

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION EDUCATION CO-OPERATION

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

AUGUST 25, 1915



FEED FOR WINTER

Circulation over 34,000 weekly

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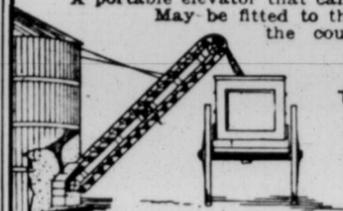
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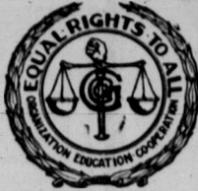
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
 "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
 A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

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



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

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager
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Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Can., for transmission as second class mail matter.

Subscriptions and Advertising

Published every Wednesday. Subscriptions in the British Empire \$1.50 per year. Foreign subscriptions \$2.00 per year. Single copies 5 cents.

Advertising Rates

Commercial Display—16 cents per agate line.
 Livestock Display—14 cents per agate line.
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SEASONABLE REMINDERS

Cutting has generally started and reports regarding weather conditions are favorable on the whole. It is to be hoped that this will continue to be the case, but, should wet weather intervene, it is well to be prepared so that as much grain as possible may be cut before frosts damage it. In some districts in the south this year the fields have been very wet, and several devices have been made use of to keep the binders going when under ordinary circumstances the bull wheel would completely clog up.

In slippery land the attachment of a binder engine will take a lot of the work off the bull wheel and allow of the binder being drawn along without constantly digging it out of the mud. But, if very wet, binders may be set on stone boats or floats and dragged around in that manner, the small binder engine being used of course to drive the moving parts.

A handy device to skid the binder along is to run the bull wheel up into a slush scraper. This will slide over the ground reasonably well, and fairly good time can be made.

After cutting, the question of the value of stacking arises. Does it pay to stack grain? According to leading authorities, it does. Prof. Bedford, deputy minister of agriculture for Mani-

toba, considers that, if properly done, stacking wheat adds a grade to its quality. If the arrival of the threshing machine is at all delayed it should pay to stack. The usual way is to build four stacks, either round or square ones, in a setting, leaving enough room between them for the self feeder of the separator. In this way the set can be made in almost any direction to suit the wind.

Stacks should not be made too large. About twelve feet wide is sufficient. There are different methods followed in commencing to build stacks. The most common is to build up a stook in the middle and then radiate the sheaves out from it, placing the heads in the first layer on the bands of the sheaves already set down. When the stack is wide enough, place another round of sheaves on the outside, breaking the joints between the former ones, and then work from the outside into the centre, placing the butts of the sheaves on the band of those below. Do not stand too close to the edge of the stack, three sheaves in is close enough. Always keep the centre well filled. Put all loose bundles in the centre. Keep the stack coming up with a slight overhang for eight or nine feet and then commence to draw it in. Have the sheaves thrown well in on the stack from the loads. Leave the outer edges untramped and the centre as solid as possible. Quite often a sharp pointed stake about six or eight feet long is used to secure the top sheaves.

No stacks should be threshed immediately after they have been put up. Time enough must be given for the grain to sweat. Tough grain should not be threshed. If bad weather intervenes stacks will be ready to thresh long before the grain in the stooks is fit. Stacking will add a grade to the grain, and if threshing is delayed for any reason grain in stacks will suffer little or no damage from weather when that in the stooks may be very badly damaged.

When the various crops ripen, observant farmers select the best specimens from each and carefully save them for seed the next year. Perhaps it is a little late to suggest head selection in the grain crops, but the best potatoes can yet be set aside for next year's seed. Experiments at Ottawa have clearly shown that best yields can only be obtained from seed potatoes which have been taken from the best hills in the field. If you have not already done so, mark the hills showing the most vigorous and disease resistant tops and then, when digging, observe whether these hills have a good number of smooth, uniform, even sized tubers, and if so, put these away for seed. Always select hills containing a good number of desirable tubers and save these carefully out of reach of frost for use for seed.

If the horses are hot coming into the stable from cutting, give them just a mouthful of water. It will allay their thirst and give them a better appetite for their hay and grain.

—E. J. T.

The Stovall Bill, prohibiting the sale of alcoholic liquor in Georgia, was passed by the State Senate on August 3, the vote being 35 to 3.

WINTER RYE

Winter or fall rye has proven to be hardy in most districts in Manitoba. It is also a comparatively profitable crop to grow on the average farm. When used for seed production it will yield from twelve to thirty-five bushels per acre depending on the condition of the land, or when grown for green fodder or pasture it has proven to be one of the best annual crops that can be used for this purpose. It is, however, as a weed control crop that it is of greatest value. For annual weeds, such as wild oats, it is exceptionally valuable because it is sown late in the season and any wild oats that germinate in the crop are killed by the fall frosts, then it ripens so early the next spring that it is cut before the wild oats mature. The land could then be plowed and a third growth of wild oats killed before another grain crop is sown. If used on land infested with perennial weeds, such as sow thistle, it will also give good results. For these weeds it is well to sow this rye only on a well worked summerfallow. Any thistles that start in the fall will be killed to the ground with the frosts and the following spring rye makes such an early, rank growth that it smothers some of the weeds out. It is also ripe before many of the thistles are in blossom and thus prevents them from seeding. After the rye crop is taken off it can be plowed and cultivated and many weeds killed in this manner. Where winter annual weeds, such as stink weed are bad and must be kept under control, winter rye should not be sown because the winter annual crop of stink weed will grow and produce a heavy crop of

seed before the winter rye is harvested.

Where winter rye is sown on dirty land, best results will be obtained on summerfallow. The summer cultivation will have killed some of the weeds and put the soil in ideal condition to produce a good crop. Fair crops may be obtained by sowing on fall plowed stubble land, but the difficulty is to get the previous crop off in time to sow the rye.

Time and Rate of Seed

When sown for grain production the seed should be sown about the first week in September at the rate of one bushel to one and a half bushels per acre. For fall pasture the seeding should be done about August 20 to September 15, putting on from one and a half to two bushels of seed per acre. The seed should be sown with a grain drill, depositing the seed between two and three inches below the surface. If sown shallower there is danger of the stock injuring the roots by tramping, so that it would likely winter kill.

The field is usually ready for pasture about the last week in September or the first week in October. If it is to be used as spring pasture, care should be exercised not to graze it too closely in the fall. If this precaution is taken it can be pastured in the spring shortly after the frost is out of the ground. If it makes good growth while being pastured and the stock taken off as soon as the perennial pastures are ready, a small crop of grain may then be harvested. This will usually be ready to harvest about the last week in July.—T. J. Harrison, Manitoba Agricultural College.

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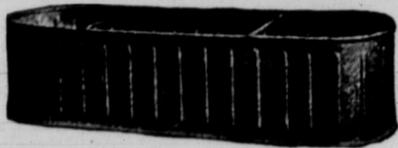
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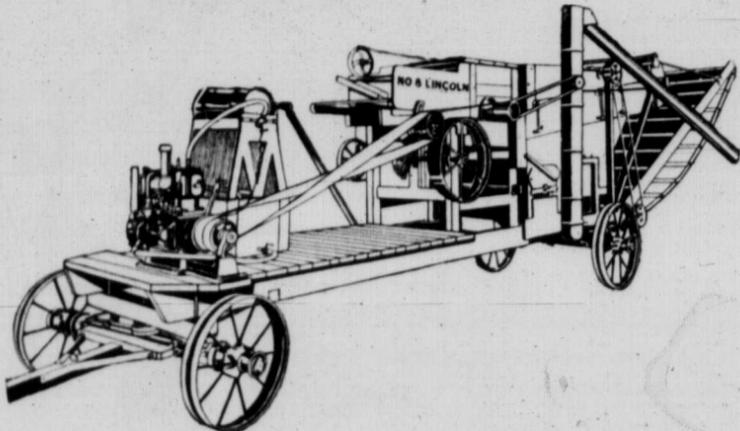
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Cost of Telephones

In The Guide of July 28 was an editorial entitled "The Rural Telephone." In this it was stated that "The rural telephone need not cost a great deal of money, especially if the farmers will co-operate with their neighbors in cutting and erecting the posts and stringing the wires. A good telephone, with a lightning arrester, two batteries and the necessary inside wire and ground rod can be bought for less than \$15.00 and all the wires and fittings necessary for the line for about \$16.00 a mile, with the subscribers living not more than a mile apart it is thus possible to instal a telephone system with a cash outlay of not more than \$30.00 per phone."

A subscriber in Saskatchewan has questioned these figures, because the rural telephones in that province cost much more than that, in fact about \$200.00 each, based upon one per mile. That seems like such a wide difference that one figure must be unreasonable, and yet the statement was correct and the Saskatchewan figure is not necessarily unreasonable.

The Work Necessary

In many parts of Canada and the United States farmers live in a more or less wooded country, so that each farmer can cut out and deliver on the line where they are to be set his share of the poles required by his company. The poles may be cedar, but more usually they are tamarack, spruce, pine, oak or some other less suitable timber, nor are they of the same regular size and shape. They are simply so many poles approximately so long. When they are delivered along the road, a group of farmers and their hands get together and as some dig the holes for the poles others nail on the brackets, attach the insulators and set the poles, while the third lot string the wires and tie them to the insulators. They run the spurs from the main line to each house as they reach it and each farmer instal his own telephone set, protector and ground rod and connects the line wires to his protector. The job is done, the telephone line built and the cash outlay per farmer is low. He has, however, donated many days labor cutting the poles, trimming them up, removing the bark and smoothing down the knots, as well as labor and teams distributing them along the line and doing his share of the work erecting them and stringing the line wires. He has in the end a good practical telephone line similar to hundreds upon hundreds of miles of similar lines.

Western Conditions

In Saskatchewan the proposition is entirely different. In the first place suitable telephone poles do not grow in the prairie provinces. They must be shipped in, either from the Rainy River district in Western Ontario, from Minnesota, from west of the Rockies, or some other equally remote region. Then, upon their arrival at the nearest freight depot, there must be men ready to unload them to avoid demurrage charges, and men and teams with which to make the long hauls necessary for their distribution. And these men and teams are drawing pay and consuming rations while waiting for the cars and while going to and from the job.

But this is not the chief cause for the difference in cost. The real reason is that the provincial government, when it passed the Rural Telephone Act, incorporated in that act a provision that would insure the farmer getting an absolutely first class telephone line. It provided that poles of certain sizes and a certain grade of cedar be used, and these poles will, under ordinary conditions, outlive many times the native timbers farmers use in other parts of the country, because cedar is the most durable of all available woods for telephone and telegraph lines. In addition to this, the poles must be set, the cross arms or brackets attached, the line wires strung and the instruments installed in accordance with certain rigid specifications which are the result of many years experience and study and which result in the Saskatchewan farmer getting as good a rural telephone line as can be built. And in addition to this, the government actually inspects every line as it is constructed, to see that the specifications are lived up to in every respect.

The subscriber from Saskatchewan who has enquired about this matter wonders

if the average charge of \$200.00 per mile for these rural lines is not altogether too high. When it is considered that the contractor has to have a big tool equipment, a big camp equipment, cooks and commissary, and has had weather, long jumps and idle periods to contend with, his charges would seem to be reasonable. He is making a profit on each job, to be sure, but not an unreasonable one. He has a heavy investment in equipment that is idle a good part of each year, he has crews of experienced men he must keep together and he is working in a part of the country where labor and everything else is high.

The Saskatchewan farmer pays 8 per cent. per annum on his \$200.00 per mile, or \$16.00 a year. His line should last at least twenty years, and his maintenance expense should not average over \$1.50 or \$2.00 per year, so that his telephone costs him, figuring on writing off his total investment in twenty years not to exceed \$27.50 per annum, or less than \$2.50 per month. It is doubtful if there is any other way in which he could spend that amount more profitably, because in those twenty years his telephone will many times save him a whole year's cost in one emergency, to say nothing of the day to day convenience and help it will be to him and to his family.

SASKATCHEWAN LIVESTOCK COMMISSIONERS

With the resignation of J. Cochrane Smith, B.S.A., to take a commission in the 68th battalion of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, Saskatchewan has lost a man who, as live stock commissioner, has done all that could well be expected of anyone towards advancing the livestock interests in the province. The capable manner in which his department has assisted and encouraged livestock breeding reflects the thoroughness and energy which at all times Mr. Smith put into his work. Some of the most advanced schemes for introducing livestock into districts where all grain growing had previously been followed, and also for improving the quality of stock already in other districts have been very successfully carried into effect under his direction and the splendid development which has taken place along livestock lines thru the province will stand as a practical record of his energy and ability.

Livestock men generally thruout Canada and particularly in the Western Provinces are genuinely sorry that J. C. Smith has resigned. They are proud, however, to know that Mr. Smith has felt it his duty to respond to the call to defend his country and one and all wish him every success in his new sphere of action and God speed home again at the successful completion of the war.

P. F. Bredt Appointed

The new livestock commissioner in Saskatchewan is P. F. Bredt, B.S.A., who has been assisting J. C. Smith in the work of his department. The appointment is a very satisfactory one. Mr. Bredt comes from a family which is well known thruout Canada as very closely identified with livestock matters. His father, P. M. Bredt, was formerly livestock commissioner for Saskatchewan and at the same time one of the largest pure bred stock breeders in the West. The home farm at Edenwold was one of the show stock farms of Canada and the quality of the Shorthorns and Clydes kept is indicated by the number of awards which always went to the Golden West stock farm at all the leading Western shows. The new livestock commissioner has, besides the very essential practical experience of a successful breeder, great ability, as evidenced by the fact that he constantly led his class during his five years at college, winning all the scholarships and medals for which he was eligible. There can be no doubt that the livestock work in the province will prosper and develop under P. F. Bredt's direction and stockmen and all interested wish the new livestock commissioner every success in his work.

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, August 25th, 1915

THE GUIDE CROP REPORT

As will be seen on another page in this issue of The Guide, the third crop report covering conditions in Western Canada up to August 14 shows a very satisfactory state of affairs. Reports from over 500 different points go to show that the crop is a good average one over the entire West. This fact in itself is worthy of note since scarcely a year has passed in which some serious damage has not occurred to crops in one part or another of the West.

In most of Manitoba cutting is in full swing and a large proportion of the wheat crop is safe. In the provinces further west cutting is not quite so far advanced, but every fine day makes the crop more sure, and with two weeks more of favorable weather most of the grain, which will play such an important part in the welfare of this country, will be in the stook. Farmers at this time of the year need no urging, but it is even more important this year than usual that everything which will aid in a rapid handling of the crop be put in readiness. The report shows that apprehension is felt in some districts as to a danger of shortage of help causing some delay in the handling of the crop. Labor bureaus this year have been specially organized to deal with this problem by the several provincial departments of agriculture, and farmers should make full and immediate use of these facilities if men are scarce in their district. The hay crop seems to be just average this year. In Manitoba and part of Eastern Saskatchewan drought early in the year made hay short and the crop in these parts is small, but in North-Western Saskatchewan and generally thru Alberta rains have made the hay crop bountiful. Summarizing crop conditions, using average yields for each of the crops as indicated by the reports just received and taking the crop area figures as issued by the several provincial governments, the estimated yield of grain this year, given favorable weather conditions during cutting and harvest, should be as follows:

Crop	Estimated total yield.
Wheat	242,294,790 bushels
Oats	256,751,760 bushels
Barley	51,964,440 bushels
Flax	6,545,370 bushels

A NEW CANNING COMBINE

While the war and the harvesting of the crop are naturally taking up a great deal of attention just now, it is important that the public should keep one eye on what is going on around them. Those who profit by Special Privilege are not asleep, neither are they so busy with patriotic work that they are overlooking any chance to exploit the people. On the contrary, this world struggle is to many only an opportunity to tighten their grip and to strengthen their powers of exploitation by securing increases of the tariff, by the formation of combines and mergers, and by securing privileges from provincial and Dominion governments.

The Monetary Times, of Toronto, in its issue of August 13, contains an item of news reprinted in full elsewhere in this number, relating to a new combine of the canning companies of the Dominion. The statement very frankly says:

"Disputes have also arisen in the past as to

what are fair prices to be paid by the canning companies to growers of fruits and vegetables. The companies are understood to have considerable stocks on hand. Canned goods have been sold at low figures during the past year or so. The arrangement now made will try to remedy these matters."

In other words, the new arrangement will enable the canners to reduce the prices which they pay to farmers for fruit, tomatoes, corn, peas, etc, and increase the prices which they charge to the wholesalers and thru them to the retailers and consumers, for their products. It is the Protective Tariff that makes combines of this kind possible. Under Free Trade the Canadian canners would be compelled by competition with British and United States concerns to manufacture and sell a good article at a fair price in order to retain their customers. That the Canadian product is not of the best quality was proved not long ago by the report of the Chief Analyst of the Dominion Government that one-third of the contents of cans of tomatoes examined by him was water, and that three cans out of five contained less than a reasonable standard of fruit, such as was required by the laws of the State of Ohio, for example. Nevertheless canned tomatoes and other vegetables including corn and baked beans, are "protected" by a duty of 1½ cents per pound, the weight of the can being included in the weight for duty, with an additional duty of 7½ per cent. ad valorem under the war budget. This, truly, is "protection" which sacrifices the people at large to the greed and cunning of a few exploiters.

WILL BOND PRODUCE MERCHANTS

It affords The Guide much pleasure to state that the heavy losses sustained by farmers and their wives thru the failure or dishonesty of produce dealers will very shortly be brought to an end. The Guide has advocated strongly that produce dealers should be licensed and bonded similarly to grain merchants so that farmers would be sure of their pay. Recently The Guide placed the situation before Hon. Valentine Winkler, Minister of Agriculture, and Mr. Winkler has given The Guide authority to announce officially that he will introduce legislation at the next session of the legislature to make the shipments of all kinds of farm produce absolutely safe. It is expected that the new legislation will compel all produce dealers, creameries, tanneries and fur, hide and wool dealers to become licensed and bonded before they can do business in Manitoba. Farmers in Manitoba as well as in the other Prairie Provinces have met with heavy losses in the past few years thru not receiving payment for the produce they shipped to dealers. A number of produce dealers in Winnipeg have failed or absconded, and in each case The Guide has taken up the matter for the farmers and borne all the legal expenses in connection. As soon as the new law is passed there will be no more such losses. The Guide has campaigned in favor of such legislation in behalf of the farmers for some time, and it is gratifying to know that the remedy is at last in sight. The prompt action on the part of Mr. Winkler will have a splendid influence in stimulating the production of all kinds of farm produce and this will add materially to the prosperity of the farm homes of Manitoba. Undoubtedly

the example of Manitoba will be followed shortly by the other provinces.

FARMERS LOSE SIX MILLIONS

Farmers who have been expecting a high price for their grain this fall will no doubt be disappointed at the prices which are being paid for the new crop. In May, when very few farmers had wheat to sell, No. 1 Northern was worth \$1.60 at Fort William, but on Saturday last, August 21, the wheat of the new crop was quoted at only \$1.00½. Of course, the big crops being harvested in the United States and Canada, the prospects that the forcing of the Dardanelles will release Russian stocks before long and other world conditions are largely responsible for the decline in prices, and if the returns from this crop are not as great as some people have been predicting, we must remember that dear wheat at Liverpool means dear bread in Great Britain and France where every cent is required in the prosecution of the war. As far as prices at Liverpool are concerned, therefore, the farmers' loss is the Allies' gain, and as long as wheat stays around the dollar mark the farmer will not have much cause to grumble. It is not entirely the fall in prices at Liverpool, however, that has brought down the return to the farmer in Canada. Prices at Fort William and at country points are Liverpool prices less freight, handling charges, interest, exchange, insurance and other expenses and the profits of the middlemen. If these intermediate charges are high the price received by the producer of grain is correspondingly reduced, and this is one of the reasons for the present relatively low price of wheat.

In normal times £1 in London is worth approximately \$4.85 in New York. Recently the value of the pound has fallen considerably and the last quotation showed the pound sterling worth only \$4.67 in New York. This means a loss to the producer of 18 cents on \$4.85, which works out at approximately 3½ cents per bushel of wheat. It is estimated that on wheat alone this will mean a loss to western farmers of over \$6,000,000 if the same conditions continue thruout the crop marketing period. Wheat, however, is only one of the exports of Canada and the United States to Great Britain and manufacturers and producers of other classes of foodstuffs in both countries are losing 3 per cent. of the money which they should receive for goods shipped to Great Britain. Naturally the matter is being anxiously discussed in financial circles and in the financial press and while the remedy has not yet been agreed upon it is clearly perceived that the chief cause of the situation is the great increase of exports from Canada and the United States to Great Britain due to war orders, and the decrease of imports by these countries since the war began. For some years past Canada has imported a great deal more than she has exported and British investors have lent Canada enough money to settle the account. Now, with our exports and those of the United States exceeding imports, and Canada still borrowing in England, the balance is on the other side. There is a lot of money standing to the credit of New York in London and a much less sum to London's credit at New York. In normal times the amounts are about

equal and so cancel each other, and it is the unusual condition that is causing the present low rate of exchange on this side and a correspondingly high rate on the other. The balance will be partially restored by a British loan in the United States. There are two other ways in which the margin may be reduced, one being the shipment of gold from Great Britain to the United States, which is being done to a limited extent. The other method, and the natural one, is for Canada and the United States to increase their imports from Great Britain. The present situation demonstrates the truth of the Free Trade contention that it is impossible to export—and be paid for the exports—without also importing, or on the other hand, to import—and pay for the imports—without exporting. Canada has deliberately reduced her imports from Great Britain since the war by increasing the tariff against British goods, and this action has contributed to the situation with regard to the rate of exchange, which has reduced the price of wheat and discounted the value of British drafts. The remedy is obviously the reduction of the tariff against British goods by both Canada and the United States.

CROOKED ELECTION WORK

At the recent provincial elections there was a very close contest for the two seats in North Winnipeg, three candidates, a Liberal, a Conservative and a Social Democrat, being nominated for each seat. In seat "B" the Social-Democratic candidate, Ald. R. A. Rigg, was declared elected by 231 votes, but

in seat "A" his colleague, Arthur Beech, was defeated, according to the official count, by 250. Mr. Beech, having been informed by his scrutineers that the votes had not been fairly counted, claimed a recount by a judge, and when this took place it was evident that some of the deputy returning officers had made false returns of the vote at the polls which they had conducted. In one ballot box there were 86 ballots marked for Mr. Beech, but he was credited with only 81; in another 10 ballots marked for Beech were put among the "rejected" instead of being counted in his favor and in a number of instances from one to half a dozen perfectly good votes were for some mysterious reason not counted. Neither Mr. Foley, the Conservative candidate, nor Mr. Lowery, the Liberal nominee, suffered by errors of this kind, and when all the ballots had been examined and counted by the judge it was found that the majority of Lowery over Beech was 195 instead of 250. Mr. Beech thus failed to secure the seat, altho he proved there had been a serious interference with the vote on the part of the officials, which might have effected the result if the vote had been closer and if the Social-Democratic party had not been represented by alert scrutineers in every polling place. The above facts are not the partizan statement of a hostile newspaper, but were related by the Liberal, Independent and Conservative daily papers of Winnipeg. The Free Press, the chief supporter of the new government, in its news columns, on August 17, after giving details of the recount, said:

"The most surprising circumstance of the

whole recount was the exposure of an apparent attempt to defeat Ald. Rigg, the successful Social-Democrat candidate in Seat "B." The rejected ballot papers for both seats were placed in the one envelope, and as the lawyers went thru them yesterday afternoon they found a very large number of perfectly legitimate votes, marked in favor of Mr. Rigg, but which were placed in the rejected list and thus not credited to him. In poll 33 no fewer than 30 good ballots, marked in Mr. Rigg's favor, had been placed among the rejected and, therefore, did not appear in his favor. However, as Mr. Rigg won with over 240 votes to spare, no action will be taken."

The names of the deputy returning officers who were guilty of these irregularities can easily be secured and we suggest to the new Attorney-General that while he is arranging for the prosecution of the prominent Conservatives who are involved in the parliament buildings scandal, he should also give attention to the Liberals who apparently attempted to steal the North Winnipeg election.

The women of Manitoba want to know whether they are to be enfranchised in time to vote on the Prohibition referendum. There is no reason why they should not be and a hundred reasons why they should.

Plan on sending the young folks to the nearest school of agriculture or agricultural college in the fall. It may be a drag on the pocket, but that is part of the responsibility which parenthood imposes.

Not even a brand new hen can guarantee the freshness of an egg which has not been gathered for seven days.



CANADA'S GREATEST MUNITION FACTORY IN OPERATION

Teaching by Example

How Instructors at Alberta Schools of Agriculture put Theory into Practice—Demonstrate best crops to grow and how to grow them—Time, Depth and Rates of Seeding for Central Alberta

BY H. HIGGINBOTHAM

Excursion trains to the Alberta Schools of Agriculture at Olds, Claresholm and Vermilion were run during the first week in August when hundreds of farmers, with their wives, sons and daughters, visited the schools. The rather novel excursions proved very popular. To ex-students the excursions gave opportunity for an interesting reunion, and everybody had the chance to see the schools and the work that is being done there. The schools are not in session during the summertime, but for the benefit of the visitors and with the help of the old students, classes were put on for the occasion in stock judging, grain judging, butter making, blacksmithing and carpentry for the boys, and sewing and cookery for the girls. Lunch and supper were served at the schools to the guests, the meals being in charge of the household science students.



Prelude wheat at the Olds School of Agriculture. On July 12 it averaged 3 ft. 6 in. in height and was in full head.

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Meet Local Conditions

The chief value of the excursions to the students in agriculture was that they were thus enabled to inspect the experimental plots being carried on by the experts who act as instructors in the schools during the winter time and do this experimental work between sessions. So far the experimental work attempted has been mostly in the field husbandry department. This is probably most urgent, owing to the fact that rainfall, climatic conditions and the nature of the soil vary very considerably in different parts of the province. In this way the schools, situated one in the north, one in the south, and one in the centre of the province, are devoting attention to the problems most interesting to their particular area. In this sense the schools are localized experiment stations. The students who come from the farms of Southern Alberta to the School of Agriculture at Claresholm have quite different problems to meet than the students who live in the centre or north of the province, and who are seeking a better knowledge of the principles of good farming by attending the Olds or Vermilion schools.

Experimental work in field husbandry was begun by the instructors at the various schools last year, as soon as the students had returned to their farms for the spring work. Interesting and even striking results were obtained. The work was carried on under the supervision of Principal Howes at Vermilion, Instructor Grisdale at Olds, and Principal Stephen at Claresholm. At each school the work is being carried out on a more extended scale this year. Full results will not be available until the crops are harvested. Some particulars of the work, however, can be given. On July 12 the writer visited the Olds School, where there are under cultivation

for experimental purposes, in charge of F. S. Grisdale, B.S.A., some 250 small plots of one-fiftieth of an acre each, as well as larger plots on which roots, grasses and legumes are being raised.

Early Seeding Best

On the smaller plots experiments are being conducted with the object of gaining information which should be valuable to the farmers of the Olds district and the surrounding country in relation to dates, rates and depths of seeding, characteristics of different varieties of cereals and other crops and their adaptability to the requirements of the district.

This year the seeding of the plots began on April 6 and was continued, in the case of wheat, to May 11; oats and peas to May 25, and barley to June 6. The results, so far as they were apparent on July 12, were all in favor of early sowing. Frosts of 12 and 14 degrees occurred in April after the young plants were showing well above ground, but no damage could be ascertained.

The different rates of seeding were: Wheat, four bushels to one-half bushel; oats, six bushels to one bushel; barley, four bushels to one-half bushel; peas, four bushels to one bushel. While a half bushel of wheat per acre is too light for all except poor land in dry districts, the one bushel per acre gave a good stand, and would appear to be as heavy as necessary in districts where the rainfall is limited and the amount of available plant food is low. In almost each case the heaviest seeded crops showed a tendency to go down owing to the rank growth and the wet season.

Testing New Varieties

Much good should result from the trying out of different varieties of grains on the school plots. Few farmers

are aware of the wide range of varieties they have to choose from, and not all are growing the variety most adapted to their local conditions. The following are some of the varieties being grown at Olds: Red Fife, White Fife, Preston, Marquis, Pioneer, Prelude, Kibanka, Huron, Stanley, Defiance, Galgalos, Little Club. The Prelude used was of a very early strain, and on July 12 it was in full head and averaged three and a half feet high, with a good even stand. The Pioneer, which is an earlier variety still, was not so far advanced and had developed rust very badly. Instructor Grisdale stated that this was the first rust he had seen in the Olds district. It was evident from the fact that no other plot in the whole field showed any sign of rust that the seed must have been infected. The Kibanka looked very promising.

The varieties of oats available are more numerous than those of wheat. The following are some of the twenty-six varieties being grown at Olds: New Market, Banner, Abundance, Sensation, Gold Rain, Thousand Dollar, Daubeny, Montana Sixty Day, O.A.C. No. 3, Victory, Seger, Fifty Pound Black, Bristol Black, Black Victor, Irish Victor, Alaska, White Wave, Dodd's White, O.A.C. No. 72, McKenzie Sixty Day and Swedish Select.

Best Early Oat

At Olds the Daubeny has proven the best early oat, being from ten to twelve days earlier than the medium varieties. On July 12 it was heading out quite nicely. Another variety, which has been called Olds No. 1, having been hand-picked from a sample of another variety, was also well headed out. The O.A.C. No. 72 has recently proven the best oat grown in Ontario, and it was selected for the use of members of the Students' Experimental Union at the Olds School of Agriculture. The Montana Sixty Day oat, sometimes called the Orloff variety, had not begun to head out, whilst the McKenzie Sixty Day growing in the plot alongside was well out in head. The Montana, however, is a heavier yielder.

The barleys being grown include the following varieties: Six rowed—O.A.C. 21, Smyrna, Club, Success, Hanna, Odurbrucker, Claude, Manchurian, White Hulless. Two rowed—Chevalier, Duck Bill, Clifford, Invincible.

All the barleys were sown on April 17. The six-rowed varieties were all well headed out on July 12, while the two-rowed varieties had not begun to head. The Guy Mayle, the earliest of any of the barleys and the best early variety, was looking fine. The Success, which is both beardless and hulless, looked in excellent shape. The Smyrna is a dry land Montana variety, while the Hanna is the variety which has done best in Ontario.

Thin Sowing and Late Maturity

Contrary to the experience of some farmers in the district, peas have

A common practice with some farmers is to sow their grain in check rows, sowing half east and west and the remaining half north and south. The advocates of this system claim that it results in a better and more even stand. Some of the plots at Olds have been seeded check fashion, and others in the ordinary way. The comparison should be interesting.

Seeding at different depths, two, three and four inches, is also being demonstrated. On July 12 the grain seeded only two inches in depth was the furthest advanced, but this was only to be expected, as there was plenty of moisture at the surface when the grain was drilled in and warm weather came immediately after seeding. In a cold and dry season the deeper sown grain might have come on better, and the results would not offset the general principle of getting the seed down to the moisture.

Good Crops of Alfalfa

The alfalfa plots are making rapid progress. These were seeded down on June 1 last year and cut early in July and again about the middle of August. Inoculations with both soil and nitro culture were used. The first crop was cut this year at the end of the first week in July. The hay was in coils when the writer saw it. A great difference was apparent in the yield of the Baltic and Grimm varieties as compared with the Montana seed, the former being from two to three times as great as the latter. There was also a striking contrast in color, the Baltic and Grimm being a dark rich green, while the Montana crop had a faded yellowish appearance.

Several varieties of flax are being grown, including Dakota Rust Resistant No. 52, Common, Primost, North Dakota R.R. 114, and Golden. All except the last named variety were doing well and had not suffered from frosts.

The miscellaneous crops include buckwheat, hemp, tares, millet, speltz, emmer. Over forty different varieties of the principal root crops and as many different varieties of grasses are being grown. The grasses which are doing best at Olds include Alsike, red clover, sheep fescue, red top, Kentucky blue, western rye and brome.

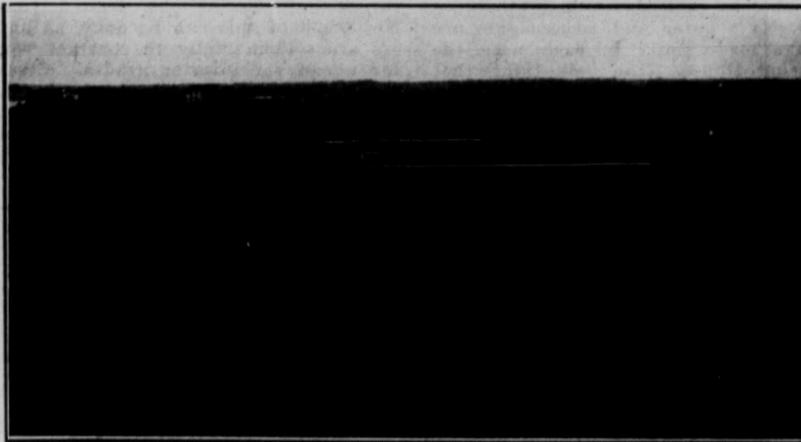
With the system of annual excursions to the schools, which has been inaugurated this year, the experimental work will be increasingly valuable to the students and farmers in the areas from which the students come.

BULLETIN ON GRAIN SCREENINGS

A bulletin on grain screenings, prepared by officers of the Seed and Experimental Farm Branches of the Dominion Department of Agriculture will shortly be ready for distribution. It contains the results of investigations to determine the composition, disposal and feeding value of the screenings which accumulate at terminal elevators. The matter is of importance to all concerned in the production, handling and use of grain and its products. Suggestions are given for grain growers, threshermen, millers, feed manufacturers and stockmen. Farmers who want a copy of this bulletin should write the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, if their names are not already on the seed and livestock lists. Short press articles will follow this announcement to give information which may be of importance for this season.

TO MANAGE ELEVATORS

C. E. Austin, former manager of the Moose Jaw plant of the Robin Hood Mills and latterly general manager of the Moose Jaw Mills Limited, has been appointed general manager of the Dominion Government interior storage elevators between Fort William and Vancouver. Mr. Austin will have his headquarters at Fort William.



General view of grain plots at Olds School of Agriculture. The picture was taken on July 12.

proved a very good crop at Olds. Last year twelve different varieties of peas were ripened, the best yielders being the White-Eyed Marrowfat and the Canadian field pea. They were sown on May 11. This year the varieties being grown are: Golden Multipliers, Arthur, White-Eyed Marrowfat, Prussian Blue, Canadian field, Solo (a Scandinavian variety), Prince, and an Australian dwarf variety with a perpendicular main stem branching at regular intervals. The experience at Olds last year was that peas are too late if sown too thin, when they continue growing too long in the season.

The rate of seeding is an important factor in the date of ripening of all cereals. In the experiments conducted at Olds last year the difference was more marked in the case of wheat than in the case of barley. The heaviest seeded plot of barley ripened four days earlier than lighter seeded plots sown on the same date, while there was a full week's difference in favor of the heavy seeding in the case of wheat.

Marketing Your Grain

A Series of Articles Showing the Various Stages and Steps by which the Grain Crop of Western Canada is carried from the Farm to the Foreign Market

Article VI.—The Grain Exchange and Grain Marketing (Concluded)

From "Principles of the Grain Trade" by C. B. Piper

It does not very often occur to people that it is only when commodities



Getting quotations on his grain

may be bought and sold for future delivery that speculation may be eliminated. A merchant dealing in dry goods or groceries who must buy today for sale a few weeks or months in the future is speculating. He must estimate the probable future selling value of his present purchases. If he estimates correctly he will make a profit, but if he uses bad judgment, or unusual conditions occur which depreciate the value of his goods, he will suffer loss. As this risk is always present he must allow an ample margin to protect himself. On the other hand, where there is an active market for buying and selling for future delivery, such as there is in grain, coffee, cotton and sugar, and to some extent in metals and hay in the United States, this risk of loss will practically disappear under proper handling, because present purchases may not only be based on known future values but the purchaser may immediately sell for future delivery at the value used in determining the purchase price. This is the soundest business, and instead of putting the grain trade in a speculative class it does exactly the reverse. Of course, one may speculate if he wishes, but a legitimate grain merchant need not and does not. Altho it is impossible to entirely eliminate all risk in practice, because of the different grades and because of varying differences between different futures, nevertheless the basic principle is sound and it all reacts to the benefit of the farmer by affording dealers the opportunity of safely eliminating all allowances

for market fluctuations, thus insuring the sellers the highest possible prices at all times.

Hedging by Country Elevators

Thru the organized market of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange the elevator companies always know the highest price they can afford to pay for grain in various positions according to its expected delivery in Fort William or Port Arthur. They put out their bids accordingly at the close of the market each day. As fast as purchases are made in the country the amounts thereof are reported to the head offices in Winnipeg. The companies then sell immediately the same amounts for different deliveries, according to the position of the grain when purchased. This selling of futures against cash purchases is called "hedging." In taking such action the companies really perform two separate actions, altho they are both part of the same transaction—they have bought some grain which they have in their possession and they have sold a contract to deliver a like amount of the same grain at a future time. If the price advances their cash grain becomes that much more valuable, but at the same time they lose an equal amount on their sale for future delivery since they have already sold at a price that much below its new value. On the other hand if the price declines, their cash grain becomes less valuable, but at the same time they gain an equal amount on their sale for future delivery since they have already sold at a price that much above its new value. Thus they are not at all concerned in market fluctuations, as each day's losses balance each day's gains and adjustments are always made daily in cash with the Clearing House. The only thing that interests them is the original difference between the price they paid on the purchase and the price at which they sold the hedge. Since the prices to the coun-

try are always based on the corresponding values for future deliveries and since the hedges are actual sales of the very futures on which these prices were based, it is obvious that the original difference which allows for expenses and profit becomes clinched immediately the hedge is completed. Thus the companies are protected and are not interested in any market movements either up or down, because they neither gain nor lose no matter what may happen to prices.

Value of Organization

Hedging is only possible under the highly organized market. It was impossible years ago because the machinery for trading in futures was not perfected. In the old days it was necessary to speculate on purchases and therefore the prices to the country had to be made sufficiently wide to overcome this element of risk. The modern method eliminates speculation as far as possible and enables the elevator companies to buy on a very narrow margin. In fact, the margin is so narrow that profit or loss is determined simply by good management in the operation of the elevators at minimum expense and by the highest ability and judgment in handling sales.

Every contract grade is deliverable on futures, therefore hedging of such grades consists of simply selling the required amount for future delivery. As no grade other than contract grades can be delivered on a future, the hedging of such other grades presents some difficulties. Whenever possible, a sale of the specific grade is made for future delivery at the desired time. Not much of this can be done, as buyers are seldom ready to contract very far ahead for inferior grades. Elevator companies must therefore do the best they can by selling futures calling for contract grades and taking their chances on cancelling such sales and

substituting others for the lower grades when delivery time comes. Altho this gives incomplete protection, as it will not cover variations in the differences between lower and contract grades, it does absolutely minimize the risks. Thus altho it is necessary to buy low grades in the country at slightly wider margins than contract grades so as to make some reasonable allowance to cover changes in prices as related to the contract grades, the system of hedging enables the elevators to limit this allowance to a very small figure.

Value of Exchange to Farmers

Apart from the more or less indirect benefit of the exchange to the farmers thru the efficient machinery for trading, thus allowing the business to be more cheaply performed, the Winnipeg Grain Exchange gives valuable aid directly to the farming community. The most important is the opportunity to grain merchants to hedge purchases, thus eliminating allowances otherwise necessary to cover fluctuations in prices.

Then it exercises the closest supervision over the actions of its members with whom the farmers deal. If any farmer feels he has not received proper service or price, a letter to the secretary of the exchange will at once cause a thorough investigation. If the complaint is found to be justified, the offending member will be disciplined to prevent any further irregularities, and the customer will be assisted in every legitimate manner to secure redress of any damage or loss.

Then, too, the current market quotations are freely given to the general public. They may be compared with values on other markets, and the farmer is thus enabled to compare prices and to ship his grain where it will net him the most. In the matter of quotations a difference between Winnipeg and other exchanges should be noted. In every primary grain exchange on this continent, Winnipeg included, the highest grade of any grain is usually the standard deliverable on future contracts. One general exception is that 1 Northern wheat instead of 1 Hard is the almost universal standard in wheat. In all other markets except Winnipeg only these standard grades are deliverable. In Winnipeg only, other and lower grades are deliverable at fixed discounts. This has the effect that in other markets prices for futures which really represent prices for only one particular grade may be driven to a very high point, due to scarcity in that one grade. As against this the future prices in Winnipeg cannot be unduly affected by such shortage in the standard grade because the lower contract grades will at once be delivered instead of the standard. This is a wise provision to steady the market, but its presence must not be overlooked in comparing Winnipeg prices with others. It is far safer to compare cash values, making due allowance for differences in grades and the possible effect of buying on sample which is prevalent in the American exchanges.



Dominion Government interior storage elevator at Saskatoon. This is similar to the Dominion Government storage house at Moose Jaw and the one being built at Calgary.

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

WHAT MOTHER GOOSE FORGOT ABOUT THE LADYBUG

By Frederick White

Ladybug, Ladybug, fly away home,
Your house is on fire, your children will burn.
The Grasshopper hopped and the Ladybug flew,
The creatures all made a terrific "to do";
The Beetle brought water as quick as a wink—
It really was hardly enough for a drink.
A stupid old Bumblebee said that he knew
The proper extinguisher really was dew.
A Clover he'd met had some drops in her hat.
But how could one put out a fire with that?
"My children! My children!" the Ladybug cried,
And to rescue her darlings she recklessly tried.
And, casting aside all her fears and alarms,
She gathered each child within one of her arms.
That evening, while putting the children to bed
In a Queen Anne's lace blossom, the Ladybug said,
"That house that was burned didn't go with this lace.
"I'll build a Queen Anne when we get a new place."

SHIFTING THE LOAD TO MACHINERY

This editorial is primarily for our women readers, as it naturally would be, appearing in this page, but the men can stay around too, if they like.

The burden of this tale is harvest time, not in the fields, but in the farm home, where it is usually a more arduous and nerve-racking business. If the hours out of doors are long, the hours indoors are equally so, and then they are spent indoors, and that makes all the difference in the world.

Then we hear each year a great deal about getting men enough into the country to harvest the crop, but never a word do we hear about bringing in women to help with the housework which must be done for these harvesters. Perhaps it would be impossible to get women to come, but certainly one never hears of the government exciting itself in the matter. One would think from the complete silence on this question that housework did itself or that the housewife had unlimited reserves of power to turn on to meet the great emergencies of the farming year. That she hasn't, the records of our insane asylums fully testify.

Still there are people who really try to get domestic help and fail thru the unwillingness of many girls to go to the country, and it is to this class that our suggestions today apply. There are several ways of lightening the burdens of the wife and mother in the farm home besides engaging help. The first and most important is the installation of a water system, which will save thousands of steps in the harvest time alone, and go on making life easier for her thru the remainder of her life.

There is the power washer which does away with the greater part of the strain consequent upon the very heavy washings that have to be done on the farm, and finally there is the kitchen cabinet which, by gathering together in one place all the articles and ingredients necessary for cooking, tends to the saving of much perambulating about the kitchen.

These are some of the ways in which the labors of the farm housewife may be lightened without depending upon the caprice of the girl who does not want to go to the country to work, and yet on many farms I know where the barns are models of convenience and where male help is easy and female help most difficult to secure, all of these things are conspicuous by their absence from the woman's domain. As a queer old preacher we had in our dis-

trict once upon a time used to say, "These things ought not so to be." FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

THE BOY AND HIS MANNERS

"Watch that little boy," whispered the school teacher, nudging my elbow. I turned about just in time to see a miniature man enter the school building, and as he passed us he deferentially raised his cap.
"He's the only Chesterfield I have!" laughed the teacher. "I'd like to know his mother."
I did know his mother, and when next I had occasion to talk with her I mentioned the little incident.
"How difficult it must have been,"

"I always began my teaching with some sort of game. We would play what he called 'lady and gentleman.' Strolling up and down the walk Max would meet me from the opposite direction and as he passed he would tip his hat, smile and say, 'Good-morning, Mrs. Brown!' I find I can teach a child almost anything thru the medium of play.
"Another thing I have insisted upon from the beginning is giving up his seat in the street car to ladies, little girls or elderly persons. I have had some difficulties on this score, for there is always somebody who fails to discern the lesson I am trying to teach. But I am persistent.
"In my work about the house I have

ate of the third person in our presence—even tho it was merely a child. Henceforth, I pause now and then to give my small son a chance to speak when I see his eagerness to do so.

"A thing that I have learned in the training of my son is that his response to my suggestions is greater when I treat him as a grown-up. I appeal to his sense of manhood early and it reacts upon him in the form of pride and responsibility. For instance, instead of saying, 'Little boys should never strike girls,' I say, 'Gentlemen never strike girls.'

"And always I have been watchful of my own manners. Even to the year-old baby I said 'Please' and 'Thank you' and 'Pardon me,' and naturally he soon learned my language, too. 'Will you kindly bring me my ball?' Never 'Don't do that,' but 'Please do not do that,' or, better still, I threw the responsibility on his own shoulders by asking, 'Will you be kind enough not to do that?' You've no idea how little children enjoy responsibility!

"Max lifts his little cap to me when he starts off of a morning, but for all his elegant manners you wouldn't call him a 'sissy,' now, would you? He 'licked' a boy yesterday! A 'sissy' is conscious of his manners and tries to be effective, but Max doesn't think anything about it—he just does what habit dictates.

"I can only reiterate what educators of all times have recognized as the fundamental principle in teaching children—'Begin early'—and that means from the cradle."—By May Belle Brooks, in The Mother's Magazine.

ADVICE FOR "DISCOURAGED"

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have read with interest the many letters in the Homemakers' page. I want to say a few words to "Discouraged." Do you try and please your husband? Study his ways, love and cherish him, meet him with a smile and kiss. I have learned from experience a man does not like to be hen-pecked. We can get along much better by being loving and affectionate. Learn to cook his way, never mind if he tells you of some things you do. If we want happiness in the home, we must learn the wishes of others. Men as a rule are more selfish than women and we can make happiness by using love and persuasion. We wives cannot expect to always have our way; we must go half way or more if necessary. There is nothing like harmony in the home. Use Aunt Sally's recipe, which is good and sensible.

A MOTHER OF EIGHT.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Raisins often stick to the paper in which they have been wrapped. At such times hold the paper for a moment over the steam escaping from the tea kettle and the fruit can then be readily removed.

Paper bags for covering pitchers containing food will be found to answer the purpose better than plates.

We often discard a lamp burner as useless when a good boiling would make it as good as new. Boil burners for two or three hours in strong soap suds. They will then turn the wick up as readily as when new.

When ironing pillow cases, especially the hand embroidered ones, slip over end of ironing board—they iron much nicer than when ironed double—and iron same as a skirt. For the embroidered ones turn inside out and insert bath towel underneath.

LETTERS FOR CONTRIBUTORS

Any person desiring to communicate to a contributor to this page must enclose the letter in a plain stamped envelope and forward it in another envelope to the editor of this page, with a note saying for whom the letter is intended. Addresses will not be sent out under any circumstances.



A JAPANESE FLOWER ARRANGEMENT

The Japanese do not crowd a jar full of flowers. They put two sprays in a dish and the effect is ten-fold more beautiful.

I said, "to teach manners to so young a child—and a boy at that!"

"On the contrary," she hastened to say, "his youthfulness was all to my advantage. One of my pet theories has always been that the sooner you begin to teach a child anything, the easier will be your task—and his. Little minds can grasp weightier affairs than we credit them with. My children have absorbed good manners from babyhood. They knew not their absence.

"It is second nature for Max to raise his hat when he meets a lady, for I taught him the habit when I gave him his first little hat. It was not an irksome, unnecessary duty to him then as it is to so many boys who have to acquire the practice later on, but an act as simple, necessary and indisputable as hanging his hat on a peg when he came in from play.

an opportunity to teach him matters of precedence in going up or down stairs, entering a room, etc. I let him open the door for me to pass thru and see that I am seated properly before he seats himself either in the living room or at the table.

"I believe the hardest rule for children to follow is that one demanding silence when anyone else is speaking. I never realized just what self-control this entailed until Max one day interrupted my conversation with a friend.

"Wait until I have finished speaking, son," I reminded him, "then tell me what you want to say."

"But you never stop!" he exclaimed, "and I forget what I have to say."

"That was an illuminating thought to me. It was the bald truth, for we congenial spirits had ambled on and on in our talk, discourteously inconsider-

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Alberta

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

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Victoria—P. S. Austin	Ranfurly
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WAKE UP!

In travelling around among our unions I am constantly surprised by two things chiefly. One is the immense growth of our U.F.A. all over the province, and the immense power we have. The other is how comparatively few of our members are thoroughly alive and interested in our work, and consequently how little we use our power. I have met with some thousands of our farmers during these past weeks, and constantly the picture has been growing brighter and clearer in my mind of the 600 or more local unions, all live centres in their localities, improving in every way the condition of farm life, helping everywhere to bring about "Better farming, better living, better business." We could transform the farm life of the province and make Alberta the finest country on earth to live in. Isn't it worth while for the best men and women to join and help in this movement? And yet everywhere I find men who don't attend the meetings of our unions, because when they meet, they can find nothing to talk about or to do. Is there nothing to discuss or to improve in your local conditions? Could you not discuss and perhaps improve your arrangements for selling your produce and buying your supplies? You, brother, who think it a waste of time to lose half a day plowing to attend a U.F.A. meeting, let me ask you this question: Is it not just as much your business to spend time on selling your stuff to good advantage as on raising it? Could you not help to improve your school and its management? Couldn't you stir up your municipality or local improvement district to make better roads? Couldn't you help to make the social life in your neighborhood pleasanter? Couldn't you help to make farming in your locality more productive, to raise more crops or better live stock? Is there no chance of organizing co-operative dairying, or to breed better horses or cattle? Are there not a hundred questions in which every farmer in every union is really interested, and which could be discussed and perhaps solved, if you could get together? Some say: Why don't the directors and the central office do more? We are all anxious to help, but what can we do, if the local unions don't tell us what is needed? We have no magic telescope thru which we can see all the local conditions in this immense and varied province. We need to see thru the eyes of our local unions. The best result of my travelling around is the knowledge I get of the local conditions and needs. Then, why not travel more? Well, the spirit is willing, but the flesh won't go round this immense country quickly enough. And you don't give us money to travel. Fifty cents per year per member does not cover the necessary office expenses; and the railways don't give us free transportation; the law would not allow them if they wanted to.

I will close my article with a fine passage which I read recently in the American "Banker-Farmer":

"When all our roads are good roads; when country schools are good schools; when farms produce larger yields at greater profits; when farmers unite to upbuild rural life—

"Then the children of the farm will scorn to desert this fairest of places for crowded cities; population will be more evenly divided, for many who struggle for a crust in the city will find plenty in the country; wealth will be more evenly divided; there will be less of the doctrine of hate and more of the gospel of love; there will be more happiness.

"This is the future of God's country if you and I lend our aid. It means a wonderful future—not in dollars alone—but in a contented, successful people."

JAS. SPEAKMAN.

FARM BANKING

Our last convention laid on the directors the duty of working out, if possible, some feasible scheme of farm

credits, and we have given a good deal of study to this very difficult question. The directors have asked me to publish some articles in The Guide on this matter, preparatory to a report, which is to go before the unions and the convention, to help us to agree on some scheme of banking suitable to farm needs. I recognize that many farmers will be too busy just now, to read The Guide carefully, but this is the quietest time in the office, when we can best study the question, and I would like the farmers at any rate to keep the Guides with these articles together, so that they can study them later. The immense importance of the problem is clear to all, and we are pretty well agreed that our present banking and loan systems are not well adapted for the farm business. We need a change in two directions:

1. Lower interest.
2. Longer time.

I have put the interest question first not because it is the more important but because it is the easier disposed of. I take it that what we are asking for is not an artificially low interest, that is an interest lower than the market value of the money, but we are seeking for an arrangement by which we can borrow on such perfect security as will ensure to us the very lowest interest in the world's money market.

The "longer time" question is the more important. We need two kinds

must be done for cash and this shuts out many a farmer who has not got the cash. It is not really the business of the manufacturer or merchant to finance his customer, but the business of the banker. It is easy to illustrate in many ways how farm operations would be improved by a better system of farm credits. A loan to be reasonable and profitable should be repayable with some profit out of the object for which the money was borrowed. Say a mixed farmer, when he has secured his harvest, finds that he needs more grain to carry thru his stock until the next harvest; if he has to sell some of his stock before he can buy additional grain, he will mostly have to buy the grain at the dearest time of the year; if he had the money he could buy the year's supply at the cheapest time. So, if he had more feed than stock, he could buy additional stockers. Many a man could break up more land, if he could pay for the breaking out of a loan repayable out of the proceeds of the breaking. We could rapidly improve our stock breeding, if we could borrow money for good breeding stock on a similar basis.

In this article I have simply tried to state the problem. The next step may be to show how other countries are trying to solve it. But I want to appeal to our members on this matter. We have many able men in the U.F.A., who have read and thought on this



"Opportunity," champion Shorthorn bull at Calgary Fair. Exhibited by P. M. Bredt, Calgary.

of loans for our farm business. Short loans for financing our current business, season by season, and long loans for buying land, and for permanent improvements. Now the present banking and loan arrangements do not meet the farmers' needs either for short or for long loans. Short loans we need anywhere from 6 months to say 3 years; long loans up to 30 or 40 or even more years. This then, shortly, is the problem: To create a credit system which will give us longer time and lower interest. This problem lies at the root of all farm progress. Today, especially we are urged on all hands to increase our output "to feed our Empire." Pretty nearly every farmer today is working to the last ounce of his capacity and to the last dollar of his capital. To improve and enlarge our operations we need more money. For want of money we are not making the full profit on what we sell. Many farmers are forced to sell to pay their debts and cannot wait for the best market opportunity. For want of cash we pay higher prices for everything we buy; all the people from whom we buy could sell much cheaper if cash payments were universal. We feel this want of money in our co-operative movement, for co-operative business

matter. Can you not send us some information and suggestions? I also would welcome the co-operation of bankers and governments. There seems to me no question more vital for the economic prosperity of our country. I am not ashamed to say that I do not yet clearly see a solution well adapted to our conditions. I have not the necessary expert knowledge of the banking side of the business. I would like the co-operation of men who have.

JAMES SPEAKMAN.

THE ALBERTA SECTION

I have been advised by Vice-President Dunham that some complaints have been made to him in regard to the length of time which elapsed before reports from our unions are published in the Alberta section of The Guide. For the benefit of our new unions, and those of the older ones who have forgotten, I will again give a brief outline of how this section of The Guide is run.

So far as the space is concerned, unless business considerations over which we have no control dictate otherwise, we are allotted one full page every week, which we are in hopes may possibly be increased this coming winter, when the size of The

Guide will also probably be enlarged. In regard to the date on which reports are published, copy for the Alberta section of The Guide is forwarded to Winnipeg from this office every Monday night, and is published in that number of The Guide issued on the following Wednesday week. This is the minimum time in which it can be got out in accordance with the regular business schedule and work of printing a paper such as the Grain Growers' Guide. Any copy which comes to hand between Tuesday morning and Saturday night is saved up to form part of the material sent to The Guide on the following Monday, so that copy coming to hand on Tuesday or Wednesday cannot possibly come out until the issue of a week later, and this does not of course allow for any loss of time in delivery of the paper to the subscriber in the country. We endeavor as far as possible to avoid any holding over of the copy from one week to another, but occasionally, owing to circumstances over which we have no control, this has to be done. I hope that this explanation will help to clear away any doubt which may have lingered among our members as to whether the Alberta section is receiving all the attention that it should.

I am always glad at any time to receive communications from our members in regard to the Alberta section of The Guide, whether such communications are in the form of complaint or congratulations. The editing of the Alberta section takes up a good deal of my time and thought, and I am perhaps as anxious as anyone to make it a source of interest to all readers. I will repeat, as I have stated on numerous occasions before, that I am desirous at all times to receive any suggestion or idea for the improvement of that section, and ask the co-operation of all unions and secretaries to make this section the best in The Guide, as by so doing it will react to the benefit of all concerned.

Threshing Charges

Following up a paragraph in last week's section re our unions keeping the Central Office informed as to what is going on in their local district, one report has come to hand that threshermen are taking advantage of conditions to materially increase the regular charge for threshing. The letter would intimate that there is a general move in this direction, but we have no confirmation from any other source, and are therefore not in a position to take any definite steps to counteract such a move if it were actually taking place.

Most of the troubles which beset the individual farmer are the result of pressure brought to bear on him by some organization, and the only way to get relief is to fight one organization with another, and the fighting end of your organization should be the Central Office at Calgary, except in cases where the influence to be fought is entirely confined to the local district, when the district association of the U.F.A., under the guidance of the Central Office if you like, is the best medium to get results. If we would only appreciate a little more the meaning of the word "organization," and make use of it more, we would soon get a better and bigger idea of the possibilities of co-operation.

—P. P. W.

STEAMSHIP MERGER

A merger of the C.P.R. steamships and the Allan Line has been formed under the name of the Canadian Pacific Steamships Co. Ltd., and will take over all the ships of the two lines on October 1. The C.P.R. has twenty-three vessels, which are estimated at 150,000 gross tonnage, while the Allan Line has eighteen steamers with a total tonnage of 66,649. The merger will be the biggest steamship company sailing from Canadian ports. The directors are all C.P.R. men, with G. M. Bosworth chairman of the board and H. M. Kersey, managing director.

The Guide Crop Report

Reports from 510 Grain Growers' Association and U.F.A. Secretaries showing the Condition of Grain Crops thruout the West up to August 14

This, the third Guide crop report, covers the condition of the crop in the three western provinces up to August 14. Over 500 farmers in every part of the west have sent in a report on conditions in their district. Summarizing crop conditions, it would seem that prospects are of the very best. Damage from frost has been felt in parts of Manitoba and South-eastern Saskatchewan, but this has been so slight that it is not at present considered to have affected the grain to any appreciable extent. As is customary, mention is made of damage from various causes such as hail, wind, rain, drought, etc., but generally weather conditions now are extremely favorable and a splendid wheat crop is practically assured. The oat crop does not seem to be as heavy as might be, possibly due to late spring frosts, and an average crop is considered probable, providing frost keeps off long enough to allow the grain to mature. Barley and flax, when compared with the other grains, are not so extensively grown this year, but indications point to a reasonably good yield being harvested in both crops. It is somewhat early at present to give any opinion as to the probable grade of grain, but, if the weather is favorable, reports agree that with the grain now filling rapidly the average grade will be high. Some reports mention that men are scarce, owing to enlistment for active service, and that the harvest will be delayed somewhat on this account. In Manitoba and parts of Saskatchewan hay is reported as very scarce, owing to dry weather early in the year, while in Alberta and Western Saskatchewan a plentiful hay harvest has been cut. An estimate of the yield based on official government crop areas is given herewith.

The detailed report according to federal-constituencies follows:—

MANITOBA

Springfield.—One report received states that about 5 per cent. of the

wheat and 10 per cent. of the barley is cut. Cutting should be general about August 20. Average yield of wheat should be from 20 to 25 bushels, and probable grade is No. 2 and 3 Northern. General conditions are very favorable. Hay is not as plentiful as last year and potato crop is good.

Provencher.—Three reports received.

weeks. Hay is scarce in four localities and plentiful in two, and potato crop is good.

Macdonald.—Three points heard from state harvesting is general. About 30 per cent. of the wheat is cut and should average 20 bushels per acre of No. 1 Northern grade. Hail damaged a small area, but otherwise all grains are plump

will average 30 to 40 bushels per acre and barley 35 bushels per acre. Two complain of too rapid ripening owing to hot weather. No shortage of men yet. Threshing general about September 1. Hay crop is light and weather has been too dry for the potato crop.

Portage la Prairie.—Seven points heard from state cutting just now is general. Wheat should average 20 to 25 bushels per acre and, with favorable weather, grade No. 1 and 2 Northern. Oats should average 50 bushels per acre and barley from 35 to 40. Most of the land is too dry to cultivate after the binder. Men may be short. Hay is scarce and the potato crop fairly good.

Marquette.—Eighteen reports received. No cutting done, but with favorable weather wheat harvest should start August 20. Oats about 4 to 6 days later. Wheat should average well over 20 bushels per acre under present conditions, and the grade should be good. Three report slight frost early in August, but do not anticipate any appreciable damage from this cause. Some local damage from hail, presence of weeds and also drought is reported. Threshing should be general first or second week in September. Reports are evenly divided regarding the hay crop, so that an average crop can be recorded. Potato crop promises fairly well.

Neepawa.—Eleven points heard from. So far very little grain has been harvested and cutting is just commencing. Wheat should average 20 bushels per acre and from present indications of large, plump kernels, with favorable weather, grades should be 1 and 2 Northern. Oats should average 45 bushels per acre. One report mentions slight damage from frost on August 1. Threshing should be general first or second week in September. Hay is scarce and sheaf oats or fodder corn is chief feed. Potatoes will be only fair, rain being needed in some localities.

Dauphin.—Eight reports to hand. Continued on Page 14.

ESTIMATE OF CROP YIELDS			
Crop	Estimated acreage	Estimated aver. yield per acre	Estimated total yield
Wheat	11,794,155	18 bus.	212,294,790 bus.
Oats	6,418,794	40 bus.	256,751,760 bus.
Barley	1,732,148	30 bus.	51,964,440 bus.
Flax	654,537	10 bus.	6,545,370 bus.

The estimated 1915 acreage is taken from the reports issued by the three Provincial Departments of Agriculture, and the estimated average yield per acre is based upon the actual present indications as outlined in this week's Guide crop report and taking for granted that favorable weather will continue thru harvest.

From 10 to 25 per cent. of wheat cut. Almost 50 per cent. of oats and from 20 to 40 per cent. of barley in stook. Harvesting general August 15. Wheat should average 22 bushels per acre and grade No. 1 and 2 Northern. Threshing should be general first of September. Some of the grain is lodged, but good weather will allow of little loss from this cause. No frost damage. Hay crop very light. Potatoes small owing to drought.

Lisgar.—Six reports received. Average of 25 per cent. of wheat cut, half of the oats and from 50 to 70 per cent. of the barley. Cutting was general about August 10. Average yield of wheat should be 18 bushels per acre, and it should all grade high. Oats should average from 40 to 60 bushels and barley around 40 bushels per acre. No frost damage to grain so far. Threshing should be general in two

and well filled. Threshing should be general about the end of August. Hay is not very plentiful and potato crop seems good.

Souris.—Fifteen reports received. In most districts harvesting has just commenced. Wheat should average from 16 to 20 bushels per acre and grade from 1 to 2 Northern. Oats will average 35 to 40 bushels per acre and barley 30 bushels. There has been slight local damage from hail, and some report hot weather ripening grain too rapidly. No frost damage so far. Men fairly plentiful. Threshing general about September 1. Hay is less than half a crop and corn, badly hit by frosts, is a foot shorter than last year. Potatoes need rain.

Brandon.—Seven reports received. Cutting will be general August 18. Wheat should yield average of 18 to 20 bushels per acre and grade high. Oats



Federal Electoral Constituencies, used as Guide Crop Report Districts. Map also shows principal towns and railroad lines



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Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President, Culross, Man., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

AGRICULTURAL CREDITS

The United States appointed a commission composed of representatives of each state to make enquiries into the Agricultural Credit and Co-operative systems of European countries. On their return the commission requested the governors to appoint committees to report on the agricultural needs of the states. The following extracts are from these reports as to the need of long credit loans to farmers:—

Georgia

It is evident that there is something wrong with the facilities for borrowing money on farm lands in Georgia. We find that the rate of interest demanded and collected on loans to farmers is higher than is charged to other classes of business. As a rule the farmer is the last to be supplied and many times he is denied loans that he needs to tide him over his financial difficulties, even at a rate of interest higher than he should pay. No greater blessing could come to the farmers of Georgia than the installation of a system of land mortgages, or land bonding, that would bring money to our farmers and land owners for a long period of years at a low rate of interest, upon the amortization plan of the Old World countries, with the privilege of paying a part or all of the loan as soon as they desire. Our farmers are willing to pay a reasonable rate of interest on borrowed money, but it is not right that they should be required to pay more than other kinds of business.

States, cities and corporations sell bonds at low rates of interest. Why cannot the farmer do so on his lands? We must admit that lands are the safest security that can be offered.

If the farmers of Georgia could get plenty of cheap money to finance their farms, there would not be so many of our young farmer boys leaving the farm for the city. And this desertion of the farm regions is something that must be checked or our Georgia farms will be left to tenants, which is a bad condition for any country.

The best developed and most progressive countries of the world are those that have the most farmers owning their farms and operating them personally.

With long-term credits on farm lands, short-term credits on personal securities, and a proper marketing system, our farmers will not only produce wealth more abundantly, but they will have more money in hand at the end of the year for church and school support, for better roads, for more attention to public health and sanitation, and for more home comforts and conveniences for farmers' wives.

They will build better homes; they will have better livestock, better country roads, better schools and better houses of worship. They will have in their homes more newspapers, magazines and books, more telephones and more labor saving devices to lessen the drudgeries and burdens of wives and mothers.

Idaho

At the present time it is absolutely impossible for the new settlers in Idaho, either in the north or the south, to purchase stock, to consume their raw products of hay and grain, at the exorbitant rates of interest that are charged them, and also upon the short-time loans that are required by the banks. No farmer can afford to buy dairy cows or livestock, no matter how favorably he is situated, if he has to borrow money at 12 per cent. interest, with notes running three to six months. He is doomed to failure under such conditions, tho otherwise very favorably situated.

Idaho's population is now, and probably will be for many years, a rural one. It will be many years before we will be in intimate relation with any large centre of industry. Freight rates and middlemen's profits on raw material will render it impossible for farmers marketing grain and hay directly from their farms to ever realize a reasonable profit on such a system of farming. Every effort should, therefore, be made to assist the farmers in feeding their grains and fodders to dairy cows for the production of milk, butter and cheese, and to the growing and finishing of beef cattle, hogs and sheep, and to supply the state's demand for

these finished products, which are now largely shipped from Eastern centres.

Iowa

The most obvious of the needs is the recasting of the present system of land tenancy. At present 40 per cent. of the farms of the state are occupied by tenants. Most of the leases run but for one year; a few are for three years, and some for five years. This system of short-term tenancy is bad for the landlord, worse for the tenant and worse for the land.

Another very great need of the farmers of the state is cheaper working capital. Not only is much capital needed to purchase the land, but much is needed to stock the land with necessary livestock, with buildings, with machinery, with many appliances of various devices looking to more economic and efficient production. It is high time that on Iowa farms the buildings and other improvements partook more of the character of permanency. This would lead to great economy in time. The investigations of the department of agriculture show that for the year 1912 the farmers of the country paid an average of 7 3/4 per cent. interest for short-time loans. In the division of states of which Iowa is a part, the average rate was 8.05 per cent. These rates ought to be and could be nearly cut in half. The census of 1910 shows that the farms of the United States are encumbered to the extent of one-seventh of their value, or a little over 14 per cent. This proves that farm wealth is a very safe foundation for a system of farm credits, if it could only be made possible by sane authorization. A system of rural credits similar to the Raffeisen system would prove a great factor in more economic farm production.

Kentucky

One of the greatest menaces to the future stability of this country is the congestion of the cities and the decreasing farm population. Any step on the part of our government that would give the landless man a home in the country and make him a producer instead of a consumer would be wise and patriotic. The increasing tendency of the tenant system, with its accompanying train of evils to the land and to the disadvantage of the tenant himself, is another grave menace.

We have investigated the various rural-credit systems as established in Europe and have come to the conclusion that, for several basic reasons, they cannot be introduced in this country as established there. The basis of farm credits abroad is the combining of all the individual farmers, who place a mortgage on the property of all, upon which money can be borrowed by any member. The American temperament, habit of thought and shifting population precludes that system. We do feel that some farm-loans system should be worked out and adopted by the government. It is estimated that the annual interest charges upon all indebtedness amounts to \$510,000,000, while the entire wheat crop in the United States in 1911 was about \$543,000,000.

Agriculture bears the heaviest average rate (8.5 per cent.) of all business enterprises and is the least able to stand it for the following reasons: It is estimated that every twelve years the value of all farm buildings is absorbed by interest charges, that interest charges absorb the value of all livestock every nine years, and every two and one-half years the value of all farm implements and machinery.

Tennessee

If some method can be devised and put into operation by which the farmers of the state can obtain money on longer time and at a lower rate of interest than they are now having to pay, enabling them to use improved labor saving machinery, to employ labor at the time it is most needed, and to harvest their crops when mature, agriculture in this state will receive an impetus that will result in increased acreage and production under the best methods which would be adopted and the state would take its place as one of the best agricultural sections of the entire country.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE WAY

The Association's little Ford has covered 500 miles during the last five days, so that the writer has had the opportunity not only of meeting a great many farmers, but also of making a few "observations by the way."

At Nokomis an excellent meeting was held on Friday, August 6. Here District Director Travis had called together representatives from the western half of District No. 7. Director C. E. Flatt, of Tantallon, gave a scholarly address on educational reform and convinced his hearers that our entire system of education is in need of radical revision.

S. J. Latta, M.L.A., of Govan, tho an M.L.A. and an editor, gave a thoroughly good Grain Growers' address.

From Nokomis I motored to Lockwood and thence to Saskatoon where Director Thomas Sales met me. From Saskatoon we motored to North Battleford, calling at several places on the way. From North Battleford out nine meetings have been arranged for.

"How far do you haul your water?" was asked a farmer on a big red tank. "Twelve miles" was the answer. "I start in the morning carrying lunch and a feed for the horses and get back in the evening." You may be sure that that farmer's tank did not leak. But think of a twenty-four mile haul for a tank load of water. How many cows would you keep?

Abernethy, Balcarres, Lipton and Dysart had severe hail damage. Lipton municipality has defeated the hail insurance by-law. Perhaps now the rate-payers will see their folly and adopt the co-operative hail insurance scheme.

Two types of farmers were encountered which I always classify on my mental shelves with the other warped and distorted characters whom I have met. One is the farmer who when plowing leaves the end of the field in the form of an exaggerated rail fence. The other is the man who drags his plow along the road or trail and cuts up the beaten path. Each has a kink in his character somewhere. Neither is quite to be trusted.

Around Strasburg and again west of Langham were encountered the earliest crops. Cutting will be general in a week over a large area in the north-western country around North Battleford.

West of Lockwood was encountered the finest grove of cultivated trees seen on a private farm in Saskatchewan, and this in a district that eight years ago was a wilderness.

Many men make a failure of life. One may accumulate a million dollars and yet be but a failure, bringing no blessing to himself or to his generation, while at the same time he is banking trouble for posterity to draw upon. The man who plants and raises a grove of trees on a treeless prairie brings blessing to himself, to his household and to posterity. Plant a tree and you have done something worth while for your country.

Boys vs. Colts

South of Guernsey is a big stretch of country conspicuous for several things. There is much livestock and few traction engines. It is not to be wondered at that there are an amazing number of fine, big barns, well built and painted. A good substantial barn gives an appearance of permanence and stability to a farm; but when a whole district has good, big, comfortable looking barns for well fed stock and vastly inferior houses for the farmers' families it makes one wonder whether these people live for their stock or keep stock for a living.

All nature's chief end is self propagation. This is man's chief end also, but not alone to raise men and women. To raise the best men and women that we are capable of being is our one great end in life. This can't be done so well in a sod shack or a ramshackle car-roof hut as in a neat, tidy, attractive little home, well painted, with a hedge, a lawn, a garden and a geranium blooming in the front window. By all means have the barns, but let us remember that boys and girls are of greater importance than colts and calves.

THE CO-OPERATIVE ACT

Complying with an urgent request of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, the Department of Agriculture of the province of Saskatchewan has decided to print at once a new edition of the "Agricultural Co-operative Trading Association Act and Standard By-laws," containing very important amendments passed at the last session of the Sas-

Saskatchewan

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

katchewan legislature. This edition will be printed in English, French and German, and applications for copies of either should be made at once to the Head Office of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association at Moose Jaw. They will be mailed from there free of charge.

CENTRAL STAFF PICNIC

The first annual employees' picnic of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association was held on Tuesday, August 3, when the Central office staff and their friends to the number of about fifty joined with the staff of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company and that of the Hail Insurance Commission in a special excursion to Leuret. Satisfactory service was given by the G.T.P., the two trains being linked up at North Regina and uncoupled there on the return journey.

The party from Moose Jaw being numerically smaller felt it incumbent upon itself to make a bigger noise and therefore invaded the Regina coaches with the G.G.A. yell, remaining to entertain the occupants to a choice variety of songs and selections.

Arriving at Leuret about 9.50 the first hour was spent according to the inclination of the individual—some climbing the hills and getting the benefit of the breezes and splendid views to be obtained from the heights, others wandering around the lakeside. Lunch was served at 11 o'clock at Melville restaurant, after which various games were engaged in, including baseball and croquet by the ladies and cricket and baseball by the men.

A cricket match was played between teams representing the Grain Growers' Association and the Co-operative Elevator Company. The game was productive of good fun if it was not all good cricket, and resulted in a win for the Elevator Company's eleven by a total of 84 against 78.

Other members of the party indulged in boating and swimming and after supper a number of races were run which afforded much amusement, prizes being distributed at the close by C. A. Dunning, assisted by Miss Mary Mantle. This was followed by a general run upon the department which dispensed ice cream and soft drinks and by the time this diversion was ended the hour for departure on the return journey had arrived.

The long day was well filled without surfeit and was a great success. It remains only for thanks to be extended to the management for giving the opportunity and facilities for such a profitable and enjoyable day's recreation, one result of which will undoubtedly be to help to build into the foundations of the great co-operative fabric upon which we are working that important element of good will, respect and companionship among the members of the staff which is so essential to the smooth working of an organization, which spirit exists already to an unusual extent and augurs well for the future.

L. E. MUTTON.

**PATRIOTIC ACRE FUND
Energetic Canvassers**

With a good harvest in prospect our canvassers are showing increased energy on behalf of the Patriotic Acre Fund. Of recent date forms have been coming in at a rapid rate and our list of contributors of ten or more acres is consequently lengthening. Below is a list of locals and canvassers with the number of forms and acres respectively:—

Association	Canvasser	Forms	Acres
Bailey	Neil McLean	40	42
Conquest	W. J. Johnston	25	33
Riverhurst	J. A. McDonald	21	21
Loreburn	Edgar Brook	20	20
Smiley	J. T. Vallance	20	20
Cantuar	Fred Lunan	15	15
Balmac	H. Sheppard	10	11 1/2
La Fleche	D. J. Toland	10	11
Conquest	Ava Quibell	10	10 1/2
Conquest	W. F. Sibbald	10	10
Riverhurst	J. McGregor	10	10
Tessier	Alex. Cumming	10	10
Elmore	H. W. Hepburn	10	10
Loreburn	H. H. Hanson	10	10
Bailey	M. E. Hayes	10	10
Senlac	Hugh Guy	10	8 1/2
Dahisla P.O.	A. D. Donison	10	7 and \$12.50

How Much Art Thou Sorry, Friend?

There is a story told in the old country about a crowd of sympathizers who were

gathered around one who had met with misfortune. On the outskirts of the crowd stood a quaker. When the crowd was thru with its sympathies, the quaker quietly said to his neighbor: "I am sorry five shillings; how many art thou sorry, friend?"

Chas. McCarthy, of Prairie Star, and W. A. Kennedy, of Conquest, are each sorry five acres; P. H. Kennedy, also of Conquest, is sorry four acres; Chas. E. Craig, of Sunshine Valley, Mr. and Mrs. Corbin, Balmac, W. A. Stewart, Findlater, and Neil McLean, of the Bailey Association, are each sorry three acres, and a host of others are sorry two acres each. How much acres art thou sorry, friend?

HENRIEL ORGANIZED

We had a visit from Mr. Klink, of Pangman, Sask., when there was a G.G.A. formed with the following officers: President, H. L. Thompson; vice-president, W. H. Pigman; secretary, James Greener; directors, O. K. Lien, A. Bourassa, J. Korf, E. Thomason, H. Lindborg, H. Holstskog.

Enclosed find \$8.50 fees and \$2.50 for cash book and literature.

JAMES GREENER,
Sec'y Henriel Local.

A START AT HAZEL DELL

We held our first meeting on the 24th and elected the following officers: President, Thos. Anthony; vice-president, Joseph T. Harris; directors, John Grundon, Adamson, Leslie Brough, Herbert Wyborn.

J. G. ADAMSON,
Sec'y Hazel Dell Local.

WHAT OTHERS THINK OF US

Regina Province. July 29

How Association of Grain Growers Cuts Living Cost

The mystic letters S.G.G.A. stand for Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and spell "Co-operation." What can be done by co-operation by the farmers for themselves and incidentally for others is demonstrated by the Association exhibit in the building which houses the Provincial and Dominion government exhibits.

That the Association, by co-operative purchasing and selling, has reduced the price of binder twine from 13 1/2 cents to 9 1/2 cents per pound, not only for the benefit of the members, but for all the farmers of Saskatchewan, is the claim set up. A diagram on the wall above samples of new twine, sisal and hemp states that on an estimate of 12,000,000 pounds of twine which will be required this year, the saving to the farmers of this province on the one item of binder twine alone will be \$480,000.

Coal is another item which is the subject of the Association's activities. It is expected that this winter the farmer will be able to buy the best of coal considerably cheaper than ever before as a result of the work of the Grain Growers' Association. L. E. Mutton, of the Central office at Moose Jaw, who is in charge of the exhibit, says that the Association is able to sell the best coal from any of the Western mines on carload basis at prices quoted from the mine and the Association is considering the advisability of contracting for the entire output of certain mines.

A new line just put on the market by the Association is stationery for the ladies. Paper and envelopes are of the best quality and both bear the crest of the Association. They are being sold by the box and an exhibit of samples is on view at their stand.

The foregoing only represents some of the articles which are exhibited. There are others, including blacksmiths' forges, tools and machines suitable for agricultural work.

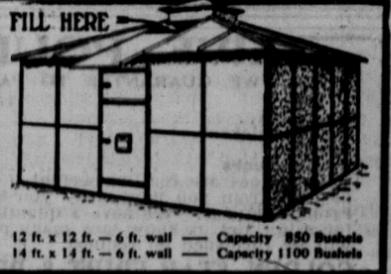
A large section of the space occupied by the Association is devoted to providing accommodation for members in the shape of rest and waiting rooms and special rooms for ladies and children. This feature is under the charge of Miss Erma Stocking, provincial secretary of the Women's Section.



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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Guide Crop Report

Continued from Page 11

Cutting should be general August 20 to 25. Wheat should average 20 to 22 bushels per acre of fair grade. Oats from 30 to 40 bushels per acre. Two report frost at end of July, but damage thought to be slight. Hay is scarce but potato crop fair.

Selkirk.—Eight points heard from. Some grain has been cut, but harvest will not be general until third week in August. Wheat is expected to average 20 bushels per acre of high grade grain. Oats are fairly light, not going over 45 bushels per acre. Complaints of dry weather are noted, which will reduce yields somewhat. In addition a light frost passed over some districts, cutting the corn badly. Help seems plentiful. Oats sown late are likely to be frozen and not fit for seed next year. Hay is very scarce except in one district, and one reporter states that this will necessitate the selling of more cattle than usual this fall on account of shortage of feed. Potatoes are fair.

Nelson.—Two reports state that cutting will be general about August 26. Average yield of wheat will be about 15 bushels per acre. Oats will go 30 and barley 25 bushels per acre respectively. All crops have been frozen since last report, and 50 per cent. of the wheat is being plowed in. On July 23 there were 2 degrees of frost, on August 1, 4 degrees, and August 2, 2 degrees. Grain is damaged for seed. It should be remembered that the grain area in this constituency is comparatively small. Hay is plentiful and potatoes seem to have escaped frost fairly well and are good at present.

SASKATCHEWAN

Prince Albert.—Nine points heard from show that harvesting will not be general much before August 26. Estimate of wheat yield varies from 15 to 30 bushels per acre, and quality seems good for No. 2 or 3 Northern. Oats should average 45 to 60 bushels per acre. Too much heat lately is expected to reduce yields somewhat, about 5 per cent. One report states binder twine is scarce. Threshing should be general September 10. Two report hay plentiful, rest very scarce. Potato crop is good, but one district needs rain badly.

Mackenzie.—Ten reports received. Generally speaking, cutting should commence in last week of August. Wheat should average 20 bushels per acre, but it is too early to estimate grade at present. Oats will go about 40 bushels per acre. Three report considerable frosts, but it is too soon to estimate damage. Hay is about half a crop, and so far the potato crop promises fair.

Saltcoats.—Four points heard from. Cutting will be general about August 25. Wheat should average 23 bushels, oats from 50 to 60 and barley about 30. Around Saltcoats grain caught by frost in flowering stage. Around Abernethy had hail storm which destroyed about 70 per cent. of crop in that locality. Hay is short, but potato crop promises to be good.

Qu'Appelle.—Eleven reports received. Cutting should be general August 20. Yield of wheat estimated at 20 bushels per acre, oats 35 to 40 and barley 30 to 40. Five report damage by hail; three light frosts about August 1, one damage by rain lodging grain and two damage by heat. So far the opinion is that grain has not been damaged by frosts. Two report hay quite plentiful, while the rest state it is a light crop. Potatoes promise an average yield.

Assiniboia.—Seventeen reports received. Cutting will be general about last week in August. The wheat will average from 15 to 18 bushels per acre. Oats are fairly light, averaging 30 bushels. Shortage of men may delay harvest operations. One report mentions drought ruining about 30 per cent. of the crop. Some land will be diced after the binder. Hay is scarce. Potato crop is doing well.

Weyburn.—Fourteen points heard from. Harvesting should be general about August 25. Average yield expected of wheat is from 14 to 20 bushels per acre. Oats may average 35 bushels. Drought, hail and weeds are mentioned as doing slight damage, but no report at all of frost. Hay is generally scarce.

Moose Jaw.—Sixteen reports received. Cutting will be general about

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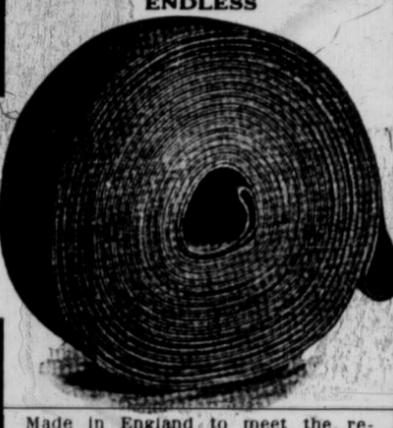
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August 25. Wheat should average 15 to 18 bushels per acre. Oats from 30 to 50 bushels, depending upon locality. Dry weather may have reduced yields somewhat. Shortage of help expected. With favorable weather grain should grade high. Hay is fairly plentiful and potatoes promise a good crop.

Regina.—Six points heard from report crop prospects good. Cutting should be general about August 24 and average yield of wheat is given as 19 bushels per acre. Drought has caused some damage. No frost damage so far. Hay is scarce and potatoes will be small.

Maple Creek.—Twenty-seven reports received. Harvesting will be general third week in August. Several localities mention lack of men. Wheat will average well up to 20 bushels per acre. Very little damage reported of any kind. Oats promise a 45 to 60 bushel crop. Generally crop conditions have been excellent. Hay is plentiful. Alfalfa grown without irrigation yielded three tons per acre.

Swift Current.—Twenty-eight reports received. Cutting will be general fourth week in August. Slight damage by hail is mentioned, but general outlook is exceedingly promising. Wheat should average 18 to 20 bushels per acre and oats 40 or a little more. Men may be scarce in some places. Hay is fairly plentiful.

Kindersley.—Twenty-seven reports received state that crop prospects are good. Cutting will be general August 25. Wheat should yield 20 bushels per acre and oats promise a good crop. Owing to hot weather, flax is perhaps coming along too fast to fill properly. A little wind damage is mentioned. Hay is fairly plentiful with the exception of one locality.

Saskatoon.—Eight points heard from. Cutting general August 20. Wheat promising a good 18 to 20 bushel crop. Slight hail damage in parts, also drought, but otherwise no damage worth mentioning. Hay is not plentiful. Potato crop seems good.

Battleford.—Nineteen points heard from, report harvest will be general August 25. Present indications point to a 18 to 20 bushel wheat crop and oats averaging 50 bushels. Any flax grown should average 10 to 12 bushels, scarcely any damage of any kind is mentioned. Hay is a very good crop and potatoes promise a heavy yield.

Last Mountain.—Nineteen points heard from. Cutting general August 25. Wheat crop expected to average 18 to 20 bushels per acre. Oats are light in some districts. Very little local damage of any kind is mentioned, and with favorable weather good crops will be harvested. In two cases men are a little scarce. Hay is fairly plentiful over the whole constituency. The potato crop promises well.

Humboldt.—The twenty-seven reports received mention that cutting will be general August 20. Conditions differ. In five cases mention is made of heavy rain damage, while two report drought as a factor in reducing yields. Average wheat crop will be cut, and if frost keeps off a good grade is expected. Oats should go about 40 bushels per acre. Hay is reported plentiful by twenty-one and only medium by the rest.

North Battleford.—Twenty reports received. Cutting will be general August 25. Yield of wheat will be from 14 to 22 bushels per acre. Oats promise a 50 to 60 bushel crop. There has been so far no damage from frost and only slight local damage is mentioned due to hail, drought or wind. Four report hay scarce, others a good crop.

ALBERTA

Battle River.—The twenty-one reports received state no cutting done up to the present. Harvesting will be general August 25. Indications point to a yield of 18 to 20 bushels of wheat, and oats promise well with a 50 to 70 bushel crop. Wind damage is complained of to the extent of 2 per cent., also one report mentions drought. Hay is plentiful.

Medicine Hat.—Twenty-six points heard from. Cutting will be general at end of August. Wheat yield expected to be well above the average and oats fair. Some local hail storms have damaged crop, also rain and wind has

lodged patches of grain, but no frost up to the present has caught crop. There is likely to be some delay in harvest owing to lack of men. Three report locally hay no good, but others a plentiful crop.

Lethbridge.—The four reports received state cutting should be general August 25. Wheat crop promises well,

ceived do not expect cutting to be general before the end of August. Crop indications are very favorable, wheat yield being expected to be particularly good. Oats should go 50 to 60 bushels per acre. Almost every report mentions hail damage. Most are slight, but one from the Stavelly district says lots of crops wiped entirely out. Total

20 bushels. Two reports mention shortage of men. Hay is plentiful where grown, and potatoes produce well.

East Calgary.—Five points heard from. Cutting will be general about August 25. Slight damage from hail and heavy rains is mentioned, but wheat expected to yield well. No frost damage so far. Men may be somewhat scarce. Hay is plentiful. Potato crop generally is good.

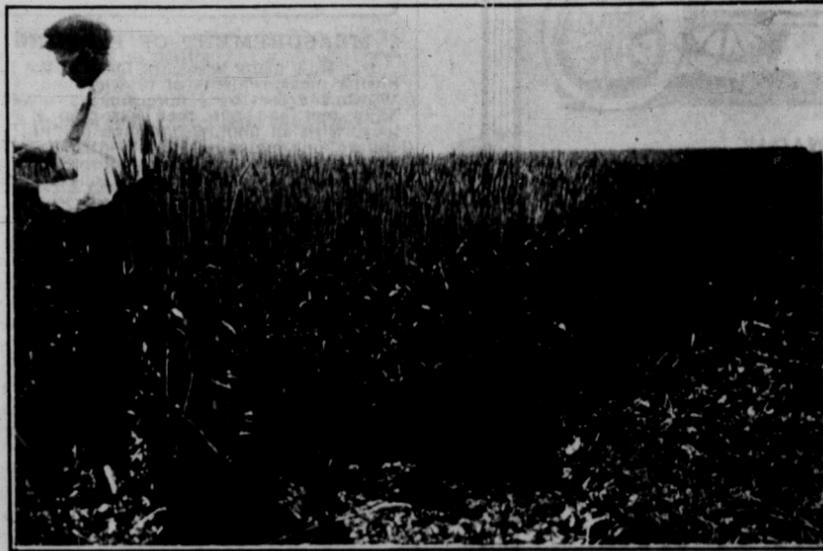
Red Deer.—Nineteen reports received. Cutting general last week in August. Wet weather has delayed the crop somewhat. Wheat should yield fairly well, and if frost holds off long enough oats should be a very good crop. Hay is plentiful.

Strathcona.—Nine reports received. Cutting will be general on August 25. Wheat should be a fair crop. Oats are heavy and in some places wind and rain have lodged the crop. Hay is plentiful and potatoes will be a good crop.

Victoria.—Fifteen reports received. Cutting will be general in the last week in August. Hail damage in some localities will cut down yields, but wheat crop is considered to be good. Oats should average 45 to 50 bushels per acre. Men will be scarce, but no frost damage at present. Too much water in the sloughs kept some hay from being cut. Ten districts report hay plentiful, the rest somewhat short. Potatoes give promise of a good crop.

West Edmonton.—Two reports received state that cutting will be general at end of August. Wheat should yield 20 bushels of good grain, if frosts keep off. Little or no damage from hail or rust. Hay is a good average crop.

East Edmonton.—The two reports received state that crops promise very good yields. Cutting will not be general before August 25, but so far only a little damage due to hail is reported. No frost damage. Hay is plentiful and the potato crop is very good.



To permanently improve grain crop yields every farmer should carefully select the most desirable heads from the crop to be used in seed plots next year. A field of Marquis wheat seeded the last week in April from Seager Wheeler's seed on the farm of James Taylor, Edgerton, Alta.

averaging well up to 20 bushels per acre. Oats vary from 45 to 60 bushels per acre being expected. Slight local damage from hail is recorded, but no frost yet. With good weather nothing should delay the harvest. Hay is plentiful.

Macleod.—The thirteen reports re-

damage estimated at 15 per cent. Hay is plentiful.

Bow River.—The twenty-three reports estimate that cutting should be general about August 25. Prospects are bright, one report saying this is the very finest crop produced in this district. Wheat will average well up to

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Steel Range

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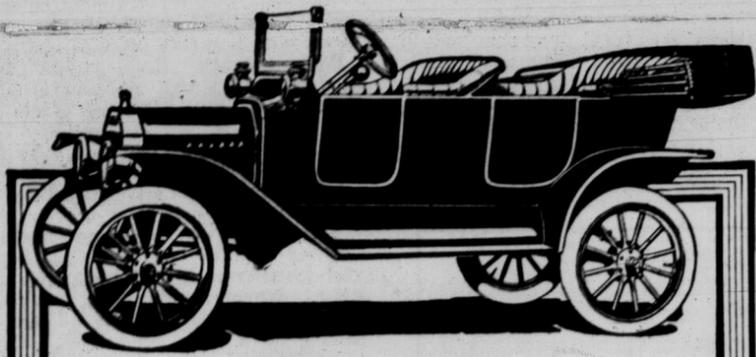
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Price \$780

The above prices f.o.b. Ford, Ont., effective August 2, 1915. No speedometer included in this year's equipment, otherwise cars fully equipped. Write Ford Factory, Ford, Ont., for Catalog I.



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Rifle or Shot Gun FREE!

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The Shot Gun can be supplied in either 12 or 16 Gauge, Automatic Ejector, 30-inch Plain Steel Barrel, Choke Bored, Fine Walnut Stock, with Pistol Grip and Rubber Butt Plate, Patent Snap Fore-end, Top Lever operating from either right or left side, Rebounding Lock, Case-hardened, Semi-steel Frame. Regular Retail Price \$8.00.

Here is a fine opportunity to enjoy the sporting season without having to go to the expense of buying a rifle or gun. Both these prizes are of the very best quality in every respect and will give you many days of pleasure and recreation. They will repay you many times over for the small service we will require of you.

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Your Questions Answered

In this department of The Guide questions dealing with legal matters, farm problems, livestock, or anything relating to practical farmwork will be answered. It may not be possible to answer all of them for lack of space, but those of most general interest will be answered in the order in which they come. Those wishing replies to legal or other questions by mail must enclose \$1 in payment. Veterinary questions cannot be answered, as we have not the space available. No questions will be answered for subscribers whose subscriptions are in arrears.

MEASUREMENT OF PLOWING

Q. How many acres are there in the following measurements of plowed land: 1.—Width 252 feet by 1/4 mile long; 2.—Width 1229 feet and 590 feet less than 1/4 mile long, with an unplowed slough of 296 feet square on one side; 3.—Width 923 feet by 1/4 mile long, with an unplowed slough 736 feet wide and 456 feet long?—Grain Grower, Sask.

A. A piece of land 16 1/2 feet or one rod wide and half a mile long measures one acre in area. There are 880 yards or 2640 feet in half a mile, and there are 4840 square yards or 43560 square feet in one acre. Having these measurements the area of field 1 is 15.27 acres, or a little more than 15 1/2 acres. 2.—This field has been calculated allowing the slough to be 396 feet long by 396 feet wide. Its area is 54 acres 1154 square yards 8 square feet, or 54.238 acres, which is nearly 54 1/2 acres. 3.—The area of this field is 48 acres 1137 square yards 7 square feet, or 48.234 acres, which is nearly 48 1/2 acres.

ARRANGEMENT OF SALE

Q. When lands are sold on crop payments is it customary for the purchaser to pay interest on the valuation of the land? Is the interest to be released when usual payments are made when due? How much per acre is generally paid when the bargain is closed?—Wiste.

A. Usually the purchaser pays interest on valuation, and it is released according to payment of principal. A half crop payment is the general arrangement, altho it is entirely a matter of contract between the parties.

THREATENED FORECLOSURE

Q. I have a mortgage on my place for \$1,000. I pay \$100 principal with 8 per cent. interest yearly. In December, 1913, I met my first payment. On the second payment, in 1914, I could only pay interest as my crop was a failure. I promised to try and pay the \$100 principal in the spring of this year, but have not been able to do so. The company is threatening to force payment. What can they do?—R.T.C., Alta.

A. In case a default is made in payment of the principal sum, interest, annuity or rent, charge or a part thereof secured, for one month, the mortgagee may enter and take possession, upon giving notice declaring intention of the mortgagee to so enter, and containing statement that in case that such default continues for two months from the date of service the mortgagor's lease may be sold under the provisions of the Land Titles Act. If upon sale the sale proves abortive the mortgagee may apply to the district registrar for an order of foreclosure.

LIABLE FOR TAXES

Q. Is a person holding a grazing permit on Dominion school land in Saskatchewan entitled to pay municipal or school taxes?—W.T.H., Sask.

A. Yes.

HIRED MAN'S PROBLEMS

Q. (1) I have an agreement with a farmer, part of which reads: "Should I quit or be incompetent, causing him to discharge me, I agree to forfeit sufficient of my wages to pay another man to take my place for the balance of time." Is such a clause legal? (2) In the event of my quitting on good cause, will it give the farmer the right to withhold any of my wages, or should he fire me, can he do so?—Farmer's Boy, Sask.

A. (1) Yes, unless forfeiture amounts to a penalty, and in this case it does not. (2) If you quit for sufficient cause he cannot withhold any of your wages. If he discharges you with sufficient cause he can.

A DELICATE COMPLIMENT

Hon. Edward Brown, provincial treasurer of Manitoba, hopes to be elected to the legislature at The Pas, where the election has been deferred until September 1. Mr. Brown is now visiting the constituency, making himself "solid" with the people. Among other things he has promised a new and larger gaol and magistrates' court.

FRUIT BULLETIN

The famous **Yellow St. John Peach**, Niagara District Grown, now at its best—will be followed by other first-class varieties. Many varieties **Plums** ready for canning. Housekeepers order **Peaches and Plums** now. Every grocer handles them.

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Remember Catesbys Limited have been doing business in Canada for six years, and that we are the largest Mail Order custom tailors in the British Empire. We guarantee to satisfy you or give you your money back. Furthermore, although the tariff into Canada has been increased 5 per cent. we are not increasing the price of our suits to you.

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The "Burlington" Suit, \$12.50, duty free and carriage paid right to your door

FILLING THE SILO

A great deal of attention has been given to the construction, cost, and utility of the silo, says a writer in Hoard's Dairyman. It has been a comparatively new thing in parts of the Middle West and for that reason these points have received special prominence. The man who has a silo is naturally confronted with the question of when to fill it.

Putting up silage at the wrong time has done more to make this kind of feed unprofitable than anything else. There is a strong temptation to put the corn in too green. It looks good, the cattle like it, and it is very heavy when the ears are in a soft condition. The inexperienced person naturally thinks it will come out of the silo as good as it went in. The facts of the case are entirely different. If corn is put in green it produces a sour, acid feed which is disliked by the stock at first and has an undesirable effect upon the digestive organs.

Corn that is in the right stage for cutting and shocking is in the right stage for the silo, generally speaking. The leaves will be fully mature but the stalks and leaves will be still green. This kind of corn produces the largest amount of feed while the immature ears in the unripe silage cause a loss in

must fill the silo before the corn is ripe, cut the corn and allow it to lie upon the ground in single bundles. In this way, the stalks will wilt and be in better shape for the silo. After one has had a little experience, the question of filling the silo is not difficult to solve. We learn by trying, here as in other things.

The Crew

The methods employed by the different farmers in filling their silos vary greatly, no two being exactly alike. This is occasioned largely by scarcity of help or teams and by the kind of machinery used. In this section the most common practice is to have one man with three horses on a corn harvester cutting corn in the field; two men to load the wagons in the field; three or four men with teams, depending on the distance from the field to the silo, to haul the corn to the cutter; one man to run the engine, when steam is used for power, and occasionally when gasoline engines are used; one man to feed the cutter, and one man in the silo to spread and tramp the silage. Each teamster pitches off his own load. This makes a crew of eight or nine men.

I find that on my farm I can cut an acre of corn yielding twelve to



"Silver Queen," champion Shorthorn female at Brandon and Regina, 1915. Exhibited by J. A. Watt, Elora, Ont.

feeding value of this part of the crop. When the kernels are glazed and hard they have practically as much food value as when the corn is dried up enough to put it in the crib.

In Dry Weather

If the weather is dry and hot, the corn will ripen quickly and the stalks and leaves will become dry and hard within a day or two. In such a season the corn should be cut a little before the ears are thoroughly matured. If the corn is allowed to get too ripe the stalks become woody, the sap is dried out, and the silage does not pack readily in the silo. However, it is better to have the silage cut dry than too green. The majority of the machines at the present time are provided with facilities for wetting the stalks as they go into the carrier. A small stream of water is turned into the blower and the fanning mixes this thoroughly with the shredded corn. The water has a tendency to soften the woody fibres and make the silage pack better. As the silo is being filled more water will be needed at the top than at the bottom because the weight of the column of silage packs that which is in the bottom thoroughly. If the corn is not well packed, air spaces appear and decay takes place, causing more or less loss.

In ordinary seasons the period for filling the silo lasts but a few days after the corn begins to ripen. It turns very quickly and must be handled at once if it is to be saved in the best condition. Frost may come before the corn is cut. In that case little damage will be done if the cutting begins immediately after the frosts. If it is not possible to fill the silo at once, cut the corn and let it lie upon the ground. It may remain in this condition for a week or so without much harm. If you

fillteen tons and put it in the silo over seven dollars or about fifty cents per ton. The same acre of corn would have one hundred bushels of ears that would cost me six dollars for husking alone, which with the cost of cutting, shocking, shredding, and grinding would cost me double what it does to put the same crop into the silo. It is usually estimated that it costs seventy cents to one dollar per ton to put corn into the silo, but I know that myself and neighbors put it in for fifty to sixty cents per ton.

RURAL TELEPHONES GROW

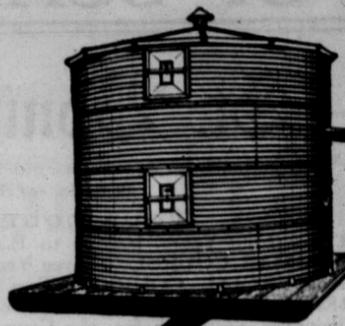
The Saskatchewan provincial rural telephone system has developed rapidly during the past year. There were 151 companies organized, and 126 companies incorporated. There were 157 debenture applications received, amounting to \$904,800, and 176 debentures issued, totalling \$970,100. During the year, also, there were 152 rural and private telephone systems placed in operation with an increase in mileage of 4,783. There was an increase of 4,743 rural and private telephones in operation.

A SILO ON EVERY FARM

Saves the whole crop.
Insures "June pasture" in winter.
Saves labor and storage space.
Doubles farm capacity for livestock.
Prevents waste in feeding.
Saves frozen corn crop.
Makes better use of grain feed possible.

It is stated that Hart Island, one of the Thousand Islands, opposite Alexandria Bay, is to be purchased as a summer home for President Wilson. There is a large residence already built on the island.

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Move it where you wish. Thresh direct into it. Lock it and leave your grain until you are ready to sell. The "Eastlake" will very soon save you its cost.

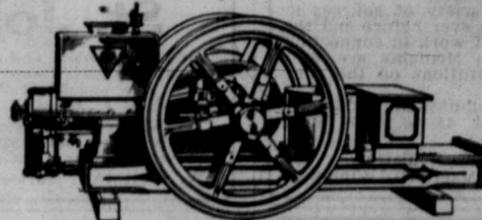
Norman N. Ferguson, of Abernethy, Sask., writes: "The 'Eastlake' Granary arrived O.K. I have set it up. It went together fine. It is a dandy piece of workmanship." Note these many excellent features:

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The Schools and Colleges whose announcements appear on this page 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.

St. John's College School

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Write for Prospectus.



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Cor. Donald and Cumberland, Winnipeg

FALL TERM, SEPT. 7th Prospectus on Application

At this year's examinations of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, 75 per cent. of the entire pass list were students of the Dominion Business College. Only two candidates were successful from all other schools and colleges combined.

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Des Moines, Iowa

FARMERS AND SINGLE TAX

Single Tax has no terrors for the farmers who compose the membership of the Washington State Grange. During the course of a recent convention they passed the following resolution:

"That we go on record as favoring the adoption of a system of taxation whereby personal property and all improvements would be exempt from taxation and the burden be borne entirely by land values."

The farmers of Canada's great west were the first to explode the old fallacy that the taxation of land values would never be a legislative possibility because farmers as a class could be always counted on to oppose any system that proposed to raise all public revenues from land. For several years now the farmers of the prairie provinces have been applying Single Tax to their municipal problems and demanding that Dominion revenues be raised on the same basis. It is encouraging to notice that the gospel of sane methods of taxation is spreading to the south of the border, and it is to the credit of the farmers of Washington that they should be among the first to take an advanced stand on behalf of Single Tax. Farmers of the State of Texas, of Denmark, New Zealand and Australia have also endorsed the taxation of land values. We are rapidly coming to see that the Single Tax is not a scheme to enable rich men to unload their taxes on the farmer, but is the only practicable method of making the over-rich contribute proportionately to the public revenue.—Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

RETAIL MERCHANTS' RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were passed by the Retailers' Convention, held in the Industrial Bureau, Winnipeg, on July 6, 1915:

That this convention go on record as being in favor of the inspection fees for weights and measures being paid out of the consolidated revenue of the Dominion of Canada, the same as customs house expenses are paid, and that the Dominion board be requested to take the question up with the proper authorities.

That the Dominion board approach the Dominion Department of Agriculture to have one or more lecturers come to Manitoba to visit each town, giving lectures to retailers and farmers on the care and grading of eggs for shipment.

That the provincial board be asked to take up with the Dominion board the question of approaching the transportation companies to secure carload rates on mixed cars of merchandise which would enable country retailers an opportunity to compete with the departmental store.

That, in the opinion of this association, a system of co-operative buying among members of the same class of trade would place retailers upon a more equitable basis with the large mail order houses, and that the provincial executive be requested to give all possible assistance to that end.

That this convention is opposed to the bankers' custom of making a minimum charge of 50 cents on each note or draft discounted, in addition to the exchange and requests the provincial board to take the matter up with the Bankers' Association to secure an understanding that in future each list of discounts put thru a bank by the retailers shall be discounted at the regular rate of interest on the total amount of the list, with a minimum of 50 cents on total amount.

That the provincial board be requested to investigate the charge made by members of the Retailers' Association against manufacturers and packers invoicing for the gross instead of the net weights of meats and other commodities, thus compelling patrons of the retailer to pay abnormal prices for these articles.

That retailers in Manitoba be advised to approach their municipal council to pass a bylaw under the Hawkers' and Peddlers' Act, imposing a license upon persons distributing goods from a box car, a vacant lot, etc.

That the Dominion board be requested to petition the Dominion Government to pass such legislation as may be necessary to standardize all merchandise possible.

That this convention requests all its members to handle Canadian grown fruit whenever price and condition of fruit make it possible.

That the question of cold storage and transportation be taken up with the railway companies and that of the proper packing of fruit with the Department of Agriculture in British Columbia.

That the Manitoba board be requested to take such steps as are necessary for the establishment of a Bankruptcy Court.

That in view of representations having been made that the "Bulk Sales Act" works out to the advantage of wholesalers and to the detriment of retailers, this convention requests the Manitoba board to thoroughly examine the provisions of this act, with a view to applying for any amendments which are thought necessary to bring it up to a standard of fairness to all parties concerned.

That whereas the country retailers feel that an injustice has been done the retail trade thru the wholesalers having the cartage on goods between their warehouses and the freight sheds added to the transportation charges and collected with these charges from the consignees; Be it therefore resolved, that the Manitoba executive be requested to interview the proper officials of the transportation companies and request that this practice be discontinued.

That the Credit Men's Association be requested to establish a clearing house for bankrupt stocks, so as to obviate the possibility of a whole stock being slaughtered in the district in which the failure took place, and will give



ROBIN HOOD FLOUR

Makes Baking a Pleasure!

Thousands of housewives are now using **Robin Hood Flour** exclusively because failure to **make good** is never experienced

ROBIN HOOD FLOUR



The Source of Speed

Note the **STEEL LINING** in these Speed Shells. An exclusive Remington-UMC feature—found only in

ARROW and NITRO CLUB SHELLS

It's the source of their surpassing speed. The steel lining permits high powder-compression. This means quicker combustion and greater power. Puts ALL the power in a straight-line drive. Practically a gun within a gun. Result: Quick fire—shorter lead—greater accuracy—deeper penetration—more uniform pattern. You want more birds. Use **SPEED SHELLS**—and get them!

"Successful Sport"

Another name for Speed Shells in a Remington-UMC Pump Gun. A combination favored by experts and sportsmen throughout the world. Let your Dealer show you the latest in World-Standard Arms and Ammunition.

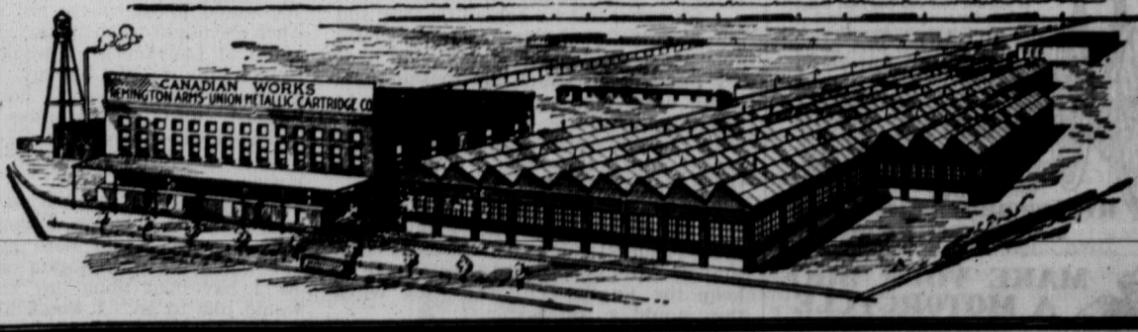
REMINGTON ARMS-UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO.

(Contractors to the British Imperial and Colonial Governments)

London, Eng.

WINDSOR, ONT.

New York, U.S.A.



all legitimate dealers an equal opportunity of purchasing lines at reduced prices, to offer as bargains to their customers.

That steps be taken by this association to have a Small Debts Court established in Manitoba similar to that of Saskatchewan.

That this convention is opposed to the principle involved in the business tax as being unjust and requests the Manitoba board to use its influence to have it done away with.

That the Retailers' Association place itself on record as being in favor of all corporations paying their employees weekly and with cash instead of cheques and that the Manitoba board be requested to use its influence to have this custom established universally in the province.

Prisoners taken by the Italian forces now number 17,000, including 380 officers, according to an announcement made by the Stefani news agency.

Prisoners come from all parts of Austria-Hungary. While under the surveillance of Italian troops, they are under the direct command of their own superiors. Their rations are the same as those served to the Italian soldiers.

Karl Helfferich, secretary of the German imperial treasury, has announced that a third German war loan will be issued the middle of September, according to a Copenhagen despatch to the Morning Post.

Chiclets
 REALLY DELIGHTFUL
THE DAINTY MINT-COVERED CANDY-COATED CHEWING GUM

Every Railway Station
 Has an Express Office. In every town and city in the country there is at least one place where you can get

Dominion Express Money Orders
 To send currency in a letter is never safe; even when sent by registered mail there is danger of loss.

Dominion Express Money Orders are Safe
 You cannot lose a single cent because the Express Company will reimburse you for the full face value of your order if your letters should be lost in the mail. Call on your Express Agent—you'll find him courteous and obliging. Ask him to explain a few of the advantages of

DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY ORDERS and FOREIGN CHEQUES

ACME LANTERN NOW \$9.00



The Acme Lantern is an indispensable adjunct to every country home or farm. No smoke, no smell, no dirt, no danger. Can be upset even when lit without spilling the gasoline or breaking a mantle. The light will go out if accidentally dropped. Safe in any position. Uses no chimney or glassware, but an unbreakable mica chimney. Generator can be removed with the fingers. For sale at your local dealers. Fully guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded. Address all correspondence Dept. A.L. 2.

LIGHTING SYSTEMS LTD. WINNIPEG

RIDER AGENTS-WANTED
 everywhere to ride and exhibit a sample 1915 Hyslop Bicycle, with all latest improvements.



We ship on approval to any address in Canada, without any deposit, and allow 10 DAYS' TRIAL. It will not cost you one cent if not satisfied after using bicycle 10 days.

DO NOT BUY a bicycle, pair of tires, lamp, or sundries at any price until you get our latest 2015 illustrated catalogue and learn all about our special proposition. The low prices will astonish you. It is all it will cost to

ONE CENT write us a postal, and catalogue with full particulars will be sent to you **Free, Postpaid**, by return mail. **Do not wait.** Write it **now.**

HYSLOP BROTHERS, Limited
 Dept. 19 TORONTO, Canada

MAKE YOUR BIKE A MOTORCYCLE
 at a small cost by using our Attachable outfit. FITS ANY BICYCLE. Easily attached. No special tools required. Write today for bar-gain list and free book **FREE BOOK** describing the SHAW Bicycle Motor Attachment. Motorcycles all makes, new and second-hand, \$35 and up.



SHAW MANUFACTURING CO.
 Dept. 111, Galesburg, Kas., U.S.A.

Young Canada Club

BY DIXIE PATTON

AN EASY PRIZE TO WIN

All the little boys and girls who walk long walks to school over the prairie or thru the woods should stand a fair chance of winning a prize in this contest, for they must learn many things about the way wild folk live.

What I want you to tell me is which of all the wild people has the easiest life, gets its food with the least difficulty, is least hunted by other animals or best fitted to conquer them, freest from enemies and least subject to disease. In short, which animal is best fitted to get along in the world?

Of course these must be prettily told stories, not just a long dry list of facts. Remember that the Young Canada Club has a name for writing beautiful stories, so that things which are just scribbled off any old way won't do at all.

There are only a few very simple rules to remember. The writer must be under seventeen years of age, and must take the trouble of having the story certified by teacher or parent. The stories must be written in pen and ink and on only one side of the paper. They must be properly addressed to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

And now for the reward. Pretty little maple leaf buttons will be sent to each

I would like to board with mamma, then I would not have to pay so much for board.

VIVIAN E. BOND, Age 11.

A YOUNG FARMER

I am going to have a house with six rooms as well as an attic and a porch all around, with a cellar twelve by twenty, and a cistern in it with a hose attached to water the garden and lawn. I would have three rows of trees around the house to keep off the wind.

I hope to be a farmer and have several horses, cows, sheep, goats and Shetland ponies. I want to have chickens, ducks, turkeys and guineas. I would like a two-horse team of drivers and four four-horse teams of work horses. I would go to the agricultural school so as to learn all about farming. I would like a good barn with twenty stalls for horses, a place fourteen by twenty for sheep, one ten by fifteen for goats, ten stalls for cows and a place for calves, also a bin for shelled oats, another for green oats and hay. I would like a top buggy, a democrat, a big wagon, a lot of farm implements and a shed for all.

I would buy a section of land, using two hundred acres for pasture, one hundred acres for wheat, one hundred acres

Thresher's Account Book

No Thresherman can be sure that he is getting full pay for all his work unless he keeps accurate records of the amount of grain threshed, as well as his men's time, and receipts and expenditures. This book will show him his profit or loss every day. It is easy to keep and gives the standing every night. In this book the most striking feature is that two minutes after the last sheaf has been passed thru the machine the threshing account may be handed to the farmer. Supplies to laborers are kept in a systematic form always ready to be deducted from the wages account. There can be no "leakholes." The Thresher's Account Book contains:

- 2 Sheets Time Book for Names, etc.
 - 10 Sheets Week's Record Forms
 - 20 Account Forms
 - 20 Duplicates of Accounts
 - 2 Sheets Summary Gains and Losses
 - 4 Sheets Laborers' Petty Ledger
 - 2 Sheets Standard Journal
 - 2 Sheets Standard Ledger
 - 62 Sheets Labor Saving Records
- The book is bound with stiff boards, covered with leatherette, having projecting edges. A book constructed to stand rough usage. Size of book 8 1/2 by 11 1/4. Price of one copy \$1.00 Price for two copies 1.50
- Postpaid to any address in Canada. Address all orders to

Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

new writer who sends us a story good enough to print, and three prizes of books will be given for the three best stories sent in for this contest. These will be story books, unless the writer would prefer a nature book instead.

Lastly, remember that the stories must reach The Guide office not later than September 20.

DIXIE PATTON

WANTS SEVENTY-FIVE A MONTH

I thought I would write and tell you what I'm going to do when I get older. I am going to be a school teacher and get seventy-five dollars a month. I am going to Iowa to teach. I like to hear the pupils read and I like to see them doing other things; and I also like to teach them, too.

In Canada we have so many foreign people and that is why I don't like to teach in Canada.

The reason why I don't like to teach foreign scholars is because I can't make them understand and the class that they're with gets ahead, and I have to keep the English children back when they could go on faster.

I am going to teach the pupils to cook, sew and teach them music, besides ordinary school.

I am not going to have a house to live in, because I cannot take care of it. I will board some place.

for barley, one hundred acres for flax, one hundred and thirty for oats, and ten acres for house, garden and lawn.

BUCHER SCULL, Age 10.

WOULD GO TO WAR

I saw the contest on what we would like to do all our life. I am now eleven years old and will start from now.

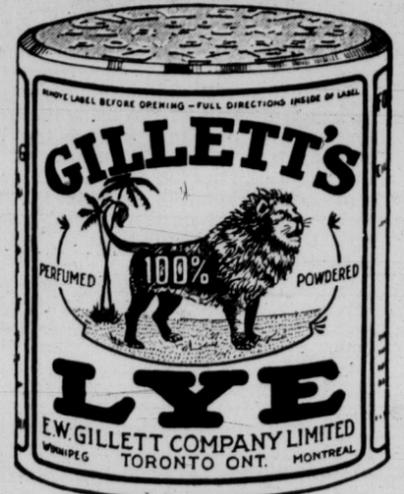
I would like to keep going to school and pass my examinations every year, and I then would go to college and study for a teacher. I would like to meet with a girl friend of my age and grade. We would finish college the same time. Then she might teach at Lavenham school and I at Ladysmith. I would then like to pick up a wealthy big guy. We would go and live in a nice big house, with a furnace, upstairs, bathroom and hot and cold water taps in it. I would like him to be a business man running a lawyer's office.

If my husband wanted to go to the war, if it was not over, I would go as a nurse, so we would both go together. We would see great sights on the way. As I have not done any travelling, I would like to go. I would like to have a wreck and be saved by a life-boat.

We would get to England then and go to the battlefield. I suppose we would be killed, so I have no more to tell. I would like to receive a story book.

LILA OSBORNE, Age 11 yrs.

GILLETT'S LYE EATS DIRT



Farmers!

We have told you of the prompt and liberal settlements made by our Company. Here is the proof:

Kinley, Sask.,
 August 10, 1915.
 The Saskatoon Mutual Fire Ins. Co.
 Saskatoon, Sask.

Dear Sirs:—
 I received your cheque for \$1,354.66 O.K. and thank you very much for the same. I appreciate your very quick returns. I must say I did not expect it so soon and I again thank you for your extra promptness.

Yours very truly,
 (Signed) Albert Young

Loss Occurred Aug. 2, 1915
 Reported Aug. 4, 1915
 Adjusted Aug. 5, 1915
 Claim Paid Aug. 7, 1915

"Action Speaks Louder than Words"

The Saskatoon Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Saskatoon Sask.



Do it too by buying only **"Made in Canada"** goods like **Windsor Table Salt**

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

Farm Women's Clubs

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

A DIRECTOR'S REPORT

Dear Miss Stocking:—In submitting my quarterly report, I wish to state that I have been putting in a busy time visiting different parts of my district as director, and as a member of the executive visiting neighboring districts. I have spoken at four picnics and visited a number of clubs. I also organized a club at Wheat Plains, ten miles south of Broderick.

Several clubs have organized by themselves, with the help of correspondence and our very handy little Year Book.

I have also succeeded in getting Miss Van Alstyne, corresponding secretary for the Provincial Equal Franchise Board, for two splendid lectures at Keeler and Eyebrow. She is an excellent speaker and puts up a most convincing line of argument which, coupled with her pleasing personality, makes friends for her and the cause she advocates wherever she goes.

Several questions have come up since I have been out. One is: Are the men directors doing all they can to extend the interest in the Women's Section? I feel that some are, but some are not, and in some districts where the G.G.A. is well understood and speakers often called for, the women's side is entirely unknown—or misunderstood. At one point I was told that the president of a local refused to receive women members and would not let the secretary take their fees, as he said they had their own section and the local was small enough without the women in opposition. I tried to point out that this was entirely wrong, as it is not opposition but co-operation. When I had made the object of the Women's Section clear they were delighted, and the secretary of the men's association took the names of several ladies there and then for the added strength they would give the local.

Another question is the policy of peace. We women Grain Growers favor a policy of peace, condemning militancy in all its forms, and regret that the cultivation of the military spirit in Germany has forced this war on the people of the world. But as the matter stands we can and must help our soldiers and the Red Cross Society in every way possible with the object in view of preventing as much suffering as we can. By co-operating in the work of the peace societies of the world we can assist in making future wars impossible. I should like to call the attention of our members to Study 16, in the booklet, "Studies in Rural Citizenship," entitled "International Peace," by Nellie McClung. The booklet may be obtained from Mr. Musselman, Central secretary, Moose Jaw, for twenty-five cents.

Another thing I have noticed is that some clubs organize and do not report on their work to Miss Stocking, provincial secretary. Do this at once, or she cannot keep in touch with clubs that do not report, and we need you. Come in and co-operate. Don't wait for an organizer. Secure a Year Book if you don't know how to organize. It gives all directions, and you can commence work at once—then report.

I would like to bring to the notice of the members that holding an office does not make a worker. A real worker will stand by the association and work for the principles she advocates even though she never held an office. Officers are only to maintain order and carry out the will of the association. You, the members, are the association, and its success or failure depends upon you. To quote from Miss Van Alstyne's lecture:

"I need your help,
You need my help,
And the world needs the united efforts of us both."

MRS. S. V. HAIGHT,
Director, Dist. 1

BRATTON LADIES BUSY

Dear Miss Stocking:—The Bratton Women Grain Growers met July 29, in Lehman's Hall, with ten members pres-

ent. The financial report of the supper given on the sixteenth was read and approved. The president gave a hearty vote of thanks to the ladies who had helped to make the day a success and had done the work so cheerfully.

Mrs. Brundage was then elected director, to fill the vacancy on the directorate caused by Mrs. Beattie having been appointed secretary-treasurer. The invitation from the Surbiton Women Grain Growers to an outdoor party at the home of their president was much appreciated and gladly accepted.

It was suggested that we hold our meetings jointly with the men's local once a month, but after some discussion the matter was tabled for the next meeting.

Most of our time was taken up by making arrangements for the flower show, which is soon to take place. It was decided that we serve supper as well as light lunches on that day. Various ways of raising money for the Red Cross Society were discussed. We finally resolved to hold a raffle, and Mrs. Tett generously offered to donate to the association a fruit dish with stand, expressing the wish as she did so that the proceeds would be used for the purpose of starting a fund which would ultimately provide a hospital bed. Mrs. James thanked the donor for her gift, and accepted it on behalf of the association. She spoke of our duty to our Empire. She also asked that the members bring parcels of old linen to the next meeting to be forwarded to the Red Cross Society at Outlook. We then adjourned to enjoy a social chat and lunch served by Mrs. Adkins, Mrs. Harvey and Mrs. Cole.

MRS. H. BEATTIE,
Sec., Bratton W.G.G.

We are interested in the success of the Bratton W.G.G. in raising funds for their good work. It is a step of importance that has been taken when assuming a feeling of responsibility regarding their duty to their Empire.

—E.A.S.

SUCCESS WILL SUCCEED

Dear Miss Stocking:—The Success Women Grain Growers of Melville have commenced their meetings again. We have had a fair attendance present. Our meeting in June was to arrange for a booth at the Grain Growers' picnic. We had a beautiful day, and everything went off splendidly. Two of the ladies brought artificial flowers and sold them for buttonhole bouquets, and put the profits to the Patriotic Fund. Another lady brought flags and sold them for the same purpose. It was decided to divide the proceeds collected thru the booth with the men's association. A motion was made that we tender a vote of thanks to the men who helped with the booth. We arranged to bring donations of money to our next meeting for the Phoenix Belgian Food Fund. It was also arranged to buy material to make up and send to the soldiers.

MRS. WM. MOTHERSPOON,
Sec., Success W.G.G.A.

Success seems a lucky name. The association is doing excellent work and we hope to hear from them again.

—E.A.S.

A NEW ASSOCIATION

Dear Miss Stocking:—On July 6 we organized the Women's Section of the Rolling Plains Grain Growers, Morse, Sask. Mrs. A. Roff was elected president, Mrs. G. Hyslop, vice-president, and Mrs. I. Mullen, secretary-treasurer. They are very enthusiastic for good work for the association. Our second meeting took place at the home of the president, Mrs. Roff. We had a very pleasant time. There were twelve ladies in attendance. We have ten members and have nine dollars in the treasury.

MRS. ISAAC MULLEN,
Sec., Rolling Plains W.A.

The new association has our best wishes. The enthusiasm and interest that the members show will go far toward making the work a success. We hope to hear from the secretary after each meeting.

—E.A.S.



The Test of Time

Your grandparents did not use BLUE RIBBON TEA. Nothing half so excellent was known in their younger days—whatever the price. But your grandchildren will use it. It is impossible to imagine a better Tea—whatever developments occur. But be assured that if improvements are possible

BLUE RIBBON TEA

will have them. One recent improvement is in the wrapping. It was impossible to better the tea, so the packet was improved. From now, on, ask for BLUE RIBBON TEA in the new double wrapping—dust-proof, air-tight, moisture-proof. Same Tea—same label, but a fifty per cent. better packet.



Why the Hecla Saves One Ton in Seven.

All the heat that goes up the chimney is wasted. The patented steel-ribbed fire-pot of the Hecla Furnace has three times the radiating surface found in others, it radiates the heat so quickly that very little of it has a chance to escape, more of the heat from the coal is used to heat the house, less goes up the chimney, the fire-pot never becomes red hot, is guaranteed not to burn out.

The Hecla Cannot Leak Gas or Dust.

Hecla Radiators are made with our patented "fused-joints." They can never be loosened by the action of the heat, so that we can absolutely guarantee them never to leak gas or dust up into the house.

Some Other Hecla Advantages.

The triangular grate-bars of the Hecla each work independently you can clean all the ashes without wasting any good coals, and you don't have to use a poker.

The large circular water pan at the bottom insures plenty of moisture for the whole house healthful heating.



Send for This Book.

Our booklet, "Comfort and Health," will be invaluable to you if you are interested in a furnace.

Use the Coupon
Clare Bros. Western Ltd.
Dept. F. WINNIPEG, MAN.

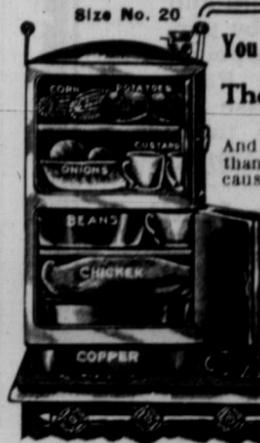
Successors to Clare & Brockest, Limited

COUPON CLARE BROS. WESTERN LTD. DEPT. F. Winnipeg, Man.

2 C Send me your booklet, "Comfort and Health."

NAME..... ADDRESS.....

ADVERTISING is the foundation of all successful enterprises. If your advertisement appeared in these pages it would be read by over 34,000 prospective buyers. Patronize our advertisers—advertise yourself—and we will all be successful.



You can cook a whole Dinner over ONE STOVE HOLE with The "IDEAL" Combination Steam Cooker and Baker

And everything you cook in the "Ideal" will be juicier, tastier than it could possibly be if cooked in the ordinary way. Because cooking with the "Ideal" keeps all the delectable juices in the meats and vegetables. You can't tell how good a dish can be, until you cook it in the "Ideal" Steam Cooker.

Nothing can burn, boil over, dry up or scorch. And it cooks equally well on wood, coal, oil or gas stove. Just enough fuel to keep two quarts of water boiling. So simple a child could operate it. Saves all the hard work and worry of cooking—a wonderful time and labor saver during such busy times as preserving and harvesting.

The "Ideal" Steam and Fireless Cookers, manufactured by THE TOLEDO COOKER CO., TOLEDO, OHIO.

Look into the "Ideal"—write for new catalogue and prices—sent free on request, together with information as to what Winnipeg people think of the "Ideal."
LOUIS McLAIN, 286 Princess St., Winnipeg
AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN

FROM THE
ORIENT
TO YOUR
TEA - TABLE

THE FRAGRANT
AROMA SECURE
IN THE SAFETY
OF THE SEALED

"SALADA"
PACKAGE



Co-operation

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

Daily Capacity 300 Barrels

ECHO MILLING COMPANY
GLADSTONE, MAN.



EUREKA STEEL BELT COUPLER



No thresher should be without a box

Adapted to all kinds of Belting

The Eureka Coupler is better and stronger than leather lacing. It is easily attached and detached, and is fastened to the belt by rivets that clinch below the surface of the belt, making it frictionless and noiseless. Suitable for single leather, 4-ply Sawyer or rubber belts. One box will attach as much belt as two pounds of lace leather, and gives you 75 per cent. of the total strength of your belt at the joint. If your local dealer cannot supply you, we will send you a box post paid at the price of \$2.40 for 96 lineal inches, complete with chisel, spindles and rivets, gauge and rivet holder.

WESTERN DISTRIBUTING AGENTS FOR WORLD FAMOUS SAWYER BELTING
E. B. PLEWES CO., 120 Lombard Street, WINNIPEG, Man.

IT is more economical to use Paint than it is not to use it. Lumber costs more than Paint—Paint preserves Lumber. All Paints are not suited to Western conditions.

Stephens' House Paint

has been made in Western Canada for 33 years with thorough knowledge of climatic requirements. Genuine white lead, oxide of zinc, pure colors and Manitoba linseed oil, ground by perfected machinery—these are the points that make Stephens' House Paint your most economical purchase for all outdoor work. Write today for Free Book of "Suggestions."

G. F. Stephens & Co. Limited
Paint and Varnish Makers
Winnipeg, Canada

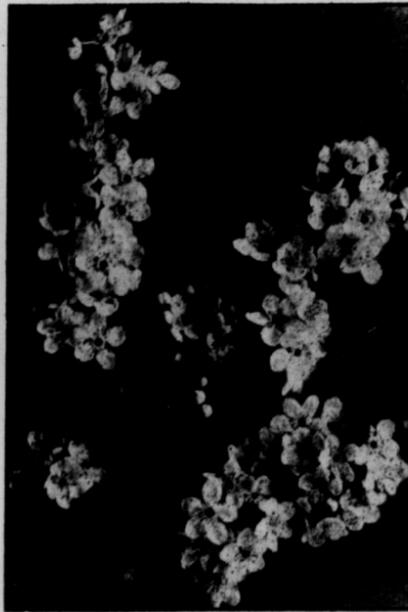


Nature on the Prairie

Notes and Photos by S. J. Wigley,
Edgerton, Alta.

WILD CHERRY
(Prunus Pennsylvanica)

Newcomers to the northwest parts of Canada generally note with astonishment the wonderful rapidity with which our native trees and shrubs blossom and bring forth their fruits to perfection. As we travel northwards we find this haste increased to an almost unbelievable extent. Tho the summer is short, the hot summer days are long and fifteen hours of sunshine per day has often been registered. The



WILD CHERRY BLOSSOM

nights are too short to have a cooling effect and vegetation grows almost continually. By comparison with Ottawa these districts, one thousand miles farther north, get over thirty days extra daylight during the summer months of May, June, July and August.

The wild cherry starts the race by bursting into bloom almost before the frost is out of the ground and the fruit is formed and turned ripe by the end of June. Settlers in the West do not consider their winter store of preserves complete without pin cherry jelly. Cultivated cherries have been grafted on to the root stocks of the wild cherry. The tree rarely grows to a large size and "black knot" is a common disease on the prairies.

GAILLARDIA ARISTATA

This is one of our most handsome prairie flowers and seems to possess no common name. It blooms towards the end of June and tho cultivated in gardens



GAILLARDIA ARISTATA

is found in a wild state only on our prairies. The disk flowers are a dark brownish purple and the rays an orange color, deeply three toothed at the outer end.

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

ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
Removes Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curbs, Filled Tendons, Soreness from any Bruise or Strain; Stops Spavin Lameness. Allays pain. Does not Blister, remove the hair or lay up the horse. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Book 1 K free.
ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind. For Synovitis, Strains, Gouty or Rheumatic deposits, Swollen, Painful Varicose Veins. Will tell you more if you write. \$1 and \$2 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F. 495 Lyman's Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

Cater's Wood Pumps
WILL STAND MORE FROST PUMP EASIER LAST LONGER COST LESS
In Wells not more than 40 feet deep, than any pump made.
For deep wells get Cater's fig. 730. "So easy to put in and so easy to repair."
A Full Line of GASOLINE ENGINES WINDMILLS WATER TANKS, Etc.
Kept in Stock. Write for Catalogue F. Address:
H. CATER
Dept. O
Brandon Man.

A Strong, Durable, Seamless Shaped COTTON Grain Bag
Each **14^c** Each
Send Your Order to
Bemis Bro. Bag Co.,
Winnipeg, Man.

Lumber and Shingles
At wholesale prices in carload shipments direct from the mills. Good stock and prompt service.
WRITE US!
Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta.

PRINCE ALBERT FAIR

Northern Saskatchewan was well represented at the thirty-second annual exhibition of the Prince Albert Agricultural Society held on August 10-12. There were not many exhibitors from outside, but there was a strong showing of local stock. Competition was strong in the horticultural section, where there was a good exhibit of grains and grasses. The section open to schools, as usual, was a big feature.

Exhibitors in the livestock section were as follows:—

Clydesdales—R. W. Caswell, J. M. Caswell, B. F. Bray, Miller Bros., E. T. Inkster, Geo. Leask, A. McWilliam. Shires—Robt. Gillmore. Suffolk Punch—A. J. Inkster. Hackneys—Wm. Leask. Standard Bred—Bert Thompson, Graham Neilson, Thos. Powers. Thoroughbred—Mrs. McKenzie. Heavy Draught and Agricultural—McBeth Bros., C. N. R. Express, P. A. Lumber Co., Imperial Oil Co., John Green, Smith Bros., J. E. Anderson, John Alston, A. E. Spence, Edwin Spence, Bell Bros., Alex. Thompson, Thos. Watson, D. M. Elder, J. M. Caswell, D. W. Paul, R. Miller, H. H. Porter. Driving Classes—J. W. Davison, Ed. McLaren, Edna Clark, Robt. Stanley, Chas. Byrne, Mrs. McKenzie, D. L. Fitzpatrick, W. Harkness, Bert Thompson, W. Roe, D. A. Ross, F. F. Lund.

Cattle—Shorthorn—Cowell & Gange, J. M. Caswell, Thos. Watson, Hawkins Dairy Co., Thos. Bibby, W. J. Young. Ayrshires—John Alston, Wm. Miller. Holsteins—John Alston, J. G. Ure, H. Hawkins, St. Patricks Orphanage.

Sheep—D. W. Paul, J. M. Caswell, Thos. Watson, Geo. S. Canfield, Stock Farms.

Swine—J. L. Gowe, R. L. Gowe, D. W. Paul, A. G. Morrison, St. Patricks Orphanage, John Dennis, J. L. Cummings.

GROWING LAND VALUES

How often has the advice been given the young, "Buy a piece of land and let it grow in value, and in your old age you will have something to fall back upon." Horace Greeley immortalized it when he uttered his famous "Go west, young man, and grow up with the country." And from one end of the nation to the other, in the popu-

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lated and the unsettled districts, men have been possessing themselves of land, and letting it "grow in value." Note the expression, "let it grow." When a man raises potatoes or cabbages or wheat, he makes it grow; and the various improvements on the farm grow in value only so long as he is working upon them. The moment he stops working, they stop increasing in value. The land, however, grows in value whether he works or not.

Nevertheless, land values are the product of labor, just as cabbage values are. Both are produced by human labor, the difference being that in the one case the value is due to individual effort, and in the other to the communal effort.

What Are Land Values?

Land values are sometimes as broad and inclusive as the definition of land itself; the natural elements outside of man. Sometimes land values attach to air, sometimes to wind, sometimes to sunshine, and sometimes to a state of mind. At a certain point of the Florida coast the land had an exceptional value because at that point, owing to the peculiar formation of the shore, a refreshing breeze passed over it more than neighboring land. In London a certain church, having a window whose beauty depends upon the sunlight that comes across a low building next door, when threatened with the loss of the beauty by a new building, agreed to pay the owner of the lot a certain annual rental if he would not raise the building above a certain height. This was nothing more or less than paying for the sunlight that came across the land. In Chicago a particular locality was so closely identified with the operations of the "black hand" that people were afraid to occupy the property, and land values fell in proportion to that fear. In places like San Francisco and other California cities where sunshine is of prime importance, rooms facing south on an east and west street command higher rentals than rooms facing north. Owners are quick to call your attention to the sunshine as an offset for the higher price. There is, indeed, no advantage from air, sun, wind or rain that is not directly registered in the value of the land over which they pass or upon which they fall.

In the case of the black-handed property in Chicago, the close relation is seen between land values and the police power. It is often said owners of personal property and buildings should pay higher taxes than owners of land, for the reason that the government protects the one, and the other needs no protection. Land cannot be burned, stolen or lost, they say; whereas all this may happen to personal property. As a matter of fact, good or poor police protection has little effect upon the value of personal property or other labor products. They can be reproduced

under a poor government as well as under a good government. If there be any difference at all, the personal property will be higher under the poor government. But the land values are directly affected by good or bad government. Where government service is poor, the owners of personal property tend to go elsewhere, and their departure, by reducing the demand for the land, tends to lower its value.

"Growing land values" is proper enough. It is an inseparable accompaniment of the growth of society. It is merely a question of ownership. Shall land values belong to those who "grow them," to the community as a whole, or to the individuals who have exclusive possession of the land?—Stoughton Cooley, in *The Public*, Chicago.

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The protective tariff has absolutely broken down and failed to produce the revenue required by the Dominion of Canada and it has also failed to build up large industries which are supposed to consume the products on the farms. Some change must be made. The tariff burden on the farmers of Western Canada is enormous, costing not less than \$200 a year in extra taxes upon the average family. These taxes are not seen because they are indirect, but they are nevertheless certain and are included in the price of pretty nearly everything the farmer has to purchase.

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The contents of the book are as follows:—The Grip of the Protected Industries on the Dominion; The Repeal of the Corn Laws and the Fiscal Freedom for Canada; Reciprocity—The Movements for Free Trade and Annexation; Reciprocity—The Movement for the Elgin-Marcy Treaty—1846-54; Reciprocity—The Abrogation of the Treaty—1854-1866; Reciprocity—Overtures by Canada between—1866-1900; The Beginning of the Movement for a National Policy; The First National Policy Tariff—1858-1870; The National Policy as a Measure of Retaliation—1870-1874; The Fight in Parliament and the Constituencies for the National Policy—1874-1878; The National Policy in Operation—1879-1896—The Era of the Red Parlor; The Liberals Adopt and Extend the National Policy—1896-1904; The Tariff Revision of 1906; Mergers and Water-wagon Finance; Home and Export Prices for Farm Implements; The Farmers' Organizations of Ontario and the Prairie Provinces; Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Borden in the Prairie Provinces; The Reciprocity Agreement with the United States.

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The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, August 21, 1915

Wheat—Decline of 7½ cents was made during the week in October wheat. New wheat has been quoted for the last few days, 1 Northern closing today at 100½, 2 Northern at 98½. Old 1 Northern closed today at 119. Very poor demand for old wheat at times, owing to expectancy of heavy receipts very soon. Weather during week reported as generally favorable throughout Western Canada. Rain in a few places in States, which has further delayed marketing of winter wheat; later reports gave better weather prospects and heavier shipping is reported. The European situation is reported as rather poor. Heavy rains in France and also over a wide area of Russia. Bids from Europe have been too much out of line for much business.

Oats—Considering decline in wheat, oats have held up fairly well. October oats quoted today at 37½ as against 39½ last Saturday. Cash 2 C.W. oats quoted today at 45 cents. Cash demand has been fair. Some reports have been received from the Southwestern States, Ohio Valley and Illinois of damage to the oat crop, but little notice has been taken of the reports.

Barley—Appearances would indicate that new barley will not be in very strong demand. The market is very quiet so far, and until a quantity of barley is on the market it will be hard to tell just what the value is. October barley closed today at 48½; last Saturday's close was 56½. Cash 3 C.W. barley today 50½.

Flax—Very little business done; price of cash flax today 33 cents below last Saturday. Decline of 4½ cents in October flax.

Rye—No. 2 sold at 106; No. 3 at 95 cents to 100 on track at Duluth. No demand at all in Winnipeg for rye at present.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat	Oct.	Dec.	May	Sample grade wheat, 1 car	1 30
Aug. 17	102½	102½	108½	No. 2 durum wheat, part car	1 11½
Aug. 18	102½	102½	108½	No. 2 durum wheat, part car	1 11½
Aug. 19	100½	100½	106½	No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car	1 25
Aug. 20	98	97½	103½	No. 2 hard win. 1,100 bu. arr. Mont. 'sit	1 07
Aug. 21	95½	95½	101½	No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Mont.	1 15
Aug. 23	94½	94	99½	No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Mont.	1 18
Week ago	101½	101½	107½	No. 3 white oats, part car, old	43
Year ago	106½	106½	113½	No. 3 white oats, 1 car, new	40½
Oats				No. 3 white oats, 1 car, old, new, mixed	40
Aug. 17	38½			No. 3 white oats, 4 cars, new	36
Aug. 18	38½			No. 3 white oats, 1 car, to arrive	30½
Aug. 19	38½			No. 4 white oats, 1 car, new	35
Aug. 20	38½			No. 3 white oats, 3 cars, old	44
Aug. 21	37½			No. 4 white oats, 1 car	37½
Aug. 23	38			No. 4 white oats, 1 car	41½
Week ago	38½			Sample grade white oats, part car, old	43
Year ago	49	48		No. 3 white oats, 1 car	43
Flax				Sample grade oats, 1 car	45
Aug. 17	143½			Sample grade white oats, 1 car, old	43½
Aug. 18	143½			Sample grade white oats, 1 car, new	35½
Aug. 19	143½			No. 3 white oats, 1 car	35½
Aug. 20	141½			Sample grade oats, part car, old	40
Aug. 21	140			No. 3 white oats, 2 cars	35½
Aug. 23	139½			Sample grade white oats, 1 car	30½
Week ago	141			No. 4 white oats, 1 car	34½
Year ago	142½	144	146	No. 4 white oats, 1 car, old, run	43

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, Aug. 21)			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, part car		\$1.47½	
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car		1.35	
No. 1 Nor. wheat, part car		1.44½	
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2,000 bu., arr. Aug.		1.11½	
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, new		1.35½	
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car		1.34	
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, ch. new		1.39½	
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu., arr. Aug.		1.20½	
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu., arr. Aug.		1.19½	
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars		1.24	
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car		1.24½	
No. 2 Nor. wheat, part car, new		1.31	
No. 2 Nor. wheat, part car, old		1.33	
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car		1.25	
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car		1.38	
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars, wild peas		1.27½	
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, thin		1.20½	
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, run		1.30	
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars		1.35	
No. 3 wheat, 1 car		1.43½	
No. 3 wheat, 1 car		1.25	
No. 3 wheat, part car		1.34	
No. 3 wheat, part car		1.31	
No. 3 wheat, 1 car		1.41	
No. 3 wheat, part car		1.42½	
No. 3 wheat, part car		1.42	
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars		1.23	
No. 3 wheat, 1 car		1.23½	
No. 3 wheat, 1 car		1.40	
No. 3 wheat, 1 car		1.37	
No. 2 mixed wheat, 1 car		1.12	
No. 2 mixed wheat, 1 car		1.30½	
No. 2 mixed wheat, 1 car		1.08	

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from August 17 to August 23 inclusive

Date	WHEAT						OATS						BARLEY				FLAX					
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2 CW	3 CW	Ex 1	Fd 1	Fd 2	Fd 2	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.	
Aug. 17	108½	106½																141	138			
18	108½	106½							50									141	138			
19	106½	104½																141	138			
20	103	101						45	44	44	43	41	51	47				139	136			
21	100½	98½						45	44	44	43	41	50½	46½	42½	42½		137	134			
23	99½	97½						45	44	44	44	41	51	47	42½	42½		137	133			
Week ago		125	125	115									60	59				139	136			
Year ago	108½	107	102½						49	49	49	49	60	58	55	54		139	136			

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg		Toronto	Calgary	Chicago	St. Paul	COUNTRY PRODUCE	Winnipeg		Calgary	Saskatoon	Regina	Brandon
	August 23	Year Ago	August 19	August 21	August 21	August 21		August 23	Year Ago	August 20	August 21	August 20	August 21
Cattle	\$ c \$ c	Butter (per lb.)	19c-21c	20c	27½c-30c		22½c	20c					
Choice steers	7.00-7.25	7.25-7.50	8.30-8.90	8.30-8.90	6.00-10.25	5.00-9.50	Fancy dairy	20c	19c	22c-25c	20c	20c	19c
Best butcher steers and heifers	6.85-7.10	6.75-7.25	8.00-8.30	\$6.75	6.00-10.25	5.00-9.50	No. 1 dairy	18c-19c	16c-17c	18c	17c-18c	18c-20c	18c
Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	6.25-6.75	6.25-6.50	7.50-8.00	6.00-6.50	6.09-10.25	5.00-9.50	Good round lots						
Medium cows	5.60-6.00	5.75-6.00	6.75-7.35	5.25-5.50	3.10-9.00	4.75-7.00	Eggs (per doz.)						
Best fat cows	4.25-5.00	5.25-5.75	6.00-6.50	5.50-6.00	3.10-9.00	4.75-7.00	Strictly new laid						
Common cows	6.00-6.25	4.00-4.50	5.50-6.00	4.50-5.25	3.10-9.00	4.75-7.00	Potatoes						
Choice heifers	5.75-6.00		8.00-8.40	5.50-6.00			In sacks, per bushel, new						
Best bulls	4.75-5.00	5.00-5.50	7.00-7.35	3.75-4.25			Milk and Cream						
Common and medium bulls	6.00-6.35	4.00-4.50	6.00-6.50				Sweet cream (per lb. butter-fat)						
Best feeding steers			6.50-7.30	5.40-5.60			Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter-fat)	27c	30c	26c-28c		32c-33c	25c
Best stocker steers			6.50-7.00				Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	22c	23c	20c-24c			
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$65-\$75	\$60-\$75	\$70-\$90	\$65-\$70			44c per lb. of butter-fat	\$2.00	\$1.65				22½c
Common milkers and springers (each)	\$45-\$55	\$45-\$50	\$45-\$55	\$55-\$60			Live Poultry						
Hogs							Spring Chickens	8c		12c	30c-40c each	14c-15c	
Choice hogs	\$8.10-\$8.25	\$8.35-\$8.75	\$9.15-\$9.40	\$8.00	\$7.00-\$7.85	\$6.75-\$7.35	Fowl	10c		9c	30c-45c "	11c	
Heavy sows	\$6.00	\$6.75			\$5.95-\$7.00		Ducks	12c		12c	80c-45c "	12c	
Stags	\$4.50	\$5.50					Geese				\$1.00 "	12c	
Sheep and Lambs							Turkeys	12c-13c		14c		13c	
Choice lambs	\$8.00	\$7.50-\$7.75	\$9.00-\$9.25	\$7.50-\$7.75	\$6.50-\$8.80	\$5.00-\$8.25	Hay (per ton)						
Best killing sheep	\$6.00-\$6.50	\$5.50-\$6.00	\$5.50-\$6.00	\$6.75	\$5.65-\$6.20	\$4.75-\$6.75	No. 1 Red Top	\$17	\$12	\$9	\$7	\$12	\$13
							No. 1 Upland	\$15	\$12	\$9	\$7	\$12	\$13
							No. 1 Timothy	\$21	\$17	\$14	\$9	\$12	\$13
							No. 1 Midland	\$14			\$7	\$9	\$13

No.	Grade	Price
No. 2	feed barley, 1 car	61
No. 1	feed barley, 1 car, old	64
Sample	grade barley, 1 car, old	68
Sample	grade barley, 1 car, new	66
Sample	grade barley, 1 car, old	56
Sample	grade barley, 1 car, new	58
No. 2	feed barley, part car	60
Sample	grade barley, 3 cars	63
No. 1	flax, part car	1.66
No. 1	flax, part car	1.66
No. 1	flax, 1 car	1.66
No. 2	flax, part car	1.64

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, August 20, 1915:		Wheat	
This Year	Last Year	This Year	Last Year
1 hard	525.20	51,480.50	51,480.50
1 Nor.	44,516.50	545,517.20	545,517.20
2 Nor.	90,471.20	247,301.00	247,301.00
3 Nor.	61,973.50	41,650.30	41,650.30
No. 4	65,723.00	23,258.20	23,258.20
Others	99,577.20	252,144.22	252,144.22
This week	302,787.40	This week	1,161,352.22
Last week	616,606.10	Last week	338,411.12

Decrease		Oats	
253,818.30	Decrease	568,620.28	Decrease
1 C.W.	323.08	1 C.W.	323.08
2 C.W.	18,152.33	2 C.W.	68,178.26
3 C.W.	13,559.03	3 C.W.	1,755.30
Ex. 1 feed	32,921.20	Others	31,987.20
Others	100,429.21		

Decrease		Barley	
325,148.98	Decrease	236,480.04	Decrease
3 C.W.	12,227.19	1 N.W.C.	930,482.20
4 C.W.	14,422.14	2 C.W.	108,129.53
Rej.	2,866.02	3 C.W.	10,113.15
Feed		Others	13,054.21
Others	5,201.34		

Decrease		Flaxseed	
34,717.21	Decrease	1,151,779.53	Decrease
36,771.31	Last week	1,106,827.08	Last week
2,054.10	Decrease	45,047.11	Decrease
122,162.30	Last year's total	2,382,548.05	Last year's total

SHIPMENTS

Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
1915 (take)	383,836	361,809	14,780	57,361
(rail)	16,950	4,883	20	295
1914 (take)	605,356	249,974	50,405	29,548
(rail)	81,834	20,142	5,823	

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

Week ending August 20, 1915:		Wheat		Oats	Barley
Fort William and Pt. Arthur Ter.	362,787	165,386	34,717		
In vessels in Can. Ter. Harbors	1,777,913	1,105,427	90,431		
Total	2,140,700	1,320,822	125,148		

Licensed and Bonded

Each of the grain companies whose announcement appears on this page is licensed by the Canada Grain Commission to handle consignments of grain from farmers on commission. Each company is also bonded in accordance with the terms of the Canada Grain Act, to a sufficient amount which in the opinion of the Canada Grain Commission will ensure the full and prompt payment for all grain shipped to them by farmers. No grain dealers' advertisements are published in The Guide except those licensed and bonded according to the above provisions.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

REMEMBER!

Ship your grain to

The Canada Atlantic Grain Co. Limited

Grain Commission Merchants

Our twenty years' experience guarantees you best results. Members of all the leading grain exchanges.

Future Orders Carefully Executed

504 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

1,0890P 9H

Ship Your Grain

to

G. R. Wilson Co.

Grain Exchange

WINNIPEG



He does

Something More from McBean Bros.

Owing to present peculiar world conditions, our usual yearly grain letter will not be issued until September. In the meantime farmers need not look for any big decline in prices, and they might easily go higher, but of course heavy receipts may depress prices for a short time. Ship your grain to us and we will make you big advances on each car of wheat, oats, flax or barley. If prices are too low at time of shipment, we will make you the advance and hold the grain until such time as you are ready to sell. Farmers on the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways ship to Fort William, and on the Canadian Northern to Port Arthur. "Advise McBean Bros., Winnipeg," so that we can look after the grading. NOTE—Hold your flax.

McBean Bros.

GRAIN EXCHANGE

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Verdict of 2,000 Farmers

who have bought and used our

HIGH GRADE, LOW PRICED LUMBER

is that not only were they more than satisfied, but many have written they could not secure such lumber for money in the local yards. If you are **GOING TO BUILD** you want the best, therefore send us a list of the material you require and become a satisfied customer of the

Farmers Co-operative Lumber Co.

VANCOUVER, B.C.

stump in the price on lower beef grades and stockers. Offers on light weight heaves ranged from \$6.40 to \$6.50. Stockers brought from \$5.40 to \$5.60. There was good inquiry for choice steers, those available selling for \$6.50, and cows at \$5.50. Heavy export steers, for which the demand is good, brought from \$6.75 to \$7.00. Veal was lower, heavy veal at \$6.50 and light veal at 7 cents, with slow demand.

Hogs—The market for hogs was steady at 8 cents, with much country buying. Light hogs were in great demand at a premium on the cent cut. These were being picked up for finishing by local hog men.

Sheep—Good wethers 61 cents, ewes \$5.50 and lambs \$7.50 to \$7.75.

Today was Alberta farmers' day at the Alberta stockyards, when we handled 7 cars of stock.

Winnipeg, Aug. 23.—Receipts at the Union Stockyards during the past week have been as follows: Cattle 4,618, calves 292, hogs 2,904, and sheep 138.

Cattle—In spite of increased receipts this week demand continued brisk during the past week and prices remained strong on everything except the rougher grades. Best thick steers are in very good demand, and are selling at from \$7 to \$7.25, some real good ones up to \$7.50. Fat cows sell around \$6 and heifers up to \$6.25. Stockers and feeders dropped heavily about a week ago on receipt of a rumor of a fresh foot and mouth disease outbreak in Minnesota, but this was soon dispelled and recovery in price to normal was made. Best feeding steers sell from \$6.25 to \$6.35, and lighter weights, say 700 to 800 pounds, \$6 to \$6.15. Oxen of the medium and common kinds are hard to sell. It takes a very good ox to bring 6 cents, and many are selling as low as 34 cents. Best milkers and springers are in good demand at \$65 to \$75, but lower grades had better be kept in the country, since it is next to impossible to sell this stuff at a profit. Best veals sell for \$6.50 to \$7, and heavy calves \$5.50 to \$6.00.

Hogs—The supply of hogs is lighter this week,

and selects have advanced about 25 cents per hundred, selling from \$8.10 to \$8.25. Light hogs are 7 cents and heavy sows 6 cents per pound.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep and lambs are not coming in any numbers to market, but choice ones sell well. One extra special bunch of 80 lambs sold for 10 cents per pound. Bulk sales are 8 cents per pound, however. Best sheep 6 to 6½ cents per pound.

Country Produce

REGINA PRODUCE—Offerings are light on butter and eggs, due to country requirements. The demand, however, for this produce is light. Most of the potato supply up to now has come from B.C., but now small quantities of local grown tubers are being marketed. Dressed hogs, from 100 to 150 pounds, are worth 10 to 11 cents, with heavier weights 9 to 10 cents.

BRANDON PRODUCE—Garden produce is reported plentiful, but eggs and butter are getting scarcer. Dressed hogs, light, are worth 9 cents, and heavier weights 10 cents per pound.

CALGARY PRODUCE—The produce department of The Grain Growers' Grain Company, stall 24, Calgary Public Market, reports that no quotation is made on potatoes this week owing to the fact that the market is flooded. There is every possibility of a low price, and this will be very unsatisfactory to potato shippers. Consequently large shipments are not advisable. Dressed light hogs are selling for 10½ cents per pound, with heavier weights at 8½ cents per pound.

WINNIPEG PRODUCE—Note: All prices quoted are f.o.b. Winnipeg, unless otherwise stated.

Butter—There is no change in butter prices offered by local dealers this week. The expected drop has

not yet taken place. Fancy dairy butter is worth 19 to 21 cents per pound, No. 1 Dairy is 19 to 20 cents, and good round lots sell for 18 to 19 cents per pound.

Eggs—Eggs are much scarcer this week, and altho the quality has not improved to any extent dealers are paying more per dozen. The prize is 16 cents per dozen today.

Potatoes—The new crop of potatoes has commenced to come to market, and dealers are not anxious to pay very high prices just at present. The price depends upon quality, but 40 cents per bushel is about the average price paid.

Milk and Cream—There is no change in prices for milk and cream this week. Sweet cream is 27 cents per pound of butter fat delivered, and sour cream is 25 cents per pound delivered, which figures out at about 22 cents per pound of butter fat at point of shipment. Second grade is 2 cents lower. Milk will remain at \$2.00 per hundred pounds until the first of October.

Live Poultry—There is a good demand in the city for live poultry, and prices for hens are 10 to 11 cents per pound, ducks 11 to 12 cents, turkeys 12 to 13 cents, and roosters 9 cents per pound. Shippers should remember that there is bound to be some shrinkage when sending live birds any distance in the train. Naturally enough birds will weigh less when arriving empty in Winnipeg than they did when full just before being shipped. It is in the dealer's own interest to be honest in regard to his weights, and it is a fact that if dealing with reputable firms the shipper receives full value for his produce.

Hay—There is a very small supply of hay on the local market, but demand is lacking, so that prices remain about steady, as follows: No. 1 Timothy, \$21 per ton; No. 2, \$18 to \$20; No. 1 Red Top, \$17; No. 2, \$15; No. 1 Upland, \$15; No. 2, \$13 to \$14; No. 1 Midland, \$14, and No. 2, \$11 to \$13. There is every prospect for a large hay crop this year, but prices are not expected to decline much until November.

Hides—Only one sale of hides was reported in Chicago last week. Tanners are keeping out of the market. Receipts will be heavier from now on, and with increasing stocks indications point to lower prices in the near future. Local dealers have made all their sales for this month ahead so that prices will not alter, but every indication points to a lowering in price in the near future. Prices as last quoted are: Green salted hides, unbranded, No. 1, 13½ cents; No. 2, 12½ cents; branded, 11½ cents flat. Green salted bulls, oxen and stags, 10½ cents flat. Green salted horsehides, large, \$3; medium, \$2; small, \$1.25. Green hides worth 1 cent less than salted. Dry flint butcher hides, 20½ cents; dry rough and fallen hides, 16½ cents; dry horsehides, 50 cents to \$1.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

Liverpool, Aug. 21.—Wheat: The market was affected at the immediate opening by weakness in Winnipeg, but later steadied with expectations of light world's shipments and apprehension of supplies, and the undertone was steady. Spot market steady and unchanged. Cargo market easier; winters 3d lower, Manitobas 6d lower, Plates unchanged, Indians 6d higher, with little offered.

Canadian and American spring advices are very favorable, with expected liberal supplies, but immediate offerings everywhere light, and, altho retrenchment is in evidence in the uses of wheat, still apprehension is felt, as world's shipments are decidedly disappointing and the floating quantity is reaching a low level.

Corn easier, with pronounced weakness in London, quiet spot demand and larger and cheaper Plate offers. Spot market unchanged to 1d lower and cargoes 1½d to 3d lower.

Weather: United Kingdom, fine; France, rainy; Russia, further rains; Argentine, clear and cool.

Buenos Ayres: Wheat quiet; unchanged at close. Corn easier.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$6,144.78
Kananartia W.G.G.A., Lewiswyn, Sask.	29.00
Total	\$6,173.78

RED CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$474.15
The Fishing Lake children, proceeds of picnic, Quill Plain, Sask.	10.00
John Creagh, Phippen, Sask.	1.00
Marieton annual picnic, Marieton, Sask.	17.20
Total	\$502.35

GRAIN GROWERS RETAIN ELEVATORS

The Grain Growers' Grain Company has again leased the country elevators owned by the Manitoba Government, and will operate them for another year on the same terms as before. It is expected that the provincial elevator system will be permanently disposed of before this lease expires.

ALBERTA LEADS IN RECRUITS

Western Canada, according to an official Ottawa statement, has given more recruits to the army than the east. The percentages are: Alberta, 3.73; Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 2.78; Ontario, 1.44; Maritime Provinces, 0.79, and Quebec, 0.61. The percentage for the whole Dominion was 1.48 when the calculation was made.

It is reported via Dedeagatch, Bulgaria, that the Galata Bridge has been blown up by a submarine. The Galata Bridge connects Constantinople with the Asiatic shore and serves as the only means of transporting troops from the Turkish capital to the Asiatic side of the Dardanelles, whence they are ferried across to the Gallipoli Peninsula.

Adolphe Messimy, ex-Minister of War for France, has been severely wounded while on active service in the Vosges.

Bartlett & Langille

Grain Commission

Merchants

We aim to give satisfaction in the handling and selling of your grain. A trial will convince you.

510 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

THOS BRODIE, Manager

S. A. HARGRAFT, Sec.-Treas.

Union Grain Company, Ltd.

GRAIN COMMISSION

MERCHANTS

602 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

Phone M. 1943

Benson-Newhouse-Stabeck

Co. Limited

GRAIN COMMISSION

Liberal advances on consignments

References: Royal Bank of Canada, Commercial Agencies

GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

For best results ship your

Grain to the

HANSEN GRAIN CO.

745 GRAIN EXCHANGE

WINNIPEG, MAN.

1-4 Central Chambers, Saskatoon, Sask.
308 Walter Scott Bldg., Moose Jaw, Sask.

Twenty-two years of fair and honest dealing at the back of the name

H. H. Winearls

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANT

438 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Closest personal attention to large or small consignments

Established 1893

Write for "WINEARLS' HELPFUL HINTS TO GRAIN SHIPPERS" It will save you money.

"Consignments our Specialty"

Norris Commission Co.

LIMITED

Personal Attention to Shippers Interests

PROMPT RETURNS

Head Office:

709 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG MAN.

Branches: Calgary and Moose Jaw

Toronto has changed all the German names of her streets, substituting thereof such names as Kitchener, Asquith, Lanark, Ridgeway, etc.

German torpedo boats of a new type are operating in the North Sea. One of them sank the steamship "Nogill," which at first was said to have been destroyed by a submarine boat. The new raiders are 327 feet long, very speedy, and mount 8.5 centimetre guns. Eight are reported in commission.

Farmers' Market Place

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO
WANT TO BUY, SELL, OR EXCHANGE

FARM LANDS

QUARTER SECTION GOOD LAND FOR SALE: would consider trade, Ford car preferred. Write Box 34, Spy Hill, Sask., for particulars.

FARM STOCK FOR SALE

ORCHARD FARM OFFERINGS—6 SHORT- horn bulls, one to three years old; 12 young registered cows due to calve soon; 50 grade Shorthorn heifers and steers; also fine young Yorkshires. J. Bousfield, Prop., MacGregor, Man. 26tf

SHETLAND PONIES, HEREFORD BULLS, pony vehicles, harness. Write for particulars. J. Marples, Hartney, Man. 29tf

HOLSTEIN CATTLE, DUROC JERSEY HOGS, OXFORD DOWN SHEEP—Bred from grand champion strains; satisfaction guaranteed. Con nor and Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask.

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—ONE FOUR-HORSE HOOVER potato digger, nearly new, only dug seventeen acres; will sell for two-thirds its cost. C. F. Brewer, Box 248, Dauphin, Man. 33-3

3 HANDSMAN ENGINE HITCHES FOR ANY make binder; only cut one crop. Also Rumely gasoline tank in first class shape. No reasonable offer refused. Write E. J. Trott, 479 Spence St., Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—20 H.P. INTERNATIONAL TRACT- or; 28 x 44 Rumely separator. A. Schurr, Ernfold, Sask. 33-2

AT SCOTT, SASK., 32 x 52 RUMELY IDEAL Separator, complete, nearly new; sell on terms cheap. Apply Box 127 Regina.

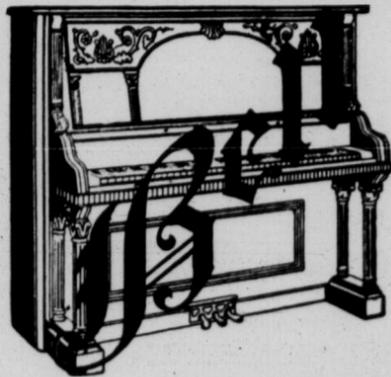
CATTLE

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

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE—CHAS. ELLETT, "Sandy Lake," South Edmonton P. O., Alta.

SHEEP

450 RANGE EWES—BRED BY SHROPSHIRE rams, for sale, with lambs, in any number. Graf and Karnagel, Swallow, Alta. 31-4



Piano Specials

EVERETT PIANO OF BOSTON, UPRIGHT GOLD- en oak finish, large size. Full keyboard; rich, full tone; just the piano for hall or school or large room. Terms to suit purchaser. Price **\$210.00**

MASON & RISCH UPRIGHT PIANO, WALNUT finish, large size, modern design, good tone and appearance. Would ship on approval to reliable party. Original price \$500. Our **\$285.00** price on terms.....

HORSFIELD UPRIGHT PIANO, WALNUT FINISH, cottage size. Will hold in tune. Just the piano for children to learn on. Will allow full purchase price within two years on any new piano. Price **\$80.00**

SCHUMANN PLAYER PIANO, FUMED OAK FIN- ish. Plays full keyboard; cottage size. Our regular price on this piano is \$650.00. Considering what has been paid, we will sell **\$475.00** this practically new player for.... This includes fifteen new music rolls. Terms, \$50.00 cash, balance in full payments.

LEYBACH (NEW YORK) UPRIGHT PIANO, MA- hogany finish; is not marked or bruised; full keyboard. Keys are ivory and not discolored. We will fully guarantee this piano. You would like the tone of this piano. Sells new for \$375.00. Our Used Piano Sale Price, on **\$285.00** easy terms.....

All of the above instruments have been repaired by experts, and are warranted by us to give satisfaction. Write us today for free list and easy payment plan.

The Saskatoon Piano Co.
LIMITED
Dept. A. Saskatoon, Sask

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PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

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4c 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 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

HORSES AND PONIES

U. A. WALKER AND SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN.—Importers and breeders of Clydesdale Stallions, in-foal Mares and Fillies for sale.

I HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A GOOD SELEC- tion of farm mares and geldings. If you are in want of a load, wire or write me. Have also on hand a lot of good stallions for sale or trade. Sales every Thursday. J. W. Durno, Auctioneer, Calgary Sales Repository, 106 5th Ave. E., Calgary. 11tf

POULTRY

FOR SALE TO MAKE ROOM FOR GROWING stock number of S. C. Rhode Island Red hens, excellent layers and in good condition, \$1.00 and \$1.50 each. Special terms for pens of 10 or over. Apply: Rhode Island Red Poultry Farm, Box 4698, Strathcona, Alta. 31-2

WHITE ORPINGTONS; KELLERSTRAS TRAP- nest strain; beat winter layers; early hatched pullets \$2.00 each; cockerels \$1.50 each. A. Hersberger, Mildred, Sask. 30-10

PATENTS AND LEGAL

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

ADVERTISING is the foundation of all successful enterprises. If your advertise- ment appeared in these pages it would be read by over 34,000 prospective buyers. Patronize our advertisers—advertise yourself—and we will all be successful.

THE CANNING COMBINE

The Monetary Times is informed by a director of the Dominion Cannery, Limited, that a holding company in connection with the canning companies has now been formed, and will open offices in Toronto next week. John Wall, general manager of the British Canadian Cannery Company, Hamilton, has been appointed general manager of the new holding company.

The holding company will act as a selling agent for the various companies who have agreed to participate. As previously intimated in The Monetary Times, negotiations have been in progress by representatives of the Dominion Cannery, the British Canadian Cannery and several independent companies in connection with an agreement for the observance of certain conditions that will help, as one of the companies tells The Monetary Times, "to put the canning industry on a sounder basis than it is at the present time." Apparently there has been over-production in the industry and the consumption has decreased. Disputes have also arisen in the past as to what are fair prices to be paid by the canning companies to growers of fruits and vegetables. The companies are understood to have considerable stocks on hand. Canned goods have been sold at low figures during the past year or so. The arrangement now made will try to remedy these matters.

A despatch from Copenhagen reports the sinking of one of the powerful new German submarines on her trial trip. Fishermen reaching Copenhagen from Lubeck, brought first news of the loss of the submersible, which they said was of the newest type. Twelve of her crew are reported to have been drowned. At the time of the accident the submarine was on her way from Kiel to Fehmarn.

The Luxemburg correspondent of the Tyd (Amsterdam) reports that 140,000 men passed in ten days thru Luxemburg on their way to the western war theatre. The correspondent adds that the soldiers did not display any enthusiasm, and appeared war-worn and jaded.

MISCELLANEOUS

PRINTING—EGG BOXES, STALLION ROUTE Cards, Sale Catalogs, Municipal Forms, Voters' Lists, Prize Lists, Elevator Stationery, Auditors' Reports. Everything in Printing. Public Press Limited, Winnipeg, Man.

FARMERS—CO-OPERATE AND BUY YOUR coal direct from the Riverside Farmers' Mine, \$2.25 per ton, i.o.b. J. F. Bulmer, Rochee Percee, Sask. 2tf

SAFES—ALL SIZES NEW AND SECOND- hand. Safe Cabinets, Cash Registers. Low prices; easy terms. Write for catalogue. Winnipeg Safe Works, Limited, 50 Princess St., Winnipeg.

SITUATION WANTED

ENGLISH OFFICER WISHES TO FIND HOME for wife and 3 children (ages 2, 3 and 6 next birthday) on farm. She has housekeeping experience on Manitoba farms and would help. Reply—H. N. Baxter, Arden, Man.

BARRISTERS

P. A. MACDONALD, BARRISTER, 10 BANK OF Hamilton Chambers, Winnipeg. 46tf

C. L. ST. JOHN, BARRISTER, ETC., MINNE- dosa, Man. 53tf

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

BONNAR, TRUEMAN & HOLLANDS, BAR- risters, etc.—R. A. Bonnar, K.C.; W. H. Trueman, L.L.B.; Ward Hollands. Offices 503-504 Winnipeg Electric Railway Building, Winnipeg. P.O. Box 158, Telephone Garry 4782.

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

FARMERS—WRITE FOR PRICES ON CEDAR fence, corral and gate posts and telephone poles. F. J. Bossley, Solsqua, B.C. 2tf

DOORS, WINDOWS, LUMBER, HARDWARE— Do you need building material? We can save you much money. Send for our Illustrated Catalogue and Price List. Be convinced. See these prices: 2 light windows, 24x26 glass, \$1.60; 11 sizes of fir doors, \$1.75; 6 inch No. 1 boards, \$18.00; good door locks 60 cents each. A. B. Cushing Lumber Company Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

Men! Look at this nice warm Sweater Coat



Think of the long winter months and the chilly days that you will have to encounter. Why not make yourself comfortable for the winter by securing one of these handsome coats? It need not cost you any money, either—not even transportation charges. We prepay all postage or express.

This sweater coat is made of 37 ounce wool in the plain shaker knit. It has a military collar, two pockets and is trimmed down the front and around the collar in combination colors. It can be supplied in any man's size in seal and grey, maroon and brown, or dark slate and grey. If you went to your retail store to buy a sweater coat like this it would cost you at least \$5.00, but it will be sent to you absolutely free in return for only a couple of hours' work for The Guide in your locality. You will be surprised at the small service required. Fill out the coupon below with your name and address and mail it to the Sales Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

Mail Coupon Today

Sales Dept.
Grain Growers' Guide
Winnipeg, Man.:
Please send me full particulars about your Free Men's Sweater Coat.
Name
P.O.
Province

A \$75,000 Answer to a Question that concerns YOU

Is The Grain Growers' Grain Company Ltd. truly a farmers' company?



It seems like a queer question to ask and answer about a company through which the farmers of Western Canada have accomplished so much. Just as in all other things, however, there's a reason.

The reason is that it has in many places become almost a common thing for some people to say and argue, "Oh, well, **The GGG Co.** is just the same as any other grain company." And the worst of it is that many farmers act as if they believed this to be correct.

If someone else came along and said to you, "Well, I know a dozen reasons why such a statement about **The GGG Co.** is ridiculous, but I only need to give you one, and that is **The GGG Co.** has since it was organized given to the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, The United Farmers of Alberta, and other farmers' educational institutions in the West, \$75,000 in cash donations

—this, mind you, in cash grants to other bodies, as well as what it has itself spent," you would turn this over in your mind and naturally say: "Well, what good did it do me?"

It did the United Farmers of Alberta, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association good; it did other bodies good, in fact, altogether just all the good in the way of organization and educational work that they could get from the careful expenditure of \$75,000. If any of these bodies ever did anything that helped you directly or indirectly, then through them **The GGG Co.** has helped you. Almost \$10,000 per year for the past eight years given to other farmers' institutions! This is just one of the ways in which **The GGG Co.** is different. It is just as natural, too, as the other differences, when you remember it is a company organized, owned and operated by the farmers of the three Prairie Provinces.

**? Is my local Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association any good to me
Is my local United Farmers of Alberta any good to me
Is my local Manitoba Grain Growers' Association any good to me ?**

Ask yourself this question honestly. If you can answer "Yes," then the farmers' co-operative movement in Western Canada means something to you personally. Don't you think, then, it is up to you to give your active support to a company that has had for nine years a foremost place in this farmers' movement?

The world is proving that only by organization and co-operation is success possible today. That hard old taskmaster, experience, has proved that only by continued loyalty and persistence, even in the face of discouraging conditions, are organization and co-operation followed through to a successful conclusion. Today farmers' co-operation in Western Canada is only in the making. We all believe in and have some enthusiasm for it, but we do not all have that quiet persistent loyalty to our own institutions without which final success is impossible.

The welfare of our farmers' organizations is linked up one with the other. You cannot help or hurt one without helping or hurting the others. Are you doing your part or are you hanging back on the bit? We appeal to you as farmers to stop—look—listen; then with minds made up to cross the co-operative road and stay on the right side.

This is the farmers' own fight and it is up to them to see it through to a finish. Your loyal unswerving help is needed. Will you give it?

You are harvesting grain now. How are you going to sell it?

Through the farmers' pioneer company, or———?

It is your own decision. Let it be one for loyalty to co-operation. It will be help where everyone's help is wanted.

Grain bought
on track or
handled on
consignment

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.

Branches at
REGINA, SASK
CALGARY, ALTA
FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

Winnipeg-Manitoba

Agency at
NEW WESTMINSTER
British Columbia

Grain bought
on track or
handled on
consignment