket will no doubt soon be filled.

Still Loyal

Although the high cost of living and the high tariffs have prevented the majority of Grain Growers from indulging in the luxury of automobiles, which President Parsons of the Canadian Manufacturers Association so recently referred to, it has apparently not had the effect of destroying the loyalty of Saskatchewan Grain Growers to their organization. At any rate, such is the inference to be drawn from the following which reached the Central, a few days ago, from William Holdinghausen, of Carmel, who writes:

"Those profiteers have not permitted me, as yet, to buy an automobile, but you may send me just the same, a 'windshield sticker' and I shall fasten it to my second-hand \$7.00 oxen-drawn wagon, if only to madden those profiteers, who would not leave me enough to buy an auto."

Another Rate Increase

Still another increase in freight rates, this time said to be due to the extra burden placed on the railways by the McAdoo award. The increase is to be 25 per cent. over the rates in force prior to March 15, 1918, to be effective from August 1 and to remain in force for the duration of the war. Most people believed the railways would be well able to take care of the wages increase without any further raising of rates, but apparently the powers that be think different. One consolation is that the reports and accounts of the companies are to be open to government inspection, and if their earnings are more than sufficient to meet the increased costs an appropriate reduction in rates may be made.

Is Book Peddling Non-Essential?

Book peddling has, in some quarters, been classed as a non-essential occupation. That depends largely on the books. If a man peddles blood-curdling stories and books of similar character, well, we can surely do without both peddler and books. But if he peddles, say, encyclopedias, historical, economic, and educational works in general, the literature cannot be classed as non-essential, whatever we say of the peddler. Whether he is essential depends on circumstances. If a certain district cannot be reached in any other way, then by all means let us have the peddler. Our people must be educated, war or no war, and if it cannot be done in any other way, then we must make up our minds to let the peddler do it.

Government and Public Utilities

"U. S. government takes over control of telegraph and telephone lines." This is an announcement which appeared in the press a few days ago. It made one rub one's eyes and wonder what the Canadian government was doing. We have been at war four years against the U. S. government's one year, and apparently we have not yet seen the necessity of taking over the railways, not even as a war measure. The war is changing many things, will it ever change our government to the extent of taking charge of public utilities.

A Tremendous Problem

Twelve million five hundred thousand lives lost! What a startling statement! These are potential lives, and are in addition to the awful loss of life on the battle fronts. For this the shrinkage in the birth rate, due to the war, is responsible. Add to these figures the millions who are sleeping their last long sleep, wherever the war is raging, and we shall begin to have some faint idea of what the conflict has cost the nations. This shortage of human power will have to be met in Canada as elsewhere. It is one of the tremendous problems the War is going to leave us as a legacy. Let us think it over now. We must do so sooner or later.

Hay Transported Free

It will be good news to those farmers in the province who are short of hay for feeding purposes that hay can now be shipped from districts where it is abundant to points where there is a shortage entirely free of railway charges. This arrangement has been made between the department of agriculture at Ottawa and the railways. The shipper will be charged the reduced rate by the railways, and will then obtain a refund from the government of the amount, the two authorities thus paying each one-half of the cost of transportation.

Special Fares for Harvest Help

It is announced that special fares will be put into operation for harvest laborers during the month of August. The railways have decided to grant a rate of 25 cents per mile from Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Shaunavon and Swift Current to local points. This is to apply from August 1 to 30, with a minimum fare of \$1.50.

Success

THE 1918 International Show at Bismarck, North Dakota, and in the city of Bismarck, the exhibition of some of the livestock exhibits of young cattle, horses, and ponies, to be held in the show ring or in either the indoor or outdoor arena, to a very considerable attendance outside the city. As of rain following unseasonably early in the year, the tents and Midway, kept up faces of the farm their anxious look relief took its place every prospect of sufficient rain, and men who were contemplating the sale of their stock will and make the another year. The rain, if a little too much, has materially improved the show of livestock always been to the industrial exhibit the displays seen on the circuit were there was some exhibits staged by cultural College, he found elsewhere.

As is invariably each year, the most special feature, a usual, quite up to plowing, demonstrates small tractors will be in for a large share of the fair, the most well-known stock continent, and the staged here. The somewhat owing horse racing was however, had to all over, Brand up to its usual Smale, his direct a vast amount of in which every the handicaps up against. Had all through, the have been superseded this year.

THE C
Brandon being years the "Mecca" it was expected breed here would on the western lived up to its were well filled of a high average female classes, break classes, River, Alta., at younger section, prior to any show. Dominion, while Iowa, passed some remarks on the draft grade class was very well fraternity at least to express reverse, of the many complimentary work of the juries.

The exhibitors as follows: McPherson & Ross, Leslie Bros., McCardell, Jas. McRae, Hayfield,

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Successful Stock Show at Brandon

THE 1918 Inter-provincial Summer Show at Brandon, is again a matter of history. It was, on the whole, and in nearly every department, the equal of any previous show ever held in the Wheat City. In some of the livestock classes there were exhibits of young stock good enough to line up in either the Scottish "Highland" or the English "Royal." Rain to a very considerable degree spoiled the attendance especially from the outside points, but if the weather was bad for the show, it was mighty good for the country. As the steady down pour of rain following the high wind, which undoubtedly played some havoc with the tents and booths around the Midway, kept up hour after hour, the faces of the farmers and stockmen lost their anxious look, and an expression of relief took its place. There is now every prospect of feed in the country, sufficient at least to tide the winter over, and men who, the week previous, were contemplating parting with some of their stock will now hold on to them, and make the best of matters for another year. The past month has been an anxious one for the farmers, but the rain, if a little late for the grain crops, has materially altered feed conditions, and they very cheerfully put up with any little discomforts they experienced at the fair, while a much more optimistic feeling prevailed all round. Towards the close, the attendance improved considerably, and made up to a large extent the deficit at the beginning of the week. Besides the show of livestock, Brandon fair has always been to the forefront with its industrial exhibits. Quite a number of the displays seen at the previous fairs on the circuit were here, and in addition there was some particularly fine exhibits staged by the Manitoba Agricultural College, reference to which will be found elsewhere in this issue.

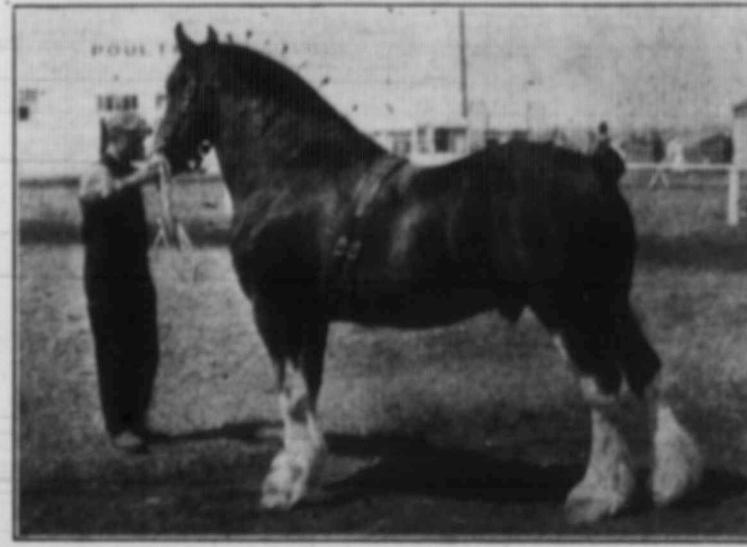
As is invariably the case at Brandon each year, the machinery exhibit was a special feature, and this year it was, as usual, quite up to the standard. The plowing demonstration, in which 44 small tractors were working, also came in for a large share of the attention of the farmers visiting the summer show. The McGregor sale of Aberdeen Angus cattle, which took place on the last day of the fair, brought quite a number of well-known stockmen from all over the continent, and these were especially interested in the good livestock show staged here. The attractions suffered somewhat owing to the rain, but the horse racing was good, the auto races, however, had to be postponed. Taken all over, Brandon fair measured well up to its usual standard, and Manager Semple, his directors and staff, deserve a vast amount of credit for the manner in which everything passed off, despite the handicaps they found themselves up against. Had the weather been good all through, the show as a whole would have been superior to any on the circuit this year.

THE CLYDESDALES *

Brandon being for a long number of years the "Mecca" of the Clydesdale, it was expected that the show of the breed here would surpass anything seen on the western circuit. And Brandon lived up to its reputation. The classes were well-filled, while the quality was of a high average, especially in the female classes. The judge of the pure-bred classes, A. L. Dollar, of High River, Alta., stated that some of the younger sections of females were superior to any show he had seen in the Dominion, while Dean Curtis, of Ames, Iowa, passed some very complimentary remarks on the agricultural and heavy draft grade classes. The horse judging was very well done, the Clydesdale fraternity at Brandon are nothing loath to express their approval, or the reverse, of the placings, and this year many compliments were passed on the work of the judges.

The exhibitors in the pure-breds were as follows: McRuddy Bros., Nipawin, Man.; Thorburn & Riddle, DeWinton, Alta.; Leslie Bros., Moore Park, Jas. T. Wilson, Cardwell; Jas. Mayhew, Wawanesa; W. F. McRae, Hayfield; Robt. Leckie and Hugh

Rain somewhat spoils attendance—Clydesdale show best on record—Cattle, high class, and numbers well up to former years—Sheep and Swine very good.



"Scotland's Splendour," by "Scotland Yet," Grand Champion Clydesdale Stallion at Edmonton, Saskatoon, Brandon and Regina Summer Shows. Owned and Exhibited by Thorburn & Riddle, DeWinton, Alta.

McLean, Arcola, Sksk.; Wm. Blair, Ochre River; Geo. A. Stott, Brookside, Sask.; E. G. Soddy, Cromer; John Graham, Cathery; R. F. Chapman & Sons, Nipawin, Man.; Tretheway Bros., Forrest; Hammill & Hunter, Regina; Swanton Haggerty, Belle Plains, Sask.; John Crawford, Chater; Vanstone & Rogers, North Battleford; G. D. Herbert, Dunrea; W. J. McCallum, Brampton, Ont.; R. G. Browntree, Ochre River; R. H. Bryce, St. Charles; A. A. Titus, Nipawin; Walter Payne, Carnevale; T. G. Chambers, Brandon; H. Garthwaite, Carberry; Jas. Turner, Carroll; Jas. A. Turner, Carroll; Freeman Rice, Binscarth; Geo. A. Stephens, Balcarres; Jas. McLowall, Broomhill; I. J. Hamilton; D. J. Gray, Brandon; P. S. Pawley, Carroll; Wm. Buchanan, Justice; Jas. Hall, Neepawa; L. Martin, Wapella and one or two others.

Clydesdale Stallions

In the aged stallion class, which was judged by Dean Curtis, owing to Judge Dollar having imported the first-prize horse, "Scotland's Splendour," there were eight entries. It was a fair class, the first horse above named, owned by Thorburn & Riddle, being an outstanding and easy winner, the second place going to Blair's "Royal Astoria," a horse with a fine head and neck, fairly good feet, an indifferent top, and whose movement was a trifle faulty behind. Third went to McLean's "Nether Baron," a big, well topped horse, with a good record. Fourth went to Leslie Bros. with "Leslie Revelants" and fifth to Mayhew's "Country Blend." Three-year-olds brought out nine entries. Stott's "Brookside Mahomet" was in first place. This is a very acceptable type of a three-year-old, he displays a fair amount of style, is good

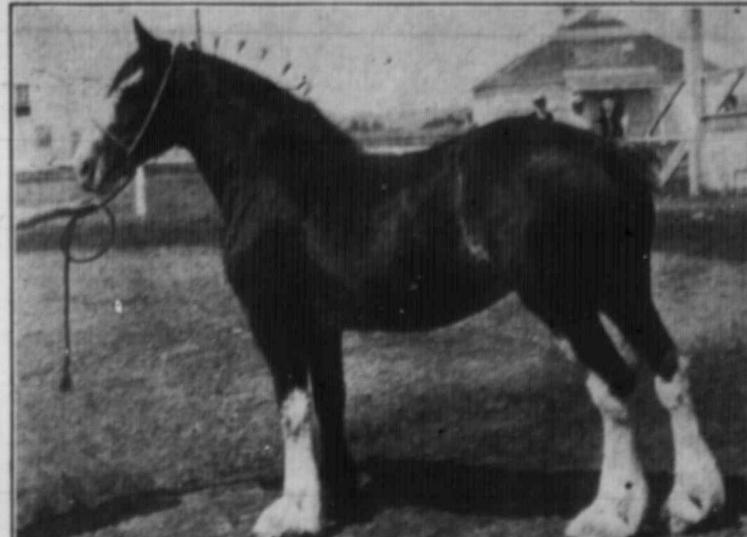
at the hoof beats, and handles himself well. Second went to McRae's "Mount Pleasant Prince," a horse with a very typical manner of going; third to Graham's "Carberry Lord Viceroy," a superior kind of animal with fairly desirable action; fourth to Wilson on "Garnet," and fifth to Leslie Bros. on "General Allenby."

Two-year-olds brought out 12 entries, but with the exception of the first three horses they were only a fair lot. McLean's "Proud Hugo," a half brother to the second prize colt at Glasgow Spring show a year ago, captured the red ribbon. This colt, which was imported by Ben Finlayson, Alta., is of a beautiful breed-type. He does not carry much flesh, and he stands on good timber. He has a lot of other points of merit, and, if he has any luck, should make a champion in a year or two. Haggerty's "Caradoc Diamond," the first prize horse in his class at Saskatoon, was second. Tretheway Bros. had "Ivanhoe," third, a colt showing muscular development and a smart gait. Hunter & Hammill were fourth with "Golden Nugget," and Crawford fifth with "Electric Shock."

The yearling class did not call for any special criticism. They were a fairly acceptable lot. 1, Haggerty, "Caradoc Magic"; 2, McRae, "Crystal Prince"; 3, Brownies, "Pride of Turtle"; 4 and 5, McCallum, on "Gay Hampton" and "Scottish Blend."

The Females

The females were a much superior lot to the stallions, and this is especially true of the young stock. It seems almost an anomaly that breeders of horses in Western Canada, and this is true of all breeds, can produce the finest kind of females and have only very indifferent success with their



"Neil of Aikton," by "Baron of Buckleyville," Grand Champion Clydesdale Mare at Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Brandon and Regina. Owned and Exhibited by Thorburn & Riddle, DeWinton, Alta.

colts. In the class for brood mares with foal at side there was a good entry. Thorburn & Riddle took first honors easily, with "Lady Ruby Rose," a very feminine type of mare, a trifle small, perhaps, but stylish and right at the ground. McLean was second with "Rosalie Gordonoid," a mare carrying the best top of any in the line-up, falling away a little in the hind quarters, and not so good in feet and ankles as the mare above her. Third place went to Crawford's "Heather Blossom," a mare of distinctly good pattern, and fourth to Leckie's "Dome Lodge Romeo." Gray was fifth with "Prairie Lily." Wilson sixth on "Lady of Glencon," and Bryce seventh on "Lady Leah." Foals were, with the exception of the yearling foals, the best class of the show. First and second places, as at Edmonton and Saskatoon, went to Thorburn & Riddle's "Neil of Aikton" and "Maggie Fleming," and they well merited the awards. Third went to Haggerty's "Barrytown Neil," which, as a yearling filly, cost \$1,500 at Larank sales a few years ago. She was in the same place at the previous show at Saskatoon, but she appeared fuller in the hocks here, and did not handle herself very well. Fourth, Stott's "Shallow Queen." Fifth, Thorburn & Riddle, on "Athelness" and "Rose Echo."

Three-year-olds brought out another nice class. Bryce had a very flashy filly "Deanston Ina," by "Dome Lodge Revelants" at the top. This is a big outstanding filly with long pasterns, nice silky feather and the best of bone. Graham had "Victoria Burgle" second. This filly was third at Calgary three weeks ago, but is still lacking in condition. Blair third with "Ruby Montrave." Chambers fourth with "Lottie McNeese." Payne fifth with "Lady Blossom."

Eight entries were out in the two-year-olds, and they were a fair average lot. Leckie was first with "Lady Margaret," a compact filly, with a shapely top; second, Haggerty's "Caradoc Lily," first in this class at Saskatoon; third, Thorburn & Riddle, on "Meg Merrilees"; fourth, Wilson, on "Minnie of Glencon"; fifth, Graham, on "Gold Bangie."

Yearlings were the premier class of the show, and the placing of the 15 entries kept the judge busy for some time. The red ribbon went to McRuddy's "Bonnie Rose Brae," sired by their stock horse "Crowned King." She is a clean-boned, true quality filly, might have been a little broader in the feet, and have had a little more slope to her pasterns, but all the same she displayed the breed's ideals most creditably. She might easily have been made reserve champion female. The blue ribbon went to Haggerty's "Caradoc Jean," which won in her class at Saskatoon; third place went to a substantial filly, Hamilton's "Ivy Rose"; fourth to Gray on "Lady Lang"; fifth to McCallum on "Rose Garretty." There was not a bad entry in this whole class. The other placings are equally worthy of mention, but lack of space forbids. Foals were a hard class of 13 to judge. 1, Thorburn & Riddle; 2, Bryce; 3, Crawford; 4, Hamilton; 5, Wilson; 6, Buchanan; and 7, McRae.

Clydesdale Futility

The placings in both colt and filly classes were the same as in the yearling awards, already given only in the colt class "Crystal Prince" was not entered, and thus "Fride of Turtle" goes up a place. These were the only two colts out. In the filly class, the placings are the same up to seventh, where Thorburn & Riddle's "Bankview Lady" which was not entered, makes way for McRuddy's "Royal Lady Lu."

Specials and Championships

Open Champion and Grand Champion Clydesdale Stallion.—Thorburn & Riddle on "Scotland's Splendour"; reserve, McLean on "Proud Hugo." Canadian-bred Champion, Stott, on "Brookside Mahomet"; reserve, Leslie on "Leslie Revelants." Open Champion and Grand Champion Mare, Thorburn & Riddle on "Neil of Aikton"; reserve, Bryce on "Deanston Ina"; Canadian-bred Champion, "Deanston Ina"; reserve, Thorburn & Riddle on "Lady Ruby Rose." Three of a set, Canadian-bred, 1, McRuddy; 2, Stephens; 3, Mayhew. Canadian-bred two-year-old filly, 1, Leckie on "Lady Margaret"; 2, Graham on "Gold Bangie"; 3, Rice on "Jessica."

Heavy Draft and Agricultural Classes

There was a very fine showing in all the above sections, and each class was interesting and keenly contested. In the heavy draft filly or gelding three-year-old class, Hamilton, of Brandon, was first and 1st, Stott, Scarth, second. In two-year-olds Leckie had a great gelding "Doll," first. He is big, well proportioned and of good quality. P. S. Dawley, Carroll, was second with "Doll." Hamilton was first and second in yearlings, and first, third and fourth in foals, with Blair, Ochre River, second in the latter class. Brood mares, 1, Hall; 2 and 3, Hamilton; 4, Blair. Mare, any age, and two of her progeny, 1, Hamilton; 2, Blair. Best single draft mare or gelding, 1, P. Burns & Co., Calgary, with "Jim," a beautiful gelding with great action, fair weight, long pasterns and clean joints. He also walks and trots well; 2, Hall. Three-year-old agricultural filly or gelding, 1, Bryce on "Lily"; 2, Harrower Menzie on "Fanny"; 3, McRae on "Babe." Two-year-olds, 1, Chambers, Brandon; "Monday"; 2, Leckie, "Donald"; 3, Bryce, "Flora." Yearlings, 1, Bryce, "Willie"; 2, McLean, "Lil"; 3, Burton, Brandon. Foals, 1, McRae; 2, N. Lang; 3, Mayhew. Brood mare, 1, McRae; 2, Hamilton; 3, Lang; 4, Mayhew. Mare

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4. Bonsfield, "Crimson Bell," Junior calves—1. Elliott, "Brawnsome Rose II"; 2. Barron, "Fairview Princess"; 3. Foley, "Duchess of Lakeview II"; 4. Wright, "Mountain Maid"; 5. Bonsfield, "Lily Championships"; senior, Elliott on "Rose Major II"; and reserve on "Boan Lady"; junior and reserve, Barron on "Lavender 4th" and "Oakland Baroness"; grand, "Rose Major 2nd"; reserve, "Lavender 4th"; groups—open herd, 1. Elliott; 2 and 3. Barron; graded herd, 1. Elliott; 2. Barron; junior herd, 1. Barron; 2. Elliott; three-bred by exhibitor, 1. Barron; 2. Elliott; three, the get of one bull, 1. Barron; 2. Elliott; two, the progeny of one cow, 1 and 2. Barron.

HEREFORDS

There was some fine competition in this breed at Brandon, the herds of Clifford, of Ottawa, Ont., and The Curtice Cattle Co., Calgary, meeting the Manitoba herds of J. S. Chapman, Heyfield, and J. J. Moffat. Carroll, while Saskatchewan was represented by C. J. L. Field & Sons, Moosejaw, and a single entry from G. E. Fuller, Givings. Both the Manitoba herds were well fitted. The Moosejaw herd was lacking just a little in this respect, but the classes all over were strong, and competition keen. J. A. Yamatta, of Lafayette, Ind., placed the ribbons.

In the aged bulls, The Curtice cattle co. were first with "Bean Perfection 4th." This bull showed himself to perfection here, and with his mate, character and type, was an easy first. Second place went to Moffat on "Byron Fairfax, Jr." an outstanding entry, an impressive size, with stretch and thickness not quite so smooth on top as the bull above him. Chapman was third with "Mack Fairfax," another thick fellow with carriage and style. Clifford was fourth on "Brae Royal 67th." Two-year-olds—1. Curtice, "Bean Donald"; 2. Chapman, "Bean Major"; 3. Clifford, "Bean Gaston 42nd"; Senior yearlings—Moffat was at the top in this class with "Don Fairfax," a youngster with the best of bone, and masculine appearance. Clifford, second, with "Fairview Gaston 11th"; and Field, third, with "Mack Fairfax," Junior yearlings—1. Chapman on the thick smooth "Bean Major"; Senior calves—1. Fuller, "Britisher Fairfax"; 2. Curtice, "Bean Donald"; 3. Clifford, "Alvin Fairfax 2nd"; 4. Moffat, "Bonnie Brie 117"; 5 and 6. Field, "Bonnie Ingleside" and "Lord Rosemark II." Junior calves—1. Curtice, "Bean Donald 22"; 2. Chapman, "Bean Fairfax"; 3. Moffat, "Bonnie Fairfax"; 4. Field, "Albert Fairfax"; 5. Chapman, "Albert Fairfax."

Senior championship—Curtice, "Bean Perfection 4th"; reserve, "Bean Donald 196"; junior, Fuller, "Britisher Fairfax"; reserve, Moffat, "Don Fairfax"; grand, "Bean Perfection 4th"; reserve, "Britisher Fairfax."

Females

Aged cows—This was a very fine class. Clifford got the red ribbon with his smooth, deep "Miss Armour Fairfax." Moffat was second with "Alto Belle," a cow also deeply furnished, and with a fine turn of hind-end. Chapman was third, with "Bean Fairy." She does not carry the flesh she did last year, but she is thick chimed and broody looking. The Curtice entry "Belle Perfection 4th," came fourth. Moffat fifth and Chapman sixth. Two-year-olds—1. Moffat, "Dorothy Columbus," a mossy-coated heifer of great thickness; 2. Curtice on "Belle Donald 236," a very sweet entry; 3. Clifford; 4. Moffat; 5. Chapman. Senior yearlings—1. Clifford, "Perfection Lass 5th," with her fine bloom; 2. Curtice, "Bean Donald 239," a heifer with a sweet head and broad top. Junior yearlings—1. Moffat, "Rosetta Princess," a well-fleshed heifer with a nice head; 2. Clifford, "Della," a trimly finished entry; 3. Chapman on another good one, "Bean Queen"; 4. Curtice, "Bean Donald 242." Senior calves—1. Clifford, "Miss Brae Royal 14th"; 2. Moffat, "May Fairfax"; 3. Curtice, "Bean Donald 254"; 4 and 5. Chapman, "Bean Queen 2nd" and "Bean Queen 3rd." Junior calves—1. Clifford, with a great daughter of "Alvin Fairfax," "Lady Armour Fairfax"; 2. Curtice, "Bean Perfection 68th"; 3. Clifford, "Ruby Fairfax"; 4. Moffat, "Britisher 1st." Championships—Senior, "Miss Armour Fairfax"; reserve, "Dorothy Columbus"; junior, "Lady Armour Fairfax"; reserve, "Perfection Lass 5th"; grand, "Miss Armour Fairfax." Groups—Open herd, 1. Clifford; 2. Curtice; 3. Moffat; 4. Chapman. Graded herd—1. Curtice; 2. Clifford; 3. Moffat; 4. Chapman. Breeders' herd—1. Clifford; 2. Curtice; 3. Moffat. Three bred by exhibitor—1. Curtice; 2. Clifford; 3. Chapman; 4. Moffat. Three, the get of one bull—1. Curtice; 2. Moffat; 3. Clifford; 4, 5 and 6. Chapman. Two, the progeny of one cow—1 and 2. Curtice; 3. Clifford; 4. Chapman.

ABERDEEN ANGUS

Bowman, of Guelph, came on to Brandon from Medicine Hat, to again try conclusions with the Manitoba herds of J. D. McGregor, Brandon, and Jas. Turner, Carroll, and the Saskatchewan entries of E. C. Woods, Warman. The Carroll herd comprises some good animals but they are scarcely in shape to stand up against the well-fitted animals of McGregor, Woods and Bowman. The Angus classes at Brandon were the largest of any of the summer shows. Otto Battles, of Yakima, Wash., gave out the ribbons. The awards follow:

Aged bulls—1. and 4. Bowman, "Young LeRoy" and "Beauty's LeRoy"; 2 and 3. Turner, "King of Riverview" and "Rosemary Kingleader." Two-year-olds—1, 2 and 3. McGregor, "Pathfinder of Gwen"; "King Bear" and "King Bear II." Senior yearlings—1 and 4. McGregor, "Blackcap McGregor" and "Wrigley"; 2 and 3. Bowman, "E. P. Buxom" and "E. P. Bert." Junior yearlings—1. Woods, "Muscoopee 29th"; 2 and 3. McGregor, "Glencarneock Laird II" and "Rugby Norman"; 4. Turner, "Prince Bravo." Senior calves—1. Bowman, "Radiator"; 2. McGregor, "Blackcap Peer"; 3. Woods, "Muscoopee 71st"; 4. Bowman, "Belmont"; 5. McGregor, "Glencarneock

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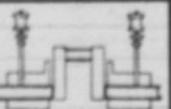
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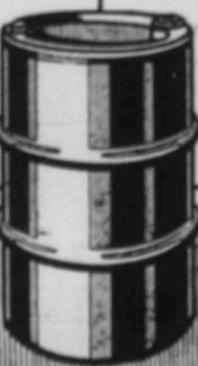
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Fat Cattle

This was not a large class but some prime animals were exhibited. Five out of the seven steers won prizes in the Boys' Feeding Competition here last spring. Steers or heifers, one-year and under two, 1, Jos. Donaldson, Brandon, with a Short-horn Angus cross; 2, Moffat, Carroll; 3, Manitoba Agricultural College; 4, 5, A. Stromach, Brandon. The College had also a couple of entries in the class two years and under three, and they also won the class for three steers under three years of age.

HOLSTEINS

W. H. Gibson, Experimental Station, Indian Head, placed the awards in this breed of dairy cattle. The herds of Gov. Bevington, Winterburn, Alta., again came up against that of Clark & Sims, Argyle Station, Man., with the addition of a couple of entries from the Glenlea Stock Farm, Winnipeg.

The Bevington herd won first and third in aged bulls; first in two-year-olds, first and third in yearlings, first, second and third in senior calves, and second and third in junior calves. The Clark & Sims herd got second in aged bulls, fifth in yearlings, and first in junior calves. The Glenlea Farm were second and fourth in yearling bulls. In the aged cow class, Clark & Sims came well to the top being first with "Ruby Nig," and third with "Lady Princess Payne." In three-year-old cows, they were also first with "Island Belle Booker," and third with "Princess Ida Booker." In two-year-olds, their entry "Lady Pontiac Rose" went to the top. They also got third in junior yearlings; third and fourth in senior calves, and second and third in junior calves. Bevington was second and fourth in aged cows; second and fourth in three-year-olds; second and third in two-year-old heifers; first in senior yearlings; first and second in junior yearlings; first and second in senior calves; and first, fourth and fifth in junior calves. Bevington won the senior championships in bulls, with "Colony Major Posch Tensee," and the junior with the yearling "North View Sir Pietertje." Clark & Sims won the senior and grand championships in females with the three year-old "Island Belle Booker," and the reserve senior with their aged cow, "Ruby Nig." Bevington got the junior championship with the junior heifer "Jacoba Tensen II," and the reserve with the senior calf "Countess Marian Pietertje." Groups—Senior herd, 1, 2 and 3, Bevington; 2, 3, Clark & Sims; junior herd, 1 and 2, Bevington; 2, 3, Clark & Sims; three, the get of one bull, 1 and 2, Clark & Sims; 2 and 3, Bevington; three females under one year, bred by exhibitor, 1 and 2, Bevington; 3, Clark & Sims; two calves, 1, Clark & Sims.

AYRSHIRIES

The Alberta herd of Rowland Ness, De Winton, had matters practically all its own way in the Ayrshire classes. Ness's only competitor was A. D. McDonald & Sons, Napinka, Man., who had forward a couple of entries. G. H. Hutton, Lacombe, made the awards.

SHEEP

There was a fine show of sheep at Brandon, and there was good competition in the majority of the breeds. In Leicesters, G. E. V. Smith, Crystal City; Thos Zachray, Austin; and G. Oaks, Kirby, Sask., divided the money between them as follows: Ram, two sheeps and over, 1, Smith; 2 and 3, Oaks; 4, Zachray. Shearing ram, 1, 2 and 3, Oaks; 4, Smith; Ram lamb, 1, 2 and 3, Smith; 4, Zachray; 5, Oaks. Aged ewe, 1, 2 and 3, Oaks; 4, Zachray; 5, Smith. Ewe lamb, 1 and 2, Smith; 3, 4 and 5, Zachray. Pen, 1, Smith; 2 and 4, stakes; 3, Zachray. Champion ram, Smith; 2, Zachray.

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McEwen, Oakes, Champion and reserve ewe, ram.
Shropshire.—Aged ram, 1 and 4; F. T. Skinner, Indian Head, 2 and 3; A. McEwen, Brandon, Ont., Shearing ram.—1, 4 and 5; McEwen, 2 and 3; Skinner, Ram lamb.—1, McEwen, 2 and 3; Skinner, Aged ewe.—1 and 2; W. L. Tran, Crystal City, Man., 2; McEwen, 4; Skinner, Shearing ewe.—1 and 2; Skinner, 4; McEwen, Ewe lamb.—1 and 2; McEwen, 2; Tran, 4; Skinner,



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Suffolk.—Bowman, of Guelph, and J. D. McGregor, Brandon, competed in this breed. Bowman had all the firsts and seconds, with the exception of the ram lamb class, where McGregor was second and third, and the ewe lamb class, in which McGregor got the first three placings. Bowman got both championships.

Southdowns.—Aged ram, 1; Arkell, 2 and 3; Skinner, Shearing ram.—1; Arkell, 2 and 3; Skinner, Ram lamb.—1 and 2; Arkell, 3 and 4; Skinner, Aged ewe.—1 and 2; Skinner, Shearing ewe.—1, 2 and 3; Arkell, Ewe lamb.—1, 2 and 3; Skinner, 4; Arkell, Pen.—1; Skinner, 2; Arkell, Champion ram and ewe.—Arkell, reserve; Skinner.

Hampshires.—McEwen had everything in this breed, with the exception of the aged ram class, which Arkell won, and with it secured the championship in rams.

Lincs.—C. Oakes, of Kissey, was the only exhibitor in this breed.

Burton Horns.—Aged ram, 1; Jas. Turner, Carroll, 2; H. Simpson, Brandon, Ram lamb.—1 and 2; Simpson, 3 and 4; Turner, Aged ewe.—1 and 2; Turner, 2 and 4; Simpson, Shearing ewe.—1 and 3; Turner, 2 and 4; Simpson, Ewe lamb.—1 and 4; Turner, 2 and 3; Simpson, Pen.—1; Turner, 2; Simpson, Champion ram and ewe.—Turner.

Fat Sheep.—Shearing wether, 1; Arkell, 2; Barber.—3 and 4; Skinner, Shearing ewe.—1; Barber.—2 and 3; Skinner, Wether or ewe lamb.—1 and 2; Tran, 2; Brown, Three shearlings.—1; Barber, 2; Skinner, 2; Brown, Three lambs.—1; Tran, 2; Brown, Champion fat sheep.—Barbour, W. H. Gibson, Indian Head, judged the sheep classes.

SWINE

G. H. Hutton, Lacombe, Alta., judged all the swine classes.

Berkshires.—Aged boar, 1; R. A. Wright, Drinkerwater, Sask. Boar, one year and under two, 1; Wm. Gilbert, Stony Plains, Alta. Boar, over six months, 1; Manitoba Agricultural College, 2 and 4; Gilbert, 3; R. L. Lang, Oak Lake, Man. Boar of calendar year.—1 and 2; Gilbert, 2; Lang, 4; Wright, Aged sow.—1; T. W. Moore, Darlingford, 2; Lang, 3; Wright, Sow, one year and under two.—1; Thos. Compton, Darlingford, 2 and 3; Gilbert, 4; Wright, Sow, over six months.—1 and 2; Gilbert, 3 and 4; Wright, Sow of calendar year.—1; Gilbert, 2; Wright, 3 and 4; Moore, Herd.—1; Gilbert, 2; Wright, 3; Moore, Champion boar.—Gilbert, reserve, Manitoba Agricultural College, Champion and reserve sow.—Compton.

Yorkshires.—Aged boar, 1; A. D. McDonald & Son, Napanee, Boar, one year and under two.—1; McDonald, 2; Philip Leech, Baring, Sask., 3; Gilbert, 4; Manitoba Agricultural College, Boar, over six months, 1; Manitoba Agricultural College, 2 and 4; Leech, 3; McDonald, Boar of calendar year.—1; Leech, 2; Gilbert, 3; Manitoba Agricultural College, 4; McDonald, Aged sow, 1; Leech, 2; McDonald, Sow, two years.—1 and 2; Leech, 2; McDonald, Sow, one year.—1 and 2; Leech, 3 and 4; Manitoba Agricultural College, Sow over six months.—1 and 2; Manitoba Agricultural College, 2; Wm. Gray, 4; McDonald, Sow of calendar year.—1, 2 and 3; Leech, 4; McDonald, 5; Manitoba Agricultural College, Herd.—1 and 4; Leech, 2; Manitoba Agricultural College, 4; McDonald, Champion boar McDonald, reserve, Manitoba Agricultural College, Champion sow.—Leech, reserve, Manitoba Agricultural College.

Poland-Chinas.—Aged boar, 1 and 2; J. Agnew, Douglas, Boar, one year.—1; Chas. Connally, 2; Agnew, Boar of calendar year.—1 and 2; Agnew, 3, 4 and 5; Ella J. Smale, Brandon, Aged sow.—1; Agnew, 2; E. J. Smale, Breeding sow, one year.—1; Manitoba Agricultural College, Sow of calendar year.—1, E. J. Smale, 2; Manitoba Agricultural College, 3; Agnew, 4; Connally, Herd.—Agnew, Champion boar.—Connally, reserve, Agnew, Champion sow.—Manitoba Agricultural College, reserve, Agnew.

In Tamworths, Wm. Gilbert, Stony Plains, Alta., had everything his own way. In Duroc-Jerseys, O. and G. C. Miller, Strathmore, Alta., were first in aged boars, with T. W. Bailey, Wetaskiwin, Alta., second. Millers were first in hogs, one year and under two, with second and third to Bailey. Baileys got 1, 2 and 3 in both hog over six months, and calendar year classes, with fourth place in both classes to Millers. Millers got first placing in breeding sows, one year, six months, and calendar year classes. They also won the American senior herd prize and the pen prize. Millers got champion boar and Bailey champion sow. In Chester Whites, Millers' had all the firsts, the pen prize and both championships. Oliver Park, Brandon, was third, in hog of calendar year; second in sows, one year; and third in sow of calendar year.

Bacon hogs.—Pen of three, suitable for bacon trade, 1; A. D. McDonald & Sons (Yorks); 2; W. Moore, Darlingford (Berk); Heavy bacon hogs, pen of three, to weigh over 225 pounds and under 300 pounds.—1; McDonald (Yorks); 2; Gilbert (Tamworth).

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grade stock. The chief exhibitors were Lane & Co., The T. Eaton Co., Cashman, P. Burns & Co., Calgary; John A. Davidson, Watrous, Sask., and some others.

Heavy Horses in Harness

Next pair of horses in harness, sired by registered Clydesdale stallion—1. Thorburn & Riddle; 2, J. A. Davidson, best born & raised in harness, sired by registered Clydesdale stallion—1 and 2. Thorburn & Riddle. Farmer's four horse team to wagon—1, Geo. Lane & Co., Four-horse team to wagon (Pure breeds)—Thorburn & Riddle. Team to wagon, 1,600 pounds or over—1 and 2, Geo. Lane & Co.; 2 and 3, P. Burns & Co.; 3, T. Eaton Co., Team to wagon, both draft or agricultural horses—1, Burns & Co.; 2, Eaton Co.; 3, John A. Davidson. Six horse team—1, Lane & Co. (Percherons); 2, Burns & Co. (Clydes); 3, Thorburn & Riddle (Clydes).

BELGIANS

Belgians were also a small show. Vandome & Rogers and P. Thomas, Grandmama, being the only exhibitors. The first mentioned firm had three very high-class entries in the aged, three-year-old, and two-year-old, stallions, namely "Lucky D," "Dandy" and "Bill B." All three of them had the look of powerful drafters, the second named horse was a particularly pleasing breed pattern, he had a bold front with well set joints—and he walked and trotted correctly. The last named horse possessed a very fair share of quality. Thomas was second with a good entry in the two-year-old stallions, and he had out quite a pleasing string of females. They were of a nice pedigree type, level on top, and long of croup, with uniform shapeliness and a good deal of quality. Vandome & Rogers got the championship in stallions, and Thomas in mares.

THE SHORTHORNS

The Shorthorn herds of J. G. Barron, Carberry and J. J. Elliott, Guelph, again came together here and in addition there was a good herd from the Southview Stock Farm, Prince Albert, of which M. R. Crowell is manager, and also a few head from H. P. Kennedy Ltd., Winnipeg and Edmonton, and W. G. Pickard, Saskatoon. The advent of the Prince Albert herd changed the placings in some of the classes. Their entries are just off the grass, and are not in show shape, but they are of the right stuff and could not be turned down. Their herd bull, "Marr's Avon," by "Orange Avon," by "Avondale," with a "Buttercup" dam, is leaving the best sort of stock, as was evidenced when his calf, "Lord Aberdeen," won the junior calf class here in the strongest of company.

Aged bull—1, Elliott on "Newton Loyalist"; 2, Barron on "Augusta Star." Two-year-olds or over—1, Southview Stock Farm on "Marr's Avon." Senior yearling—1, Barron on "Jubilee Star." Junior yearling—1, Elliott on "Challenger"; 2, Barron on "Morning Star"; 3, Kennedy on "Jubilee Sultan." Senior calf—1, Barron on "Star of Hope"; 2, 3 and 4, Elliott on "Newton Perfection," "Newton Crystal," and "Newton Bush ranger." Junior calf—1, Southview Farms on "Lord Aberdeen"; 2, Barron on "Conqueror"; 3 and 5, Elliott on "Conqueror Crown" and "Newton Fame"; 4, Southview Farms on "Gloster of Avon."

Champions—Senior and grand, Elliott on "Newton Loyalist"; reserve, Southview Farm on "Marr's Avon." Junior champion—Elliott on "Challenger"; reserve, Barron on "Star of Hope." This is the first time Elliott's junior yearling has been put above Barron's senior calf.

Females

Cow with calf at side—1, Elliott on "Roan Lady"; 2 and 3, Barron on "Fairview Baroness Queen" and "Fairview Jubilee Queen." Two-year-old heifer—1 and 2, Elliott on "Rosa Hope" and "Queen Emmeline"; 3 and 4, Barron on "Lavender 44th" and "Lady Isobel"; 5, Kennedy; 6, Southview Farms. Cow in milk—1, Elliott on "Rosa Lee"; 2 and 3, Kennedy. Senior yearling—1 and 2, Barron on "Oakland Baroness" and "Cleatley's Gem"; 3, Southview Farms on "Clearwater Beauty"; 4, Elliott on "Graceful Lady." Junior yearling—1 and 3, Elliott on "Emma 62nd" and "Rosalind"; 2, Southview Farms on "Duchess of Mapleshade"; 4, Pickard on "Crimson Fuschia." Senior calf—1 and 4, Barron on "Lavender 47th" and "White Feather"; 2, 3 and 5, Elliott on "Augusta of Langbank," "Orange Maid" and "Princess Emmeline"; 6, Southview Farms. Junior calf—1, Elliott; 2, Barron; 3, 4 and 5, Southview Farms. Senior and grand championships—Elliott on "Rosa Hope"; reserve, Elliott's "Roan Lady." Junior championship and reserve, Barron on "Oakland Baroness" and "Lavender 47th." Senior herd—1, Elliott; 2, Barron; 3, Pickard. Junior herd—1, Barron; 2, Elliott; 3, Kennedy. Three, the get of one bull—1, Barron; 2, Elliott; 3, Pickard. Two, the progeny of one cow—1, Barron; 2, Elliott; 3, Pickard.

HEREFORDS

The herds of L. O. Clifford, Oshawa, Ont., and the Curtice Cattle Co., Calgary, together with a few entries from A. L. Pierce, Vanscoy, Sask., and an entry from the Girvin herd of G. E. Fuller, came together here. The Oshawa herd is improving right along, the animals showing in much better bloom than at Calgary a couple of weeks ago.

The placings were very much the same as at Calgary and Edmonton and are as follows:

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The Grain Growers' Guide

48th—2, Clifford on "Bessie Beau 2nd"; 3, Pierce on "Caron 2nd". Two-year-olds—1, Curtiss on "Beau Donald 1st"; 1, 3 and 4, Clifford on "Beau Dover 7th"; Beau Gaston 43rd" and "Beau Yoda" senior yearling—Clifford on "Fairview Gaston 5th"; Senior calf—1, Fuller on "Britisher Fairfax"; 2, Curtiss on "Beau Ignatid 11th"; 2, Clifford on "Alvin Fairfax 11th"; Junior calf—Curtiss on "Beau Donald 21st"; Senior and grand champion—Curtiss, "Beau Perfection 4th"; Junior champion and reserve grand—Fuller on "Britisher Fairfax". Aged cows—1, Clifford; Miss Armour "Fairfax"; 2, Curtiss; Belle Perfection 41st; 1, 3 and 5, Pierce. Two-year-olds—1, Curtiss on "Beau Donald 23rd"; 2, Clifford, "Florence Fairfax"; Senior yearling—1, Clifford, "Perfection Lass 5th"; 2, Curtiss, "Bella Donald 23rd"; 3, Pierce. Junior yearling—1, Clifford; Belle 2, Curtiss; "Bella Donald 24th"; 3, Pierce. Senior calf—1, Clifford, "Miss Beau Beau"; 2, Curtiss, "Beau Donald 25th"; Junior calf—1 and 2, Clifford, "Lady Armour Fairfax"; and "Ruby Fairfax"; 2, Curtiss, "Belle Perfection". Senior and grand champion—Clifford, "Miss Armour Fairfax"; reserve—Curtiss, "Belle Donald 23rd"; Junior champion and reserve—Clifford on "Lady Armour Fairfax" and "Perfection Lass 5th"; Graded herd—1, Clifford; 2, Curtiss. Junior herd—1, Clifford; 2, Curtiss; Three, the get of one bull—1, Clifford; 2, Curtiss; Two the progeny of one cow—1 and 2, Curtiss. Canadian Herd-Breeders' Special—1, Clifford; 2, Curtiss.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

Quite a surprise was sprung in the Angus judging by the appearance of a small herd belonging to E. C. Woods, of Warman, Sask. This new breeder has got together a number of high-class animals and in several of the classes beat the entries from the well-known Glenearnock herd of J. D. McGregor, Brandon. Woods purchased a number of his animals from Kershaw, Oklahoma, and he also got some of his females from John Lowe's Ontario herd. That he used fine judgement in his selection was apparent from the class and fitting of his animals, and much credit is coming to this breeder for his first display of "Doddies" in a Western show ring. His aged bull "Biom," by "Ben Hur," is a long stretchy fellow, deeply set, well covered over the shoulder and smooth as an egg. His junior yearling "Musgoose 29th, First in his class, is blocky and compact, short of leg, and shows quality all through. In the senior bull class, he was again first, "Musgoose 71st" beating McGregor's good entry "Black Peer." In the junior bull calves, he was third with "Bryon of Eastview," while in the aged cows his entry "Middlesbrook Pride" gave McGregor's well-known winner, "Majesty Queen," a race for the money.

In the two-year-old heifers, he was second with "Raimedia Pride II," a heifer of rare substance, and again gave McGregor's "Pride of Glenearnock" the strongest of competition. Woods fell down quite a little in the showing and handling of his animals in the ring, and quite a few of the ring-side experts expressed the opinion that if this last heifer had been better handled, she would have gone to the top. It took the judge quite a little time to make up his mind. In the next class however, the senior yearlings, with a thick low-down, typey heifer, "Musgoose Heather Girl 1st," showing sweet femininity and a lovely head, he beat McGregor's junior champion, "Edmonton, "Predicta of Glenearnock." Woods had also second place in senior and junior calves, with "Musgoose Heather Rose" and "Musgoose Duchess 3rd," to McGregor's "Karama of Gwenmar" and "Glenearnock Blackbird." McGregor's well-fitted animals got all the balance of the first placings, but altogether it was quite an achievement for the Warman herd to wrest the above ribbons from Canada's premier Aberdeen-Angus herd. McGregor won the senior champion ship with his two-year-old bull "Pathfinder" of Gwenmar. Woods was reserve with "Biom." McGregor also won the junior and grand with his senior yearling "Blackag" McGregor, and the reserve with "Pathfinder." His aged cow, "Majesty Queen," was senior and grand champion female, and his senior calf "Karama of Gwenmar," was junior and reserve grand female. McGregor won all the herd prizes with Woods second, and he also won the prize for the best Aberdeen-Angus on the grounds.

The herd of Bowman, of Guelph, was not forward, having gone on to Medicine Hat.

Dairy Cattle HOLSTEINS

Only the herds of Clark & Sims, Eastview, Argyle, Man., and Geo. Bevington, Winterburn, Alta., came together here, the Okotoks herd of Jos. H. Laycock, having gone from Edmonton to Medicine Hat. There were a few changes from the Edmonton decisions. But Bevington got the majority of the first prizes. Clark & Sims, however, were first in senior yearling bulls with "Ekevape Ureman," and first in junior bull calves with "Infern Woodcrest." In the aged cow class their good cow "Ruby



A Pair of Money Makers

went to the best in this circuit. She is in her last year's first senior pearting he Kortnyke, also cap class. In the aged class, "Sir Bells Fiferter," first here, "Country" and in the aged cows, a place at Edmonton, junior and grand champion. "Bulls Clark's "Bull grand champion for junior yearling he junior champion. Best prizes.

AYRI

The Alberta herd Winston had a little herd of W. H. Mo but the latter herd show shape. Sons of the red and blue championships and all the BROWN SWISS

A. J. Royal, of everything coming Brown Swiss herd, Elliott were the -

Pulls.

Details of

The details in plan mentioned to conserve as far breeding stock ready been pret The aim is to eat Winnipeg marketing shipped out the market in clearing house Those farmers stock may come time, go through their selection, has decided on the cattle are in the department arrangement of it is as follow the purchase pr expense of year he paid in cash three annual pa of the balance? third November November 1, I seven per cent. ment will hold till fully paid having the cat brands registers of agriculture u Act. The free came effective movement of b out the prairie eration. In easi able for farme lot, arranges small lots can points, by farm operating to reported that of applications mers who inter project. full particular munitating wi Agriculture, W

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August 7, 1918

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"Sig" went to the top for the first time on the circuit. She is rapidly coming back to her last year's form. The Fairview senior yearling heifer, "Island Rocker Kortlyke," also captured the red ribbon in class. In the aged bull class, Bevington's "Sir Leslie Pieterje," 4th at Edmonton, was 3rd here, while his third prize bull at Edmonton, "Cossey Major Pouch," was 2nd and in the aged cow class here, did not get a place at Edmonton. Bevington won senior, junior and grand championship in bulls. Clark's "Ruby Sig" & senior and grand champion female, with Bevington's junior yearling heifer "Jacobs Tension" senior champion. Bevington won all the herd prizes.

AYRSBURY

The Alberta herd of Rowland Ness, De Winton, had a little competition from the herd of W. H. Morton, Fairlight, Sask., but the latter herd is not in anything like show shape. Ness had the big majority of the red and blue ribbons, all the championships and all the herd prizes.

BROWN SWISS AND RED POLLS

A. J. Joyal, of Hazenmore, Sask., had everything coming his own way with his Brown Swiss herd, and J. H. and W. E. Elliott were the only exhibitors in Red Polls.

Details of Cattle Scheme

The details in connection with the plan mentioned in last week's issue, to conserve as far as possible the young breeding stock of Manitoba, has already been pretty well worked out. The aim is to catch these cattle at the Winnipeg market and prevent their being shipped out of the country, hence the market in Winnipeg will be the clearing house for all the animals. Those farmers wishing to secure this stock may come to Winnipeg at any time, go through the market and make their selection. When the purchaser has decided on the cattle he requires, the cattle are inspected and passed by the department of agriculture. The arrangement of payment for these cattle is as follows: Ten per cent. of the purchase price together with the expense of yarding, feeding, etc., to be paid in cash, the balance to be in three annual payments, i.e., one-third of the balance November 1, 1919; one-third November 1, 1920; and one-third November 1, 1921, with interest at seven per cent. As security the government will hold a lien on these cattle till fully paid for. This is secured by having the cattle branded and the brands registered with the department of agriculture under the Cattle Brands Act. The free freight policy which became effective last September on the movement of breeding stock throughout the prairie provinces will be in operation. In cases where it is not possible for farmers to handle a full carload, arrangements can be made so that small lots can be delivered to local points, by farmers at these points co-operating to handle a carload. It is reported that already quite a number of applications are on hand from farmers who intend taking advantage of the project. Application forms and full particulars may be had by communicating with the Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg.

Manitoba Wool

Approximately 330,000 pounds of Manitoba wool has already been assembled and graded through the efforts of the provincial Department of Agriculture. The grading is being done by an expert from the Dominion Department of Agriculture. About twice the amount was handled as compared with last year. So far only three carloads have gone East, and will be sold together with the balance through the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Limited. No returns, of course, have been received yet, but it would appear from present indications that the price will be higher than last year.

Oil Cake for Canada

Arrangements have been completed by the Canada Food Board with the United States Food Administration by which 15,000 tons of linseed oil cake and meal will be supplied to relieve the conditions which prevail in Canada owing to the scarcity of feed and fodder.

The Food Board will be responsible for the allocation of the oil cake and meal. All dealers who wish to import these commodities must attach to the regular import application blanks a sworn statement of the quantities sold during the three years prior to July 1, and distribution will be made on this basis. Applications should be sent direct to the Canada Food Board.



One Avery Sells Another

PROOF of Avery Tractor success is shown by the way Avery Tractor sales grow in the same community. When one farmer gets an Avery Tractor, his neighbors watch its work closely. It is not long before another Avery arrives and then another, for his neighbors see that Avery Tractors stand up under the work.

Likewise, when an Avery gets into a family, other members of the same family soon become Avery owners. Brothers, cousins, fathers and sons, uncles, and nephews are buying Averys. We have many records of where two, three and four brothers in the same family have bought Avery Tractors. The fact that neighbors, friends and relatives buy Avery Tractors after they have watched carefully the work of the first Avery Tractor in their community or family, is the very best proof that Avery Tractors are a success.

Power for Every Farm Need

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The five sizes of Avery Tractors, from 8-16 to 40-80 H.P., are all of the same design. They have low speed motors, renewable inner cylinder walls, adjustable crankshaft boxes, gasifiers that turn kerosene into gas and burn it all, and many other original and exclusive features.

Avery Tractors are built entirely in our own big factories and every part of an Avery Tractor is built especially for tractor work and only for the Avery Tractor. Avery Company are builders—not assemblers.

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Go to your Avery Dealer and get the size tractor and equipment to meet the needs of your size farm. No matter how small or how large the acreage you cultivate, Avery motor farming machinery will fill your requirements. Or, write for complete catalog, showing the Avery Line in natural colors.

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Roosters, any age, in good condition, per lb. 20c
Old Ducks, any size, per lb. 23c
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Broilers, per lb. 27c
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All Prices are Live Weight F.O.B. Winnipeg
The Prices quoted are for Poultry in Marketable Condition.
Write us today for Crates or ask your station agent for full information regarding crate requirements, then make crates yourself. Save time in shipping and crate charges out.

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Live Poultry

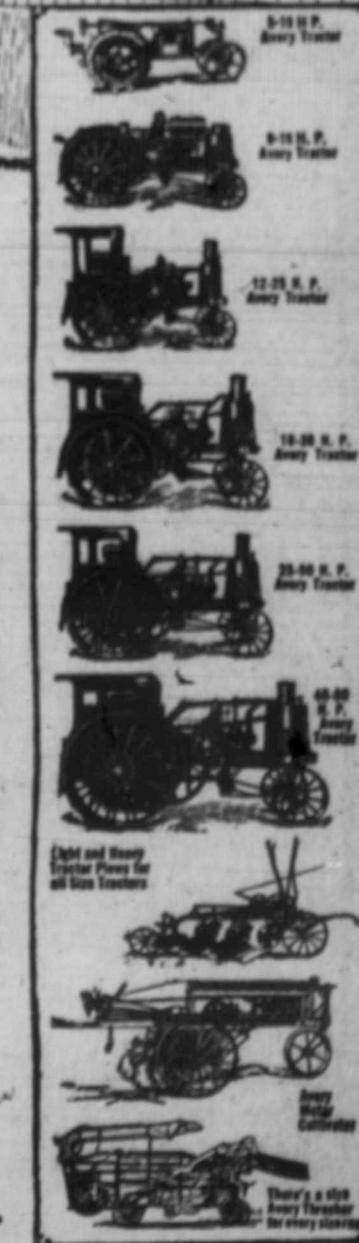
BROILERS.—Market your early-hatched Cockers as broilers. They pay best in that way. Separate them from the Pullets when they weigh about a pound. Feed them bran and crushed oats in sour or buttermilk for two or three weeks. Get them ready now. If you have any ready now ship them to us. We can handle any amount and will pay the highest market price. When you ship to us you always receive highest prices and prompt remittance.

Broilers, 2 lbs. up, per lb. 26c
Old Hens, in good condition, per lb. 20c to 22c
Ducks, any age Highest Market Price
Turkeys, per lb. 25c
Roosters, any age 22c
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Eggs, per doz. 37c

The Prices quoted are for Poultry in good Marketable Condition and are F.O.B. Winnipeg.

We are preparing Crates to any part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

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Young Roosters, per lb. 20c to 22c
Turkeys, per lb. 25c
Geese, per lb. 18c to 20c
Broilers, over 2 lbs. 27c to 30c

Old Birds in Good Condition.

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"RED" WING" BELTS give you more service—per dollar of cost—than any other belt made.

Our nearest branch will give prompt and satisfactory service.

CANADIAN CONSOLIDATED RUBBER CO., Limited

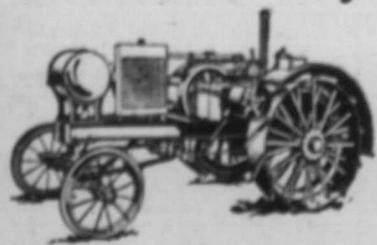
Service Branches at
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3



Even in the heavy soil and mud at Brandon Plowing Demonstration the

Waterloo Boy One-Man Kerosene Tractor



was unequalled for efficiency. It proved its dependability for working in any kind of weather and in any soil.

There is no doubt about the satisfaction you will get from a Waterloo Boy Tractor at both belt and drawbar.

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The New Century will save every bit of grain. Its famous Universal Rotary Straw Rack gives it double the separating capacity of any other type of rack—Big Catalog tells all about it, send for one. Because of the scientific construction which reduces vibration to almost nothing, the New Century will last longer and require less repair than any other Separator. Made in six sizes: 20-inch, 23-inch, 27-inch, 32-inch, 36-inch, and 42-inch. There's a size to fit your power, or we can supply you with a Waterloo Boy or Aultman & Taylor Engine to operate the size you require.



Waterloo Boy Kerosene Tractor of Canada Limited

WINNIPEG

We carry in stock a full line of repair parts for Aultman & Taylor Tractors and Separators.

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

Tractors at Brandon

Practically every make of tractor on sale in the West was in operation at the tractor demonstration held in conjunction with the Brandon Fair on July 23, 24 and 25. Owing to the limited amount of land available and the large number of tractors entered, the demonstration was confined to 3½ hours-and-a-half on each of the three days. On the first two days the tractors operated on what is known as the Park's farm, about two miles from the fair grounds, and on the third day on the Cox farm, where 92 acres were turned. The soil was much lighter than is found in most parts of the west, and for that reason perhaps less difficulty was encountered than would be met pulling an equal number of plows in heavy soil or gumbo. A good growth of weeds eight or ten inches high covered the land, but most of the outfits succeeded in covering them fairly well. On the first day the land was perfectly dry; scarcely any rain having fallen during the season. On the evening of July 23, however, a heavy downpour of rain of considerably over an inch, thoroughly soaked the land. The result was that on the succeeding days the soil was rather soft and on one portion of the Park's farm where a grade had to be negotiated the tractors were put to a real test. Less difficulty was encountered with the tractors, however, than with the plows, which it was difficult to keep clean. Some patches of tall grass gave the most difficulty, the tendency being for the gangs, to choke up entirely. A large number of farmers took advantage of the demonstration to see the tractors in operation, even on the third day, when a light rain set in before the plowing was completed.

The event was not a competition but the demonstration. No official records were taken except that Professor J. McGregor Smith, of the Saskatoon College, and Professor L. J. Smith, of the Manitoba Agricultural College took tests of the fuel used. All but two or three of the tractors used burnt kerosene, and no trouble was experienced in securing sufficient power. All the different types of tractors on the market were in evidence, including the two-wheel direct hitch, the caterpillar, the drum, the bullwheel and the regular four-wheel type, with two drive wheels. All the plows in operation were of the automatic, self-lift make so that the outfit could be handled by one man. Most of the plows had two, three or four bottoms, though one outfit pulling five bottoms was in action. The illustration on the opposite page, though it does not contain views of more than half the outfits which were in the demonstration, gives a fair idea of the variety of makes and types of tractors which were entered.

The following is a list of the firms having tractors entered in the demonstration together with the horse-power of the machines used and the number of plows pulled:

Name of Firm	H.P.	No. of Plows Pulled
Advance Rumely Co.	14-28	4
Advance Rumely Co.	10-20	3
Anglo-Canadian Engineering Co.	9-18	2
Bercher and Weddinger	6	2
Canadian Avery Co.	18-36	4
Canadian Avery Co.	12-25	3
Canadian Avery Co.	8-15	2
Canadian Avery Co.	5-10	1
Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co.	15-25	3
J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co.	9-18	2
J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co.	10-20	2
Cushman Motor Works	10-22	3
N. J. Dineen Co.	16	4
Emerson-Buntingham Implement Co.	12-20	3
Ford Motor Co.	11-22	2
General Utilities Co.	12-20	3
Gilson Mfg. Co.	15-30	3
Goodl. Shapley & Muir	15-30	3
Goodl. Shapley & Muir	12-24	3
Goodl. Shapley & Muir	12-24	3
Gray Tractor Co.	18-36	4
Gribbley Limited	12-20	3
Happy Farmer Tractor Co.	16-27	4
Happy Farmer Tractor Co.	12-24	3
Hart-Parr Co.	30	4
International Harvester Co.	10-20	2
International Harvester Co.	10-20	3
International Harvester Co.	15-30	4
M.A. Jones	12-29	2
Massey-Harris Co.	12-25	3
Minneapolis Steel & Machinery Co.	16-30	4
Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co.	15	4
Northern Implement Co.	15-30	4
Northern Implement Co.	12-20	3
Sawyer-Massey Co.	17-34	3
Sawyer-Massey Co.	11-27	3
Turner Tractor Sales Co.	18-30	3

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Canadian Coal for Canadian Farmers Equal to the best American Steam Coal. Semi Anthracite. Smokeless, Sparkless. Low Ash. 14,491 B.T.U.s. Ask your dealer or write us for descriptive circular.

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Official Service
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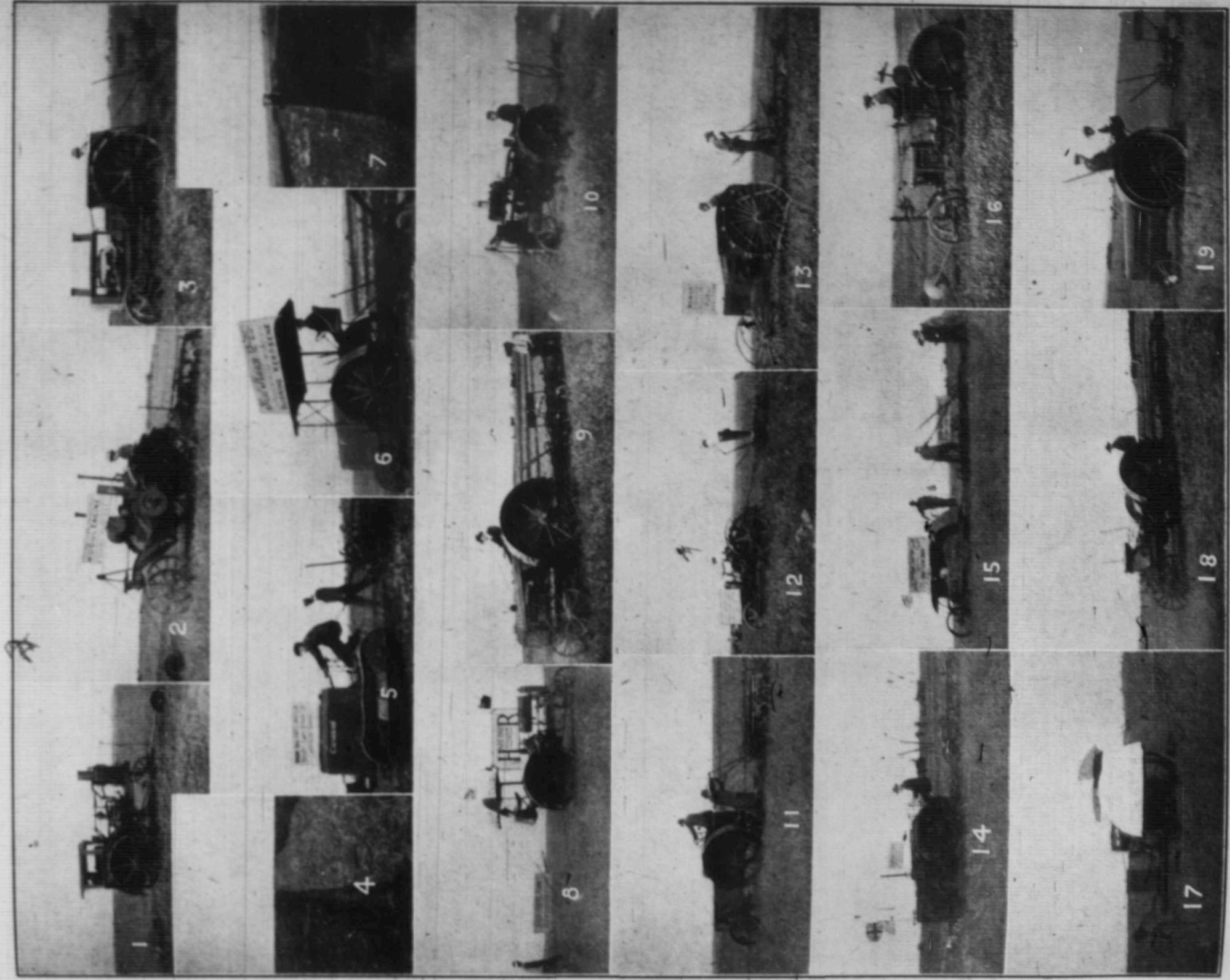
ACME MAGNETO WORKS, 276 Fort St., WINNIPEG

At the

17

Seventeen of the 44
done on the Park
16-26; 10—Avery

At the Brandon Tractor Demonstration

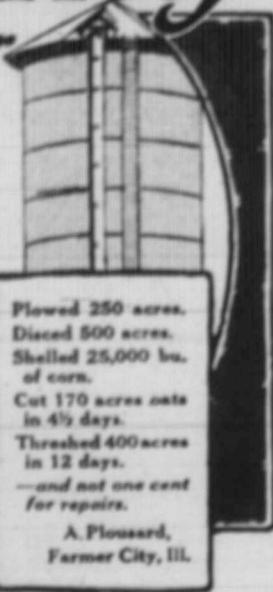


Seventeen of the 44 tractors entered in the Brandon Tractor Demonstration. 1—Avery 1 8-36; 2—International 10-20; 3—Gold Shulpy & Mair 12-24; 4—Case 10-20; 5—Cleveland 12-25; 6—Port Huron 12-24; 7—A straight furrow, with weeds well covered on the Cox farm; 8—Hart-Parr 13-30; 9—Allis-Chalmers 16-36; 10—Avery 8-16; 11—Oliver 15-30; 12—Nileons 12-24; 13—Massey-Harris 12-26; 14—Case 10-20; 15—Gray 18-36; 16—Gray 18-36; 17—Happy Farmer 16-36; 18—Minneapolis Farm Motor 15-30; 19—Twin City 16-36.

August 7, 19

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Gasoline



Plowed 250 acres.
Disked 500 acres.
Shelled 25,000 bu.
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Cut 170 acres oats
in 4½ days.
Threshed 400 acres
in 12 days.
—and not one cent
for repairs.

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The Real All-Purpose Tractor

With the Famous Friction Drive

There are good reasons why Heider Tractors are making such unusual economy records. One of the reasons is in the Heider Special Friction Transmission—said by leading engineers to be the biggest success in the tractor industry. It means less gears; fewer parts, less trouble, less chance for breakage. Lower upkeep cost. Smooth power—flexible—impossible to jerk the load—less strain on the machinery—longer life for the engine.

Seven speeds forward or reverse with one lever and without disconnecting the power.

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Include Plows, Discs, Flailers, Binders, Cultivators, Listers, Hay Rakes, Hay Loaders, Crean Separators, Measure Spreaders, Canadian Engines, Stalk Cutters, etc.

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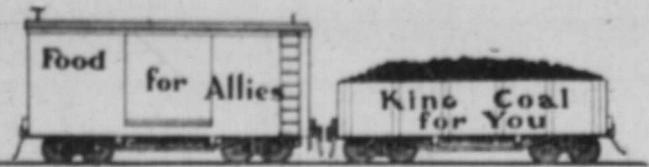
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Heider Tractors are backed by 10 years' successful service in all parts of the country and years of building Rock Island Farm tools. We have branch houses, distributors and dealers ready to serve you for prompt service.

Manufactured by ROCK ISLAND PLOW COMPANY, Rock Island, Ill. Canadian Distributors, WATERLOO MFG. CO., Portage la Prairie, Regina, Saskatchewan.

Use Rock Island Plows

and get the best results behind your tractor. The famous Rock Island "CTX" bottoms turn the furrow slices clear over—prevent air spaces from stopping moisture. Front furrow wheel lift. Extra high clearance. Built of extra strength material and heavily braced 2, 3 or 4 "CTX" bottoms. Send for our catalog showing Rock Island Tractor Plows.



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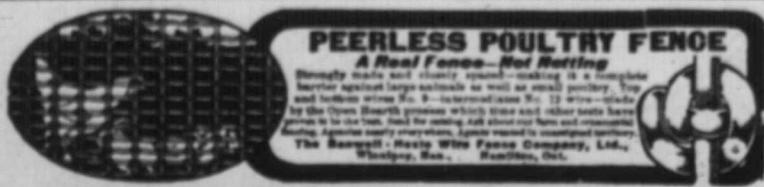
Railroads cannot haul both at once. Don't let this situation happen. It is unnecessary. If the farmers who have usually waited till after Harvest before hauling their coal do so this summer they will go cold this winter. This is the authoritative statement of all railroads.

Extra Special Prices Quoted for Carload Orders Now

Write or wire for special prices on 30 to 40-ton carloads of King Coal, Lump, Egg or Nut sizes, delivered to your station. King Coal does not clink.

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Mining capacity (with car supply) 2,000 Tons Daily.



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A Real Fence—Not Rolling

Densely made and closely spaced—making a complete barrier against large animals as well as small poultry. Top and bottom wires No. 9—intermediate No. 12 wire—made by the Open Weave process which trees and other nests have difficulty getting through. The fence is made of galvanized steel. Agents nearly everywhere. Ships round or packed in barrels.

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Field

Dry Farming Practices

In discussing the principles of dry farming at the irrigation convention held at Nelson, B.C., Hon. W. R. Motherwell spoke in part as follows:

"The practice of stubble burning and stubble farming, sound enough in some localities and for a time, has about had its day and should be permitted to pass quietly into history. There is no question that the burning of stubble together with all top fibrous matter, for the past 25 or 30 years has had much to do with the soils gradual increasing tendency to drift. On the other hand, sowing on stubble, especially on poor stubble, has had the effect of encouraging and establishing perennial weeds, such as quack and similarly rooted grasses, thistles, dandelions, poverty weeds, etc., until they have become a positive and growing menace to the most approved dry farming practices."

"Although fully 80 per cent. of Saskatchewan's open plains wheat has suffered severely from drought this season, it is generally admitted that the 'cow country,' or more recent pre-emption area suffers in this respect more frequently and more acutely than the remainder of the province. In view of this, it would appear advisable to try out at least a portion of one's farm in the west and south-west country, by summerfallowing every other year, instead of once in three years or not at all as is the custom with some. The fact that this dry area in 1915 not only made a record crop yield for Canada but for the world, proves that it is highly productive when given a chance. But the phenomenal, though occasional productivity tempts many to gamble on its early recurrence with the result that when a dry year comes instead, crop failure is the inevitable result on lands where a sufficient store of moisture has not been laid by—not for a 'rainy day' but for a dry day. In districts where early autumn frosts occur, the problem is more complex and this additional factor must there be taken into account."

"During the present summer, the open plain irrigator and dry farmer of the Canadian West have been fighting dry weather, without reserves of either moisture or men, with the result that much of our field agriculture has been figuratively driven temporarily across the Marne. Let us, however, as Allies, unite our field forces under a common leader and with a common end in view, and by methods of better and safer farming, drive the more acute features of that old dragon, 'drouth' beyond our borders for ever."

Growing Timothy Seed

While the growing of timothy for seed is as yet a new venture for many farmers, it is now becoming known in the Innisfail, Red Deer and Pincher Creek districts, as one of the most profitable and safest crops to raise and the easiest money-maker. The growing of this seed can be recommended on all of the heavy black soil anywhere in Alberta, but particularly in districts where the rainfall is unusually heavy. Some suggestions of how to operate for best results may be offered. First remember that Alberta is particularly adapted to it. There is just as much difference in the size and plumpness of the seed grown here and in the East, as there is in the oats; therefore, the demand for Alberta seed, both for home use and for export, will continue to grow. There has been a vast improvement in the process of cleaning and threshing of the seed since three years ago, when Ottawa reported our seed as too weedy for seeding. This year fully 75 per cent. of Alberta seed will, under the Seed Control Act, grade number one and the output will be about 75 cars.

Timothy growing may be continued for many years on the same soil with excellent results. Have a disk harrow sharpened well, and as soon as the frost is out of the ground, in the spring, two or three inches, give the old timothy field a good discing—don't be afraid of spoiling it—then harrow it to make it level for cutting. This will thin it out

and cultivate the remaining plants so as to increase the yield, the heads will be much longer and yield heavier with a better quality of seed. After cutting the crop, plow the field as early as possible in August, cultivate it well and seed it at once, with about four pounds of good clean seed per acre. The action of the sun on the black soil for the remainder of the summer is quite equal to summerfallow. Then you are finished seeding for three years. The first year should yield three tons of hay per acre—which will yield from 10 to 15 bushels of seed per acre. The second year the yield will be not quite so much. The third year, disc again. The farmer should not overlook the fact that he can increase a timothy yield from 25 to 50 per cent. by putting on manure on timothy sod.

Cutting, harvesting, threshing and curing the hay are important factors. About 10 to 12 days after timothy is in the second blossom, or when it has a brown color, cut with a binder low enough to get all the hay. Put in stack and only leave it there until cured—about a week in good weather. Then stack and leave it in stack from two to four weeks. If you can get a machine to thresh it while it is in the sweat or tough condition, this will help to retain the hull and give number one grade. When threshing do not blow the threshed hay out in a straw pile, but have it properly stacked. Take a barrel of water and stir 50 pounds of salt in it. Put in a pail full on every half load and this will settle the stack down, bring a brightness to the hay and make it palatable and digestible so that either horses or cattle will eat it.

Threshing properly has been a great problem though it has been improved very greatly by a few men who have taken pains with it and given it some study. There is still much to be learned. From the present inquiry we have for the large grained, high quality seed, such as we have exported, we feel assured that there will be an unlimited demand, and if the hay is properly handled, there will also be a good demand for all of the threshed hay, and at any rate, it will be all feed for the cattle. We would also ask more farmers to grow bromegrass seed, as we have to import it each year at a high price.—J. J. Murray, Alta.

Rape on Summerfallow

Q.—Would it be advisable to sow rape on summerfallow to provide fall pasture for cattle? How should it be sown and what rate per acre?—Subscriber.

A.—This is a practice that can be followed to good advantage in districts where there are no perennial or winter annual weeds, in that most of the annual weeds will have been killed before the rape is sown or will be killed by the fall frosts before they have had time to ripen. The succeeding crop of wheat, however, on rape land, will not be as heavy as a bare summerfallow, but when the value of the rape for pasture is considered, it is probable that this will be the most profitable procedure.

The rape can be sown as late as August 1 and make excellent pasture in the fall. If the season is sufficiently moist it can be sown as late as September 1. Under favorable weather and soil conditions it may be pastured in about five weeks. For late fall pasture it will give better results than most annual crops in that it will stand quite a heavy frost without suffering any appreciable injury.

The seed may be sown in broadcast or in rows. When sown broadcast early in the season it will require about four pounds of seed per acre. The later sown crops should be put on somewhat heavier. When sown in rows less than four pounds of seed may be used; the quantity is affected by the space between the rows. The rows may be 30 inches apart, which will allow the inter-tilling if this is necessary. Sowing in rows is to be preferred to broadcast, because there is a greater proportion of leaf to stem; it makes more rapid and vigorous growth. There is less waste when pastured as the animals generally

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walk between the rows and do not trample down as many plants as when sows broadcast; it permits intertilage, which ensures the conservation of moisture in dry seasons and destruction of weeds. In pasturing cattle and sheep, care should be taken to prevent blighting. They should never be allowed to enter the field when very hungry, nor when the rape is wet from dew, rain, or frost. Once they become accustomed to the feed, however, they can have access to the field at all times without any danger from the former source.—Prof. T. J. Harrison, M.A.C.

College Exhibit at Brandon

One of the features of the Brandon Fair was the demonstration staged in the agricultural building by the Manitoba Agricultural College. The field husbandry department had a splendid demonstration of the methods which can be adopted to prevent soil drifting. Five plots of light soil secured near Brandon were laid out, with strong electric fans to supply the currents of air. In the first plot the soil was perfectly dry and finely pulverized with the result that it drifted badly. The second plot showed how drifting can be prevented by having the surface in a lumpy condition. The next plot, on which a stand of grain about three inches high growing showed the advantage of a cover crop sown in the fall. The next plot was composed of tame grass sod, and the last of soil filled with the root fibre of tame grasses, which entirely prevented soil drifting.

Professor Herner, of the poultry department, had an interesting exhibit which attracted much attention. Two incubators with the hatches just coming out of the shells were in view, also a hover under which several hundred young chicks were starting out in life. The horticultural department had an exhibit including a demonstration of the various potato diseases prevalent in the West, while the science department had a display of the apparatus used in their laboratories. The household science department demonstrated the comparative value of different kinds of foods and the dairy department conducted a demonstration in the manufacture of home-made soft cheese and other dairy products. Representatives of the departments, including the publications branch of the department of agriculture, were on hand giving information and handing out literature covering every phase of agriculture work.

White Tip, Wind Whipping

Many samples of injured wheat are sent in, in which there is no specific disease or insect trouble, simply wind whipping and white tip. Leaves are very easily injured. If you hit wheat with a switch, you will seriously injure the leaves which you hit. It might be expected, therefore, that the constant whipping of our strong winds produces a serious effect upon the leaves. Fortunately, wheat largely recovers from wind-whipping, although in many cases the plant is delayed by such injury.

White tip is more general and more serious. Any farmer who carefully observes wheat bursting the shot blade is as likely to find the cause of white tip as anyone. Some bearded heads of Marquis and Fife are often trapped in the shot blade and forced to back out the side. This mechanical pinching of the tip of the head is sufficient to cause white tip by preventing sap circulation; or the sudden flicking of the wheat tip from the shot blade may cause sun scald or sterility of the tip. As there is much white tip this year, despite the grey days we had during the bursting of the shot blades, it would seem that white tip is not always due to sun scald, and, perhaps, more often to the pinching of the tip in the shot blade, or perhaps it is due to the effect of drying winds upon the tender tip. I have never been able to associate white tip with alkaline spots or ground causes, but it would be well to take all these things into consideration. Do the bearded wheats white tip as much as beardless wheats? —Prof. Jackson, M.A.C.

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We also manufacture The Ideal Junior 12-24 Two-Cylinder and 15-30 Two-Cylinder Tractors, and a full line of Gas, Gasoline and Kerosene Engines, Windmills, Grain Grinders, Pumps, Tanks, Steel Saw Frames, etc.



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Knives cut close to ground.

Evenly balanced because the wheels are right under the load.

Square turn pole truck saves grain at corners.

Sure-tying knotter, and binding attachment that makes well shaped sheaves.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Lessons of an Adverse Season

Continued from Page 7

should be done, and then done quickly, the surface packer following the seeder as closely as possible. It is not necessary to harrow until the grain is beginning to show through the ground, when this is done the soil will not drift so easily as if harrowed behind the packer.

No seed ought to be sown at the end of March, or earlier than April 15, more especially in the southern districts where seeding might well be delayed later than this time. Where the harrowing comes sooner than later districts considerable areas were seeded this spring early in April, and by the middle of April fields were showing green. There is no advantage, as one can expect a set-back by spring frost or drought at a time when the crop needs moisture. Grain seeded around the 20th, or even up to the end of April, does not get above the ground until well into May, and is not so far advanced if drought conditions prevail. Drought checks the growth, and the crop is at a stand-still more or less until moisture falls. We can trace many crop failures not so much to want of rain or special frosts as to early seeding, providing there is some moisture in the soil to start the seed on its way and conditions are not aggravated by spring frost, drought, or drifting winds following on each other. When seeded too soon crops are sure to suffer, if these conditions prevail, and they do prevail more or less, following an early spring. By seeding two or three weeks later than was the case this year they would have missed the early spring frosts, drifting wind would not have had so bad effect, and drought would not have had so serious an effect. There is nothing the matter with seeding early in April providing abundant rainfall in good time, but we cannot expect much rain until June, and we can expect drought up to this time, as well as set-back to the crop by frosts.

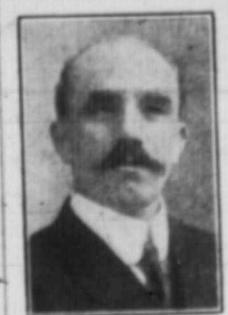
Respecting conditions on my own farm, they are very satisfactory with the prospect of a fine crop. Owing to circumstances no grain was seeded until May 1, and some wheat on follow May 5. Some of the last sown is breast high, a good stand, and headed out fully. Owing to the late seeding, the crop missed the several spring frosts and was not so far advanced at the time drought set in. As the grain was not frozen down, the winds did not have any effect.

Regarding 1919, there are prospects of a bumper crop. There are considerable areas broken up, also fields that did not produce any crop, and there is a possibility of more abundant rainfall, which follows any season where the fields did not produce a crop. This season it would be good practice to keep the cultivator going shallow to keep down any growth, instead of plowing, and without any desire to pose as a prophet I am confident that 1919 may be a record year for the biggest crop we have yet produced in any season.

Dr. McGilvray Goes East

Dr. C. D. McGilvray, chief veterinary inspector for the department of agriculture, Winnipeg, has resigned to become principal of the Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto. The western provinces are sorry to lose the services of such a man as Dr. McGilvray, but at the same time appreciate the fact that as head of the largest institution of its kind in the Dominion he is leaving for larger field

services in the interest of livestock. The readers of The Guide have come to know and to appreciate the ability of Dr. McGilvray as he has been a liberal contributor to its columns during the past few years. The Ontario government is to be congratulated on securing a man of the calibre of Dr. McGilvray to take up such important work in Toronto. He will assume his new duties in September.



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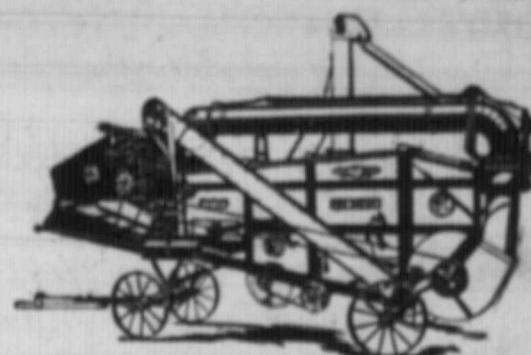
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New Freight Rates

THE details of the freight rate increases as far as they affect western farmers, provided for by the recent order-in-council, and becoming effective on August 1, are as follows:

Territory west of Fort William:

Class Rates.—All class rates shall be increased 25 per cent, calculated on the tariffs in force prior to March 15, 1918, the increases since allowed by the board of railway commissioners to be disallowed.

Coal and Coke.—Rates to be increased in rates on these commodities are increased hereunder in eastern territory.

Stone (artificial and natural), building and monumental, except carved, lettered, polished, or traced.—By the addition of two cents per 100 pounds to the tariff in force prior to March 15, 1918, the increases subsequently granted by the board of railway commissioners to be disallowed.

Stone, broken or crushed and ground, also sand and gravel.—By the addition of one per cent per 100 pounds to tariffs in force prior to March 15, 1918; the increase since allowed by the board of railway commissioners to be disallowed.

Brick, except enamelled or glazed.—By the addition of two cents per 100 pounds to the tariffs in force prior to March 15, 1918, the increases since granted by the board of railway commissioners to be disallowed.

Cement.—Two cents per 100 pounds.

Lime.—One and a half cents per 100 pounds on the tariffs in force prior to March 15, 1918, the increases since allowed by the board of railway commissioners to be disallowed.

Lumber.—25 per cent, but not exceeding an increase of five cents per 100 pounds.

Grain to Lake Ports

Grain and grain products to Fort William and Port Arthur.—By the addition of the increases granted under the McAdoo order for similar mileages in adjacent American territory, to the rates in effect prior to March 15, 1918. Where more than one tariff of an American carrier in an adjacent state exists, the rate increase shall be that allowed on the lowest normal rate for the same or similar mileages in such contiguous territory under the McAdoo order; the increases since granted by the board of railway commissioners to be disallowed. Provided that the rates on said products shall not be greater from the city of Edmonton than from the city of Calgary.

Grain and grain products between local points and to the Pacific coast.—By the addition of 25 per cent, but not exceeding an increase of six cents per 100 pounds to tariffs in effect prior to March 15, 1918, and by disallowing the increases since made by the board of railway commissioners.

Livestock.—By the addition of 25 per cent, but not exceeding an increase of seven cents per 100 pounds, where rates are published per 100 pounds, or \$15 per standard 36-foot-car, where rates are published per car; increases to be to the tariffs in effect prior to March 15, 1918, and the increases since allowed by the board of railway commissioners to be disallowed.

Packing house products and fresh meats.—By the addition of 25 per cent, to the tariffs in effect prior to March 15, 1918, and increases since allowed by the board of railway commissioners to be disallowed.

Sugar, Syrup and Molasses.—To be made on the basis and principle adopted hereunder for eastern territory:

(b) Commodity rates not included in the foregoing list shall be increased 25 per cent, calculated on the tariffs in force prior to March 15, 1918, and the increases since authorized by the board of railway commissioners to be cancelled.

(c) In applying the increases prescribed in this section, the increased-class rates applicable to like commodity descriptions and minimum weights between the same points are not to be exceeded.

Both East and West

Territories both east and west:

Minimum charges:

(a) After the increases hereunder

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HEAD OFFICE — MONTREAL
Capital Authorized \$25,000,000
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Thirty Branches in Alberta, forty-one in
British Columbia, twenty-five in Manitoba,
one hundred and forty-four in Ontario,
eighty-seven in Saskatchewan, fifty-one
in Quebec and seventy-eight in the
Maritime Provinces—a total of four
hundred and sixty-two Branches throughout
Canada, including six in Newfoundland.

For Accurate Information of

British Columbia

Farms, poultry, fruit and cattle
ranches, also Vancouver homes. Write

Pemberton & Son
418 Howe Street, Vancouver, B.C.
ESTABLISHED 1887

To BUY a FARM To SELL a FARM To get an APPRAISAL on a FARM

Whether land is improved or unimproved, consult

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS SECURITIES COMPANY Limited

(Controlled by the farmers' company.
United Grain Growers Limited)

Widespread organization and policy
the company insures reliable information
and fair dealing to both buyer and seller.

List your land at once
if you want it sold.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS
SECURITIES COMPANY, LTD.
WINNIPEG REGINA CALGARY

BRITISH COLUMBIA

For Sale, 10,000 Acres Mixed

Farming Land

In parcels to suit purchasers. Largely popular,
easy clearing, close to settlement, proximity to
railroad now building. Most suitable to cut into
quarter or half-section farms. Settlers in district
already doing considerable dairying and stock
raising.

30,000 acres specially selected for cattle or
sheep ranch, excellent location, good roads, rail-
road within five miles, easy inspection. Prefer to
sell in lots or several large parcels. We can
Title in fee simple, no encumbrances. Com-
munity assessment, property located for cheap, good
land. Inspection of our lands is invited. Communicate
direct with the owners, Talbot & Cartlow Land
Company Limited, Rogers Building, Vancouver,
B.C., Canada.

MONARCH LIFE

IS A GOOD COMPANY

LIVE AGENTS WANTED

Apply:

HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG.

Every Time You Save--

\$50.00, \$100.00 or \$1000.00 buy a Victory Bond. Free of all Government taxation. Use coupon below.

**SIMPSON,
MITCHELL and
EWING**
Union Trust Building
WINNIPEG

Some Men

give "reasons" why they have not taken out Life Insurance. In nine cases out of ten these reasons are found to be mere **excuses**.

Life Insurance is a matter far too important to risk coming to false conclusions.

If you need information and advice, permit

The Great-West Life Assurance Company

to give the explanations you need.

Dept. "L"
Head Office - WINNIPEG

The Weyburn Security Bank

Chartered by Act of the Dominion Parliament.

Head Office: Weyburn, Sask.
Nineteen Branches in Saskatchewan
H. O. POWELL, General Manager

Money to Loan

on improved farm property

Lowest Current Rates

Apply through our representative in your district or direct to our nearest office

National Trust Company Limited.

323 Main Street
WINNIPEG

TORONTO MONTREAL
EDMONTON REGINA
SASKATOON

made in class rates no rates shall be applied on any traffic moving under class rates lower than the amounts in cents per 100 pounds for the respective classes as follows:

Classes 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Rates .24 .21 .18 .15 .12 .11 .9 .10 .10 .74

(b) The minimum charge on less than carload shipments shall be as provided in the Canadian freight classification, but in no case shall the charge on a single shipment be less than 50 cents.

(c) Class rates between eastern and western points.—That portion of the rate applicable to eastern territory to be increased 25 per cent., and that portion applicable to western territory, 25 per cent., based on the rate in effect prior to March 15, 1918. The advances subsequently allowed by the board in western territory shall be disallowed.

Commodities

Commodity rates between eastern and western points.—On that portion of the rate applicable to eastern territory, the appropriate increase granted hereunder for the commodity for local movement in western territory. The advances allowed by the board of railway commissioners in western territory, effective March 15, 1918, shall be disallowed.

(d) Import rates.—To be increased, subject, as a maximum to the lowest rates obtaining from Baltimore or any north Atlantic seaport in the United States to the same destinations, except that the rates from Halifax shall be increased so as to continue on the present relative basis.

Britain's War Expenditure

Ottawa, July 30.—According to cable advices received here, the British parliament is to be asked on Thursday to vote the biggest appropriation demanded since the beginning of the war. This new appropriation is required to finance the war until the end of October only.

The vote of credit to be asked will be for £700,000,000, the previous highest having been £650,000,000, voted a year ago.

The war is costing the people of Great Britain the gigantic sum of \$34,930,000 per day or \$1,455,000 every hour, or nearly \$25,000 a minute, according to advices received from the British ministry of information by the director of public information here.

In a statement prepared by the Imperial authorities it is stated:

"After nearly four years of exhausting war, Britain's credit is still unimpaired. Her 'silver bullets' are being turned out by the hundred million and everyone is finding its billet. Her people are cheerfully bearing the ever-increased strain which has been placed upon their shoulders and will spare no effort in blood or treasure till victory is assured."

"Britain's national debt has increased during the war from \$3,225,000,000 to \$39,900,000,000, or in excess of 12 times over, and yet she is paying all—and much more than all—her debt charges out of current taxation, while the new taxation raised by Germany is not enough to pay the interest accumulated on her war debt. The population of Germany is half as large again as that of Great Britain and for her largest war loan subscriptions of one shilling and upward were accepted, while in Britain the minimum subscription received was 15 shillings, yet the recorded number of subscribers to the Hun war loan was 5,279,000 against 5,289,000 to the British loan.

"The cost of living in Great Britain has risen enormously because of the war, until now the housewife can obtain only half the food she received for the same money in peace times. And yet, when the third British war loan was issued, cash applications for war savings certificates made by individuals too poor to subscribe the minimum sum of 15 shillings to the loan itself amounted to \$100,000,000.

"Before the war the people of Britain paid taxes amounting to approximately \$1,000,000,000 a year, today they are paying taxes to the tune of \$3,270,000,000 annually. In spite of this, Great Britain raised her third war loan of \$5,000,000,000—a sum equal to nearly half her entire national income in 1914.

"Great Britain is now spending \$9,305,000,000 a year on her army, her

Fires Break Out

and thieves break in. Don't risk the first, or invite the second, by keeping money in the house.

Put it in The Merchants Bank, where it will be safe from loss—always available—and earn interest at highest current rates.

THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal, OF CANADA Established 1864.

with its 19 Branches in Manitoba, 21 Branches in Saskatchewan, 32 Branches in Alberta, 8 Branches in British Columbia, 182 Branches in Ontario and 32 Branches in Quebec serves Rural Canada most effectively.

WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.

NORTHWESTERN LIFE POLICIES

Head Office: WINNIPEG "PERFECT PROTECTION"

Representatives Wanted Everywhere—Farmers Preferred.

Mixed Farming Lands

THE demand for farm lands becomes greater each day and it is apparently justified. We have for sale several parcels of improved and unimproved farms in some of the choicest districts in Northern Saskatchewan and Alberta, especially adapted to mixed farming. Prices \$10 an acre up, easy terms. For further information write or call.

Estates Department**Union Trust Company**

LIMITED
Main and Lombard Streets
WINNIPEG, MAN.

50

THE FARMER'S NEED

Of Life Insurance is probably greater than that of any other business man. In the early stages of his career he is often struggling with a mortgage, and as he progresses he puts back what he earns into equipment in order to increase his production. Should anything happen, and he is not insured, the savings of years would be lost. Life Insurance is always the first asset realized on, and this provides funds to immediately retire all outstanding obligations. On the other hand, if you survive the investment period, the proceeds provide a competence for your declining years.

THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA.

P.S.—Fill out the attached coupon today, and mail to the above address. It places you under no obligation.

I would like to save \$ yearly through the medium of Life Insurance. I am years of age, and am (married) (single). Kindly forward particulars of plan of policy you recommend.

Name _____ Address _____

WE WANT The Farmer's Eye For This

A 2,000-acre property, more than half in crop. Will sell with our interest in the growing crop for \$35.00 per acre.
An 800-acre farm, one-fourth in crop. Same offer at same price.
A 600-acre farm, one-fourth in crop. Same offer at \$30.00 per acre.
All have good buildings, good water, A1 soil, close to elevators and all in Red River Valley, where crops are magnificent.
Also 20,000 acres, on Blue, Winnipeg District, unimproved. A snap at \$15.00.
Enquire at once.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT APPEAR AGAIN

The Standard Trusts Company
346 Main Street WINNIPEG, Man.

ESTABLISHED 1872

BANK OF HAMILTON

THRIFT is of vital importance, but alone it is not sufficient at the present stage in Canada's development. The money saved must be used for the production of new wealth in order that the growth of the country may be unhampered. The Bank of Hamilton assists and encourages increased production.

MAIN WINNIPEG OFFICE—
Main Street, corner McDermot Avenue.
F. E. KILVERT, Manager.

72-D



THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE — TORONTO

Branches throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

Main Office 455 MAIN STREET WINNIPEG

Branch: PORTAGE AVENUE, Opp. Eaton's

EST'D 1873

The Dominion Bank

Established 1871

Paid-Up Capital and Reserve, \$13,000,000
Total Assets \$100,000,000

Farmers' applications for loans for farming requirements and cattle purchases given special attention. Enquiries invited.

Consult the Manager of any of our Branches

F. L. Patton

Superintendent of Western Branches

Winnipeg

Osler, Hammond & Nanton

Stocks and Bonds. Mortgage Loans. Insurance effected.
Lands for sale. Coal, wholesale and retail

NANTON BUILDING

WINNIPEG

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

navy, big air services and her munitions factories and supplies, but despite this colossal financial burden, she has advanced loans to her poorer allies, amounting to an aggregate of \$8,160,000.

"Although she is spending more every day at the present time than she did in two weeks prior to the war, Great Britain's credit remains unshaken; despite the sea pirates of Germany, her ships and commerce still go and come across the ocean, and she is ready to spend her last shilling in safeguarding the security of the world from the unspeakable Hun."

P.R. in Great Britain

The Proportional Representation Society, with headquarters in London, England, has issued a statement on the progress of proportional representation in Great Britain and on the prospects for still further advancement in the early future. The statement, in part, is as follows:

"This idea of fairness in representation is finding increasing acceptance. During the war the government has found it necessary on three separate occasions to refer electoral and constitutional problems to conferences—the Speaker's conference, the Irish convention and Lord Bryce's committee. Each was made as fairly representative as possible of all parties; each had to consider what was the best method of electing a representative assembly; each reported in favor of proportional representation as, at least, a large factor in solving the problem. There could be no greater testimony to the soundness of the principle which the society advocates, and no greater assurance of its ultimate triumph.

"It is, indeed, the view of the committee that the position of proportional representation, in spite of the apparent set-back in the Commons, has been greatly advanced. It is now prominently established in practical politics. Its new position must be maintained and improved. Moreover, proportional representation was not wholly defeated. Under the new Act it will be used for university elections. The four Scottish universities have been grouped into one constituency and will return three members. These elections should afford a most valuable illustration of the practical working of proportional representation.

"As to the immediate future, the problems which must come before parliament place new and responsible tasks upon the society. If the recommendations of the Irish convention are adhered to, any new Home Rule bill should contain provisions for the use of proportional representation in all constituencies returning three or more members. Further, if, as has been foreseen, the bill is so framed as to fit in with a federal scheme for the United Kingdom, the best method of electing parliaments for England, Scotland and Wales may become a question of vital and immediate importance. Again, the possibility of a further consideration of the method of electing the Imperial parliament cannot be ruled out. There is considerable dissatisfaction as to the way in which the recommendations of the Speaker's conference respecting the method of election, have been dealt with. No one can foreshadow what will happen between now and the next general election.

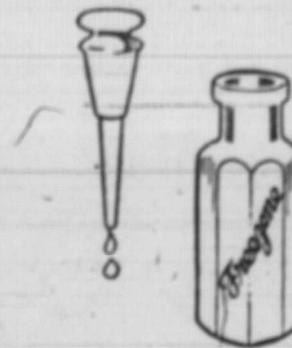
"Municipal and other local government elections have been in abeyance during the war. When they are resumed there will probably be a demand that all the seats on local councils shall be vacated. An excellent opportunity will then occur for pressing the value of proportional representation.

"Apart from these larger movements, there is a growing demand for the application of proportional representation to elections within trade unions and other bodies. There is an increasing number of candidates for official positions, and the single transferable vote is proving to be not only the fairest, but the most expeditious and the most economical method of conducting such elections. It obviates the need for a series of ballots, which expensive practice is still in vogue in many trade unions."

So Easy! Corns Lift Right Out

Doesn't Hurt at all and costs only few cents.

Magic! Just drop a little Freezone on that touchy corn, instantly it stops aching, then you lift the corn off with the fingers. Truly! No humbug!



Try Freezone! Your druggist sells a tiny bottle for a few cents, sufficient to rid your feet of every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and calluses, without one particle of pain, soreness or irritation. Freezone is the discovery of a noted Cincinnati genius.

9.20 P.C. ON YOUR MONEY

Canada Steamship Lines 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock can be had to yield the above return, dividends quarterly. You can buy this stock and other good dividend-paying securities for cash, or under our

Systematic Investment Plan

by small monthly payments. Send for Plan E, which gives full particulars.

J. M. ROBINSON & SONS

Established 1889

11 St. John Street, Montreal, P.Q.
Market Square, St. John, N.B.
Members Montreal Stock Exchange.

With Wheat at \$2.21 Would You Sell at \$1.00—Not Likely

And yet your uninvested funds are worth 5% per cent, to 7 per cent in safe and convenient forms of investments, due to the same economic causes.

5 1/2% Victory Bonds are an Example.

Before the war it would not be possible to obtain more than 3% per cent. on an investment like this. Today they yield 5% per cent.—a 25 per cent. advance.

Why not write us today and take advantage of the opportunity? We deliver bonds for purchase subject to inspection any bank at the following prices—

\$1,000 mets	5988.75
500 mets	494.37
100 mets	98.87
50 mets	49.45

and accrued interest.

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

And remember, Victory Bonds are readily salable and free of Federal Income Tax.

If you have funds at 2 per cent., for which you have no immediate use, you can practically double your income from the date of your investment in Victory Bonds. Write us, therefore, today. Fill out and mail the coupon below. Address Dept. G.

Graham, Sanson & C. INVESTMENT BANKERS

Toronto General Trusts Building,
Toronto.

I have \$ for investment.
Please send to Bank at

\$ Victory Bonds due
(State 5, 10- or 20-year maturity)
as per your advertisement in

Name _____
Address _____

A candidate of the hotels some stationers not keep any, the name of the old negro yard, and ask this hotel?"

The negro scratched his

"No, sah, I heah a short t know; but de

de Limit."

It happened katchewan, on the verand watching the of purple and "By Georg impasse na post. "That it!"

The native and looked west.

"Not bad, for a little p

**Corns
Out**

costs only

the Premium
stly it stops
urn off with
shug!

Screenings

"When that bad boy threw stones at you why didn't you come and tell me, instead of throwing back at him?" asked the good little boy's gentle mother.

"Tell you?" answered the good little boy. "Why, you couldn't hit a barn door."

At a political meeting the speaker made a *joke*, and finding that his audience had missed the point, he said playfully:

"I had hoped that you would laugh at that."

Then from a remote corner of the hall, a plaintive voice broke the silence: "I laughed, Mister."

Then everybody did.



The squad of recruits was particularly dense and the sergeant got more and more exasperated. One man appeared quite incapable of telling his right hand from his left.

Said the sergeant at last, "Now, yer bloomin' idiot, hold yer hands in front of yer. Twist them one over the other. Stop! Now tell me which is yer left hand and which is yer right."

The recruit looked blankly at his hands for a moment.

"I'm blowed if I know," he said; "you have gone and mixed 'em up."

"Well, George," said the president of the company to old George, "how goes it?"

"Fair to middlin'," George answered. And he continued to carry comb a bay horse. "Me an' this here horse," George said suddenly, "has worked for your firm sixteen year."

"Well, well," said the president, thinking a little guilty of George's seven-dollar salary. "And I suppose you are both pretty highly valued George, eh?"

"H'm!" said George, "the both of us took sick last week, and they got a doctor for the horse, but—they just docked me."



A candidate who was stopping at one of the hotels in the West asked for some stationery, but was told they did not keep any. In an effort to find out the name of the hotel, he finally found an old negro who was sweeping the yard, and asked him the question:

"Say, can you tell me the name of this hotel?"

The negro looked puzzled and scratched his head nervously and then remarked,

"No, sah, boss, I jest been wo'kin' heah a short time and I declare I don't know; but dese trav'lin' men call it de Limit."

It happened at a little town in Saskatchewan. A visiting Easterner stood on the veranda of a little hotel there, watching the sun go down in a splendor of purple and gold.

"By George!" he exclaimed to an impulsive native lounging against a post. "That's a gorgeous sunset, isn't it?"

The native slanted his head a little and looked critically at the glowing west.

"Not bad," he drawled. "Not bad for a little place like Hoopville."

More Power on Less Fuel

THE sharp rise in the price of fuel during the past few years is causing less worry.

Experienced tractor owners now know that the remedy lies in correct lubrication.

They have replaced the hit-or-miss use of oils with scientific lubrication. In the operation of their own tractors they have seen a marked drop in fuel and oil consumption.

In tests the correct grade of Gargoyle Mobiloids has rarely failed to show a fuel saving of from 10% to 30%.

Oil consumption has been lowered in an even more remarkable way — generally from 30% to 80%.

Along with these savings has come a marked increase in power. Deeper plowing is possible; overheating becomes rare. Repairs are few and far between.

These results are matters of record.

To Correctly Lubricate Your Automobile

There is a grade of Gargoyle Mobiloids that will exactly meet the lubricating requirements of your automobile. It is specified in the Gargoyle Mobiloids Chart of Recommendations for automobiles. Write for booklet, "Correct Lubrication," containing complete discussion of your automobile problems and troubles, and complete Gargoyle Mobiloids Chart of Recommendations for automobiles, tractors, motorcycles and motorboat engines.

IMPERIAL OIL~LIMITED

Manufacturers and Marketers of Polarine Motor Oils and Greases

Marketers of Gargoyle Mobiloids in Canada

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

Correct

TRACTOR LUBRICATION

Explanation:—The four grades of Gargoyle Mobiloids for tractor lubrication, purified to remove free carbon, are:

Gargoyle Mobiloid "A"
Gargoyle Mobiloid "B"
Gargoyle Mobiloid "BB"
Gargoyle Mobiloid "Arctic"

In the Chart below, the letter opposite the tractor indicates the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloids that should be used. For example, "A" means Gargoyle Mobiloid "A," "Ar" means Gargoyle Mobiloid "Arctic," etc.

TRACTORS	100	105	110	115
	100	105	110	115
Allis-Chalmers (Square Tires)	B	B	A	A
Allis-Chalmers	B	A	A	A
Allis	B	B	A	A
Anderson	B	A	A	A
Anderson Taylor	B	B	A	A
Angus	B	A	A	A
— (10 HP.)	B	B	A	A
Arrow Head	B	B	A	A
Barnsford	B	B	A	A
Bear Track Full	B	B	A	A
Bear	B	B	A	A
Big Bell	B	B	A	A
Brown City	B	A	A	A
Buckeye	B	B	A	A
Buckeye (Indiana/Columbus)	B	B	A	A
— (Other)	B	B	A	A
Cage	B	B	A	A
— (6 HP.)	A	A	A	A
— (12 HP.)	A	A	A	A
— (20 HP.)	A	A	A	A
Chase	B	B	A	A
Cleveland	B	B	A	A
Common Sense	B	B	A	A
C.P.	B	B	A	A
Cox Bell	B	B	A	A
Craigie	B	B	A	A
Emerson-Birmingham (E.B.)	B	B	A	A
— (10 HP.)	B	B	A	A
— (Big Four (Harvest))	B	B	A	A
Farm Horse	B	B	A	A
Floor City	B	B	A	A
Galaxy	B	B	A	A
Genesee	B	B	A	A
Genesee (Kunkel Co.)	B	B	A	A
Genesee	B	B	A	A
— (Model B)	B	B	A	A
Hart-Parr	B	B	A	A
Hartland	B	B	A	A
Hart-Campbell	B	B	A	A
— (Model 40)	B	B	A	A
Hudson	B	B	A	A
Hupmobile Party	B	B	A	A
— (Model 40)	B	B	A	A
— (Prairie Dog)	B	B	A	A
Kankakee	B	B	A	A
Lam	B	B	A	A
Land Chaff	B	B	A	A
Little Giant	B	B	A	A
Marytag	B	B	A	A
Minnesota	B	B	A	A
Moyle (D. H. Co.)	B	B	A	A
Moyle (D. H. Co.)	B	B	A	A
Moline	B	B	A	A
New Age	B	B	A	A
Nichols & Shepard	B	B	A	A
Oliver	B	B	A	A
Oil Fall (Kunkel Co.)	B	B	A	A
— (Kunkel Co.)	B	B	A	A
Panzer	B	B	A	A
Perkins	B	B	A	A
Power	B	B	A	A
Prins	B	B	A	A
Prins	B	B	A	A
Power Boy	B	B	A	A
Power Man	B	B	A	A
Randall	B	B	A	A
— (8 HP.)	B	B	A	A
Randall	B	B	A	A
— (Little Four)	B	B	A	A
Scandia	B	B	A	A
Standard	B	B	A	A
Stevens	B	B	A	A
— (J. W. Co.)	B	B	A	A
— (J. W. Co.)	B	B	A	A
Twin City	B	B	A	A
— (Model 10)	B	B	A	A
— (Model 15)	B	B	A	A
Wright Cub	B	B	A	A
— (Junior)	B	B	A	A
Waukesha	B	B	A	A
Waukesha	B	B	A	A
Waukesha	B	B	A	A

Mention the paper in writing advertisers. It speeds up the service.

August 7, 1918

(1725) 33

That, too, is not for all, nor very reliable. The only sure spring of cheerfulness and hope is where the old Hebrew prophet found it, "Though the fig tree shall not blossom, and there shall be no fruit on the vines; the labor of the olive shall fail, and the field shall yield no meat; the flock shall be cut off from the fold, and there shall be no herd in the stalls, yet my soul shall rejoice in God; I will joy in the God of my salvation."

The Back-to-the-Lander

Continued from Page 9

movement will come until we have had what will practically mean revolution.

Your final question, "What would be a wise policy for the government to adopt in this crisis?" is very flattering to me and I appreciate the compliment. You apparently think that my experience of farming should enable me to figure it out as I might have figured out a production-and-selling policy for your manufacturing business in other days. But there is a difference. The task of making the world safe for democracy will almost inevitably settle down to the very prosy business of seeing that democracy gets three square meals a day. Outside of winning the war, that is the biggest problem before the world and winning the war may finally depend on it. While I shall not presume to formulate a policy for so comprehensive a need, there is one suggesting that I have to offer. My own experience has convinced me that farming is above all a home-making occupation. Almost any man can make a home for himself and family on the land, though few can make farming a really attractive business proposition. Attempts to organize farming companies and make it a form of Big Business would probably fail and, if successful, might lead to disastrous results. A Roman historian said: "The great estates destroyed Rome" and I incline to the belief that great corporations engaged in farming would have the same effect in any modern country. They could succeed only by changing the men on the land from independent land-owners to day-laborers. This would probably put a stop to all agricultural progress. The great land-owners of Rome were able to use only the strongest and crudest kind of implements because the slaves would break them in order to delay the work and make their labor lighter. I have heard practically the same complaint from rich men who have tried to farm on a large scale with hired help. Lacking a personal interest in the machinery they were using the workers allowed it to get out of repair and be broken. So the indications are that the world's food needs will be met most successfully by establishing on the land a class of men who will own their farms and implements.

Food Problem Coming

In the present crisis, it is well to remember that Canada and all the new world was settled by men who were anxious to establish homes for themselves. Home-making was the policy of the pioneers and it would probably be the wisest policy for us today. Let the government see to it that farming is the occupation that will make it easiest for men to establish comfortable homes for themselves and families and the food question will take care of itself. The surplus produced by the home-makers will feed the cities and stimulate city industries to the point required by the development of the country. The present food shortage is not entirely due to the war. Observers of economic tendencies were predicting it long before war was declared and the havoc of war has made a solution of the problem imperative. Even when peace is declared the need of food production will probably be much more urgent than it is now, for the rationing that is now being submitted to, will then become intolerable. The convalescence of humanity will be long and painful and national strength will not be restored until men learn with Job that "As for bread, it cometh from the earth." From now on the slogan of the nations should be,

First to the field,
First to be healed.

It's a Davis cigar!

Noblemen

15¢ CIGAR

A masterpiece of the cigar-maker's art. Have you smoked a "Noblemen" lately?—a cigar that is rich and thoroughly satisfying, without being "heavy". Made from a uniform blend of tobacco stored and matured by natural processes for many months.

S. DAVIS & SONS LIMITED MONTREAL

McLAUGHLIN
Light Six

Light in weight yet
powerful and efficient
in performance

Model E-6-63 develops more power
per pound of car weight than any car
on the market.

The gasoline consumption is extremely
light. The tire mileage is very high.

A genuine McLaughlin six cylinder
valve-in-head motor car at

\$1460. f. o. b.
Oshawa, Ont.

Subject to advance without notice.

The McLAUGHLIN MOTOR CAR CO. Limited
OSHAWA, ONTARIO
BRANCHES IN LEADING CITIES DEALERS EVERYWHERE

E-6-63

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Mary P. McCallum

Brandon Exhibition

THIS 1918 Brandon Fair is now a matter of history. There were two features of that fair which made it specially different from the fairs of previous years. We hope those two features are the beginning of many similar good things to come at subsequent fairs. Those two features were the Agricultural College exhibit and the exhibit of the Department of Health of Manitoba. Those who have seen health exhibits elsewhere say that the Department of Health of Manitoba has gathered together one of the best exhibits in America. It occupied an entire building, and was visited by large numbers of people during the fair. The nurses in charge were specially pleased with the interest manifested in the enquiries for information.

The centre of the building which was enclosed by a neat fence was given over to the articles needed in the care of the baby. There were exhibits showing the correct clothing for baby, the right kind of cots, both for indoor and outdoor sleeping, the articles for baby's bath, and for the preparation of baby's food. A refrigerator for baby's food was shown as well as an easily constructed ice-box. The instructions for the ice-box may be secured at any time from Dr. Stewart Fraser, at the provincial department of health in Winnipeg. In this space was a table which included all kinds of baby-killers in its display. The baby-killers were such things as soothing syrups, ill-constructed feeding bottles, flies, colored candies, etc. The walls of the building were covered with posters dealing with various health problems. A space was allotted to communicable diseases. The posters showed the danger of needless exposure, of lack of care, of dirt, bad water supply, etc. Another space was allotted to the patent medicine fake. An analysis of the medicines showed that many of the remedies so commonly used and advertised in Canadian papers contained large quantities of drugs and alcohol. A table showing the amount of alcohol different preparations contained placed beer with four-and-a-half per cent. at the top of the list as containing less alcohol than the other medicines. Some medicines contained as much as 25 per cent. alcohol. Any one who saw this exhibit would have grave doubts before again using patent medicines. An interesting part of this exhibit, too, were the methods of obtaining for advertising purposes testimonials of medicines. Many of the testimonials used in advertising are being printed today after the writer has died of the disease of which he was supposed to be cured. The testimonials used in advertising would bear careful investigation before being accepted as authentic.

Other wall spaces were given over to tuberculosis, how spread, its care and prevention, etc; pure food and water, mental hygiene, oral and dental hygiene, health inspection of schools (especially good), the house fly, pure milk, typhoid fever, etc. At the back of the main room a temporary room was constructed for a child-welfare station. Here, mothers might have their babies weighed and measured, and the nurses were glad and ready to give any advice or help to mothers which they needed. The beautifully white and sanitary furniture in the exhibit belongs to the new child-welfare station which the department of health is establishing in Brandon. This welfare station is to be the most modern in

Canada and will be open for use next week. Country women should remember that this welfare station is for their use too.

Agricultural College Exhibit

Especially interesting and instructive was the exhibit of the Manitoba Agricultural College. It marks a new era in fair management, an era which women heartily welcome. Those in charge of the exhibit were besieged by eager questioners, and the women who saw the exhibit went home with a much more personal interest in the college than they had hitherto. Miss Kelso, who is professor of household economy at the college was in charge of that branch of the college work. Two of the senior-year girls were assisting her. They demonstrated various branches of kitchen craft, baking, cooking and canning. Various labor-saving devices were shown as part of the exhibit. During the demonstrations those in charge gave very valuable explanations and instructions. During the canning demonstrations this particular corner of the fair was one of the most important.



Doing their bit.

ant and popular. Literature was carried away in large quantities and it is practically certain that conservation of food by canning and by the use of substitutes will be greatly stimulated by the exhibit of the college.

In the next booth in the Department of Agriculture's building Professor Brown, of the dairy department, was demonstrating the making of cheese. He used only the equipment that every farm kitchen has on hand. A rudely-shaped board and a large stone did very good service as a press. The process was so simple that no housewife need despair of trying the daintiness of cheeses of her own manufacture. The college has prepared several pamphlets containing recipes and instructions for making cheese and these were carried away in large numbers. They may be secured by writing to the agricultural college for them.

Butter-making was proceeding in the centre of the exhibit building. This too, was well worth seeing. In another part of the building was a poultry establishment. In two incubators the chicks were coming out of the shell. An improved brooder was taking care of the little chicks as they came from the incubator. Different methods of preserving eggs were also demonstrated.

The wall was covered with posters outlining the care and feeding poultry should receive. An interesting part of the poster display was that given over to comparison of well-bred poultry and mongrel poultry. Altogether, the college exhibit was an excellent one. It was the kind of exhibit that will do much to awaken the profession's consciousness among farm men and women.

Organized Sport

The girls in Manitoba are real sports. This year in many parts of the province they have organized baseball teams and had one of the best summer's sport they ever had. The organization of teams led to the larger organization, the league. In parts of southern Manitoba league games were well planned and carried out completely. It wasn't our privilege to see a league game but frequently we saw the girls practicing, and the baseball they played was a credit to them. The automobile has greatly facilitated the league idea. The league organization seems to be particularly good for girls in small towns and the country where comradeship with girls of other communities is not always possible. On one line of railway in that part of Manitoba the girls in each town knew the girls in the other towns. Their acquaintanceship had spread amazingly, and so far as we could observe it was good for all concerned.

The night of a league game was a night when all who could prepare to take it in. Dozens of cars were frequently seen at one of these games. The organized baseball teams and leagues are something that the girls in almost every community could manage. Boys have so long had the monopoly of baseball that we haven't all recovered from our surprise that girls have taken it up with such system. Next year we hope there is much more of it.

Every Little Helps

In these days of money-making for patriotic purposes every new idea is a good one. A couple of weeks ago I attended the Chautauqua at Weyburn. You know what the seating accommodation at a Chautauqua is like, long

seats made of planks with a board for a back. Everybody carries cushions to make the seat more comfortable. One of the chapters of the L.O.D.E. in Weyburn conceived the brilliant idea of collecting cushions from everyone who would lend them and renting them for the performance. People were glad to lend their cushions. Many covered them with old pillow cases or with covers made of factory cotton to protect them. They collected more than 100 pillows and rented them for ten cents per session. The only difficulty these enterprising women had was that they did not have all the cushions they could have used. Since there are 12 sessions of Chautauqua each cushion will have netted for war purposes \$1.20. Many towns and districts are to have Chautauqua this summer and fall and this is an easy way of replenishing that war treasury that becomes emptied so often.

Fireproofing Flannelette

Serious accidents have happened to sick and incapacitated soldiers who were wearing flannelette garments owing to ignition from sparks falling on them and enveloping them in flames. Flanneléte is a highly-inflammable material. The Red Cross Society, of

Ontario, with Deputy Commissioner G. F. Lewis and H. C. MacMaster, provincial analyst, went into the matter of fireproofing the garments or material supplied to soldiers. After discussing the matter thoroughly a cotton sidergown garment that was just sent in to the office of the Red Cross Society, but had not been tested, was used for demonstrating purposes. As soon as a lighted match was applied to the garment it blazed up as though saturated with oil.

As a result the provincial laboratories were the scene of a thorough investigation along this line. The selection of a satisfactory agent for this particular work was based upon the following factors: efficiency, cost of materials and ease of preparation of the solution. A. R. Bonham finally reported that of the various formulae compounded and tested by them in the laboratory, the most satisfactory results were obtained from a solution of ammonium phosphate prepared from one pound of commercial ammonium phosphate to one gallon or ten pounds of water.

The report continues:

"Fabrics immersed in this solution, wrung and dried spontaneously, failed to ignite when touched with a flame, and furthermore, when placed directly in the flame the material would only char, and upon removal there would be no smouldering fire. The same was true when the ammonium phosphate solution contained starch and the immersed fabrics after drying were ironed. To obtain this efficiency care must be exercised to assure that the fabric is completely saturated with the fireproofing solution and that sufficient of the absorbed solution remains in the fabric so that after wringing and upon evaporation of the water ample ammonium phosphate remains on the fibre to fireproof it. Experiments were conducted to ascertain as nearly as possible the minimum amount necessary to attain this condition."

Additional Uses

"To further elaborate on Mr. Bonham's report, it can be stated that the solution may be mixed in larger or smaller quantities, so long as the same proportion of ingredients is used, i.e., one pound of commercial ammonium phosphate to one gallon, or ten pounds of water, making it a ten per cent. solution. The solution is harmless and is not injurious to the skin. It may be used for a variety of fireproofing purposes where cotton, wool or silk materials are worn or used near fire, especially where persons are working near furnaces or open flames. Curtains, draperies, children's clothes and decorations of all kinds in the home as well as in stores and hotels should be fireproofed. When the fabric that is to be fireproofed is immersed in this solution, do not wring it out any more than you would wool underwear when washing in the usual way. This is most important, as explained in the report."

Norway's Woman M.P.

Miss Sara Christie takes her seat today in the Norwegian parliament as the Conservative representative of the City of Trondhjem. At parliamentary elections in Norway substitutes are always elected at the same time to take the member's place in case of illness or death—by-elections never take place. Miss Sara Christie was one of the six women who were elected substitutes at the last elections, and is now summoned to take the place of Professor Saland, who was representative of Trondhjem. All members of the Storting are engaged in special committees to prepare the legislative work, or discussing the government's proposals before they are submitted to the Storting. In this way Miss Christie now will take her seat in the defence committee instead of Mr. Saland.

Miss Christie has been a director of a girls' school in Trondhjem, and has been a member of the town council for several years, in which she has taken a very active part. She is generally esteemed as a prominent teacher and organizer.—*Women's Century*.

A N outstanding director's report held at not a reply to let me know. Mrs. Bowes said, "I wrote 32 letters and received not a single reply." Mrs. Klinck said, "I wrote 10 letters of inquiry and received no reply." Mrs. Bowes said, "From the 50 letters I received at one time on one subject, one answer was received, 'I wrote 10 letters to different local secretaries. Letters I received but from a great many local secretaries. I had only one letter from Mrs. Gange's report to each local, more certain I stamped envelopes the 45 letters sent to Mrs. Mitchell, 'I have only received few replies.'

And so they go it! How long will remain district districts like that? N

If some one asks only common courtesy sits down an expense puts a quietus to it and waits for again just comment. The work of any proceed as it demands, both men regard the common to letters received encouragement of the public would be in the end wondering trying to do is we out of the question. enthusiasm and energy that director is proceeding a dispatch it should at least an acknowledgement received. Please say for your district their reports of the most certainly his response to concern employing could not last club. Surprise by sending her all about answering all the asked you in the work can only prove the heartiest every branch of

U.F.W.A.

Mrs. Pariby at Alberta United States that ever there is a U.F.W.A. local fairs this U.F.W.A. had a and Calgary fair ended success. The chairs, a table or if necessary, a not least, quantity U.F.W.A. literature. The women of the on hand to tell them about the nation. The idea of Mrs. Root, one of the and the whole wisdom of it. U.F.W.A. tent at it as attractive U.F.W.A. and Paint a large sign of prominence. place of prominence most attractive not have many the way of traveling to another, cured from Cen be a real "as should be room

August 7, 1918

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE DIRECTORY

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A SCHOOL OF IDEALS AND AN IDEAL SCHOOL
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Notice to Parents The Schools and Colleges whose announcements appear in this issue are institutions of proven standing in their respective branches of education and The Guide believes that parents will make no mistake in selecting from them those which they consider best suited for the education of their sons and daughters.



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The Royal Naval College is established for the purpose of imparting a complete education in Naval Science. Graduates are qualified to enter the Imperial or Canadian Services as midshipmen. A Naval career is not compulsory; however, for those who do not wish to enter the Navy the course provides a thorough grounding in Applied Science and is accepted as qualifying for entry as second year students in Canadian Universities.

The scheme of education aims at developing discipline with ability to obey and take charge, a high sense of honour, both physical and mental, a good grounding in Science, Engineering, Mathematics, Navigation, History and Modern Languages, as a basis for general development or further specialization.

Candidates must be between their fourteenth and sixteenth birthdays on July 1st following the examination.

Particulars of entry may be obtained on application to the Department of the Naval Service, Ottawa.

G. J. DESBARATS, Deputy Minister of the Naval Service.

Ottawa, January 8, 1918.
Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

as secretary. At Benito 13 women joined the association and formed a section. Mrs. A. Patten was elected president and Mrs. W. W. Graham secretary. At Roaring River 13 women joined the association and formed a section. Mrs. C. Spierer was elected president and Miss Ireland secretary. There was quite a large audience to greet the speakers at Ravensworth and at the close of the meeting a Women's Section was formed. Mrs. Gaud was elected president and Mrs. J. Keyes secretary. At Harlington the women organized a section with Mrs. John Faurett as president and Miss M. Henderson as secretary. Harlington is a real live local and we may expect to hear from the women of Harlington now that they have their own section. At Oakhurst an interesting meeting was held and six more women joined the association. Mrs. J. H. Stewart was elected president and Miss G. Melville secretary of the Women's Section organized at this point.

Many of the branches have taken up the matter of organizing a section for their women. Each section organized should send in a report of their work. It is necessary in making up the reports of the meetings held and their results that the Central office know just how many members were added to the roll and what particular help the section feels that they need—Amy J. Roe, provincial secretary, W.S.G.G.A., 290 Vaughan street, Winnipeg.

Woodlawn's Successful Meeting

On June 6 the Woodlawn W.G.G.A. held a very successful meeting, with a splendid attendance of 21, and that day adding two new members to our list. Owing to the condition of our newly graded roads the meeting was delayed in starting. Miss Stocking announced that our travelling library had arrived, and that the books were a good class of fiction. Arrangements were made for our annual picnic to be held in the usual place (Mr. Stocking's). We have had the promise of a demonstration from the university for our next meeting. Mrs. W. B. Rousell gave a most interesting and instructive paper on infant mortality and the need of municipal hospitals. It was shown that the death rate in Saskatchewan was above normal rate, the cause being mainly the lack of proper medical care, attendance and good nursing; exceptional cases were cited where the husband's stock had better care and attendance than the mother at critical times. Miss Campbell gave a splendid Red Cross report. A box was sent during the last month containing goods to the value of \$33.60. She also read an account of the work of the National Red Cross, showing the need of giving more money, and giving until it hurts. At each meeting we take up a collection for the tea, which is 25 cents each, and goes to our Red Cross. The meeting then adjourned with an invitation to meet at the home of Mrs. McGregor for the July meeting.—Mrs. J. L. Rousell, secretary, Woodlawn W.G.G.A.

W.S.G.G.A. Ambulance Fund	Previously acknowledged	\$2,066.60
Speers G.G.A.	10.00	
Nulli Secundus W.G.G.A.	10.00	
Clunie W.G.G.A.	24.00	
Milestone W.G.G.A.	34.00	
Cory W.G.G.A.	33.90	
Wiggins W.G.G.A.	22.00	
Kincora W.G.G.A.	13.00	
		\$2,213.50

Please remit all contributions direct to Mrs. John McNaughton, Hon. Sec., W.S.G.G.A., Harris, Sask.

Idaleen W.G.G.A.

The May meeting of the Idaleen W.G.G.A. was held at the home of Mrs. McGregor, with 16 members and four visitors present. The roll call was answered by "Cheery Thoughts." The treasurer reported that the proceeds of social given on May 24 for War Relief work amounted to \$34. It was decided to send \$15 to the W.G.G.A. Ambulance Fund, the remainder to be given to Red Cross along with proceeds of sale of work. Mrs. Pateman read an article on Simple Luncheons. The president gave a very able paper on National Health, which was most interesting.



ALMA LADIES' COLLEGE
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Through courses in Music, Art, Civics, High School, Business College, Domestic Science and Supreme Physical Training

For terms, address: T. Warner, M.A., D.D., President, St. Thomas, Ont. II

A humorous reading was much enjoyed, was collected at the Returned Soldiers' League, and \$19.45 proceeds of eggs in

The June meeting home of Mrs. Cutts present, and one vi was answered by relating to the w part of the meeting up with arrangements work to be held is Wickett gave an It's Better to Ta Too Little. Mrs. reply. A good disc National Anthem of the meeting. secretary, Idaleen

Club

I have much ple #24 I have collecte Fund. I regret it Red Cross is in the many regretful re not give to both jpeets for a crop b far the greatest f rain would come I be harvested yet course some fields by the windstor Margaret Hindle, W.G.G.A.

I am sending \$1 Red Cross Fund. The house and the Pe held a box social, a over to the Pearl Growers. Hoping lodged in the p Booker, secretary, Allan P.O.

The monthly me W.G.G.A. was he Mrs. Coon. Three the association. supplies was paci suits of pyjamas, t one pillow. A nu sewing and knitti recently in the GI by serving lunch, \$1 to buy Red Anna Gorman, W.G.G.A., Glidden

The Women's G.G.A. was organ yet we have only enclosing member cents for two do as we hope to inc to double our pre if possible.—Mrs. tary, Acme W.G.P.O.

Please note tha W. Ford, Horizon tary to the Y.M.C.A if our doings a Mrs. B. Bromley,

Please send me shield stickers fo enclosed. I am o ers members and time.—Mrs. E. E. Sask.

On May 25 we G.G.A. Hall, wi present. We had with us our distri Seine, who gave which was muc every one expres would come bar future. After M business was dis meeting was a meeting we have Red Cross quilt, the sum of \$71. house, secretary,

We thing Bro younger clubs d Brookdale wom June 17 with a n Jack Wilson wa Miss Etta Ballar tary. Today th of 47 and have more than \$300 B.C. fruit growe date!

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A humorous reading by Miss Woermke was much enjoyed. The sum of \$15.25 was collected at the meeting for the Returned Soldiers' Welcome and Aid League, and \$12.45 for Red Cross, being proceeds of eggs laid on May 24.

The June meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Cutler, with 15 members present, and one visitor. The roll call was answered by "Interesting facts relating to the war." The business part of the meeting was mostly taken up with arrangements for the sale of work to be held in July. Mrs. Henry Wickett gave an excellent paper on "It's Better to Talk Too Much Than Too Little." Mrs. Hay read a clever reply. A good discussion followed. The National Anthem was sung at the close of the meeting.—Mrs. Nan McGregor, secretary, Idaleen W.G.G.A.

Club Briefs

I have much pleasure in forwarding \$24 I have collected for the Ambulance Fund. I regret it is not more—but the Red Cross is in the field, and I have met many regretful refusals. They could not give to both just now and the prospects for a crop being so poor was by far the greatest factor. If only more rain would come I feel sure a crop would be harvested yet in this locality. Of course some fields of wheat are damaged by the windstorms beyond hope.—Margaret Hindle, sec-treas., Clunie W.G.G.A.

I am sending \$116.75 to you for the Red Cross Fund. The Lost River school-house and the Pearl Lake school-house held a box social, and handed the money over to the Pearl Lake Women Grain Growers. Hoping to see this acknowledged in the papers.—Mrs. G. F. Booker, secretary, Pearl Lake W.G.G.A., Allan P.O.

The monthly meeting of the Kincora W.G.G.A. was held at the home of Mrs. Coon. Three new members joined the association. A box of Red Cross supplies was packed, containing eight suits of pyjamas, five pairs of socks and one pillow. A number of members are sewing and knitting. At a dance held recently in the Glidden Hall, the ladies, by serving lunch, realized the sum of \$31 to buy Red Cross material.—Miss Anna Gorman, secretary, Kincora W.G.G.A., Glidden

The Women's Section of the Acme G.G.A. was organized July 10, 1918. As yet we have only ten members. I am enclosing membership fees due, also 48 cents for two dozen membership cards, as we hope to increase our membership to double our present number, or triple if possible.—Mrs. Chas. M. Stout, secretary, Acme W.G.G.A., Pretty Valley P.O.

Please note that we have elected Mrs. W. Ford, Horizon P.O. to be our secretary-treasurer. We have \$15 to send in to the Y.M.C.A. Fund. I do not know if our doings are reported or not.—Mrs. B. Bromley, West Lawn W.G.G.A.

Please send me one of the G.G.A. windshield stickers for which find ten cents enclosed. I am one of the Grain Growers members and wear the button all the time.—Mrs. E. E. Nesselroad, Horizon, Sask.

On May 25 we held our meeting in the G.G.A. Hall, with about 25 members present. We had the pleasure of having with us our district director, Mrs. Pratt/Senior, who gave an excellent address which was much enjoyed by all and every one expressed the wish that she would come back again in the near future. After Mrs. Pratt's address, some business was discussed, after which the meeting was adjourned. Since this meeting we have finished our autograph Red Cross quilt, which in all brought us the sum of \$71.50.—Mrs. A. E. Roadhouse, secretary, Evesham W.G.G.A.

We thing Brookdale W.G.G.A., of the younger clubs deserves a banner. The Brookdale women were organized on June 17 with a membership of 12. Mrs. Jack Wilson was elected president and Miss Etta Ballantyne was elected secretary. Today they have a membership of 47 and have bought co-operatively more than \$300 worth of fruit from the B.C. fruit growers. Just watch Brookdale!

COLLEGE
residential
SETH TEAR
EIGHTEEN
Art, Crayon,
etc., Drawing
and Tracing
Warmer, M.A.
mas, Oct. 21

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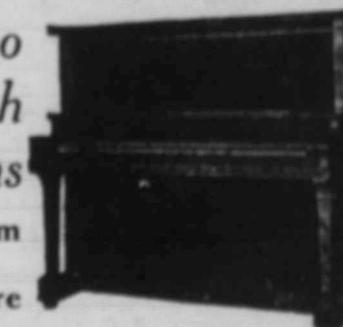


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A. 87

"SPECIAL" - "TRACTION"

Young Canada Club

By Dixie Patton

MANY of the readers of the Young Canada Club want to know how to become members. It is very simple. When you write a letter for the club page, or send in a story you have written, enclose a stamped and addressed envelope and I will send you a club pin. Then you are a full-fledged member of the Young Canada Club. Many of the boys and girls write and ask for pins but they forget to send the stamped envelope. If you wish to get a Blue Cross pin send a contribution to the Blue Cross fund and enclose a stamped and addressed envelope. When writing a letter or a story for the page write only on one side of the paper and use pen and ink.

The contributions for the Blue Cross fund this week are:

Rachel Matthews, Manticore, Sask. \$25
Alice Matthews, Manticore, Sask. 25
Annie Maude Potter, Deloraine, Man. 25

Dixie Patton.

Splendid Reasons

Seed time and harvest time seem to me the best seasons of the year for Canadian boys and girls to have holidays, and I think I can give more than three reasons for thinking so. When seedling time comes our fathers are anxious to get the grain in as early as possible as to get the full benefit of rain or light snows such as we have in this Alberta country, and to avoid in the fall the frosts which often come early here. To do this they work early and late and need all the help their boys and girls can possibly give. This is the first reason and at the end of this letter I will say in what ways I think we can be very helpful. Another reason for holidays at this season is that mother generally has the added double burden of cooking for extra hired men and of putting in the garden, besides having to do the spring-cleaning, and all the help we boys and girls can give is much needed. A third reason is that if we help all we can an extra hired man and hired help in the house will be unnecessary, and the money thus saved

can be sent to some of the relief funds, and the men can be sent to fight.

At harvest time the same reasons hold good, with the added one that the weather is generally so hot that it would be hard to study if we were in school. Besides we should miss all the pleasure of helping at this most interesting time of the year. It is always pleasant and exciting to follow the binder (it always seems to be like a living creature), but this year it will be more pleasant than ever, if we consider that every stalk we set up means food for some starving soul.

Now I shall point out some of the things boys and girls can do at these seasons. We can get up early and help milk, we can feed the calves, go for the horses if they are out and learn to harness and unharness them. I cannot hang the harness up but I unbuckle all the straps and have every thing ready for father to slip them off. We can clean the stables, put down feed, go for cows, get kindling, water and coal, look after setting hens and chickens, work in the garden, churn, help fix fence, stock grain, and, oh, dozens of

things if we are willing, watchful and obedient. "And I can tell any boy or girl that he or she will feel proud to look over a field of grain neatly set up when it is finished. Mother and I did a lot of ours last year so I know. We saved father having a man, and felt none the worse for the work. In holiday time young people usually try to have what they call a good time, attending picture shows, visiting, getting up picnics, going to the seaside, etc., but these things must all be put aside when money is needed for relief of sufferers, and production is so necessary so we will all stay at home this summer and work with our might.—Ethel L. Cohoon, Macleod, Alberta.

A Knowing Colt

I was very sorry not to see my last letter on the Young Canada Club page. I hope to see this one in print. I have two pigs, they were always fighting with the others in the pen. We have a pig club for boys and girls, I belong to it. There are five beside myself. That is where I got the pigs. They cost \$18.65 each.

THE DOO-DADS RETURN IN TRIUMPH

THE Doo-Dads have launched their big summer offensive, and here they are returning in triumph with the Kaiser as a prisoner. He did not stand up long after they made their grand attack. And who do you think is carrying him in? It is none other than Sleepy Sam, the Hobo. The little lazy bones is being punished for falling asleep on duty, and should consider himself lucky for not getting his head blown off when he dozed off in front of the big gun. He never worked so hard in his life before. The Kaiser will be put in that dark dungeon in the hollow tree. There he will be kept until the Doo-Dads have time to hold a court martial and decide what they will do with him. Sandy, the Piper, with his two drummers, are leading the triumphant procession. The Kaiser is being conducted by two lancers, followed by the gallant infantry. See what fine soldierly-looking fellows they are. They are marching along in fine order and do not look at all like the awkward company they were when they first began drilling. After them comes the field artillery, and last of all the ambulance corps. The old-lady Doo-Dad and all the little Doo-Dolls are out watching the valiant troops return from battle. They are very proud of their brave little soldiers. Flannel Feet, the Colonel, is again in command. He has gotten his mouse under control once more. Wasn't it too bad that the mouse bolted down into the dugout just when the battle was beginning? Captain-Percy Haw Haw is the proudest little Doo-Dad in the Wonderland of Doo. Old Doc Sawbones is decorating him for his gallant part in the battle, where he led the charge against the Kaiser after the Colonel's mouse had bolted. He thinks it is fine to have that big medal pinned on his breast while all the Doo-Dolls are looking on. The artist has been invited to attend the court martial, and perhaps next week he will show how the Doo-Dads tried the Kaiser for invading the Wonderland of Doo.

Weeds the Garden

I would like to have my school vacation in July, for that is a busy time. About that time there are lots of weeds in the garden. Boys and girls who have a garden of their own can then have time to weed their garden and have it in good condition by the time school starts again. They can also help their mother a great lot by helping her weed the garden too, so she can help raise lots of vegetables to help feed the brave boys who are fighting for us. Then if the boys want to raise a pig they can take the weeds that are pulled from the garden and feed them to the pig, for pigs like green weeds and will fatten easily on them. It also helps to use up the weeds that are pulled. July is a good time for berries too. During the spare time the boys and girls have they can pick berries for their mother to can, for that is a great help.—Velora Reichsbaugh, Sea Park, Alta.

Likes the Doo Dads

I thought I would like to become a member of your most interesting club. My sister received her pin and I think it is very nice. I enjoy reading and looking at the Doo-Dads, I think they are very mischievous little fellows. I go to school every day and am in grade four. One of the many games we play is football.—Fred Tschabold, Moosomin, Sask.



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August 7, 1918

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True to the West

Continued from Page 8

Soon a fire was blazing, over which Lila hung, still railing at the climate. Maidie swept the floor, "squared" things around, washed up the dishes and reset the table. Then it was discovered that there was no bread, so Maidie mixed pancakes, and Bruce baked them, as he had learned to "spin" them from camping. He would put one big one to bake in the pan, then spin the pan so the cake would flap over to bake the other side. Bacon was frying, coffee sending forth fragrance, when a clatter of hoofs was heard, a horseman flashed past the window, and soon the bachelor himself appeared dripping at the door. Bruce's spirits had risen. He was enjoying himself. He dashed to the door, and helped the man off with his wet things, calling out, "Welcome, old prodigal. We're just killing the fatted can of tomatoes and sich for you. Sit up and make yourself at home."

"Gee," said the bachelor, "this is great to come home and find supper ready. Gosh! this fire feels good. Say, you're Barton's boy, ain't you, that's fixin' to be a lawyer—ain't seen you since you're knee high. And the little cook here's Jim Brice's girl. You bet, pretty girls is scarce enough in this country that we know 'em all by sight. Hay! Haw! Haw!"

Bruce then introduced Lila. Her cold acknowledgment met a fervent, "Pleased to meetcha, Miss Bain."

They were soon at supper and even Miss Bain did full justice to it, and had no remarks to make. "Now, that's what I call a proper got up meal," said the host, presently, and I congratulate you, Mr. Barton, on the wife you're gettin' in Miss Brice, here, but I suppose she won't never have to cook when she's Mrs. Barton, the lawyer's wife—mebbe I'm off the track, and it's Miss Bain, here!"

"I'll take your congratulations, old timer," said Bruce, reaching out his hand for a grip, "there's always been an understanding between us ever since we were kids, eh Maidie?" His brown eyes masterfully challenged the slightly troubled blue ones. But under the insistent challenge, a happy light sparkled in them, and their owner murmured, I guess so, Bruce."

Lila suddenly decided to return to her beloved East at once and make a devoted admirer of hers happy by saying the right word at last, for he had waited long.

The rain was clearing, but Maidie insisted on doing up all the dishes before she left, and Bruce silly stuck five dollars in the coffee can, then thanked the man repeatedly for his kindness, that worthy insisting that he was the debtor.

"This rain is worth thousands of dollars to the farmers of the West," said Maidie as they sallied out.

"This was without any exception the finest, most delightful rain I ever saw," said Bruce emphatically.

"You're easily satisfied," sneered Lila Bain.

Alberta Feed Situation

The Department of Agriculture in Alberta is making every effort to relieve the feed situation in that province by arranging for the movement of hay from those districts in the northern part of the province where feed is reasonably plentiful to the sections in the south less favorably situated in this respect. Available pasture is also to be utilized by the movement of stock north. It is reported that already some horses and sheep have been moved. The railways, together with the Dominion Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, have agreed to bear the full freight charges on both hay and stock moving in both directions in certain districts and also for the free return of stock to points of original shipment. On the movement of hay outfits one-half the regular freight rates will be in force. The purpose of the officials of the Department of Agriculture is to make available as far as possible the surplus feed in the province so the livestock men will be able to carry their stock through the winter.

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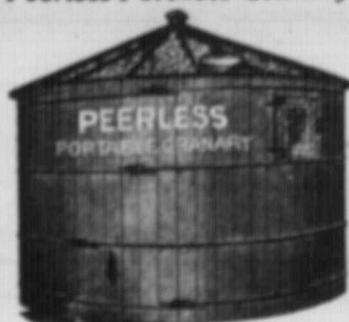
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WINNIPEG MAN

Weekly War Summary

THE fifth year of the war began last Sunday. It found the German armies that had been driven back with such immense loss of men, material and ground, beginning to offer more effective resistance to the further advance of the Allies along the banks of the Aisne and Vesle rivers, after the great German attempt to rush down the valley of the Marne upon Paris in overwhelming might had been beaten back so effectively that the Germans found themselves faced with the likelihood of being driven back to the line held a month ago, before that offensive began, if not still farther back. The immense losses inflicted upon the Germans in the heating back of that formidable offensive are of essential importance and value when considered in connection with the great increase of men and material with which the Allies enter upon the fifth year of the struggle, by reason of the already very large and constantly augmenting accession of strength from the United States in man-power as in other power for the prosecution of the war. Since the first great German defeat in the valley of the Marne in September, 1914, the second month of the war, the Germans have never massed such strength or used it with such elaborateness of organization and such thoroughness of preparation as in their offensive of this year, which the strategy of the Allied high command and the valor of the Allied armies turned into a German failure, whose magnitude is rightly to be estimated by weighing the German effectiveness in men and material as they were when everything was ready for the launching of that great drive and as they are now, in comparison with the constant and rapid increase of the Allied strength. While such estimating and such comparisons must, of course, be in a considerable measure conjectural, there is good ground for firm belief that the scales are being steadily weighted in favor of the Allied strength, while at the same time the result of the past five months' operations on the West front has furnished brilliant and convincing proof of the superiority of the Allied generalship. In this respect the actual events speak loudly for themselves; and in striking addition, the labored attempts from Berlin to explain away their significance speak volumes. In conjunction with the hoped-for success of the great offensive along the Marne, it is plain beyond doubt or question that the strategy of the German high command had planned to launch another great drive towards the channel ports. This drive was to have been under the direction of Crown Prince Rupprecht, of Bavaria, who is in command of the German line opposing the British under Field Marshall Sir Douglas Haig. Prince Rupprecht, however, was compelled during the early stages of the Allied offensive on the Soissons-Rheims sector to send large numbers of his men to the aid of his cousin, the German Crown Prince; while there is every reason for confidence that Field Marshal Haig's strength has not lessened. On the whole, the fifth year of the war began with affairs in such a posture, not only on the west front but on every other front, as to give ground for increased determination in the response of the world's free peoples to the message from the British Premier last Sunday: "Hold fast!"

OFFICE OF THE COTTON.—There is a period expected without exports cottons were substantial improvement in oil grade BARLEY.—There is no offering in this market. FLAX prices have poor demand for cash.

WHEAT

	July	Aug	Sept
Date	821	81	821
Cot	821	77	79
Flax	448	448	444
Cot	448	448	444

THE COTTON

CORN.—Conditions in the first few days No. 1077, No. 1, \$1.02 to COTTON.—Strong demand was at 71 to 71 1/2 to 72 1/2. No. 4 white RYE.—Narrow and closed at \$1.84 to \$1.86 BARLEY.—Almost as \$1 to \$1.04 for new bush closed at \$2 to \$1.09. FLAXSEED.—Only buyers paid \$1 over \$1.50 to \$1.50, on spot.

INTERIOR TERMINALS

Movement of grain in for the week ending as follows:

Ex- porter	Genic	Rev'd dur- ing week
Saskat-	Wheat	3,940
-on	Oats	-
*	Barley	-
*	Flax	-
Manit-		-
oba	Wheat	9,954
*	Oats	-
*	Barley	-
*	Flax	-
*	Corn	-

NEW WHEAT

Minnesota, Aug. 3, one from Minnesota Dakota, were received a few movements of no in the near future. Throughout southern M. It is reasonable to believe as rapidly as possible that is now being off.

For new spring whe and \$2.31, respectively northern and southern 1/2 a day less for ever the government price is \$1.25 was bid.

One of the big mill

	F ¹	F ²	F ³
Fixed	221	218	215
Year	240	237	232

CASH

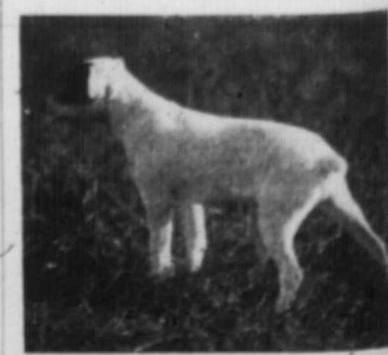
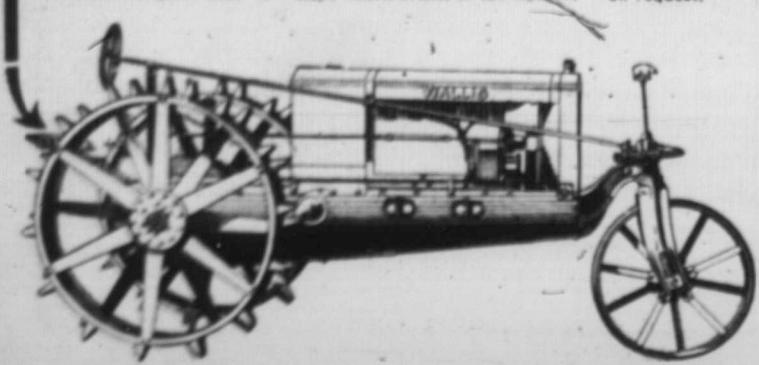
Date	Wheat	Feed	2 C
July 30	185	86	
31	185	89	
Aug. 1	185	89	
2	185	90	
3	185	89	
4	C	1	
Week	185	88	
ago	164	76	

LIVESTOCK

Cattle	
Choice steers	
Best Butcher steers	
Fair to good butchers	
Good to choice fat cows	
Medium to good cows	
Canners	
Good to choice hogs	
Fair to good hogs	
Best bacon	
Best butchers hogs	
Common to fair pigs	
Fair to good feeder pigs	
Fair to good stocker pigs	
Best milkers and sows	
such	
Fair milkers and sows	
such	
Hogs	
Choice hogs fed	
watered	
Light hogs	
Sows	
Boars	
Stags	
Sheep and Lambs	
Choice lambs	
Best killing sheep	

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Years from now other Tr

The Farmers' Market Letter

Farmers' Market Letter

WHAT is the United States market value since war was off? This is very little change in fact, and no markets have been opened without stepped up prices, and all markets are now at a higher level than before the war began. The market is effective in the valley of the Mississippi, and the market is very small, but there are much more, therefore, they serve the export business. Prices are much lower than a sharp break since the July delivery expired. There is a very U.S. price, having taken a sharp break during the week of \$1.00 per bushel for each bushel of wheat, and the market is now back to its former level.

The Livestock Market

WINNIPEG — The United Grain Growers' Limited, Winnipeg, August 3, 1918

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 3.—The United Grain Growers' Limited, Winnipeg, reports receipts at the Union stockyards, Aug. 3, 1918. The July delivery carloads of wheat were easily taken care of, latest news being that the market had again risen, but again this was due to the sharp increase in the price of flour, and the demand for some classes was still a considerable number of light cereals were held over. Cheaper hams, 1,200 lbs. each, were held ready for delivery from \$1.10 to \$1.15 per bushel, and medium wheat from \$1.15 to \$1.20 per bushel. The market is now back to its former level, and the market is very small, but there are much more, therefore, they serve the export business. Prices are much lower than a sharp break since the July delivery expired. There is a very U.S. price, having taken a sharp break during the week of \$1.00 per bushel, and the market is now back to its former level.

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS — Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday, July 31, was as follows:

Year	Wheat	Barley	Flaxseed	Oilseed	Flour	Feed	Other	Total
1918	1,934	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,934
1917	28,427	218,560	—	—	103	—	—	248,000
1916	18,273	—	219,000	—	—	—	—	237,273
1915	—	—	5,911	—	—	—	—	5,911
1914	—	—	754	—	—	—	—	754

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WE BUY

Hides Sheep Pelts and Wool

The big connection we have enables us to sell to advantage. This advantage enables us to pay top notch prices. High prices and fair treatment in grading has built up our good name. Write for price lists.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

Wm. Bourke & Co.
499 Pacific Avenue, Brandon
MANITOBA

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Farmers who have not shipped to us yet we would be pleased to make a trial of shipment; you will prove yourself we are giving good weight and fair prices. We prefer crates to any part in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Hen, 5 lbs. and over, per lb.	22c
Hen, any size, per lb.	28c
Young Ducks, per lb.	28c
Broilers, per lb.	28c to 35c
Turkeys, in good condition, per lb.	18c
Gosse, per lb.	17c
Old Roosters, per lb.	28c
Roosters, one year old, per lb.	28c

These prices guaranteed for ten days from date, F.O.B. Winnipeg. All these prices are for Poultry in Marketable Condition.

Royal Produce Trading Co.
57 AIKENS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Canada's War Effort

The following statement regarding Canada's achievements in the four years of the war has been given out by the director of public information:

Canada entered the war with a regular army of only 3,000 men. At the beginning of last month she had sent overseas not less than 390,000 soldiers, and on the same date there were in this country over 60,000 men being trained for service in France. This makes a total army of over 450,000.

43,000 Canadians Have Given Lives

Canadian soldiers to the number of 43,000 have given their lives to the cause. Of these 27,040 have been killed in action; 9,280 have died of wounds; 2,257 have died of disease; 5,342 are presumed to be dead.

The names of 113,007 soldiers have appeared in the casualty lists as wounded or sick. Between 30,000 and 40,000 of these have returned to duty; about 50,000 have been sent back to Canada as unfit for further service; 2,281 Canadians are still in German or neutral military prisons, and 384 are set down as missing.

10,000 Canadians Decorated

The bravery and devotion of Canadian soldiers and nursing sisters have not been without recognition. Some 10,000 of these have received distinctions of one kind or another. Following is a list of honors which have been won in the field by members of the Canadian expeditionary force:

Victoria Cross, 30; Distinguished Service Order, 422; bar to Distinguished Service Order, 18; Military Cross, 1,467; bar to Military Cross, 61; Distinguished Conduct Medal, 939; Military Medal, 6,549; first bar to Military Medal, 6; Meritorious Service Medal, 119; mentioned in despatches, 2,573; Royal Red Cross, 130.

Risen Splendidly to Financial Call
In the financial effort necessitated by

the requirements of war, the country has risen splendidly to the occasion. By March 31 of this year, Canada's total outlay for war purposes was about \$875,000,000. The national debt before the war stood at \$136,000,000. When the accounts for this fiscal year are closed it will reach about \$1,200,000,000. The increase is almost entirely due to the war. It has been necessary for the government to borrow from the people of Canada to an extent which, four years ago, would have been thought impossible. At present the

sums which Canadians have loaned to their government, or in other words, our domestic loans up to date, for war purposes, come to \$766,000,000 or \$100 per head of the entire population. In the great Victory Loan campaign of last year \$289,000,000 was loaned to the government by 820,835 subscribers, which means that one in every nine of the population of the country subscribed to that loan. The Canadian Patriotic fund subscriptions now total more than \$40,000,000. These have been generously supported.

McGregor's Record Aberdeen-Angus Sale

J. D. McGregor, Glencarnock stock farm, Brandon, Man., who has for many years had a continent-wide reputation as a breeder of Aberdeen Angus cattle, broke all auction sale records in the Dominion when, on July 26, in a little over five hours, he disposed of 137 head of his stock for the magnificent sum of \$91,275 or an average of \$660 per head. Among the cattle sold was included six famous show herd, and the big majority of these animals went to buyers from the United States. Mr. McGregor's reason for selling his herd was that his son Kenneth, who is manager of his Glencarnock farm, is going to the war, and as he himself is food controller for Western Canada, his duties in this connection take up a great deal of his time. It is somewhat of a pity that this good herd should have to be dispersed, but it is, on the other hand, just as satisfactory to note that a big majority of the animals went into the hands of Western Canadian breeders. The offering included bulls, females with calves at foot, heifers and calves, and there were some good steers in their sale. The bidding for the female stock was very spirited and many more heifers could have found purchasers.

There were quite a number of buyers from the other side of the line, chief among whom were Judge Gilt, of Perry, Mo.; Col. Judy, West Lebanon, Ind.; John S. Goodwin, of Chicago; W. E. Scripps and Son, of East Grand Rapids, Mich.; W. H. Cooper, of Hendrick, Iowa, and others. Among the buyers from Western Canada were the agricultural colleges of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the department of agriculture, Regina, Gov. H. Hutton, of the Dominion Experimental Station, Lacombe, Alta.; A. F. Noad, of Orléans, Alta.; C. H. Richardson, Bowden, Alta.; W. J. Parish, of South Winnipeg; Good & Sons, Belmont, Sask., and numerous others. The highest priced animal sold was the three year old cow, "Eva of Glencarnock 2nd," which went to Judge Gilt, for \$2,750. The next highest price was \$2,600 paid by John S. Goodwin for the seven year old cow, "Elandina," imported, bred by G. R. Hartill, Grantown on Spey, Scotland, while the next was "Eva of Glencarnock 7th," a yearling heifer, bred by Mr. McGregor, and sold to Col. Cooper for \$2,500.

With the exception of the show herd, the cattle were all just off the grass and many of them were by no means fat, especially the cows with calves, but their breeding was of such merit that they found ready purchasers, and it was especially satisfactory to note that the majority of the animals bred at Glencarnock found buyers from the three prairie provinces. The sale was attended by over a thousand people, and was conducted expeditiously by Auctioneers W. H. Cooper, Iowa; J. W. Burns, Calgary, who did the selling; Dan Hamilton, of Dauphin, Man., and W. H. English, of Harding, Man., who looked after the bids. There were also present Charles Gray, Chicago, secretary of the American Aberdeen-Angus Association, and other representatives of this association, who handled bids for clients in their respective territories. The following is a complete list of the animals sold, with their purchaser and price:

"Elandina," J. S. Goodwin, Chicago, \$2,600.
"Eva of Glencarnock," W. H. Cooper, Hendrick, Iowa, 2,550.
"Eva of Glencarnock 7th," W. H. Cooper, 2,500.
"Eva of Glencarnock 5th," E. Swart, Longsore, Ill., 800.
"Eva of Glencarnock 2nd," Judge Gilt & Son, Perry, Mo., 2,750.
"Eva of Glencarnock 4th," E. Swart, 1,200.



Imperial War Conference, 1918.

Left to right: Hon. A. Meighen, Canada; Rt. Hon. Sir J. Ward, K.C.M.G., New Zealand; Hon. N. W. Mowat, Canada; Sir G. Fiddis, Mr. W. A. S. Hewins, M.P., General Astor, Hon. Sir S. Ghosh, India; Hon. H. Burton, Hon. J. A. Calder, Canada; Sir H. C. M. Lambert, Sir E. J. Harding, Front row, left to right: Rt. Hon. W. F. Lloyd, New Zealand; Rt. Hon. W. F. Massey, New Zealand; H. H. The Maharajah of Patiala, G.C.I.E., India; Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden, Canada; Rt. Hon. W. H. Long, colonial secretary; Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes, Australia; Lieut.-Gen. the Rt. Hon. J. C. Smuts, S. Africa; Rt. Hon. J. Cook, Australia; Rt. Hon. E. S. Montague, secretary for India.

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Ave., Winnipeg, Manitoba

Subscription 50¢

August 7, 1918

STOCK

ALAMEDA STOCK
11 pure-bred Shetland ponies sold; 10 more
will be sold; 1 year
particulars: R. H. Beck

RED-POLLED CATTLE
Also young Polled cattle
through Latin. \$100

E. A. WALKER &
Breeder of Clydesdale
steers

IMPROVED YORK
young and mature
cattle. A. D. M.
Stock Farm, Napo

GET E.G.G. PRICES
We can supply you
guaranteed. Units
cage

REGISTERED POLA
larchwood. \$2.00
\$2.00. Wanted:
3 months old. Box

LARGE TYPE BE
Chase May 1918
J. H. Emery, Alaska

FOR SALE - REGR
(April) hens. W
Miller, Alta.

C SHORTHORNS - 23
3 years. 20 heifers
used by splendid
and healthy in calv
time, one of grand
able. J. Household

FOR SALE BIG B
bull, reserve champion
1914. Quirt, su
summer. James J.

CATTLE FENCING
good stock in Wis
lot prices. Units
cage

HOLSTEINS - 15 HI
due August 10
Yorkton, Sask.

HEREFORD CATTI
year-old bulls for
H. W. Wood, Carr

BROWNE BROS.,
ers of Aberdeen-A

SHEEP FOR SALE
old, \$20 per head
6 rams, \$45. Orl

THOROUGHBRED
pups, as special
stock, price \$25.

SCOTCH COLLIE
white, three mo
G. Dethener, Wa

FARM

FOR SALE - SECO
chimney, 36-60 ft
White separator
separator, 20 ft. H
nearly new. The
over hauled
McKenzie Thread

80 H. CASE EN
extenders, 40-62
feeder, one 10-ho
one. Sodbottom C
two 24 in. plows
excellent condition
sible pasture. Bo

NOTICE - EXCHAN
cream separator
machine. Splend

Over a thousand
Write for descrip
Co. 300 Notes D

A COMPLETE LI
and supplies - plow
horses, etc. - all
now in our ware
Saskatoon and Ca

Ltd

25-HORSE CASE
valve, 40-64 Cas
Sodbottom John I
stable bottoms
For \$2,500. W

STUMP PULLERS
slightly used, but
so far for selling
been pulled
Grain Growers' C

WANTED - SEC
28-50 Must be
ideal preferred
Alta

FOR SALE - 36 x 6
separators, regr
mass shape, comp
\$1400 each. Her

SEND A DOMI
Order. They ar

August 7, 1918

(1735) 43

STOCK (Miscellaneous)

ALAMEDA STOCK FARM HAVE FOR SALE
11 pure-bred shorthorn bulls from 11 to 16 months old; 10 cows and heifers, with calves at their sides; 2 yearling Shetlands. Write for particulars. E. H. Scott, Proprietor, Alameda, Sask.

RED-POLLED CATTLE STOCK FOR SALE
One young Poland-China calf, 21 lb. weight.
Lester, Sask.

HORSES

E. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN.
Breeders of Clydesdales. Mares and foals for sale.

SWINE

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES FROM PRIZE
winning and imported stock, also Northern cattle. A. D. McDonald & Son, Sandyhook Stock Farm, Nipawin, Man.

GET U.G.G. PRICES ON BEST HOG FENCING
We can supply you with several styles—all guaranteed! United Grain Growers Ltd., Winnipeg.

REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA SOWS, MARCH
farrowed, \$25.00. May hogs and sows, not skin. Wanted—Registered Tamworth boar, 3 months old. Box 34, Sperling, Manitoba.

LARGE TYPE HERKSHIRES FOR SALE
Choice May pigs of both sexes with pedigree. J. R. Elsey, Adanac, Sask.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUBROC-JERSEY
(April) hogs. W. L. Grey, Spruce Grove Farm, Miller, Alta.

CATTLE

SHORTHORNS 25 BULLS, 6 MONTHS TO
3 years. 26 heifers, rising 2 years, not bred, sold by splendid imported bull. 30 young cows and heifers in early lactation by Duke of Baskerville, son of Lancashire Marquis. Prices reasonable. J. Household & Sons, McGregor, Man.

FOR SALE—BIG RED, AGED SHORTHORN

Bull, reserve champion Brandon bull sale in

1914. Quiet, sure, active. Outside every summer. James Adamson, Gladstone, Man.

32-3

CATTLE FENCING—ALL STYLES. WE HAVE
good stock in Winnipeg and can ship at once. Get prices. United Grain Growers Ltd., Winnipeg.

HOLSTEINS—15 HEAD COWS AND HEIFERS,
See August to November. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask.

HEREFORD CATTLE—YEARLING AND TWO-
year-old bulls for sale at reasonable prices. H. W. Wood, Cartwright, Alta.

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

SHEEP

SHEEP FOR SALE—400 EWES, 1 TO 5 YEARS
old, \$20 per head; 200 lambs, \$15 per head; 6 rams, \$15. Oxford, A. Davy, Mair, Sask.

DOGS

THOROUGHBRED RUSSIAN WOLFHOUND
pups, all especially fine litter from champion stock, price \$25. Sepp, Bayre, Kitacty, Alta.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES—SABLE AND
white, three months, pedigree, \$15 each. G. Dethmer, Watrous, Sask.

32-4

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND REUILLET MA-
chinery. 36-60 Rumely separator, 36-60 Geo. White separator, nearly new, 32-54 Avery separator, 20 H.P. Geo. White steam engine, nearly new. These goods have been all thoroughly over-hauled will guarantee good as new. Mc-Kenney Thresher Co., Indian Head, Sask.

32-2

80 H. CASE ENGINE, COMPLETE WITH

extensions. 40-62 separator with Garden City feeder, one 10-horse John Deere engine, one separator, Case, Sagley, breaking gang, two 24-in. plows, two tanks. These are all in excellent condition and at right price to responsible parties. Box 14, Riding Mountain.

NOTICE—EXCHANGE YOUR TROUBLESOME
seeder separator for a 500 lb. high grade new machine. Splendid trade proposition offered. Over a thousand in use. Money back guarantee. Write for description. Dominion-Reid Separator Co., 300 Notre Dame, Winnipeg.

23-1

A COMPLETE LINE OF FARM MACHINERY
and supplies—plows, harrows, cultivators, wagons, harness, etc.—all fully up to U.G.G. standard, now in our warehouses at Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon and Calgary. United Grain Growers Ltd.

20-HORSE CASE ENGINE WITH BAKER
separator, 40-64 Case separator with Ruth feeder. Bottom John Deere plow with breaker and stable bottoms. All in good working order. For \$3,500. W. D. Trapp, Gleichen, Alberta.

30-4

STUMP PULLERS—ONE ONLY HAND-POWER
slightly used, but in excellent condition. Only reason for selling is that every stump on farm has been pulled. Write quickly. Apply Box 13, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND SEPARATOR,
20-50 Must be in good condition. Rumely ideal preferred. O. F. Johnson, Vegreville, Alta.

31-3

FOR SALE—36 X 60 BATTLE CREEK ADVANCE
separator, rebuilt, run only 25 days, in first class shape, complete. Sons conscripted. Price \$1,400 cash. Herbert Hill, Estevan, Sask.

22-2

SEND A DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY

Order. They are payable everywhere.

Farmers' Market Place

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO

Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

5c. Per Word—Per Week

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 3,100 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.

FARM MACHINERY—Continued

FOR SALE—J. I. CASE 75-HORSE STEAM
engine, 40-60 Case separator, 2 tanks, 13 inch chopper. In AI order. John Grant, Ethelwyn, Alta.

FOR SALE—MASSEY-HARRIS SIDE DE-
livery rake and tedder and hay loader, as good as new. Price for the \$150. Apply H. M. Chadwick, Raymore, Sask.

WANTED—LARGE SIZE ENGINE DISC PLOW.
Give full particulars. E. C. Skinner, Indian Head, Sask.

NATIONAL CREAM SEPARATOR REPAIR
parts sold by Dominion Sewing Machine Co., Winnipeg.

FOR SALE, CHEAP SHEAF LOADER, NEW,
W. Bolingbroke, Green, Sask.

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

ROUND WHITE CEDAR AND SPLIT RED
cedar fence posts in any quantity. We have big supply. Every post guaranteed. Get our prices. United Grain Growers Ltd., Winnipeg.

SPLIT CEDAR POSTS FOR SALE, CARLOAD
lots. Apply Box 857, Fernie, B.C.

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

COTTONSEED COOKING OIL, PURE VEG-
etable shortening, 40 pound tins, each \$12.00. The Cottonseed Oil Co., 532 Henry Ave., Winnipeg. Canadian Food Control License Number 6-410.

WIRE FENCING—ALL STYLES, BEST QUAL-
ity. Get our prices on stock fencing. United Grain Growers Ltd., Winnipeg.

HAY FOR SALE. WRITE FOR PRICES
D. E. McNeill, Rockhaven, Sask.

IT IS ALWAYS SAFE TO SEND A DOMINION
Express Money Order. Five dollars costs three cents.

PATENTS AND LEGAL

BONNAR, TRUEMAN, HOLLANDS & ROBIN
SONS Barristers, c/o—R. A. Bonnar, K.C.; W. H. Trueman, L.L.B.; Ward Hollands; T. W. Robinson, L.L.B. Solicitors to United Grain Growers Limited and subsidiary companies. Office, 503-504 Winnipeg. Electric Railway Building, Winnipeg. P.O. Box 158. Telephone, Garry 4783.

PETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD
established firm. Patents everywhere. Head Office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklets free.

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H. Case, Patent Solicitor, 10 Adelaide East, Toronto. Booklets free.

RUSSELL HARTNEY, BARRISTER, SANCTUARY

SITUATIONS

YOUNG MEN—CANADIAN INDUSTRY OFFERS exceptional opportunity to trained men. Electricians, chemists, structural and mechanical engineers, draftsmen, accountants and ready employment and good salaries. I.C.S. training qualifies. International Correspondence Schools, Dept. K, 715 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal, Canada.

FARM LANDS

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN
the Red River Valley, being the N.W. 1/4 and S. 1/4 of sections 15 and 16, township 7, range 2 east, 800 acres, 25 miles south of Winnipeg. 600 acres cultivated, 450 in crop, balance pasture, no waste land; between 8 and 9 miles of fencing. Buildings insured for \$8,000. Will sell along with the farm, crop, stock and implements if desired. Horses, 20 head, big and little; 40 cattle. Property unencumbered. No trades considered, but very liberal terms given. Price for the land \$40 per acre. To reach me in the city, phone St. John 1700. A Dryden, 269 Church Ave., Winnipeg.

FARM LANDS (Continued)

GRAIN GROWERS, STOCK MEN—WE HAVE
for sale in Northern Saskatchewan, in Township 44, range 20, W. Secd., 10,000 acres, all good wheat and mixed farming land, well deep black loam on clay subsoil, wonderful growth of grass and hay can easily raised in this district. Price runs from \$100 to \$150 per acre by the section, a little higher for land and country sections. Terms \$150 to \$200 per acre cash, balance over 3 to 7 years, interest 7%. Write or call me for further particulars. Simpson, Mitchell & King, 201 Union Trust Bldg., Winnipeg. Man.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR
sale, cheap, in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the name of prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200 to \$300 will cover the first year's payment. Write or for particulars stating particular desires. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg.

A REAL BARGAIN IN A READY-MADE FARM,
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