

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man.

August 23, 1916

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"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.

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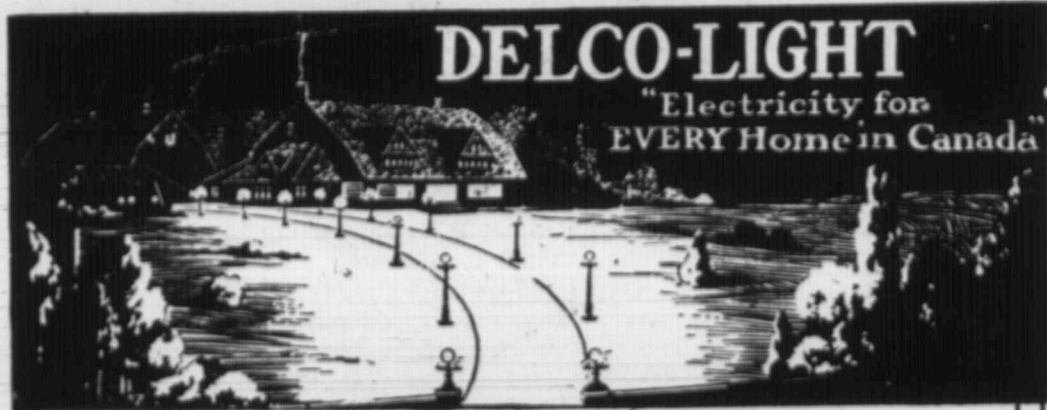
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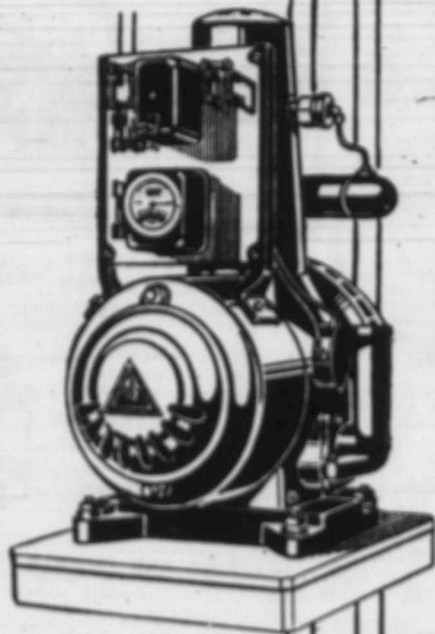
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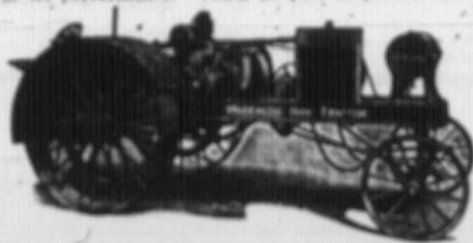
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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, August 23rd, 1916

PROTECTIONISTS ARE BASHFUL

In our issue of July 12 we offered \$25.00 in cash for the best letter received before September 1 showing how the protective tariff benefits the farmers of the Prairie Provinces. We have had practically no response to this offer up to the present time. We are, therefore, going to extend the time to October 1. This competition is open to every man, woman and child in Canada, including editors, politicians, manufacturers or any other human being in the Dominion of Canada who believes that the Protective Tariff is a good thing for the farmers living in the three Prairie Provinces. The letters must not be over 2,000 words in length. This is an opportunity for Protectionists to show the farmers of this country the benefits they are or should be receiving from our present fiscal system.

We should like our readers to bring this offer to the attention of any Protectionist friends they may have and we agree to publish the best Protectionist argument we receive, and to answer it.

FARMERS TALKING AUTOS

A striking feature of a large number of our small local as well as our larger fairs this year is the great number of automobiles that chase one another along the roads and stand parked often in countless numbers about the fair grounds. Many who previously either did not attend at all or did so under trying conditions are now finding it easy to come in for one or more days. At more than one small Western fair this year there have been more cars than heads of livestock and the chief subject of conversation has been automobiles and not horses, cattle, sheep or hogs. "How do you like your car?" "How long have you run her?" are the first questions, and discussions and comparisons on the amount of gas used, tire mileage, repair bills, etc. invariably follow. Having the material at hand these are no academic discussions lacking in concrete illustration but not unfrequently are they demonstrations of great educational value. A good many farmers are getting valuable information that not only helps in conserving their cars but is a valuable guidance to other farmers who are still at the considering stage. The numbers of the latter who are in this way being won over to the ranks of auto users are not few. Many a man after having driven for years, mile upon mile over dusty roads behind a team of faithful but slow draft or general purpose horses is now at the point where he is considering the purchase of something with a little more speed and appearance. That means either a team of lighter horses with harness, buggy, and often another light wagon or democrat, or else a car. A tremendous number are deciding on the car and as time goes on and roads improve the vast majority will seek the more rapid means of travel. In the United States today there is an average of a little more than one motor car for each mile of public road in the Union and one registered car for every forty-four persons. The gross revenue from all registration and licenses in that country in 1915 was \$18,245,000, over 90 per cent. of which was spent on road improvement.

Rapid as has been the transition in many phases of agriculture of recent years none has been more striking than the advent and developing use of the motor car. But the not distant future will see greater changes in our country transportation than most of us have ever dreamed of. Rural sociology will then become a different science. Already great things have been accomplished but they are only the dawn of the better. Western Canada with its great stretches of plain and a readily adaptable people is peculiarly susceptible to

such changes. When interprovincial routes and even transcontinental routes stretch away to north, south, east and west, furnishing fast, easy and safe means of reaching other parts of our country, a new phase of rural life will begin. Again this awakening is but a step in the further evolution of mechanics and the awakening of the public mind to the extended use of mechanical power. The next will be a vastly greater adaptation to everyday farm work. The small tractor demonstrations, particularly in United States this year, the greater extension of power to household and other uses are but straws here and there on a gradually increasing current of public opinion favoring more rapid and economical power.

WONDERFUL CROP FIGURES

Nearly 12 months of the past grain year have elapsed and the figures are now available for the 11 months ending July 31. The following figures from the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, show the amount of grain grown in the prairie provinces that has actually been inspected at Winnipeg or other points in the Western inspection division:—

Grain	11 Months	11 Months
	Ending	Ending
	July, 1916	July, 1915
Wheat.....	322,384,800	106,716,375
Oats.....	106,296,600	35,307,700
Barley.....	12,251,250	4,842,500
Flax.....	5,047,350	3,966,750
Grand Total.....	445,980,000	150,835,325

These figures showing by comparison the crop of 1915 against that of 1914 speak eloquently of the tremendous volume of grain harvested last year. They also show that even the most optimistic estimates of the crop made last year fell far below the actual total. It was almost two good crops in one and a very good price in the bargain.

START A SHIPPING ASSOCIATION

In a recent issue was described the good work carried on in the neighboring state of Minnesota in the co-operative shipping of livestock. Indeed no other co-operative effort has shown such tangible results and grown so fast in that state. In eight years there have been over 300 shipping associations started which net an annual saving to the farmers of approximately half a million dollars. They have displaced many stock buyers, who could not justify their existence under changed conditions. They have secured for the farmers fairer treatment and given a confidence in the marketing end of the stock business which the farmer did not have previously. Thus the shipping association has given much greater stability to livestock husbandry. Minnesota stock shippers, in order to get satisfactory treatment, found it necessary to centralize a very large proportion of their shipments thru one commission firm, which made a specialty of co-operative shipments. Since then they have not only had greater satisfaction, but they are building up a strong organization that is going far toward making them one strong composite body.

This same movement is just beginning in Western Canada. So far the experience in saving due to eliminating drovers has been generally satisfactory and quite as large as that of Minnesota farmers. Fortunately the farmers of Western Canada have been able to do what American farmers could not do, i.e., place their own representatives on the central markets at Winnipeg and Calgary. It is a safe assumption that the larger part of the business of these representatives must come direct from farmers or from farmers' associations. Consequently with the central marketing facilities provided it is up to the farmers

in the country to form livestock shipping associations and save the leaks on the country end. No agency on earth can do this but the farmers themselves. A livestock shipping association is a most simple affair with simple rules and by-laws. Little or no capital is required. A man who knows considerable about livestock and can supervise the shipping of it is the main requirement. Every Grain Growers' local, the members of which have a car of stock to ship every two or three weeks or oftener, should make this one branch of its work. The livestock shipping movement should be kept closely associated with the Grain Growers' Associations already organized. With its development will come a greater knowledge of market requirements and marketing methods, of consolidation of commercial livestock interests and preparation for other fields of efforts to which this is a necessary antecedent.

RATHER BELATED JUSTICE

In a recent issue of the Toronto Daily News we find an editorial article in which the following statement appears:—

"We do not attack the sincerity or the patriotism of Western grain growers. We have no sympathy with the notion that the East has sacrificed itself for the West, and that therefore the West owes some special consideration to older Canada. This is a free country. We can only expect the West to regard the national interests and to be loyal to its own convictions. We have every confidence that any truly national party can reconcile conflicting claims and ideals and ensure co-operation between older and newer Canada. We are not afraid of radical programs or of free expression of opinion in any part of the country. More absolutely than before the war we will have government of the people, by the people and for the people in every country, and we may not expect that class interests or class prejudices will ever again dominate in the Dominion."

The Guide has always maintained that the Western grain growers are quite as patriotic as those people who happen to be residing in Ontario and we have also contended that the West is under no obligation to the East for supposed services rendered sometime in the past. It is gratifying to see that the Toronto News has at last awakened to a realization of these facts. The News, however, should not forget that this argument which is now repudiated was used, and we must say used with considerable effect, during the reciprocity campaign five years ago. Now that The News has repudiated the argument we trust it will continue and assist the Western grain growers to relieve themselves of the burden which those who supported this argument have imposed upon them. The grain growers of the West are paying heavy tribute to Eastern interests and if The News follows its policy above stated to its logical conclusion it should help to have this burden removed.

TWO TARIFF CHARGES

Advocates of the protective tariff system in Canada are very fond of quoting the example of the United States as a protected country which has made great material progress. They then draw the conclusion that protection will do the same thing for Canada. They forget in presenting such an argument that, altho the United States has a protective tariff it is nevertheless the greatest free trade country on earth. When the Fathers of the Union drafted the articles of Union over a hundred years ago they very wisely provided that there should be no customs tariff barriers between any of the states in the union, thus making that great nation absolutely free trade from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Having practically every variety of climate and, consequently of products, the American Union is very largely

a self-supporting nation and its chief business is trade between the people in the different parts of the Union. It is true that Canada has no tariff barriers between its provinces. But we have not the variety of climate and products of the United States. Exchange of products which is absolutely necessary, is very greatly handicapped by the artificial customs barriers that have been erected at the international boundary. It should be remembered also that the international boundary between Canada and the United States is purely a matter of accident and is in no way a natural boundary. No greater absurdity could be conceived than the placing of barriers against the natural exchange of products between peoples living on this continent.

Another very important point that is overlooked is the fact that the protective system in Canada is by no means parallel to the protective system in the United States. The protective tariff which surrounds the United States enhances the price of goods to a certain extent in that country, but the Canadian tariff, in-so-far as it affects goods manufactured in United States and shipped into this country, is in addition to and on top of the American protective system. Thus in the case of machinery, of which a large quantity of American manufacture is shipped into Canada, wherever the American duty has been used by the manufacturer to enhance his price and the article is shipped into Canada, the Canadian duty is added to this already one-time tariff-enhanced price. In this way it must be clear to even a casual observer that if United States is a protected country and uses the protective tariff for the purpose of enhancing prices, the result of the protective system in Canada must be to charge the consumer two protected costs. Protection in Canada is crippling very seriously the natural

and logical development of this country and it must be abolished before we can build up a prosperous and contented population.

The fatal effect of trust control is well shown in the twine situation in U.S.A. now. The Sisal Fibre Trust of Mexico securing control of practically all the fibre last fall refused to sell until March 1, thereby keeping large twine factories idle for months. It then advanced the price, and when plenty of fibre was arriving in May the workers tied up most of the plants from two to six weeks by a demand for higher wages. When this was settled the most excessive heat of 20 years rendered some factory work impossible and at the same time ripened the crop away ahead of time. Thousands of farmers in the meantime suffer for want of twine, but being farmers and largely unorganized their voice doesn't carry far.

Lord Bryce, the famous British Ambassador to United States, in his history "The American Commonwealth," says regarding American railway magnates: "They have more power—that is more opportunity to make their will prevail—than perhaps anyone in political life, except the president or the speaker, who, after all, only hold theirs for four years and two years, while the railroad monarch holds his for life. When a railroad magnate travelled, his journey was like a royal progress. Governors of states and territories bowed before him; legislatures received him in solemn session; cities and towns sought to propitiate him, for had he not the means of making or marring a city's fortunes?"

What better description could one want of the travels of our own railway magnates across Canada from coast to coast?

Elbert Hubbard used to tell a story about co-operation, something like this. He told of a visit he made to an insane asylum. In the vegetable garden he found an attendant supervising the labor of a dozen physically powerful lunatics and he asked the attendant if he wasn't afraid of his charge. The attendant replied: "Oh yes, they are big fellows, but you see they can't get together, they're crazy."

Some lumber companies styling themselves "farmers'" companies are offering stock for sale to the prairie farmers. Some of this is as low as one dollar per share. Surely farmers have had enough experience to leave this kind of thing alone. There are no real farmers' companies but those actually organized and operated by farmers themselves.

In the years of the greatest crisis ever facing the American Union (during the Civil War) the railroads made rates so extortionate as to increase their profits 50 per cent. in a single year. The national interests are a secondary consideration to capital. Profits always have been and always will be the prime consideration.

Read "The Railway Problem" in this issue. The tale of fortune stealing at the public expense, political corruption and misdirection of justice in both U.S. and England is enough to forever condemn such a system.

The Allies continue to make strong gains, especially on the Russian and Italian fronts. The Italians are just now reaching the point where their many months of work is beginning to show its greatest results.



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A New Type of Rural School

What a Young Man of Vision and Ideals did to Reform Rural School Life in a Lonely Saskatchewan School

Strange indeed! A real country school in the country! Most country schools that I had visited were counterfeit city schools. Here was the Quill City School, about which I had heard so much. There was something strange even in the name. As I drove up I looked about and I saw neither city nor town. There wasn't even the semblance of a village.

The school stood alone on a barely perceptible elevation, and but for the school stables, was perched in isolation on the prairie. How this distinctly rural school came by its name I do not know, but it stood near the shores of Quill Lake



A hot mid-day meal at Quill City School. Prepared and served by the pupils.

and was but another of the mystic associations of the inland seas. The district, which is about four miles west of Wadena on the Canadian Northern Railway in Saskatchewan, had been settled about ten years. Cosmopolitan is the word best suited to the rural population. Americanized Swedes, Norwegians and Scotch from Minnesota, English and Irish from the old lands, and Canadian of both Anglo and German extraction furnished the rough-hewn material ready for the teacher. They were a good class, readily susceptible to constructive training and there, in an out of the way nook on the prairie, was being developed a school which in the future will probably be recognized as a pioneer in the new education movement.

As I drove into the yard a school boy came out to take care of my horse. I hastened in, as the day was raw and I was chilled. In response to my rap at the door, a school girl came to usher me inside. She introduced herself and then in turn asked my name. As we stepped into the school room she turned to her school mates, who, by the way, sat attentive at their tasks. "School," spoke up the girl at my side, whereupon the pupils rose to their feet and faced the entrance. "This is Mr. Blank," she continued. "Good morning," came the response from the pupils in chorus. The teacher came up to the door and welcomed me, and the pupils resumed their work in their seats.

The Teacher

The teacher, Carl A. Anderson, was a young man who had drifted out West in search of health, and judging by the look of energy and enthusiasm in his manner, I take it he had found health in abundance. He was a graduate of the University of Minnesota and for some time superintendent of schools for McLeod County, Minnesota. I could not help comparing him with other teachers in schools which I had chanced to visit. I have found many efficient teachers, but they are only teachers. Most rural teachers are women, and too often young, immature women, lacking in forceful personality, experience or executive ability. The outcry of observers against the tendency of the school to produce effeminate men may or may not be justifiable. That association tends to influence character is self-evident. Even the horse takes on to a certain extent the temperament of his master. The shepherd, left in isolation with his flock of sheep, comes in time to bleat as the one of them.

I cannot help admiring the pluck of these rural school teachers the young, and my sympathy is with them. Their first rural schools are often tragedies. The girl teacher has to leave her home and often go far in the backwoods to schools which are placed in the rejected class by the more experienced teacher. Often she has to make her home

with a family which cannot afford the accommodations that a young woman should have. Her meals are often unsuited to her frail constitution and her strenuous work. The society is not always refined, and if she does not stoop to all the undesirable refreshments and entertainment of the neighborhood she is generally looked upon as a snob. There is the long walk to school over poor roads in all sorts of weather. Then there is the janitor work and the problems of the big boys and girls.

I am not one of those who view with any measure of alarm the predominance of women in the teaching profession. It is not an unmixing evil. The old masculine school master has been superseded by a superior teacher. Too often he was harsh and lacked genteel qualities. His habits were frequently not all that could be desired. With him new and improved methods and ideas were but a fad. The young girl teacher is more pliable in the hands of the masters of her profession. She absorbs more from her normal training. If she lacks this training she generally becomes inspired with the spirit of the better system at the institutes and thru the professional journals. As I sat and observed the teacher in the Quill City School, I saw the teacher of the future;

a university graduate, trained and experienced, with his heart in his work, and with sufficient self-confidence, tact, originality and ingenuity to cope with the rural school problem of the day.

The Hot Dinner

It was near noon. On the box stove in the rear of the school a kettle of potatoes and a teapot were steaming. Two girls had prepared the potatoes at recess. As the last morning class was reciting, two pupils, acting as servants, spread old newspapers over the desks and set the plates. By the way, this class was one in agriculture. About the room I noticed evidences of what had been done. There were boxes of soil showing various experiments in seed germination and surface cultivation. On the wall was a large collection of the common noxious weeds and grasses. As the girls were being trained in the fine art of house-keeping the boys were receiving instruction in farming.

Presently the water came to a boil and the servants made the tea. As the aroma of the beverage floated over the school room and summoned our appetites for dinner, I realized what I had missed in the rural school of my boyhood. The dry bread with the cold pork or molasses was, as a rule, unceremoniously grabbed as we used to rush out on the play ground. With a chunk of bread in one hand and a hat in the other the task of eating was quickly over. We were anxious to be outside, for if we stayed inside the floor and desks would be smeared with portions of our various viands as we tore about the room, with the result that teacher would scold.

But this was a novel idea to me. As the classes were dismissed the older boys went out to feed their teams, for parents send their children many miles to the Quill City School. The girls were busy making gravy. We stood and watched the process. "Ings," asked the teacher, "why does gravy thicken when you bring it to a boil?" The young lady didn't know, whereupon the teacher gave the girls an insight into the chemistry of cooking.

Their domestic science study not only provided food for the school and made for better cooks in future homes, but it also afforded an opportunity for study of innumerable related subjects. How much more important was this than a drill in cube root or proportion! The interesting fact was that these practical subjects could be taught in such a way as to stimulate interest in the required subjects of the school. I noted particularly that there was life and enthusiasm in all the school work, and the common subjects did not suffer but were improved by this extra practical work. As we sat down to dinner the two girls acted as waitresses. In addition to the hot dishes, each family had brought sandwiches and dessert. I was informed that on some days meat was prepared for the whole school.

I observed that the pupils knew proper table manners, and I was pleased to see that even the smaller pupils had been trained how to hold their knives and forks, how to ask for more dishes and how to respond to the solicitous inquiries of the two servants. As each pupil finished he arose with a polite "excuse me," took his dishes to the stove where water stood ready and there "did" his own dishes.

Physical and Mental Benefit

Upon inquiry I found that the hot mid-day meal at Quill City had resulted in much benefit to the pupils. One of the primary pupils had always been considered dull. He was thin and nervous when the teacher took the school. On the day of my visit the lad was robust and healthy. He had acquired a better memory, and according to the teacher, had gained in self-reliance. I was informed by others in the district of another instance which seemed to attract particular attention. It was that of a girl with a nervous disposition. She was sallow in complexion and had a frantic stare. She was slovenly about her dress and person. When she walked she would rush with an impetuous scrambling movement. She twitched and grinned as she stood up to recite, and her voice was scarcely audible. The teacher studied her closely. He found she had an insatiable craving for strong black tea, and that her meals and bedtime were irregular. It required both courage and tact to interfere with long established home habits, but by some means or other, the teacher has made an entirely different girl out of her. She is today a real little lady. In fact, all the girls had the bearing and spirit of ladies. The boys, too, were gentlemen to the bone. The teacher has a way of cultivating these traits among his pupils. As a first requirement of a gentleman or lady is clean teeth, the pupils were taught to use a toothbrush. The teacher impressed upon them the fact that nearly every infectious



Class in session, Quill City School. The same teacher gave all the instruction.

disease enters thru the mouth, and deathly disease germs often lurk in the fifth of the teeth. Unless driven out by the toothbrush they may attack the body at the weakest spot when the system is run down.

The Home and Social Side

Inspector J. O'Brien, of the department of education, Regina, upon his annual visit, happened in at noon and shared the meal with the pupils. He stated what is perhaps the strongest argument for the hot noon-day meal. "The common meal," said he, "makes companions of the children and over-

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Romance of a Book Farmer

By Herbert Quick in The Saturday Evening Post

Continued from last week

I have no idea what took place then, save that Alice and Jeff ate Alice's lunch and that, when she had conscientiously remained at her post until three, they walked four miles over to my farm, and Alice introduced Jeff as a young friend of hers who wanted a job as a farm hand. When my wife found that he was one of the Ridgeway Pups she wanted me to send him packing for Alice's sake; but I convinced her that we couldn't send the fellow away hungry, and that in common decency we'd have to keep him over night and take him to town the next day. She saw the justice of this, and by the time Jeff had eaten her meat and her salt and had spent half an hour in converse with her and Alice, she was for giving him a chance. She was even willing to let him take a horse and buggy and drive Alice back to her boarding place.

I don't see how it is possible for an Englishman to be poor as a permanent thing, they have so many rich aunts. This I know, that the ones domesticated among us thru the Ridgeway Pup Farm—and twenty or thirty must have become permanencies—seemed always to be getting legacies from aunts. Jeff hadn't been working for me three months—not long enough to have become even a passable hand, green as he was—when he got a legacy from an aunt. It amounted to four or five thousand dollars. He finished his month's work, so as to give me a chance to get another hand; and the next thing we heard we were asked to go to the little Episcopal rectory in the county seat to see him married to Alice. At the wedding he told my wife and me that he had bought the farm on which Conrad Schwagermann, the German gentleman mentioned awhile ago, had achieved bankruptcy. The bank had bought it in at a sheriff's sale and sold it to Jeff Sharpe. I suspect that they did this to prevent Jeff's legacy from getting across the county line.

"Why," said I, "you didn't have money enough to pay for that big farm!"

"No," said he, "I had barely enough to pay for the equipment. I owe for the whole bally farm. But I think we can make it go, don't you know?"

I told him the farm was too big for him; that he should have bought only what he could pay for; but he was amazingly cheerful, and so was Alice.

"Really, you know," said he, in that style of talk that they call the haw-haw-Englishman style up in Western Canada, "really, you know, I'm quite sure I can organize other men's labor to more advantage than I can my own. I'm quite an ass at manual labor personally, don't you know?"

Neither of them knew much farming; but they tackled the proposition with all the assurance of youth. Jeff was looked down on by the surrounding farmers because he was one of Ridgeway's Pups, even while they recognized the fact that a man who knew Latin and French and played the flute—even tho he played it wretchedly—was in many ways their superior. They resented his superiority. The women assumed the pose toward Alice that she had thrown herself away and that certainly she couldn't expect a man of Jeff's history to be true to her. So Jeff and Alice retired from circulation. They became a sort of dual hermit. Knowing nothing of farming, as a means of livelihood, and having no relations with any of his neighbors, Jeff was forced to become a book farmer. He deliberately sat down to learn farming from the printed page.

Once in two years or so, I suppose, I used to drive in at the old Schwagermann house to see Alice and take a look about at what was doing in Jeff's farming; and I heard strange things of him all the time. The next winter after they were married the news came to us that Alice and Jeff had moved to East St. Louis. When I heard that they had returned I went over and learned that Jeff had been working all winter for a commission firm in the stock yards there. When he asked them for work they told him they didn't want him; and when he asked if he could work for them for nothing, so as to have a look at the cattle business, they said, he might start in on that basis, but they could give no assurance as to the permanency of the job. On this basis he had worked, and worked hard all winter, loading and unloading steers, driving them from yard to yard, running them up the great chutes to the killing rooms, and especially hanging about the selling yards to get a view of the inside of the business and acquire the knack of telling a good steer from a poor one, either in the finished state or as feeders and stockers. Lighter in purse, but filled with enthusiasm for cattle, he came back with Alice to the Schwagermann farm and tackled farming on a nine-hundred-acre scale.

Jeff's Cattle-Raising Methods

Everybody laughed at his farming. We saw his blunders, which were obvious and expensive. We saw fields knobby with clods, because he had plowed when it was too wet. We saw great cornfields made

hard to cultivate because of the failure of some new tool which was tried on a big scale instead of a small one. We saw stacks built to carry the rains in instead of out. We saw cornfields half tilled because he tried to do too much with the force of men he had; but we saw these and his many other bad practices corrected from year to year. One thing struck me in the beginning of his farming, as probably wiser than the practice of the rest of us: he bought all the straw piles within two miles of his place—which would in those days, in the ordinary course of things, have been burned to get them off the land—and hauled them to Sharpesmoor, as he called his farm. He had established relations with the cattlemen in the stock yards so that they let him have credit for all the cattle he wanted; but most of the stock which he roughed thru the winters on the wheat, oat, rye and barley straw obtained for little or nothing, except for the hauling, he picked up in the Fairview neighborhood. His wasn't fancy stock raising; but it was adapted to the conditions at that time. The cattle weren't toppers; but they were kept on cheap feed, and I could see, tho he never came near me or anyone



A remarkable picture of him being used for reconnaissance at sea. The observer is seen in the basket.

else except on business, that he couldn't be losing money; and I began cautiously to follow his lead. For one thing I saw that that business of hauling straw and working it up in the barnyards gave Jeff such a supply of manure that in spite of his poor field management—now getting better rapidly—his crops were, on the average, heavy. He got this theory of the keeping up of soil fertility out of his books. It was a new thing in the Corn Belt—but we've all learned it since.

A horse laugh went thru the neighborhood when it was learned that Jeff had had a wagonload of dirt shipped from California and had scattered it over a field, on which he had sowed some new kind of clover seed. The Clarion, our county paper, had a piece in it telling how Mr. O. Geoffrey Sharpe had shipped in the seed of a new kind of clover and had sowed a load of the soil that it grew in on the coast, "so it would feel at home in the Mississippi Valley." On being questioned Mr. Sharpe stated that the Clarion account was fairly accurate. Then we forgot about the soil shipment in our glee at his soaking his seed oats and seed potatoes in drugs. He was the first man to inoculate soil for alfalfa in our part of the country—that was the soil shipment. I myself lived to pay him two dollars a load for soil from that same field when I saw the sort of crop alfalfa is—and nobody laughed at me. He was the first man to act on the scientific fact that leguminous crops must have certain bacteria on their roots; and he shipped that earth to get the bacteria. It was a new thing even to the scientists

—so don't think the rest of us too shockingly benighted. Jeff was the first man to treat his seed grains for smut—and after about ten years, during which he had oats by the carload every year without a trace of smut in them, we gradually woke up to the fact that the fool Englishman knew something we didn't. I noticed from year to year that he had an increasing area in potatoes and that their foliage remained green until frost, while ours died in August.

"How do you account for it, Jeff?" I asked him, after two or three years of this.

"I spray 'em with Paris green for the bugs and Bordeaux mixture for blight," he answered.

"I wonder if the spray has anything to do with the vines staying green that way," I mused.

"Oh, rather!" said Jeff. "I tried it last year and really there is no doubt of it. The blight is a disease, and the spray kills the germs."

"All this is old stuff now, but it wasn't then. To be sure we had been using the Paris green for potato bugs for many years, and all of us had seen pieces in the farm papers about Bordeaux mixture; but it looked to us like college-professor dope that the editors put in the papers because the professors sent it to them, and they had to have something to fill up with. But it turned out to be a fact that the blight could be controlled in that way. Jeff Sharpe grew the best crops of potatoes in the county for five years, before his neighbors realized that he had something they hadn't."

New Ideas About Feeding

I have always thought myself as good a cattle feeder as the next man; and I felt a little edgewise at Jeff Sharpe because he never came over and talked with me about feeding. He was married to my niece, and we always attended their christenings; and it seemed that he really owed it to himself and the family to take my advice once in a while; but he never came near. One Sunday Jeff's yard man came over to join my hired man in a fishing trip—I suppose this must have been ten years after Jeff had started in on the Schwagermann farm.

"You'll be back late," I said to Ole, when they told me how far they were going. "Well, stay as late as you please. I'll do the noon and night feeding."

"You're back numbers," said Jeff's hired man. "We don't have any noon and night feeding."

"You don't!" I said in some astonishment.

"Then you're not finishing the steers this year?"

"We sure are," said he. "We're finishing some car lots that are going to the International Fat Stock Show."

"Then what do you mean," said I, "by that halderdash about not feeding at noon and night?"

"We feed once a day," he replied as they drove off. "They won't see any more feed until eight o'clock tomorrow morning."

Now by this time I had begun to have my suspicions about Jeff's being plumb weak-minded. It seemed to me that he was about as smart as anyone. This system of feeding, however, was certainly a crazy one, as I could plainly see in the light of years of experience; so my wife and I drove over to see Alice—that afternoon, only to find that she and Jeff and the children had gone on a bird-studying and plant-collecting picnic away over beyond Indian Ridge, where there is a swamp and lots of bobolinks and some natural timber. There was nobody at home but a hired girl—and all those fine steers out there in the yards needing to be fed. In a few days I saw Jeff and asked him about this hired man's tale. It was quite true, he said, that he had adopted the plan of feeding his steers only once a day. He was feeding alfalfa hay and corn and cob meal with plenty of running water in the yards. He hauled in a weighed-out feed of a fixed number of pounds of alfalfa hay per animal each morning, put it in the racks and let the cattle run to it; also he placed in the troughs all the corn and cob-meal needed for twenty-four hours, and let the steers eat hay or corn, according to their tastes and fancies, until it was gone—which would be about the time the next feed came in.

"I find," said he, "that it puts down the expense for labor—and that's our chief problem. It makes the men feel better, too, to be able to take a whole day off, as Nels did the Sunday you speak of."

"But, my boy," said I, "you can't get gains on cattle that will pay by any such system of feeding. Nobody does it. Steers have to have fresh feed before them often to keep them eating. You'll lose money—and you can't possibly get quality on your beeves." "You'll see when you ship!"

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The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

TWO MILLION WOMEN

One of the greatest gatherings of women in the world is the convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in the United States. Only forty-eight years ago a woman's club was almost unknown in that great country, in fact it is said there was only one woman's club, with a membership of twelve members. At the recent convention there were twenty thousand women delegates, representing two million women.

I wish I could have given you even a picture of that mighty gathering. It would have been an inspiration, but two pages of a large magazine took in only a part, and that reduced to the smallest possible size to be of any value. But I am able to give you the picture of a few state presidents of the federated clubs, and while they are clever looking women, they are no brighter and more capable looking than many gatherings of our club members that meet from time to time in convention on the prairie. It is so easy to think that such great bodies of people must be organized by people with super-brain power, but instead we find that the power of the whole is in the bit contributed by each one doing her part, in her corner, wherever it may be.

In Canada we have the National Council of Women, which is a federation of women's organizations, and does exactly the same work as the federation of women's clubs in the United States. The women of Alberta some time ago decided to do their work thru the Council of Women, and they have already several provincial committees appointed by that body. The committee of which the most will be heard in the near future is, doubtless, the committee on laws.

Local Councils

The method of work of the Council of Women is as follows:

Any city or town or district may organize a local Council of Women by uniting all the organizations of women in that city or town or district to work for all matters of common interest. The Council does not interfere with the work of the federated societies in any way, but it is machinery whereby the women of all organizations can get together to work for matters of interest to all.

There is for every province a provincial vice-president of the National Council, and she is elected by the various Councils in the province. This vice-president receives any resolutions that the women of any of the federated societies wish brought before the other women of the province, and has them put on the agenda for the annual meeting, or in case of urgent matters, can have them sent around to the various local councils and federated societies for their opinion.

This brings us to the point about provincial organizations of women. Such organizations may join the National Council of Women on payment of a fee of two dollars, and is entitled to the representation of the president and one delegate at the annual meeting. The local councils pay a fee of five dollars and have a representation of the president and five delegates.

The way the matter works out in practice is this: Suppose the Women Grain Growers of Saskatchewan wish the assistance of the other women of the province in their campaign for municipal hospitals. If they were federated with the National Council they would pass a resolution stating what they wished, and send it to Mrs. Bennett, the provincial vice-president of the National Council for Saskatchewan. Mrs. Bennett would have the resolution copied and sent out to all the local councils and to the provincially federated bodies. Each society belonging in the province would thus be asked to discuss this matter and come to some conclusion about it and let Mrs. Bennett know their decision. Then Mrs. Bennett could let the Women Grain Growers know what support they might expect from the other organizations of women in the province. Or, if thought advisable, Mrs. Bennett might call a conference of all the representatives from the women's organizations to draw up a plan of work, that the Women Grain Growers would be strengthened by the support of all the other women.

But suppose the other organizations of women did not care to help the Women Grain Growers, no harm would be done. The Women Grain Growers

would push the work themselves. The Council of Women is merely a federation of women's organizations with two fundamental principles: (1) Every affiliated society, no matter how big or how small, has the same number of votes and pays the same fee. (2) No society may be dictated to in any way by the council, nor can any one society be held responsible for anything the council does.

L. B. T.

HUGHES FOR FEDERAL AMENDMENT

The suffragists of the United States are happy, happier than ever before; for Charles Evans Hughes, the Republican candidate for president, is in favor of a federal amendment giving the franchise to women, and doing it immediately. This is the first time in the history of the United States that a candidate for president, representing one of the major parties, put himself on record as favoring the federal enfranchisement of women. The women of the Union to the South were waiting very anxiously to hear what Mr. Hughes would say about woman suffrage. It was all very encouraging that he had expressed himself in favor of woman suffrage in speeches made before his nomination, but they had known men whose theories had changed when their circumstances changed. They were afraid to hope too much. But Mr. Hughes has been even more outspoken than they dared to hope.

In his nomination speech he gave a general endorsement to the woman suffrage plank, but it was not perfectly clear whether he might not hark back to state action, as the Republican party had done.



Some state presidents of the Federation of Women's Clubs in the United States. Twenty thousand women attended the thirteenth biennial convention.

But the next day, in reply to a telegram from Sena the Sutherland, of Utah, he declared unqualifiedly in favor of a federal amendment.

That afternoon there was a tea party, a tea party that The Chicago Tribune said would go down in history as the second-great tea party. At that tea party there were about five hundred women suffragists and Daughters of the American Revolution, and business women and club women. Mr. Hughes attended with his wife and was warmly applauded on entering. Miss Carpenter, who presided, pointed out that for the first time in the history of the country the women had enough to contribute to a political campaign to make their service of great significance.

Mr. Hughes followed in a lengthy speech, in which he said that he considered the granting of the vote to women inevitable and, holding that view, he thought the contest should be ended promptly. He said that he deprecated most deeply sex organizations based upon sex and, not upon the general obligations of citizenship borne by all; and that he viewed with a great deal of misgiving a continuation of the agitation which he was sure would grow more and more intense as the movement met determined opposition.

Later on in his address Mr. Hughes expressed himself in favor of the federal amendment, and at his words there was such an outburst of applause that the speaker could not go on. Some woman shouted above the din: "What's the matter with Mr. Hughes?" Immediately every woman in the room was on her feet shouting, "Mr. Hughes! Mr. Hughes!" And people say women cannot applaud.

Mr. Hughes tried twice to speak but could not be heard for the renewed applause that broke out

when the women thought of the plain speaking that had given them greater hope than ever before of getting that for which they had long worked.

President Wilson is said to be tottering in his objection to the federal amendment.

WOMEN FOR THE FARM

Mr. Kon, Commissioner of Immigration of the Province of Manitoba, said some weeks ago that he would bring women out on the harvest excursions to assist in the farm homes if they were promised employment for three months at twenty-five dollars a month.

Only ten applications for such help have been received, and most of those were from readers of The Guide. But such a small number would cost too much in advertising and arranging for the excursion to make it possible to bring them out. There may be enough women come out with their men folks, just on the chance of getting something to do, to fill this small demand, and if there are well and good; but if not, the fact that the demand was so small is the explanation of why they were not brought. Mr. Kon advises those who wish help in the house next spring to let him know as soon as possible, that he may make arrangements in time to have the desired help ready when wanted.

AN EXPLANATION

A lady who signed herself "A New Reader," wrote last week, asking for advice in regard to decorating her house. Her letter requires a private reply, but she did not sign her name or give her address, so that nothing can be done until she writes again. Two letters asking Miss Beynon for further advice about furnishings will be given her on her return. She will be back this week.

ABOUT THE HOUSE

To use sour milk for griddle cakes, never add baking powder, but instead an even teaspoonful of baking soda to each cup of milk.

Some of the most attractive glass mustard jars come provided with glass spoons. Some prefer these to silver, as they will not tarnish.

Whole wheat or brown bread cut into very thin slices and spread with unsalted butter is tasty served with oysters on the half shell.

THE PRICE

(By Muriel Stuart; in the Westminster Gazette)

When I sit down to read at night
I hear a thousand voices call—
The painted cups, the mirror bright,
The crazy pattern on the wall.

The curtains, whispering that they were
Plucked from the bosom of the sea,
The coal that knew the Flood, the chair
Remembering when it was a tree.

They told of those who beat and broke,
Blinded and burned their lives away,
And with them other voices spoke,
And spoke more dreadfully than they.

Terrible sounds of woe and strife
Made thunder in this quiet room—
Women who gave the mill their life,
And men who shuddered at the loom.

The noise the snarling hammer made
In maddened ears, the foundry's roar,
The hands that stitched the rich brocade,
That beat the brass, that hewed the door.

How can I read while round me swarm
Creatures that strove and wept and died
To make this room rich, safe and warm,
To keep the weather-blasts outside?

How can I rest while in the gloom
From mine and garret, den and pit,
They pass who built in blood this room,
And with their tears have furnished it!



Saves a Team Attachments For Any Binder

Cushman Binder Engines

For All Farm Work

This is the one successful binder engine. Thousands are in use every harvest. Fits any binder. Engine drives sickle and all machinery. Since horses have only to pull machine, two horses will easily handle 8-ft. binder in heavy grain. In a wet harvest Cushman Engine saves the crop, as it keeps sickle going when bull wheel slips—it never clogs. After harvest Cushman engine does all other work. Very light weight and easy to move around, yet runs more steadily than most heavy engines, because of Thrift Governor and perfect balance. 4 H. P. weighs only 195 lbs.; when stripped for binder only 127 lbs. 8 H. P. only 320 lbs. Forced water cooling system prevents overheating. Equipped with Friction Clutch Pulley.

Alex Irving, Cummings P. O., Vermillion, Alberta, writes: "I have been sawing wood with my Cushman lately and it has been working fine, no trouble to start. I am running an 8 inch L. H. C. grinder, which it handles nicely. I have put in a line shaft and run the churn, washing machine and cream separator. Everyone who sees it thinks it is the only engine."



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Not because it is a new kind of grinder, but because it is built off steel. When it comes to strength grinding the finer wheels of the "M-SE" GRAIN GRINDER are much ahead of the old style steel plate or disc. The "M-SE" has almost every kind of best feature being made-included for sale.

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THE KING OF Grain Grinders

Not because it is a new kind of grinder, but because it is built off steel. When it comes to strength grinding the finer wheels of the "M-SE" GRAIN GRINDER are much ahead of the old style steel plate or disc. The "M-SE" has almost every kind of best feature being made-included for sale.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Alberta

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

STOCK KILLED ON RAILWAYS

As you are aware, our association has for many years been working for amendments to the present Railway Act, which will make the railways responsible in cases where stock is killed on their right-of-way. Every year a large number of complaints are referred to this office by our members with a view to securing our assistance in their adjustment. One of the greatest difficulties that we have to overcome, not only in securing individual adjustments but in our agitation for amendments to the Railway Act also, is the undoubted carelessness of a large number of farmers in permitting animals to be at large in such a way that they can get on the tracks and also in tying horses to fences and other convenient posts, either on the track or adjacent thereto. In the case of the Claims Department, this carelessness makes them very sceptical when claims are put in and many a farmer who was justly entitled to compensation and would have secured it under ordinary circumstances has suffered for his neighbor who did not take proper precaution to look after his stock. In our efforts to secure amendments to the Railway Act, the same carelessness is used as a reason why the railway companies should not be made responsible for all stock killed on their right-of-way, and as an argument for retaining the present intolerable burden where the farmer is required to prove his side of the case rather than that the railways should prove theirs.

One prominent railway man actually went so far as to state that he thought from his personal investigation that in some cases the farmer would just as soon have the money as the stock if he thought he could get the value out of the railway company. This of course to us is an exaggeration, but that same man was able to quote so many instances of cases which he had personally noticed of cattle picketed to telegraph posts, others tied to fences, and gates left open from fields on level crossings, that his statement would undoubtedly carry a certain amount of weight with people less closely in touch with the farmer than ourselves, and would undoubtedly cause a closer consideration of any requests that we might make for amendments to the present act.

This matter was discussed at our recent executive meeting, and I was instructed to lay the matter before our members and unions throughout the province, requesting their co-operation in reducing this carelessness to a minimum. It may be news to some of our members that under Section 407 of the act, any person who willfully leaves a gate open, takes down a railway fence, turns horses, cattle or any other animal within the enclosure of the railway, except when crossing same; who rides drives, leads any horses or other animal or suffers such horses or other animal within the fence or guards thereof, is liable to a penalty for each such offence. We cannot have our arguments entirely one-sided, so long as we ourselves do not observe the letter of the law and countenance carelessness for which the railway company could not justly be considered liable. I therefore ask for your co-operation in this matter and hope that you will see that the law is observed as closely as possible and that no unnecessary chances are given the railway companies to come back at us when we are asking that the Railway Act may be amended so that the farmers' interests are properly protected.

RURAL LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

The president and myself have just returned from the conference for rural leadership, held at the University of Alberta under the direction of the Department of Extension. Our executive passed a resolution asking for the inauguration of such a conference as this, and it having received the endorsement of other organizations also, the conference was definitely put on from August 7 to 11. It is not my intention to deal with it at any length at the present time. Possibly our president will be writing on the matter at a later date, but the course proved to be a very instructive one, and the conference will undoubtedly be held again another year. Nearly 100 people were registered in attendance, consisting of ministers of all denominations, teachers, farmers and others. Some of the most outstanding features of the conference were the addresses delivered by J. S. Woodsworth, director of the Bureau of Social Research for Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Mr. Woodsworth proved to be a very forcible speaker, and showed himself to have given a most thorough and practical study of social problems, which he was able to bring home to us in a forcible style, at the same time maintaining a very high level of thought very much in line with the aims and ideals of our organization. Mr. Woodsworth is already probably well known to many of you thru his writings in the Grain Growers' Guide. President Wood delivered two addresses, dealing with the farmers' movement and the attitude of the church towards our efforts for the solution of rural economic problems. Both addresses were well received, and will no doubt lead to a much more sympathetic attitude towards our organization on the part of the leaders in other phases of life.

Mrs. W. Parly, president of the United Farm Women of Alberta, also delivered a telling address in regard to the reason for and work of the U.F.W.A. H. A. Craig, deputy minister of agriculture; Dean Howes, faculty of agriculture, and others also took part in the program. Altogether this first conference proved a very interesting event, and one that we cannot afford to drop. It is hoped that next year the movement will be much more widely advertised, and if possible arrangements will probably be made so that it can be held at a time when a larger proportion of farmers can attend.

ANNUAL REPORTS USEFUL

O. E. Roedler, secretary of Rodney Local, No. 57, in acknowledging the receipt of annual reports, states that same have met with the approval of the members, and they believe that this is a splendid way of bringing the whole convention home to everyone.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE THANKS

The following letter has been received from the St. John Ambulance Association acknowledging a contribution recently forwarded from this office on behalf of the U.F.A.:

"Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary, Alta.

"Dear Sir:—I have very great pleasure in acknowledging, on behalf of the St. John Ambulance Association, the sum of \$150 received today thru the Chancellor of the Exchequer. I trust that you will make it known as widely as possible amongst members of the association which has forwarded this magnificent gift, how very much their kindness is appreciated by the St. John Ambulance Association and by the Order of St. John, its parent body.

Yours faithfully,

"W. R. EDWARDS."

PICNIC ON SEPTEMBER FOURTH.

A. L. McLean, secretary of Hathersage Local, No. 138, recently organized, reports: Our second meeting was held on July 29 with a good attendance and general good feeling. We resolved to hold a U.F.A. picnic on September 4 at this place, to get in touch with the general public socially, and boost for

the U.F.A. All members will unite their efforts to make it a success. A good list of sports, a good dinner and other entertainment will be furnished, and we all look forward to a successful time. Our local will progress, I feel sure.

GOOD CROPS AT PANCRAS

John Gilham, secretary of Pancras Local, No. 671, reports that they held their annual picnic on July 1, and everything went off very nicely. The crops in this district are even better than last year, and they hope to be cutting in about ten days. It is expected that harvest will be general by August 12.

BIG CROWD AT PONOKA

The Ponoka District Association held their second annual picnic on the Ponoka Fair Grounds on July 1. The weather was fine, and about 2,000 people from town and country were on the grounds. There was a good program of sports. The baseball game, Fats vs. Leans, was hotly contested, the Leans winning. The prize of ten dollars was donated to the Red Cross Fund. Councillor O'Brien and Dr. Campbell, M.P., gave addresses, and P. Baker, U.F.A. director, gave an interesting talk on U.F.A. work to a large and interested audience. During the six months ended June 31, the association sold 3582 hogs for which the members received \$64,798.20.

THE P.R. SOCIETY OF CANADA

The Proportional Representation Society of Canada, has received a letter from its honorary president, the Right Hon. Earl Grey, complimenting the society upon the way it is building on strong ground. The Canadian society, like the British and American societies, has started out with a council including representatives from as many parties and groups in Canadian public life as possible. Earl Grey, a great British pro-consul, with empire-wide experience and one of the most far-seeing members of the House of Lords, is president of the British P.R. Society. The Right Hon. Thomas Burt, a coal miner, and the veteran statesman of the House of Commons, is vice-president. The chairman of the executive is the Right Hon. Lord Courtney of Penwith, another elder statesman of the Mother of Parliaments.

The Canadian P.R. Society has for its first president a peer of constructive citizenship in this Dominion, Dr. James W. Robertson, C.M.G.; and for vice-presidents, a leading Conservative and eastern member of the Senate, Senator W. Dennis of Halifax; and a leading Liberal representative of the west, Dr. Michael Clark, M.P. of Red Deer.

On the council of the Canadian society there are the names of constructive representatives, Conservative, Liberal and Labor, from federal and provincial political parties, and of independent citizens doing good work in the public service of Canada. The work of the P.R. society is entirely educational—by circulating pamphlets and leaflets and promoting addresses and branches of the society, to diffuse a knowledge of the aims and objects and the benefits of proportional representation as an electoral reform throughout the Dominion.

Membership of the Proportional Representation Society is open to any citizen. The minimum annual subscription is \$1, which entitles the subscriber to copies of all the society's publications and pamphlets free. The address of the hon. secretary for Canada is: Ronald Hooper, 13 Second Avenue, Ottawa. The French hon secretary is J. Albert Foisy, c.o. Le Droit, Ottawa. There are also hon. secretaries at Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary, Nelson and Vancouver; and branches of the society are being formed in practically every province and populous district in Canada.—Ottawa Citizen.

THE RULING CLASSES WRONG

Mr. Gladstone said, shortly before he passed away: "I painfully reflect that in almost every great political controversy of the last 50 years, the leisured classes, the educated classes, the wealthy classes, the titled classes, have been in the wrong. The common people—the toilers, the men of uncommon sense—these have been responsible for nearly all of the social reform measures which the world today accepts."

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Saskatchewan

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

A CORRECTION

In the article dealing with the shipment of Patriotic Acre flour in the last number of The Guide, an accidental transposition of figures made the number of acres promised to read 6,470 instead of 6,740, which is the correct number.

S.W.Y.

THE CENTRAL SECRETARY

J. B. Musselman, the central secretary, is at present on an extended visit to the East in the interests of the association. On Monday, August 14, he, along with Mr. Maharg, made the presentation at Ottawa to the Governor-General, as the representative of the Imperial Government, of the huge shipment of Patriotic Acre flour. During his absence from the Central Office he will also visit Toronto, Montreal, and other points in the East, and will be away three or four weeks.

S.W.Y.

PATRIOTIC ACRE FUND

Since writing the article on the shipment of the Patriotic Acre flour which appeared in last week's Guide, my attention has been drawn to the fact that no mention was made of the part played by the C.P.R. in the matter. As a matter of fact the article was prepared very hurriedly, and in sections, at a time when the shipment of the flour was keeping those concerned extremely busy, and this, more than anything else, was the cause of the assistance rendered to the fund by the C.P.R. and other bodies being overlooked, for which I tender my apologies.

It has previously been stated that the elevator companies, with few exceptions settled for all wheat stored in their elevators at one cent per bushel over full track price; also that the banks, to a large extent, put thru the cheques contributed to the fund at par. I am glad now to be able to add that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company gave the Fund great assistance by making a considerable cut in their usual freight charges, thus adding very largely to the value of the gift.

It would perhaps be as well also to correct an impression which has been created by the daily press that the Robin Hood Mill Co. milled the wheat free of charge. The company does not wish to take to itself more credit than it is entitled to; therefore, I desire to say that what the company actually did was to mill the wheat at a little under cost.

The Association is greatly indebted to these various interests, and I cannot go far wrong, in the absence of Mr. Musselman, in expressing our appreciation of the valuable assistance they have rendered in making this fund so great a success.

S. W. YATES

ABUSE OF CAR ORDER BOOK

I have your letter regarding the car order book and loading platform. Law is enacted that all may receive justice. If a number of farmers combined with the elevator interests with the view of controlling the equal distribution of cars, it is high time the law was changed to prevent it. The fact that it is a number of farmers should make no difference. It simply results in forcing everyone to put his grain thru the elevator or leave it on the farm. This has been demonstrated very forcibly at this point. It is a disgrace to the Grain Act the way the elevators have manipulated the car order book at this point for the past four years and each year getting worse.

With reference to the loading platform. All I would have to do would be to report some definite case of abuse we have suffered and I would not get any cars to load grain in at all. The train crews and station employees would not abuse the platform loading if they did not receive some encouragement from minor officials of the railway. The general sentiment of the people here is that the proxy is wrong and should not

be tolerated longer, and the minor officials and train crews and station employees need different instructions. Wilcox Grain Growers' Assn. Ltd. Per W. B. FRYBERGER, Sec.

W. B. Fryberger, Esq.:—I have your interesting favor of the 17th ult., dealing with the question of the abuse of the car order book and of the loading platform privileges.

The Central is fully aware that there is a great deal of abuse in connection with the car order book. It is also aware that it is the earnest desire of all the railway companies themselves that the car order book rules shall be fully complied with. Furthermore, it is the wish and determination of the officers of every railway company doing business in Western Canada that its employees give courteous treatment to all its patrons, including those who wish to load over the loading platform. We have, therefore, the Central officers of the G.G.A. and the officers of the railway companies all anxious that these abuses should cease.

I wish now to take the liberty of telling you just where lies the very greatest obstacle which your Central officers and the railroad officers meet with in the enforcement of these rules. The fault lies with you, and other men, who like you, will not come forward with courage and determination and give definite information, accompanied with affidavits over your own signature. There is very little to be criticized in the Grain Act, but the Grain Act would not be worth, to the farmers of this province, the cost of the paper on which it is printed if every farmer took the position which you take. Furthermore, you are entirely in error in stating that you would not get any cars to load grain in at all if you placed us in position to give this information to the officers of the railway company. The superior officers of no railway company would for one moment permit any act of reprisal by its employees toward a farmer who gives such information.

I have discussed this very point quite recently with an important official of the C.P.R., and I can assure you that all that is necessary is for definite information to be laid before these officials, and your grievance, so far as the loading platform is concerned, will be cured. It is not possible to do it, however, without your co-operation, and unless you will grant this co-operation it is practically useless for the Central officers to raise the question with the railway officials. They demand facts, and nothing less than facts will go.

Personally, I believe with you that the proxy system is all wrong, and that it should be changed. It needs to be borne in mind, however, that the proxy system was instituted at the request of the organized farmers, and it is not likely to be removed unless there is extensive protest by the organized farmers, and a demand for its removal. I think that all your Central officers are in favor of the abolishment of the proxy system. This matter is being considered very fully by the Board of Grain Commissioners, and I hope to see some radical change in the law governing this point.

I think that the instructions to the train crews and station employees are perfectly satisfactory, but the enforcement of these instructions can only be attained by the co-operation of the patrons themselves who are suffering abuse of any kind. Let us have your full co-operation in this matter and I assure you that the abuse will be righted.

CENTRAL SECRETARY.

AGAINST HYBRID TICKET

In the meeting we held here on July 15 the following resolution was passed: "Resolved that we, the Donnellyville Local, place ourselves on record as protesting strongly against the use of the hybrid ticket, as used by the line elevators at the present time."

Donnellyville G.G.A. Ltd., Per A. R. McLEOD.

Equity Thresher Belting



Endless Canvas Belts

Prices F.O.B. Winnipeg

Length	Width	Ply	Price
120	7	5	\$39.75
120	8	4	36.25
120	8	5	44.25
150	8	5	55.25
150	8	6	66.50

All our Belts are made by a thoroughly reliable firm of manufacturers, and are guaranteed to be perfect in every detail of material and construction. Other sizes will be quoted on application, also Rubber or Leather Belts.

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25 ft. length	7.75

J. C. Plain Rubber Agricultural, Wire Lined

20 ft. length	\$7.25
25 ft. length	9.25



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The following prices for Ford Cars will be effective on and after August 1st, 1916

Chassis - -	\$450 ⁰⁰
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f. o. b. Ford, Ontario

These prices are positively guaranteed against any reduction before August 1st, 1917, but there is no guarantee against an advance in price at any time

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 32c per lb. Butterfat for A1 Cream.
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Hens	Per lb. 14c to 15c
Roosters (any age)	Per lb. 13c
Turkeys	" 20c
Ducklings	" 15c
Ducks	" 12c
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All prices quoted are for live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg, and are guaranteed for 10 days from date of this paper.

Terms—Cash, Bank Money Order, on receipt of goods.
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are made like moccasins—soft as a glove yet tough and wonderfully durable. They are designed to give farmers, dairymen, woodmen, etc., greater foot comfort and all-round satisfaction than will any other boot made for the price.

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Shaped on right and left lasts, they fit perfectly and never cramp or tire the feet. If you cannot get Palmer-McLellan plow boots from your dealer, mail us the price and size and we will ship you a pair postpaid. Don't forget the boy's size too.

6 inches high, as in cut	\$3.15
10 inches high, same style	3.40
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The Mail Bag

AN OPEN FORUM

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

LAND OF LIBERTY

Editor, Guide:—When shall we be able to say that our land will be liberated to all the people, as was intended by Divine Providence from the first, but was changed by man to the present form in order that a landed class might take toll from a landless mass? And if it is a fact that the present land policy was brought into existence by man, then it is a fact that this unfair land policy can be changed back to its original form by man, which was a free land for all the people.

Now, let us examine for a moment how monopolized land prevents progress. The monopolization of land means high priced land, and I claim that the higher the price of land the poorer the country is as a whole, and the lower the price of land the richer the country will be as a whole, for the following reasons: It surely must be patent to any reasonable man that it does cost more to produce a bushel of wheat from \$50 land than it costs from the same land at \$10 per acre. One hundred acres of land at \$50 per acre creates an overhead expense of \$5,000. One hundred acres of land at \$10 per acre creates an overhead expense of \$1,000, just 20 per cent. of the overhead expense on the same land.

In addressing several meetings in Ontario lately, with the organized farmers of that province, I put this question to several of the meetings: "Can any farmer in this meeting stand up and truthfully say that he receives a reasonable wage for his labor and the labor of his wife and family, and at the same time gets a reasonable interest on his investment?" I found no man could make such a claim, and I venture this statement, that few, if any, of our western farmers can truthfully make the claim. Of course there will always be exceptions. I also claim that our land at \$10 an acre will produce more than the same land will produce at \$50 per acre, for the reason that when a man with limited means starts on a farm, and we will suppose that \$2,500 is all the money he has got, if he buys 100 acres of land at \$50 per acre he has just sufficient to pay 50 per cent. of the purchase price, and therefore is compelled to mortgage for the other 50 per cent., and then he is left with a mortgage hanging over his head and without capital, which is an absolute necessity to enable him to operate his farm in the manner he might desire. Therefore, it is plain that such conditions are a heavy handicap on production and prosperity. But if he could buy that same land at \$10 per acre, he could pay the full purchase price and have no mortgage hanging over his head, and still have sufficient capital in hand to enable him to work that land as he might desire, therefore increasing production and prosperity. High priced land means successful mortgage companies, much of whose stock is held in foreign countries, and by this means much of the profits that should go to the producer finds its way into the coffers of foreign millionaires. One of the causes of scarcity of money in the country is high priced land, and it is also one of the causes of high priced money. The money we get by mortgaging our land we cannot keep for the purpose it had been intended for, for much of it goes to meet high rates of interest and to pay for the commodities we are compelled to purchase at easily one-third more than the actual value. Those conditions will continue just so long as the present insane methods of taxation continue.

Present System Legalized Stealing

The present system of collecting taxes, to my mind, means nothing more or less than legalized stealing, and the direct cause of high priced land, because the system enables the owners of the land to take in the form of rent or by speculative prices all the land can possibly give up for labor, less a bare

living, and not all the necessities of life, to those who are working the land. The present methods of taxation are operated in this way:

First, the portion collected by direct and visible means is somewhat less than one-third the amount collected from the taxpayer. The other two-thirds or more is collected by an invisible means, or an indirect means, that is manipulated in a way to deceive the taxpayer, what the political economists have termed a "tariff for revenue" only, but it is protection in the true sense of the word, when the true colors are exposed. It works out like this: A farmer works half a section of land and, on the average, his visible tax will be about \$75, and his invisible tax, on the average, will be about \$300 per year. This half section farmer, we will suppose, is working his land right up to what he desires to do, and if he is a good farmer, and is raising a family, his purchases during the year will not be much less than \$1,000, on the whole. When he buys all the clothes that are necessary to go to church with, and all the clothes that are necessary to go to the field with, and all the implements, salaries, and groceries that he consumes during the year, it will not be any less than \$1,000, on an average. Therefore, out of the \$300 or more indirect taxation thru our protection or tariff system, \$200 of that goes to keep up protected interests, and about \$100 of that or less reaches the public treasurer, surely an expensive method. The above statements have never been denied by political economists, that one-third or less only reaches the public treasurer. Now, if that \$100 or less that reaches the public treasurer was collected by the same means as the \$75 is collected, thru a visible means, the farmer would then, in that case, pay about \$175 per year, whereas he now pays about \$375 per year. Therefore, is it not plain that the present method of collecting taxes is a means of legalized stealing? Then, let us abolish the invisible means of collecting taxes, and let us have a visible means of collecting them.

Of course, the protected interests will kick, and what else should we expect? They claim we are interfering with their vested rights, but it is our duty as a people to prevent those protected interests from robbing the people by the means of a vested wrong. Strange as it may seem, we will today find many farmers and others who help those protected interests in their unjust claims, but yet I do not believe that the great plain people, if all the facts were properly placed before them, would continue to help vested interests to take the shirt off their own backs, or off the backs of their families, or off their friends. If a man is to be loyal to anything in this world, surely he should be loyal to his country's public treasurer.

Means of Reform

How are we to accomplish the reform? In my opinion, it can and will be accomplished by Direct Legislation, by first getting Direct Legislation in force in all the provinces, and in this direction we are making splendid progress. It will show public opinion and public sentiment to be so strong that no political party on Parliament Hill can refuse to listen to that public demand, a demand for justice to all our people. We can and we must break down the power of vested interests and put an end to the present insane and invisible methods of collecting taxes by breaking down the present system of legalized stealing. If protected interests must be protected, whether right or wrong, then in the name of all that is good let us subsidize them by giving them a bonus of so much in every year. Then we will know to a cent just what it is costing each individual; then it will be distributed evenly over all the people who own land, city lots, or any

Continued on Page 18



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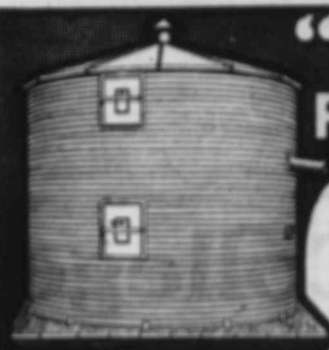
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The Railway Problem

Article IV.—Political Corruption the Crowning Evil of Private Ownership of Railways. The Sordid Railway Annals of the U.S. and Great Britain
 By E. B. Biggar

Without giving concrete proof, it is not fair to those who have not studied railway history to assert that the making of a private profit out of the nation's highways has been the parent of corruption overshadowing all other sources put together. We shall therefore give facts; but the difficulty in this case is to condense within a small compass the evidence that has accumulated, like Pelion upon Ossa, against those who have prostituted this chief national service to personal gain.

There is a work on the "History of the Supreme Court of the United States," and another on the "History of the Great American Fortunes," making together four volumes, by Gustavus Myers, giving the genesis of some of the vast fortunes made in the United States. Of the space taken by these records, three-fourths relates to fortunes made out of the public resources by the heads of private railway corporations. This evidence is largely derived from public documents, and the records of the numerous investigations made by Congress and the state legislatures.

These criminally gained fortunes were not the result of any sudden mania, but developed naturally out of the continued exercise of a state power in the hands of a few men without direct control by, and responsibility to, the authority from which they derived their power. In a great degree it was an inheritance from the days when slavery was an established institution; when the European immigrants—generally destitute—who flocked to America were themselves but little removed from slavery; and when the legislatures were filled with shipowners, land owners, canal owners and merchants whose combined wealth was thought to be as great as that of the government itself. In this condition, and when railways had suddenly taken precedence over the wagon roads as a public need, it became easy to obtain a transportation franchise, with valuable gifts of land and timber thrown in, if only it could be sought in the guise of public benefit. It would have been strange if the continued use of this power, without accountability, did not lead to its abuse, until, growing by what it fed on, it reduced the law-making authority itself into a mere instrument of its will.

Control of the Supreme Court

Having obtained control of the controlling members of Congress, the next thing was to see that no new judges were elevated to the higher courts who were unfriendly to the interests of the railway monarchs who now occupied the invisible throne behind the seats of Congress. So steadily was this purpose pursued that by the year 1880 there remained in the Supreme Court itself only two judges who had not been active railroad lawyers, directors of or large stockholders in the railway and express companies before elevation to the bench. It was the coronation of the private railway interests in the seats of supreme authority which at last roused the business and industrial classes to join the Grangers in their struggle for the rights of the people. The action of eight hundred business firms in protesting, thru the New York Board of Trade, against President Hayes' nomination to the Supreme Court, of Stanley Matthews, recently attorney for Jay Gould and the Adams Express Co., and a director of various railways, will show the apprehensions of business men. The following is an extract from the telegram to the president: "We believe that the great railroad corporations of the country are endeavoring to obtain control of this court of last resort, which has heretofore been the most important bulwark in defending the public interests against the encroachments of the corporations; that Mr. Matthews has been educated as a railroad attorney, and views railroad questions from a railroad standpoint; that his actions while in the United States senate prove this,

and in this important respect render him unfit for a justice of the Supreme Court." Leading newspapers joined in the fight against turning the Supreme Court into a machine for registering the will of the railway companies and the senate committee, before which the appointment came, bowed to the popular anger and rejected the president's nominee. Under the next administration, however, Matthews was again brought forward, and appointed, tho by a majority of only one vote.

To know the extent to which public money and the public resources in lands, minerals, timber, etc., were used for the personal enrichment of the few who controlled the United States railways, one has only to study the careers of men like Vanderbilt, Astor, Russell Sage, Jay Gould, Harriman and others. Their acts of bribery, often involving a majority of the whole legislature; their frauds, their repudiation of legal and public obligations, and their debauching of the courts, are they not written in the numerous trials, investigating committees and public exposures in the press of the past half century?

Public Steals

During the Civil War, Thomas A. Scott, a railway vice-president, was placed in charge of the railways of the Northern States, and with his connivance the rates were made so extortionate that the profits of the roads rose 50 per cent. in a single year. Of the extortions during the supreme crisis of the nation an investigating committee reported that these millions were wrung "out of the impoverished and depleted treasury of the United States at a time when every energy and resource were taxed to the utmost to maintain the war."

In the period of railway development after the war, hundreds of millions raised by public taxation were turned over to the railway corporations and thru the repudiations of loans and other forms of fraud, little was ever returned. Not counting the enormous areas of land granted by the various states; the Federal Congress alone between the years 1850 and 1872 handed over 135,500,000 acres, which became the private property of the men who owned the railways. There was a condition to these grants that the lands would be forfeited if the roads were not built, but of all these grants only 607,741 acres were declared forfeit by congressional action, and even then much was restored by decisions of the courts, composed so largely of ex-attorneys of the railways. The "Swamp Lands Act" was engineered in the interests of the railway owners, who, under a corrupt system of surveying, were able to obtain millions of acres more of the richest agricultural land—classified as "swamp"—at a nominal rate. Under the same act they were able to evade the interdict against taking up mineral lands, and they succeeded in getting possession of the rich copper areas, which, with other mineral lands, afterwards went to form the wealth of the Standard Oil Co. In the Milwaukee district alone it was shown by an investigating committee that out of 6,441 entries made for land there were but forty actual settlers.

Lord Bryce's Opinion

The sway exercised at the expense of the masses by these magnates was well summarized by Lord Bryce, in the "American Commonwealth": "They have more power—that is more opportunity to make their will prevail—than perhaps anyone in political life, except the president or the speaker, who, after all, only hold theirs for four years and two years, while the railroad monarch holds his for life. When a railroad magnate travelled, his journey was like a royal progress. Governors of states and territories bowed before him; legislatures received him in solemn session; cities and towns sought to propitiate him, for had he not the means of making or marring a city's fortunes?"

But at the wealth of Vandorted at \$200,00 fellow citizens, labors his railw were out of e tress.

The foreign sources from w public crime some readers hideous wrongs lower standards to the logical private corpora est of all public gain. Let us things have we Great Britain.

Corruption

As early as M.P. for Ipsw ested in railw greater control especially as to of the franchise soon discovered influence in th was against his proposals till a use his own wo railway interes sions that follo the difficulties was best, the ably reluctant soft euphemism tent to which their hold on of these diffic when we learn the Great Nort the Midland spent £432,000 penses. And be cost the Great its act of incor in 1853, Lord a committee to der a steady a the public ign ready sums agg been needlessly flimentary san- rival schemes, had been rego standpoint of, penny of the p been squandered behalf of priva into the world a flimentary ages various descript selves parasites lived on the m corporations to out of parliam all this drain money—leaving sense drain w take out of a y almost humoro alarms raised a to the national creences were national own vice.

Gladstone

In 1844, und ship of Sir Robb a brave attempt chairman of a five reports. T presented as th provided for r mate purchase. terests would showed Gladsto was already too his oratory. In to the parliam citors as the m sition was got v could talk alou and draw up p they steered a they made st fact." In said "I shrank from way companies, is the house, with justice on be perfectly re eaded that ju do not shrink f that, altho the powerful, I do mounted so high yet sunk so lov ding you shall this bill." He the parliament

But at the very time when the wealth of Vanderbilt was being inventoried at \$200,000,000, one million of his fellow citizens, out of whose united labors his railway profits were drawn, were out of employment and in distress.

The foregoing will indicate the sources from which fuller proof of these public crimes may be obtained. But some readers may suppose that these hideous wrongs may have been due to lower standards of public life and not to the logical effect of permitting a private corporation to levy this greatest of all public taxes for their personal gain. Let us therefore enquire if things have worked out differently in Great Britain.

Corruption in Great Britain

As early as 1836, James Morrison, M.P. for Ipswich, tho himself interested in railways, urged measures of greater control of these public works, especially as to the profits the holders of the franchises were making; but he soon discovered the strength of railway influence in the house. The majority was against him, and he withdrew his proposals till another session. But, to use his own words, he found that "the railway interest increased in the sessions that followed till at length, from the difficulties with which the subject was beset, the government were probably reluctant to enter on it"—a very soft euphemism for expressing the extent to which the railways had got their hold on parliament. The nature of these difficulties may be inferred when we learn that shortly after this the Great Northern, in its contest with the Midland Railway combination, spent £432,000 in parliamentary expenses. And before this contest it had cost the Great Northern £683,000 to get its act of incorporation thru the house. In 1853, Lord Cardwell, in moving for a committee to bring the railways under a steady and consistent control in the public interest, estimated that already sums aggregating £70,000,000 had been needlessly spent in obtaining parliamentary sanction, and in opposing rival schemes, on which, if the matter had been regarded solely from the standpoint of public advantage, not a penny of the people's money need have been squandered. Work of this sort in behalf of private corporations brought into the world a brood of solicitors, parliamentary agents and other experts of various descriptions who attached themselves parasitically to the railways and lived on the money furnished by those corporations to influence opinion in and out of parliament. In contemplating all this drain and waste of public money—leaving out of account the immense drain which private dividends take out of a public service—it sounds almost humorous to hear the doleful alarms raised as to what would happen to the national economy if all these extraneous were swept away by the national ownership of a national service.

Gladstone and Dalhousie

In 1844, under the political leadership of Sir Robert Peel, Gladstone made a brave attempt at railway reform, as chairman of a committee which made five reports. The bill which Gladstone presented as the result of these reports provided for regulation and for ultimate purchase. But the railway interests would have neither, and they showed Gladstone that their influence was already too great to be shifted by his oratory. In his speech he referred to the parliamentary agents and solicitors as the means by which an opposition was got up in the house. "They could talk aloud of the public interest, and draw up petitions in which, while they steered clear of direct untruth, they made statements wide of the fact." In finishing his speech he said: "I shrank from a contest with the railway companies. I knew their power in the house, and was satisfied that with justice on their side they would be perfectly resistless, but being persuaded that justice is against them, I do not shrink from the contest. I say that, altho the railway companies are powerful, I do not think they have mounted so high, or that parliament has yet sunk so low, as that at their bidding you shall refuse your sanction to this bill." He was soon to realize that the parliament of that day had indeed

sunk so low, for his own political chief soon capitulated to the railway power. The bill was emasculated and in the end all that remained was the right to purchase in the future, and the provision of the third class passenger rate of a penny a mile, which proved to be a permanent advantage to the railways who opposed it. Upon these reports, however, was built some of the subsequent legislation which brought the railways under a "direct but not vexatious control," and to the sympathy of Gladstone and other statesmen whose eyes were open, was due the imperial encouragement which enabled Australia, New Zealand and South Africa to inaugurate their railway era by government ownership. Thus these dominions were saved from so much of the corruption prevalent in lands where parliaments are dominated by railway oligarchies. India, too, was rescued from the rotten rule of railway rings by one of these statesmen, Lord Dalhousie, who had joined Gladstone in urging Peel to bring the railways under public regulation. Lord Dalhousie was appointed governor-general of India at the beginning of the railway era of that empire, and having a keen perception of the evils wrought in his home land by private railway influence, he resolved that India should not fall under like subjection. The happy result was the creation of a railway system in which state control has been so combined with state ownership that the Indian railways are not excelled by any in the Eastern Hemisphere today, having passenger fares that average less than two-fifths of a cent per mile, while the ratio of accidents is less than the best managed of the European systems, there being only one fatal accident in over twenty-eight millions of passengers carried in 1914-15.

Opposition to Ship Canal

A typical instance of the manner in which the great railway corporations of England used parliament to obstruct the national interest, and used the people's money to maintain their private monopoly of transportation, is presented by the case of the Manchester Ship Canal. The appeal of the people of Lancashire and neighboring districts for better shipping facilities, more reasonable rates, and less discrimination against Manchester, was ignored for years. All attempts at securing a remedy of grievances were treated with scorn, until at length the city of Manchester decided to build the ship canal as a municipal work, and then the railways got busy—not in the direction of removing the grounds of complaint, but in taking the money they had made out of the nation and spending it to prevent the people from getting relief. All along the railway companies had defended their local monopolies of traffic on the ground of their great service to the public, and most of them gloried the great principle of "competition," but when the law of competition was invoked in behalf of the people to be served in Lancashire, Yorkshire and Cheshire, every influence in and out of parliament was used against the canal. Had the ownership of the railway and canal transportation of Great Britain been in the hands of the nation, a proposal for a canal to supplement the railways by giving cheaper facilities to six million citizens—of whom two millions resided within hauling distance of the docks—would have been favored everywhere the moment its economy had been shown.

But what was the effect when private profits were the governing question? The very evidence that the people of mid-England would be served more cheaply by the canal stirred them the more to snatching this advantage away, even tho the people were ready to put up their own money to build it. The first application to parliament on behalf of the canal was made in 1882. The bill was not carried till 1885, and it had to be fought thru five sessions of the two houses, being defeated in the House of Lords when the Commons passed it, and then defeated in the Commons when the Lords passed it. It was finally adopted only after 326 petitions had been presented by various bodies in its favor, and after taking up 175 days of the time of parliament. The promoters of the bill had to put up a deposit of £229,905 in parliament, and

Continued on Page 17

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The Railway Problem

Continued from Page 15

the provisional canal committee were put to an expense of £172,000 in the preliminary work of resisting the obstruction of the railways in parliament. The traceable expenses of the opponents of the bill were £100,000, but these outlays were trivial compared with the pains, labor and money squandered by the railways in obtaining possession of lands, buildings, etc., to be used to prevent the canal from being carried to completion. Seeing what might be done to block the scheme by the establishment of so-called vested rights, the Midland Railway Company had already attempted to buy up the Bridgewater Canal, whose property would form an important section of the projected work, but there arose such an outcry that the company gave way, and withdrew the bill. What then happened was that another company applied for a charter to buy the Bridgewater Canal property, but it afterwards transpired that the chief shareholders in the new company were eight men, all of whom were directors in the Midland and Sheffield companies.

Canal Served Twelve Millions

The service of the Manchester Ship Canal in giving new facilities to the middle portions of England, and in distinctly reducing the cost of living and the cost of manufacturing in an area containing a present population of twelve millions, can be demonstrated by a mass of facts and statistics. From the standpoint of the general interest it was immaterial whether these benefits were attained thru a canal or a railway. And can anyone suppose that if the dividends and traffic of the railways had not been in question, all this time of parliament, all the opposition of these petitions, all this huge expense and labor and all these vexatious and demoralizing influences would have been exerted to rob these millions of people of such manifest benefits?

Let us still keep in mind the fact before proved, that every pound of the money so misused was taken in profits from the very people whom the railway companies now sought to despoil. One argument by the railway interests against the ship canal was that it would never pay, that it was a waste of money and consequently against the public interest. Well, the Manchester Ship Canal Company—in spite of the increased costs for which the railways were to blame—paid its first dividend for 1915, and the Manchester Association of Importers and Exporters, in its last report, June, 1916, says of the service it has rendered: "Without the aid of the part of Manchester during the past year the district would have been in a sorry plight."

CO-OPERATIVE POULTRY FATTENING

Last fall the poultry department of the Manitoba Agricultural College conducted co-operative fattening of chickens for some of the farmers of the province. From the farmers' standpoint this work was quite successful and profitable. There were 1,567 chickens fattened and these were sold for \$1,550.00, practically \$1.00 for each chicken. About 75 old hens were sent in which brought down the average price considerably. It cost the farmer 16 cents to have each chicken fattened. This year the work will not be confined to chickens only, but turkeys will be included as well. But no Leghorns, ducks, geese or old hens will be taken. Farmers are advised to raise all the chickens and turkeys possible this year and to give them good attention during the summer so as to get them well grown by October 1 or even earlier. Prices for chickens and turkeys will be high this year on account of the small quantity carried over winter in cold storage.

The poultry husbandry department will be ready to receive chickens early in September, providing they weigh 3 lbs. or over. Turkeys will be received any time after October 1, but should be ready to fatten as soon after this date as possible so that they can be fitted for the Thanksgiving trade. Arrangements should be made as soon as possible with the poultry department for sending in stock to be fattened.

Organized and Operated by Grain Growers of the West
 Grain Purchased on Track or Handled on Consignment. Live Stocks Sold on Commission.
 Farm Machinery and General Commodities Supplied to Farmers at Factory-to-Farm Prices



Oakville, Man., May 6, 1916
 "I am satisfied with the handling of my two cars. This sale was about as I wanted it and everything was done according to my instructions."

Watrous, Sask., Dec. 16, 1915
 "You have had six cars of wheat from me, which was my entire crop. I am well pleased with the way you have done business for me. Had I ten times this amount you would get all my business. I might say also that I am only one among a quite a number who have shipped from Watrous and are equally satisfied."

Humboldt, Sask., Dec. 13, 1915
 "Just a word of appreciation for the handling of my grain this year. The returns have exceeded my best expectations in every case. I shall be pleased to give you my business again next year."

Harrowby, Man., Dec. 15, 1915
 "Am writing you a few lines regarding my car of wheat. I must say I am well pleased. I got more than I expected."

Nutana, Sask., Dec. 7, 1915
 "From the start I have been a supporter of the farmers' Company and since I had the privilege of observing the method and care exercised by your expert in looking after the grading of cars shipped to The Grain Growers' Grain Company, I am more than ever impressed with the advantage of shipping to our own Company. I have four more cars which will be sent to you when the price suits me."

Mervin, Sask., Oct. 27, 1915
 "I take much pleasure in writing to thank you for the able manner in which you handled two cars of wheat for me. I sure like the way you kept me posted from the time you received the shipping bill until I got the adjustments and drafts. Everything was made so plain a child could understand it. In future I intend to do more business with your Company."

Carnegie, Man., Nov. 25, 1915
 "Thanks for promptness and courtesy."

Belle Plain, Sask., Nov. 26, 1915
 "I am well pleased with your service in handling my three cars of grain. You got two cents per bushel on the first two cars more than I was looking for."

Plumas, Man., Dec. 12, 1915
 "I received yours of the 10th with check for balance due me on car of barley. I thank you for prompt settlement."

Cromer, Man., Dec. 21, 1915
 "The adjustment made on my car of wheat is quite satisfactory."

Viscount, Sask., Nov. 22, 1915
 "Thanks for the prompt and efficient way you have conducted business all through. Whatever grain I have to ship in future I shall certainly consign to you."

WE ARE EQUIPPED TO MAKE YOU ALSO FEEL SATISFIED

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.
 Agency at: NEW WESTMINSTER, British Columbia
 Branches at: REGINA, SASK., CALGARY, ALTA., FT. WILLIAM, ONT.
 HEAD OFFICE: Winnipeg, Man.



The Longevity of Total Abstainers

over Moderate Drinkers is proven by our statistics, which cover a period of almost thirty years and embrace many thousand lives. Space will not permit a record of each year, but our experience in 1915 was but a repetition of previous years, the actual death loss in our Abstainers' Section being 42% of the expected, as compared with 66% in the General Section. Our little booklet "Total Abstainers vs. Moderate Drinkers" contains a history of the favorable experience of our Company. Copy will be gladly mailed upon request. Why not ascertain the special advantages we have to offer you, if you are an abstainer, before placing your insurance? Write us to-day for further particulars.

The Manufacturers Life

Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE	TORONTO
Insurance in Force	\$83,748,172.00
Assets	20,744,678.34

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL 1854 CHARTER

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend at the rate of five per cent. (5%) per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of this Bank, has been declared for the three months ending 31st August, 1916, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Friday, the 1st of September, 1916. The Transfer books will be closed from the 17th of August to the 31st of August, 1916, both days inclusive.
 By Order of the Board.
JAMES MASON,
 GENERAL MANAGER.

Toronto, July 19th, 1916.

THE STANDARD BANK

OF CANADA
 HEAD OFFICE -- TORONTO

Branches Throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

WINNIPEG—Main Office

455 Main Street

Branch—Portage Ave., Opp. Eaton's

EST'D 1873

Bank of Hamilton

Head Office - Hamilton

61 Branches in Western Canada

DIRECTORS Sir John S. Hendrie, K.C.M.G., President Cyrus A. Birge, Vice-President C. C. Dalton, Robert Hebban, J. Turnbull, George Rutherford, W. A. Wood J. P. Bell, General Manager	Capital Authorized: \$5,000,000 Capital Paid Up: \$3,000,000 Surplus: \$3,475,000
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IF YOU HAVE SOME SPARE TIME which you want to convert into Dollars, write us and we will tell you how to do it. Subscription Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Twice a Day for Half the Year

SOMEONE has to attend to the furnace; most people look on it as an irritating, dusty job. It need not be. It is not, if you have a Sunshine Furnace.

Shaking down the Sunshine Furnace does not raise a dust. The fine ashes are drawn up the chimney; there is never that fine sprinkling of dust that lights on everything in the basement, and even floats up through the house. No. That is one thing the owner of a Sunshine Furnace never has to contend with. The Sunshine is as clean as a piece of furniture.

There are extra sturdy grates that turn with a long handle to crush with ease the hardest clinkers. A slight rocking that hardly requires stooping, cleans down the ashes. The ashes fall as the grates are shaken, for the sides of the fire-pot are straight. This saves bother—and heat; because if ashes bank up around the fire-pot they stop the radiation of heat. The ashes come out in a big ash-pan. There is no shovelling or spilling ashes about.

And the door is large, as it should be for convenience in firing up. Or if need be, a large chunk of wood will go through this door. The dampers can be operated from the rooms above. This saves you the nuisance of running up and down stairs to shut off the drafts and open up the check damper.

McClary's Sunshine Furnace

Would you like to have definite information about the cost of installing a Sunshine Furnace in your home? Send the coupon for our booklet "Sunshine." At the same time, if you wish to know what it will cost to heat your own home, our Heating Engineer will tell you. He will show you how to plan the distribution of heat so as to get the utmost warmth from the coal you burn. No, there is no charge. Simply address him at

Kindly send me with out expense on my part—

1. Your booklet on the Sunshine Furnace.

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

Name

Address

818 McClary's

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



November						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
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The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 13

other natural resources; in other words, making the land pay all the taxes, including city lots and natural resources, which includes land which will come down in price. By this means we can tax the owners of idle land out of the business of holding land idle, until the people who work create a value in that idle land which the owner did not help to create. He will be forced to let go and will be glad to let go his idle land when he sees the price coming down and the taxes going up. Then, and not until then, we will see the people from the towns and cities flocking back to the land, for the very plain reason that the overhead expense will be reduced to a point where it will be possible to work land, including idle land and receive a fair wage for labor expended thereon and a fair interest on the investment.

In conclusion, I believe that the Free Trade League that has recently come into existence, and is steadily growing, will be the organization to bring this great reform about. It is surely abundantly evident that neither of the present political parties will touch such a necessary reform. They recognize that the protected interests, controlling nearly all capital, are more powerful than that of the great plain people, and that is the guiding star of these old political parties, taking past history for the fact. But surely the day has come when there is abundance of evidence to show the great plain people that in order to get justice we must help ourselves. We surely do not expect an angel to come down from heaven and do the work that we are capable of doing ourselves, and we owe it to our families and we owe it to our country. If we were only to act we would abolish this insane method of taxation, for, after all, is not the question of taxation the paramount question of all questions? From the taxing of our country we must get the revenue necessary to meet the legitimate demands of our country, but surely let it be a visible and direct means of taxation; and remove the burden of paying toll to protected interests, and let us no longer be robbed by an invisible means; and when we bring this about we will be living in the land of liberty. Let us establish the moral right based on justice, that is, of equality in natural opportunity. For, as it is today, the more man works and the more he produces the more taxes will he pay. The simple plan that they shall take who have the power and they shall keep who can, simply means that the present plan takes from the producer and wage earner far too great a portion of their honestly earned reward.

JOHN KENNEDY.

Winnipeg.

RURAL LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

On August 7 to 11 the Extension Department of the Alberta University at Edmonton held a Rural Leadership Conference which was highly gratifying to everyone who attended it. There were gathered together about 100 representatives of farmers and other workers interested in the improvement of social welfare; probably 60 per cent. were rural ministers.

Addresses were given by President Wood of the United Farmers of Alberta on the Economic and Social side of the farmer's movement in Western Canada. Mrs. Parby and Mrs. Barrett of the United Farm Women of Alberta addressed the conference on the women's movement and the outlook for it in Western Canada. Mrs. Davidson of Calgary discussed the question of municipal hospitals. Rev. J. S. Woodsworth gave several addresses on Community Development and representatives of the University, including Dean Howes, discussed particular agricultural problems.

It was felt by many that this was the most profitable social service conference that has yet been held in Western Canada. Discussion was common throughout the Conference and many were the ministers who frankly stated they had never realized in any but the smallest degree the importance of the various movements going on about them. They were ready to be led and apparently went home with a much broader view of the important social problems facing the rural communities of Western Canada.

VANSTONE & ROGERS

Importers and Breeders of Clydesdales, Percherons
Belgians and Hackneys

NORTH BATTLEFORD, SASK.

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

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

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

ASK OUR CUSTOMERS HOW WE USE THEM

Some Shetland ponies for sale. Shetland stallion for service.

VANSTONE & ROGERS

NORTH BATTLEFORD, SASK.

JAS. BROOKS, Manager



WEDDING RINGS FOR BRIDES

At no other time should quality be given such consideration as in the purchase of your wedding ring. It is a life time proposition, and unless the quality and weight is there, your bride-to-be will be disappointed. Get your wedding ring at Black's, and there will be no doubt as to quality. You will also be protected as to price, as we give splendid value in every wedding ring we sell. 14k, 18k, and 22k Rings—\$5 to \$11. Our 18k heavy, narrow, English style is the one we recommend. PRICE \$10. Send for Catalogue.

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Jewelers.

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Far more Catches. Druggists

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CA WOOD



Will stand more longer, cost less feet deep, than a For deep wells go to get in and on A full line of Cater Water Tanks, as Catalogue F. Ad

H. CAT

**WHEN USING
WILSON'S
FLY PADS**

READ DIRECTIONS
CAREFULLY AND
FOLLOW THEM
EXACTLY



Far more effective than Sticky Fly Catchers. Clean to handle. Sold by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.

RIDER AGENTS WANTED

In every community to ride and exhibit a sample 1916 Hyslop Bicycle.

10 DAY'S TRIAL. If owner is not entirely satisfied after riding any Hyslop Bicycle 10 days it can be returned and money will be promptly refunded.

TWO CENTS is all it will cost to write us a postal and we will send free, postpaid, catalogue and colored art rider showing complete line of bicycles, tires and supplies and particulars of most marvelous offer ever made on a bicycle. You will be astonished at our low prices and remarkable terms. **MAKE MONEY** taking orders for bicycles, tires and sundries.

DO NOT BUY until you know what we can do for you. Write today.

HYSILOP BROTHERS, Limited
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Use
Windsor
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THE CANADIAN SALT CO., LIMITED



**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 No. 750. 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.

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 Emma Stocking, Delisle, Sask.
Any Alberta woman who would like a Woman's Section of the United Farmers in her district should write to Mrs. H. M. Barrett, Mirror, Alta., who is the woman's provincial secretary for Alberta.

IMPORTANT EXECUTIVE SUGGESTIONS

Matters of very great importance to the Women's Sections of the G.G.A. were discussed at the executive meeting held in Regina, July 28. The question of educational work along the lines of medical aid and municipal hospitals, which has been taken up by a great many of the associations this year, was thoroughly discussed, and it was decided upon the suggestion of Mrs. McNaughtan, who has taken over that department of the work, to compile a pamphlet on the hospital question, regarding the need for medical aid, containing suggestions suitable for work among the associations. So many questions have come to the president and secretary regarding district nurses that it was decided to tabulate information suitable for such work in this province and distribute it to associations.

The secretary having received many requests for suggestions in the studying of the franchise, it was decided to ask the executive of the Central association to co-operate with us in laying out a system of study of economic subjects.

The rural help problem, social service work, young people's clubs, school work, revision of curriculum and suggestions for social legislation, to be presented to the forthcoming Dominion Convention of Corrections and Charities, were dealt with fully by the executive, and will be more explicitly written of in future editorials.

ERMA STOCKING,
Prov. Sec., W.S.G.G.A.

THREE MONTHS' WORK

Dear Mrs. Barrett:—Following is a report of our club for the past three months. On April 13, we had ten members present. It was decided at this meeting to have a children's garden competition, the same as last year, excepting that all children are allowed to enter the competition. Mrs. Sanders, our hostess for the day, read a very interesting paper on "Making the rural school beautiful." The ladies presented their secretary with a very beautiful and useful leather case for carrying her minute book and papers. On Thursday, May 11, we had twenty-four ladies present. We had two splendid talks on that day. Rev. R. G. Burgoyne spoke on "Social life," followed by Miss Jean C. Reed, honorary president of the U.F.W.A., who spoke on "Friendship." Both of these talks were very much enjoyed. On Thursday, June 8, we had twenty-two ladies present, and after the regular business of the U.F.W.A., Mrs. Toffey gave a lesson in basket making, which was very interesting. Four new members have joined in the past three months. On June 23 the annual U.F.A. picnic was held in Duhamel. One hundred and thirty dollars and thirty-five cents was taken in that day by the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. This was not all clear gain, of course. I think that about thirty-five dollars will be left when all expenses are met. We have been doing Red Cross sewing each month as usual.

MRS. J. H. HAMBLI,
Sec.-Treas., U.F.W.A.
Duhamel, Alta.

CHANGING THE NAME

My Dear Mrs. Barrett:—As our club, formerly called the Prairie Circle, has changed to United Farm Women of Alberta, I, as secretary-treasurer of our club, am writing you and explaining the movements of our club. If you have any suggestions to make we will be glad of your kind consideration. We call our club "The Prairie Rose." Just at present our membership is small, but we are looking for a number of joiners at our next meeting.

On May 18, we became the U.F.W.A., and chose Mrs. Jas. Hughson, of Estleigh, as president; Mrs. Wm. Defoe,

vice-president; Mrs. Wm. Glazier, secretary-treasurer, and a board of four directors, viz.: Mrs. Kruze, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. E. H. Defoe, Mrs. W. C. Bayington. Mrs. Glazier resigned her position as secretary-treasurer on account of leaving the neighborhood, and Mrs. Belva Bennett was appointed secretary-treasurer at the next meeting, June 15. We meet at the different members' homes in alphabetical order on the third Thursday of every month, at 2 o'clock. We have very interesting meetings and have made out a program for the remainder of the year, one of the topics on the program being discussed thoroughly each monthly meeting.

Our club meets again on July 20, and when we have more members to boast of I will let you know.

As to the method of handling our meetings, we open by singing songs, followed by a reading from the Bible, then a prayer is offered and then follows singing, we then discuss business affairs and close with the National Anthem, after which we serve lunch.

If in any way you can help us by suggestions, we hold ourselves ever ready to accept and will thank you very much for your kind consideration. We will discuss "The extermination of the fly" at our next meeting, July 20.

MRS. BELVA BENNETT,
Zetland, Alta. Sec.-Treas.

PENNANTS FOR THE BOYS

The Bratton W.G.G.A. invited to their last meeting the members of the Nurbiton and Macrorie locals. Mrs. James, their president, writes that a committee was appointed at that meeting to present a petition for the better accommodation of the sick. The matter of rural education was also discussed and the members advocated further education in agriculture for the children.

Mrs. James also reports that a beautiful cushion was donated to the local to be sold for Red Cross purposes, to buy yarn and shirting. The members have presented pennants to twenty-six of the boys of Bratton who have joined the army. They have worked the initials W.G.G.A. on the pennants, which have sometimes called forth many humorous remarks.

WANT DISTRICT NURSE

From the South Beaver Association comes the good news that the members are interested in obtaining a district nurse. They have met with the Home-makers' Club of that district in order to have the subject discussed more fully. A profit of \$12.25 was made at a bazaar held by the South Beaver W.G.G.A. Mrs. Alfred Osbourne, their secretary, also reports that their meetings are very successful and their membership increasing. We wish them continued success and will be pleased to receive more reports from their energetic association.

A NEW ASSOCIATION

A new association near Davidson, named the Trenton Women's Section, has enthusiastically commenced work. Mrs. Hanson, their secretary, writes for information regarding the plan of work. She states that they organized with a membership of eight. We hope to hear more from them in the near future.

STARTED A LIBRARY

Mrs. Claridge, of the Elrose W.G.G.A., writes that the men and women of their local are working together on a library, and their system is that each person who becomes a member either donates a book or 50 cents. They charge five cents each time the books are changed and five cents for each meeting they are not returned, and the said amounts are used to obtain new books. They now have sixty books, as several members gave more than one book.

GILLETT'S LYE



Gurney-Oxford tremendous output makes this value possible

PRINCE

a high-grade, ruggedly-strong, cast iron range of powerful lines that any home may be proud of. Has the same exclusive fire-box design and divided flue construction that make Gurney-Oxford stoves famous for splendid baking and economy in fuel.

Four 9" or six 6" covers, right hand reservoir, high shelf; weight 110 lbs. Gurney-Oxford Prince, Canada's greatest value in cast-iron ranges.
New low price \$28.65
F.O.B. Winnipeg
Without high-shelf or reservoir \$20.45

We allow 100 days trial after purchase, money refunded if not fully satisfied. In all our 70 years' experience we have never seen so much value, so many conveniences and high-grade materials lavished on a stove at anything like this price.

Gurney North-West Foundry Co.
Dept. 23 WINNIPEG Limited
Montreal Hamilton Toronto
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Catalogue Free with prices

Write to-day for a copy of "The Stove Problem Solved" quoting new low prices on all Gurney-Oxford stoves, heaters, etc. A splendid guide to safe stove buying. Your name on a postal will bring it.

**95 UPWARD
ON TRIAL**

Fully Guaranteed

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American CREAM SEPARATOR



A SOLID PROPOSITION... ABSOLUTELY ON APPROVAL... AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., 4270 Balaclava, N. Y.

**There You May
Secure the Strongest
Peerless Fence**

It made of heavy iron bars and wire mesh... Peerless Fence Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

"I Didn't Know You Could Play Like That!"

NO? Well, there is no music written that is too difficult for me to play since we bought our new Dominion Player Piano. And the tone is simply superb! So full, and sweet, and sonorous. More than 80,000 Dominion Pianos, Player Pianos and Organs now in use. Write for Free Catalogue. It tells why.

Dominion Piano
Bowmanville Ontario

Makers of the celebrated "Dominion" Organs of world-wide reputation.



Since 1870
DOMINION PIANOS

"Silver Gloss"
Canada's finest
Laundry Starch

Three generations of Canadian housewives have used "Silver Gloss" for all their home laundry work. They know that "Silver Gloss" always gives the best results. At your grocer's.

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED
Winnipeg, London, Montreal, Fort William.
Makers of "Silver Gloss" and "Lily White" Corn Starch, and "Bonaire" Corn Starch.

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

Add Lasting Beauty To Your House

Do the outside painting thoroughly this season. Use the best paint you can get and put it on right. But be careful of your choice. Not all house paints will withstand the rigorous Western climate. It's a terrific test for any paint not manufactured especially for it. There is a weather antidote mixed into every can of

Stephens' House Paint

Users of it have proved that outside painting done in the **Stephens' House Paint** way often requires no attention for many years. Ask your hardware dealer for information and Color Cards.

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



Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

TWILIGHT CRICKETS

By Mary Hamilton Carter

Sometimes when to my bed I go
I hear a curious sound,
Like knitting-needles springing up
All over from the ground!
But when I ask my nurse, she says
Those sounds are what they use
To knit a stocking for a snake,
And sew a beetle's shoes.

TO THE BOYS AND GIRLS

The letters for the prize will be read as soon as the contest is closed and the prize winners will be announced.

I wonder how many are studying the birds and plants these days? Our summers are so short and the winters so long that one should spend all the time possible out of doors while the weather is good, and while outside there is so much to see, if eyes are really open.

Did you ever read the story of The Little Midshipman? I read it many years ago, but I have never forgotten it. It was about a boy who was going home for a visit, and he had to walk thru the woods after he left the stage coach. A bad man who heard him rattling money in his pocket left the stage coach when he did, determined to rob him before he got thru the woods.

The boy sang, and ran along and chased an owl, and called at a house for a drink of milk, each time just escaping the man who waited for him with upraised club. Ever so many times the man nearly had him, but did not quite get him, and when the boy got home and his mother asked him if he got thru the woods alright, he said yes, that nothing happened and he was quite safe.

Now that is not just the same thing that I wish to bring out, but it shows that many things are often around us of which we know nothing, and if we had our eyes open we might see much more. If the boy had been listening for the man, he might have heard him, and if you are watching for all the wonderful things around you, you will be sure to see some of them. Like the midshipman, we are protected from many dangers of which we know nothing; we miss many beautiful things, that might be ours for the taking.

DIXIE PATTON.

FUNNY KITTENS AND SQUIRRELS

Our cat's kittens all died and two or three weeks after the cat came home with one little rabbit. Then two or three days after she brought two more home. On one rainy morning I went to bring them into the house, but one was missing. Then one died in the house and we cannot make out what happened to the other.

We had a pet squirrel and we used to call it "Pete." It had made its bed in an old mattress in our summer kitchen and one day mother thought she would clear the kitchen up, so she pulled the mattress out and out rolled five little squirrels. Mother put them in a box with some of the lining, but the squirrel would not have that so she moved them into another box and there was an old umbrella, so mother thought she would take it out, but the squirrel would not have that so she moved them to the wood-pile. We have named her "Tilly."

EILEEN PLACE.

WHO KNOWS THE BIRDS?

Dixie Patton:—This is my second letter to this club, but my first one I did not see in print, so I'll try my luck this time.

If any of the members of this club knows the names of these birds I am going to tell you about, I hope I'll get to know by next week's Grain Growers' Guide.

Three years ago I noticed two birds in a tree near our farmyard with red backs, grey wings, white breasts and black on top of their heads. Now I've wondered ever since what these birds may be. Every year they have nests here and now there are sixteen of them.

I cannot find anything in my bird-book that resembles these birds. Many times I think they are pigeons.

Your Friend,

RUBEN NELSON,
Pennant, Sask. Age 13.

THEY DIDN'T THINK

A few mornings ago there was a little knock at the door and when I went I saw a wee little chap of about three years standing there. "Come and stop the kids tearing down the tree!" he said and he ran down the steps and away. I followed him and there were about fifteen little folks, some a little bigger than my caller and some smaller, and they were all around a small tree pulling off the leaves and branches.

I asked them what they were doing that for and they said "Just for fun." So then I told them that the tree had been growing all summer putting out leaves and branches trying to be a big tree and look beautiful and make shade for us on hot summer days, and in a few minutes they had spoiled all it had done all summer. They looked around at the leaves and branches that were on the ground and one little tot picked up a branch and tried to put it on again but it wouldn't go. No one could put the leaves and branches back. They lay on the grass and withered, and were swept away, and the poor little tree looks bare and lonely, and it is not so pretty out there where the children play.

These children never had a garden or I am sure they would not have torn the little tree to pieces, for those who have a garden know how long it takes things to grow, and they know that none of us can make a tree or a flower.

A BIG FAMILY

Last spring when I was out in Saskatoon, Professor Bracken of the University took me out to see his garden plots, or perhaps I should call them field plots, where he had all kinds of plants, trying to find out things about them. The one that interested me the most was a plot of Alfalfa. Mr. Bracken had planted the seed from one plant of Alfalfa and he kept a hundred plants that grew from that seed, and there were no two plants alike. You know you have heard your mother say that no two children are alike; well it is the same with plants. This old mother Alfalfa plant had a hundred children and no two one bit alike.

Some of the plants were light green, while others were dark; some were tall and thin while others were fat and stubby. Some were pretty in shape and some were not so pretty; some had one colored flowers and some had another. Some grew fast and some were slow. Some I guess had good dispositions and some had bad. Some liked a lot of water and some did not like so much. Some liked one kind of soil to eat and some liked another kind better.

They were just like a great family of children, having a family resemblance, so we called them all Alfalfa, but if we knew more about plants I guess we would christen each one just as we do children. Professor Bracken knows a lot of them, and I guess he has some name by which he thinks of them, but not many people think of plants as having a character all their own.

I have been watching the Sweet Peas this year since I saw Professor Bracken's family, and I am quite friends with some of the plants. There are four vines that are growing and blooming splendidly. They are doing better than the others because they are not so crowded. So they are like children they do better if they have plenty of room. There are some others that are doing especially well altho they are crowded but they have been well fed. They have had something good to eat that the others did not get. There is one plant that has a bad disposition I am sure. It will not send its flowers straight up, but turns them down and winds them around until they are so twisted they are not good for a bouquet. I wonder if that is its plan to stay on the vine and not be cut? I guess it does not know enough for that, but it is wonderful how much plants know.

A MEDICINAL MIXTURE

Jones: "I see you have got a new dog. What are you going to call it?"
Bones: "Tonic."
Jones: "What on earth are you going to call it that for?"
Bones: "Well, you see, it's a mixture of bark, steel and wine."

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A New Type of Rural School

Continued from Page 7

comes selfish prejudices." In a new country there is too often considerable factionalism in many school districts. Nothing cements a group as does breaking bread together.

Factionalism was particularly pronounced in the Quill City district. The first thing the teacher set out to do was to reduce this curse to a minimum. He inspired the idea of a surprise party on his predecessor. This brought the people together, and at the gathering the teacher outlined his plan of teaching and proposed monthly meetings at the school house. Where clanishness prevails it is hard to bring people together, and the teacher found it necessary to arrange programs in which both pupils and grown-ups took part. This proved fine training, and will serve to perpetuate the social and literary meetings in the future. After each program the teacher seized the opportunity to talk over the problems of the school-room with the parents. Equipment and improvements were suggested. The results were beyond all expectations. A dance followed every program. At midnight a supper served to put all in a merry mood. The magic of breaking bread together restored many to friendship.

If the gathering had no greater result, it did at least bring the people and school trustees together. The average school trustee feels that the responsibility of his office rests heavily on him. He may be liberal when it comes to his own farm, but in matters of the school he is often parsimonious. The Quill City school board, with Pte. A. B. Hall, now in Wadena, Saskatchewan, as secretary-treasurer, was a rather superior board. Anything which was needed by the school was supplied. Ground was prepared for a school garden, and action was taken to beautify the lot with trees. A pretty library was purchased, and the interior of the school room was rearranged to provide more room for the increased attendance and for the public entertainments.

The Wagon Box

A manual training room was improvised in the loft of the barn. A few minutes each noon and half of each Friday afternoon were devoted to manual instruction. In this way the school built a complete wagon box. It was a big undertaking, but it proved interesting work. While the boys were working with plane and saw the girls were busy with needle and thread. Simple stitches were taught. Most mothers are too busy to teach their girls even the simple process of sewing on a neat patch. This is generally considered a laborious task in the home, and the mother gets into the habit of sitting hours and hours mending worn and torn dresses. She does not realize how quickly her babies grow up into young women, and they are often full-grown before mother has taken the time to train them how to use needle, thread and scissors. The Quill City teacher aimed to cultivate a habit of thrift. The girls took pride in wearing garments to school showing a patch or tear that they had neatly mended themselves. Strange work, you say, but it was all taught by this one teacher himself.

In introducing these ideas the teacher had to employ tact. Interest in the school was maintained by running a local column in the Wadena Herald. The items were written by the pupils. I noticed by the register that the attendance was the best since the school was organized. To better understand his pupils the teacher made it a point to visit every home in the district. One evening, I am told, the teacher chanced to listen to a conversation like the following:

"Johnny, get some wood!"
"Yes."
"Johnny, didn't you get the wood yet? Hurry, now."
"Yes."
"Oh, Johnny, do hurry!"
"Can't you wait, ma? You are always growling!"
In grim despair the mother finally went to get the wood herself. For each bit of help the mother wanted of her son this dialogue was repeated in substance. The climax alone varied the

monotony of the evening. When the mother became too insistent the boy went out howling. After one rehearsal of the melodrama, the father supplied the climax by coming in and addressing his son in the loving but apparently most effective terms of an ox team driver.

The incident impressed the teacher. Here was plainly a case in which the school influence was required. What could the school do to help the pupil and parents? He decided to give credit for helping with chores at home. Each pupil was given a note book in which to keep a record of duties performed for mother or father. At the end of the year a present was given to the most faithful.

Many Were the Difficulties

It must not be taken for granted that these innovations were introduced without difficulty. The aim of each plan was explained to the parents. The results were discussed at the meetings. People who did not understand the objects of the new schemes, such as visitors or people entirely out of the district, persisted in annoying the school, but the school took no notice of these. Once a woman visitor in the district took issue with the teacher over the plan of giving credit for home duties. When she left for home the school items in the Wadena Herald spoke of her in the kindest terms. This, in itself, served as an object lesson in moral discipline, teaching forgiveness and kindness even to those who do evil.

When the teacher announced at Christmas that he had to give up the school and go on his homestead, the people and the school board gathered to devise some plan to retain him. Nothing could be done with the government red tape and the school was deprived of its teacher and leader.

Pasweigan, Sask. N. MAN.

COMMUNAL FORESTS.

The time is rapidly approaching when all lands not suited for agricultural crops will be devoted to growing forests is the belief expressed by James W. Toumey, head of the Yale School of Forestry. In view of the long time involved in bringing a forest to the point of cutting, forest management is essentially a question for federal, provincial and municipal governments. The continued production of timber from a given tract, for an indefinite period, implies permanency of organization. This can best be attained, according to Professor Toumey, in the case of large tracts thru some form of government ownership.

Municipal forests date back to the tenth century and today about sixty per cent. of the cities and towns of continental Europe have their own forests. Last year the municipal forest of Zurich, Switzerland, produced a revenue of \$20,000. Because forests differ from any agricultural crop in the time required to reach maturity, there is little incentive for private owners to plant timber trees—at least private owners will not plant and care for trees that are to be harvested one hundred years afterwards. Private ownership of forests in the past often resulted in exploitation, while government ownership makes for conservation, according to observers who have studied the history of forests in all countries. Professor Toumey thinks by handling vacant spaces now as forests we would accomplish three distinct purposes: (1) Provide recreation places; (2) Protection of water supply and prevention of floods; (3) Producers of revenue. "Any city, town, school, or organization that will plant and maintain a forest will leave an inheritance to the coming generations of incalculable value."

At least 500,000 acres of communal forests have already been established in the United States and many look forward to the time when large areas will be managed as communal forests. Administrative efficiency is not incompatible with public ownership of the forests.

GENERAL SMUTS DEAD

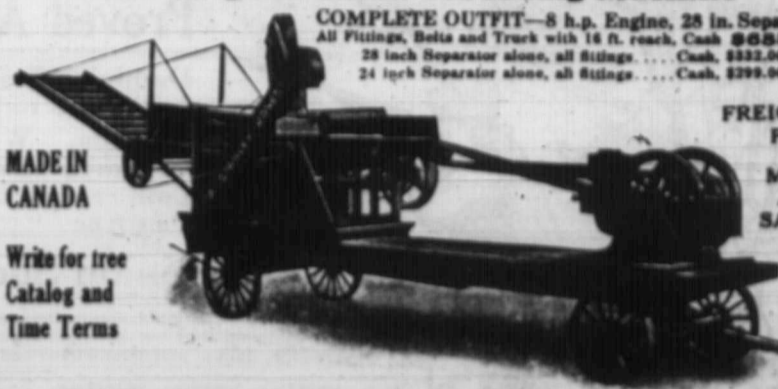
General Tobias Smuts, M.P. for South Africa is dead. General Smuts was a candidate for the presidency of the Transvaal in 1897 against Paul Kruger and one of the ablest generals in the Boer War. He has been active in the present war in leading the colonial forces in South Africa in the recent campaign against German East Africa. General Smuts besides being a great soldier was also a successful statesman.

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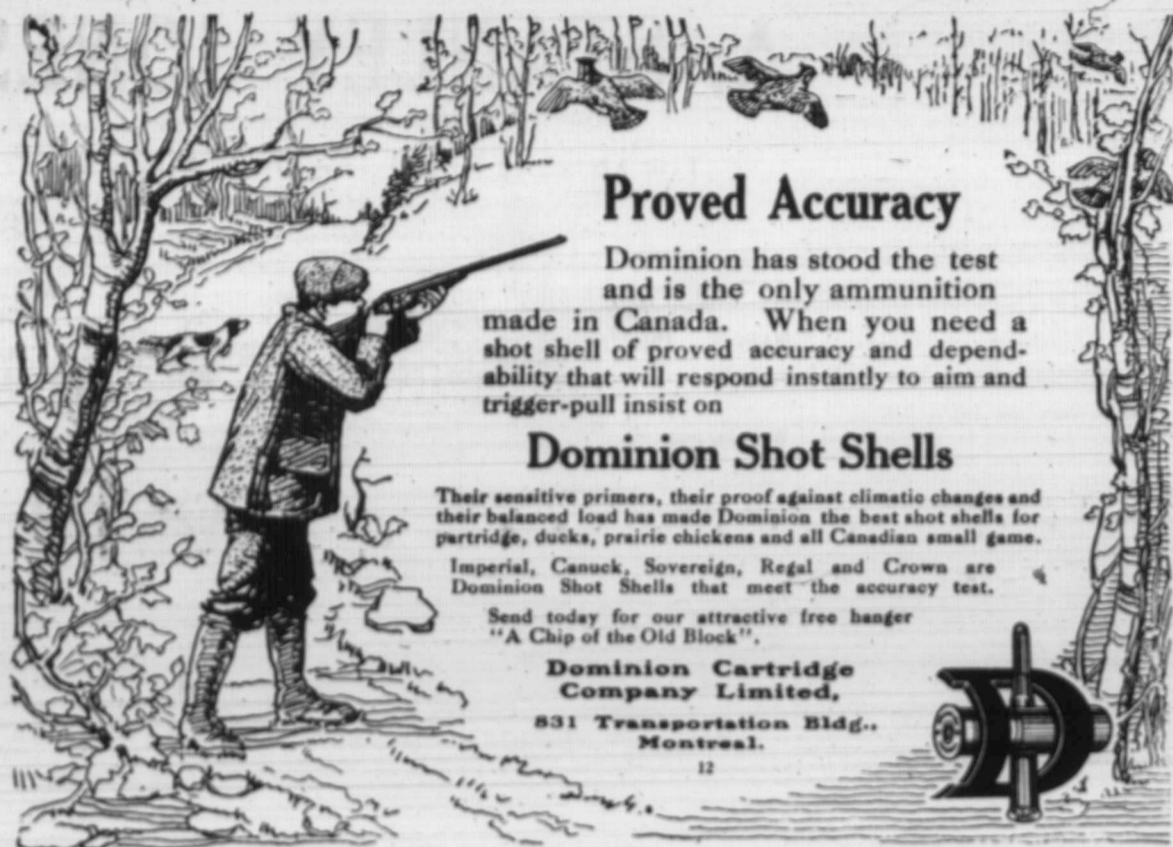


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Romance of a Book Farmer

Continued from Page 8

Checking Books with Experiments

"I was afraid that might be so," said he, "so last year I divided my cattle into two lots, one of which I fed three times a day and the other once. I found that there was no difference either in quality or gain."

"There wasn't!" I was astonished—tho I might have expected that experimenting of his. "There wasn't!"

"Well," said Jeff, "the hundred and fifty cattle I fed only once a day made a little better gains, and the buyers liked them a nickel a hundred better—but I think the feeding system had nothing to do with that. There happened to be a few extra good steers in the bunch. Feeding once, twice or three times a day is a matter of no importance, I think, as feeding; tho, of course, you have three times the chances to make mistakes when feeding three times a day."

"Where did you get this idea!" I asked, after sitting and looking at him for a while.

"I read it in Henry's 'Feeds and Feeding,'" he replied. "I never was in another man's feed yard in my life."

"Out of a book!" said I disgustedly—and drove off. And I still feed my cattle twice a day, even tho Jeff's steers did make a good record at the International. I cannot, I simply cannot, seem to make myself feel that Jeff's way is not negligent and slovenly, in spite of the fact that he turns off just as good beef as I do. In fact, sometimes buyers think they dress out a little better; but I shall never believe that the figures from the killing rooms are correct—and if they are, the reason for his beefs being a shade better than mine probably lies in the fact that he is lucky in getting a better-bred grade of feeders. When this little competition in fat cattle began between Jeff and me I had some doubts on the subject of the importance of blood in beef cattle—remember, that was a long time ago. But Jeff read books on breeds, and his experience at the stock yards backed up the doctrines in the books; and while the rest of us thought that the whole difference between the scrub and the pure-bred is a matter of feed and shelter, Jeff adopted from his reading the theory that blood is the foundation of good beef, and feed and shelter the means of building the super-structure. Living apart from everybody as he did, he didn't know what we thought, and we were ignorant of his views, and supposed that he was buying Angus, Shorthorn and Hereford steers because of an aristocratic preference for looks and the name of the thing. Now we know a lot better.

All this time—or most of it—Jeff might as well have been an absentee landlord for all the good he did to the neighborhood. He saw in the beginning that country life in the Corn Belt was a mighty poor and unorganized thing; and he was used to the caste system of English country life, with its well-marked gradations of rank, its richly developed social system, its leisure, its wealth, its culture, its squires and knights, its barons and lords, and, underneath all, its peasantry, which knew its place. He didn't understand his own place in American life. Here was he, a man who owned his own farm and had a large and good one gradually becoming the richest and best managed in the county, and he couldn't keep domestic help for his wife half the time. As for servants in the British sense, long before he was able to bear the expense of them he saw that they were not to be had at any expense. He was not looked up to in the least because of his proprietorship of the farm, and soon got used to having his hired men call him Jeff or anything else they happened to think of. His wife was a girl of the prevailing social type—a large, dark-eyed, imposing woman who worshipped him, and of whom he was very fond; and she was used to our conditions. That's what saved him from the worst friction with his circumstances, to which he adjusted himself by ignoring the rest of the community and devoting himself to his business and to his growing family, which now included quite a flock of the nicest children I ever saw.

To be concluded

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FOR SALE—POLAND CHINA BOARS \$10, and some old sows \$30. John Anderson, Claydon, Sask. 24-2

DUROC JERSEY BOARS FROM THE FAMOUS Oscar Miller strain for sale. Price \$25.00 each. J. H. Borg, R. 2, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 34-3

FARM MACHINERY

CASTINGS WELDED AND GUARANTEED. Oxy-Acetylene process, oldest, largest plant West. Cylinders, crankcases, gear wheels, etc., made new. Manitoba Welding & Mfg. Co. 55 Princess St., Winnipeg. 8-1

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

FOR SALE—CASE 80 H.P. STEAM ENGINE and 40 inch steel separator. Engine run 30 days; separator in O.K. shape. Will take half cost price. Apply News Office, Indian Head, Sask. 33-2

DOGS

I WANT TO GET A YOUNG COLLIE DOG OR pup, must be border. J. H. Hanson, Hobbins Lake, Sask. 24-1

FINANCIAL

DOES YOUR FARM LOAN FALL DUE THIS fall? Why not let us arrange a new loan now while we can inspect your farm to your advantage. We have \$500,000 to loan at 7% on well improved Manitoba farms, and in Sask. at 8%. Write now giving full particulars first letter. W. A. Renning, 710A McArthur Bldg., Winnipeg. 34-4

PATENTS AND LEGAL

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., PATENT SOLIC- itors—The Old Established Firm. Head Office, Royal Bank Building, Toronto, and 3 Elgin St., Ottawa, and other principal cities. 71

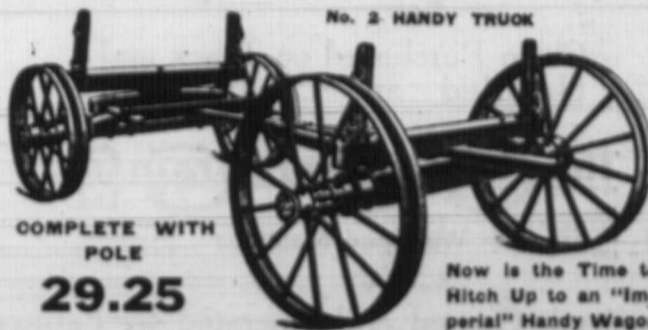
C. L. ST. JOHN, BARRISTER, ETC., MINNE- sota, Man. 311

ERNEST LATOUCHE, B.A., LL.B., BARRISTER and Solicitor, Wilkie, Sask. 311

BONNAR, TREEMAN, HOLLANDS & ROBIN- son, Barristers, etc.—R. A. Bonnar, K.C.; W. H. Treeman, LL.B.; Ward Hollands, T. W. Robinson, LL.B. Office 303-304 Winnipeg Electric Railway Building, Winnipeg, P.O. Box 184. Telephone Garry 4783.

GEO. T. WILLINGMYRE RESIGNS Mr. Geo. T. Willingmyre, the wool expert of the Dominion Government, who has done such successful organization work among sheep men in Western Canada has resigned. Mr. Willingmyre was a most enthusiastic worker in the interests of Western wool growers and since practically all the work the Dominion department has accomplished in Western Canada along this line has been due to his efforts, he will be much missed. He combined a knowledge of the manufacturing and business ends with that of field conditions in such a way as to get real results.

HANDY For WAGONS Harvest



COMPLETE WITH
POLE
29.25

Now is the Time to
Hitch Up to an "Im-
perial" Handy Wagon

They will make the harvest work easier, and all year round can be used for any truck work that has to be done.

The present EATON Prices invite every farmer to order now—they are a direct invitation to save money at a time when savings count.

All "Imperial" Handy Wagons are strong, durable and light running. The wheels are extra well built, with heavy channel steel tires and spokes with solid shoulder. The wagon bodies are of good material, well finished, painted and striped.

THREE NUMBERS PARTICULARLY GOOD

97H53, No. 3 "Imperial" Handy Wagon, front wheels 28 ins., rear wheels 30 ins., 4-in. channel tire, skeln 319 ins. Weight 475 lbs. **26.25**

97H40, No. 2 "Imperial" Handy Wagon, as shown. Wheels same size as 97H53. Full length rear round and short front round. Regular wagon bolster. Weight 530 lbs. **29.25**

97H47, No. 1 "Imperial" Handy Wagon, wheels same type as No. 2. Front wheels 30 ins., rear wheels 36 ins. Skeln 3110 ins. Front bounds angle steel, rear bounds regular wagon style. Capacity 4,000 lbs. Weight 590 lbs. **35.75**

Prices quoted are F.O.B. Winnipeg. Second Class Freight Rate.

Have you received our New Fall Catalogue. If not, send for a copy.

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED

WINNIPEG - CANADA

Which Kind are You?

There are two kinds of people, those who do and those who do not succeed. Those who do realize that the reason more people do not succeed is because they are afraid of failure. The doers grasp the live opportunities on which a fair amount of energy and ability will produce results. They are called lucky, but are they? Isn't it simply a case of the ability to recognize a real chance when they meet it?

Your Opportunity

You have probably often read advertisements about The Guide method before. Every time you read one of these advertisements it suggests to you your opportunity. The chances are a hundred to one that you have the ability and the courage to grasp this opportunity. Then why delay? We know that The Guide method will make money for you. We positively guarantee to pay you well for the time which you devote to this work. Opportunity is calling you.

Act Now

This advertisement may not appear again, the time to answer is now. Simply write a line of inquiry to The Guide and full particulars will be sent you without obligating you in any way. After you have been informed fully of our proposition it will be for you to say whether or not you care to try it. Write your letter today to:

The Circulation Department

Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Manitoba

LIVE HENS WANTED

Hens 14c to 15c
Ducks 15c
Turkeys 18c
Young Roosters Best Market Price
Broilers Best Market Price

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

ROYAL FRONCKE & THORNE CO. - 27 Adams St., Winnipeg

DR. BELL'S Yearly Medical Worker. 10,000 \$1.00 bottles to be given. Also give the Worker a total. Guaranteed for satisfaction of Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Pancreas, Diaphragm, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, postpaid. Dr. James Watson, Write address plainly, Dr. Bell, P. O. Kingston, Ont.

PICKLESTENTS & AWNINGS

ASK FOR PRICES - WINNIPEG

McCabe Bros. Co. Grain Commission

Liberal Advances
Prompt Returns
Best Results

Winnipeg, Duluth, Minneapolis

Do not say a CANVAS BELT

will not give good SERVICE in all weather until you have used a



THE BELT WITH A REPUTATION

E. B. PLEWES CO.

"A Good Concern to do Business with"
DISTRIBUTORS
122 COMBARD ST., WINNIPEG



We Fix

Magneto and Spark Coil Troubles

Get Your Engine Ready for the Harvest.

We are Ignition Experts. Magnets remagnetized. Condensers installed. New shafts and bearings made. Coils rewound.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT

Saskatoon General Electric Co.
270th Ave. South Saskatoon, Sask.

OATS!

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

LAING BROS.

WINNIPEG MAN.

ABSORBINE



will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Soft Bunches, Heals Boils, Poll Evil, Quittor, Fistula, or any unhealthy sore quickly as it is a positive antiseptic and germicide. Pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 7 K, free.

ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic ointment for man and horse. Reduces Painful Swollen Joints, Gout, Warts, Itches, Bruises, stops pain and inflammation. Price \$1.00 per bottle or dozens as delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P.O. Box 455, Lymbury Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

CASH for Live POULTRY

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

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

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

WINNIPEG FISH CO. LTD. Winnipeg, Man.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Langdon, New Norway, Huxley, Lomond, Carstairs, Crossfield, Caar, Hayter, Islay, Kitecoty, Kootuk, Munson and Oyen.

Toronto, August 17.—Butcher cattle were 19 cents easier and common cattle were 40 cents lower yesterday at the local stock yards. The run was heavier, and this accounts to a large degree for the easier tone in the market. The undertone of the market was fairly steady however. One load of choice steers went at \$8.60. Choice butcher cattle \$7.50 to \$8.30, good \$7.40 to \$7.80, medium at \$7.15 to \$7.30, and common at \$6.25 to \$6.75. Bulls went at \$7.10 to \$7.40 for choice, \$6.25 to \$7 for good, and \$5.10 to \$5.75 for bolognas.

Country Produce

Winnipeg, Aug. 21.—Prices quoted are f.o.b. Winnipeg unless otherwise stated.

Butter—Winnipeg dairy butter is a little stronger in price and quoted at 22 cents and 23 cents. No. 1 dairy is also up 1 cent, in fact the butter market all around is considerably stronger. That which is going East is being sold in Montreal chiefly. Butter prices are apt to improve from now on.

Eggs—There is no change in the prices for eggs as the surplus that is reaching here is going directly East. Montreal uses our surplus at this time for immediate consumption, whereas in the earlier part of the season the surplus is put in storage.

Potatoes—A considerable amount of new potatoes from Manitoba are reaching the Winnipeg market now and there is quite a drop from the prices last year. 80 cents per bushel in sacks is quoted. Reports say that the potato crop in Ontario will be very poor this year tho it is difficult as yet to say for certain. Last year there was a large amount of potatoes shipped East from as far west as Alberta, and if the Eastern crop is not any better than stated at the present time there will again be a lot of potatoes go East from the prairies.

Cream—Cream prices are better by 2 cents all round this week than last. The supply reaching Winnipeg is about the same, but the improved butter market is responsible for the upward turn of cream prices.

ONTARIO'S HONEY PRICES

Beekeepers in Ontario have gathered a bountiful yield of honey this season, according to a report issued yesterday by the Ontario Beekeepers' Association. A large crop of light honey has been extracted and the quality is unsurpassed. The honey is light in color, with a heavy body and good flavor. The association's Honey Crop Committee has advised its members that prices shall not be increased this year. The prices recommended are 10 to 11 1/2 cents per pound for No. 1 light extracted, wholesale, and two and a half cents above these prices for retail. Combs will be sold at \$2.00 to \$2.75 a dozen wholesale for No. 1, and \$1.50 to \$2.00 a dozen for No. 2.

Madison county holds the lead as far as volume of production is concerned, with 292,517 pounds of white honey extracted this year, in contrast to 118,945 in 1915. York county stands second on the list with a production of 138,229 pounds, showing an increase of 64,000 over last year. Peel, Halton and Simcoe are the other counties that stand over the 100,000 mark. Ontario's total yield is 2,127,903 pounds. The average number of pounds per colony was 89.6.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$7,500.49
Victor Clements	8.50
Total	\$7,508.99

SERBIAN RELIEF FUND

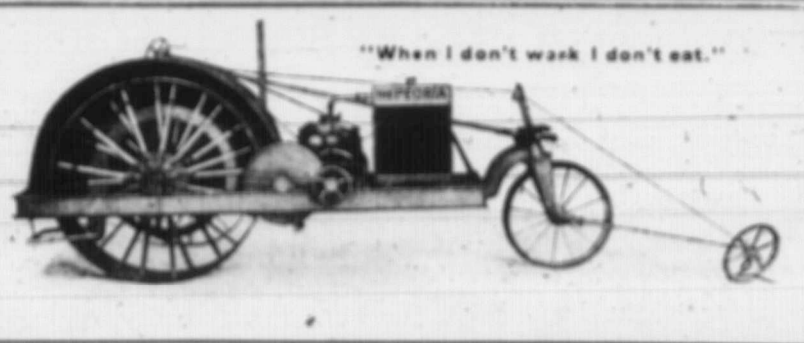
Previously acknowledged	\$72.50
R. W. S. Tring, Alta.	5.00
Martin Waggon, Stavelly, Alta.	10.00
Total	\$87.50

HANDLING RUSTED GRAIN

Grain affected with rust should be allowed to ripen normally until the berry shows signs of shrink. Then cut it in small bundles and stook in small stooks (about six bundles) without caps. Where prevailing winds are not too high stooks are better made long, two and two. The idea is to allow the bundles to dry out as rapidly as possible so as to avoid the rotting in the straw which rust encourages.

Burns Kerosene

Demonstrations at Brandon proved conclusively that the "Peoria" Tractor accomplished easily all that we have claimed for it.



"When I don't work I don't eat."

Read this letter carefully. Here's what the PEORIA TRACTOR did for one user. It can lighten work and expenses on YOUR farm, too!

1—Plowing. Better, quicker and cheaper. Long hours of operation—give in a full day with no rest, except that of the operator. Not affected by heat. Does not get tired. Continuous dependable power. 2—Sowing, seeding, harrowing, rearing, finishing. All these things which the great power-saving advantage of quickness and at the right time. 3—Bull Work. Shelling, cutting, silage, stacking, harrowing, grading, rock crushing, and many things about the home work. 4—Barn cleaning. 5—Barn work. 6—Barn and shed work. 7—It kept my boy at the farm when he had about decided to try his fortune in the city. There are a lot of the advantages I found with the tractor over horse power. In which case, I dispensed with my hired man and two horses, keeping them on hand, and a detour home and see for work in connection with the tractor. A TRACTOR USER.

Grain Growers! Farmers!

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

NOTIFY

STEWART GRAIN COMPANY LIMITED

Track Buyers and Commission Merchants

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Liberal Advances

Reference: The Bank of Montreal.

Quick Returns

GRAIN DEALERS COMMISSION DEALERS TRACK BUYERS
LICENSED AND BONDED

Acme Grain Co., Ltd.

804 Union Trust Building, Winnipeg

Car Lots

Agents Wanted where not Represented

Get Our Prices before Selling

Telephones: Main 3789 and 3790

To the Farmers of Western Canada

We strongly advise you not to sell a bushel of wheat, oats, barley or flaxseed for future delivery on track or at street prices. Ship your own grain, wait until you get returns back from Port Arthur or Fort William, before thinking of selling. We figure it will pay you big money to follow out this advice. Don't get frightened on any big breaks and sell at home. These big breaks are engineered by speculators and there is nothing in the situation to warrant low prices at any time this year. All your wheat, oats, flax and barley will be wanted this year and wanted badly. You have the situation in hand and the prices that the consumer will be forced to pay this year will help to make up the ravages in your crop caused by rust and frost. You are not obliged to sell at home to meet your obligations. Every commission man makes advances on grain, and we will gladly make you big advances on each carload of grain and hold it until we get what we consider the proper price. If your crop is only five or ten bushels per acre, we think it will pay you to cut it. We repeat again, get in the habit of shipping your own grain and secure the full value of it less the regular commission. We do not want all your grain, but just a share of it. Give us a trial.

Write us for market information at any time

McBEAN BROS.

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 16, 1916.

GRAIN EXCHANGE

Clydesdales Shorthorns

HACKNEY and WELSH PONIES
SHROPSHIRE and OXFORD-
SHIRE SHEEP

IF YOU WANT THE BEST IN ABOVE BREEDS WRITE US FOR PRICES AND PARTICULARS

Our own show yard records and the records of those that bought from us are the best proof of the high quality of our animals. In 1915 we won in Calgary and Edmonton only, 12 Championships, 9 Reserve Championships, 53 Firsts, 29 seconds and 9 Thirds.

PRICES VERY REASONABLE

Box 2080 P. M. BREDT & CO. PHONE M 1003
GOLDEN WEST BALGREGGAN CALGARY, ALTA.

The Cheap Fuel

Fully tried out and made good on all counts.

Did twice the work claimed for it at Brandon Fair.

Can be most successfully operated for Harvesting and Threshing

The New 1916

Peoria Tractor, \$1050

F.O.B. WINNIPEG

Is a 2000 lb. all purpose tractor for use on large or small farms. It has a speed of 2 to 3 miles per hour, is equipped with a 20 H.P. slow speed heavy duty motor, has self steering attachment, strong heavy gearing, requires but one man to operate, and burns only cheap fuel—KEROSENE. It is the most ideal lightweight tractor on the market today—one it will pay you to know more about.

Burns the only Cheap Fuel—KEROSENE

Kerosene is less than half the cost of gasoline. The Peoria is specially equipped to burn kerosene, and gives as much power with kerosene as with gasoline. One farmer writes, "I give MORE." Compare the relative costs. Consider your own motor rating. You really get two tractors' work from the Peoria Tractor on the price of one year's gasoline. Write for illustrated folder today. Order filled immediately.

J. D. ADSHEAD COMPANY, Ltd.
Canadian Representatives WINNIPEG

in and Mail Now

J. D. Adshead Co., Ltd., Winnipeg. Send full particulars of Peoria Tractor today.

Name _____
Address _____
Province _____

British Columbia Lumber



FOR . . .
**Prairie
Farms**

*Granaries and
Implement Sheds*

Mr. Farmer:--

Every prairie farmer plans to build a granary or implement shed sometime. But in a new country where men must often go for a long time without things they badly need, the actual benefits to be gained by some farm improvements are apt to be forgotten, and the decision to put up buildings delayed from year to year. Such delays mean loss to the farmer's pocket.

To be convinced that you cannot profitably get along another year without these buildings, ask yourself the following questions:--

ABOUT GRANARIES

1. For lack of a granary, what quantity of grain have I lost since my first crop?
2. For lack of a granary, what loss in grade have my various grain crops suffered?
3. For lack of a granary, how much have I lost through being obliged to sell my grain at the wrong time on a low market?
4. What has been my total money loss because I have not had sufficient granary space in past years?
5. A granary such as I need will cost \$.....
6. Why not build one this fall?

ABOUT IMPLEMENT SHEDS

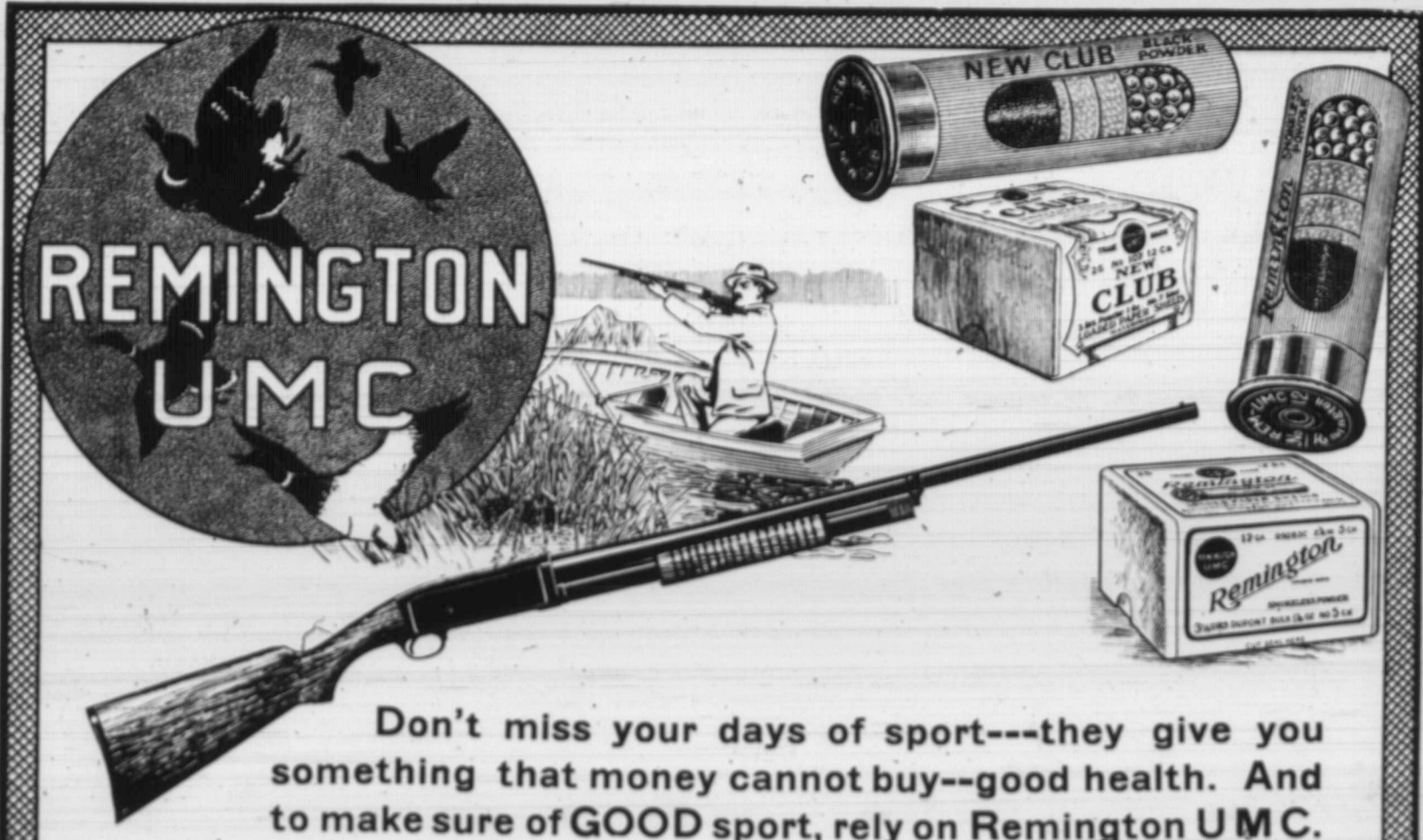
1. From my own and my neighbor's experience, what is the average life of a separator, a reaper, a mower, a plow, a wagon, a tractor, when left without shelter?
2. How much longer will this machinery last if kept under cover?
3. What saving will I make in repair bills if my machinery is kept under cover?
4. How much time do I lose every year in waiting for spare parts to replace those injured through exposure to weather?
5. What is my total investment in machinery to date?
6. An implement shed to cover my machinery will cost \$.....
7. Why not save repair bills and damage to machinery by building an implement shed this fall?

FREE PLAN BOOK FOR IMPLEMENT SHEDS AND GRANARIES

Send to the Forest Branch, Victoria, B.C., for Bulletin No. 8, which is a plan book showing various kinds of implement sheds and granaries. This will enable you to choose a suitable building. Each plan is accompanied by a complete bill of material, from which your lumber dealer can readily figure the total cost. Insist on getting British Columbia lumber when you buy.

BRITISH COLUMBIA HAS A WOOD FOR EVERY USE.

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Don't miss your days of sport---they give you something that money cannot buy--good health. And to make sure of GOOD sport, rely on Remington U M C.

This is the big complete line that outfits you with anything you need in fire-arms and in ammunition, from little .22's to big game rifles and cartridges.

There are over 100 years of skill and practical experience with all sorts of shooting conditions behind Remington U M C.

We're the kind of folk who take time to do things right—our reputation demands it. There are over 1,200 inspection points in every Remington U M C Shot Gun, for instance, and every one is a severe test.

Every Rifle, every Shot Gun we sell is tested again and again at the targets by our experts, who demand perfection, or the arm is rejected.

We make shells and cartridges to suit any fire-arm now in use, and even for some rifles that have been off the market for 50 years, so you can always get Remington U M C high quality load-

ing and materials for your ammunition. Moreover, we guarantee your fire-arm to the full extent of the maker's guarantee when Remington U M C is used.

Remington UMC

For Shells—Choose Arrow or Nitro Club, the steel-lined beauties that keep all the drive of the powder right behind the shot. The "Remington" is a very popular all-round useful shell. Standard loads, smokeless powder. The "New Club" (black powder) is a favorite of 30 years' standing.

For Ammunition—Choose Remington U M C, all calibres and loads from .22's to .45-70's.

For Fire-Arms—Remington U M C .22 and big game Rifles and Shot Guns have masterly quality, improvements and safety devices.

For Advice—See the dealer who shows the Red Ball of Remington U M C. He's posted—he's up-to-date.

REMINGTON ARMS UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO.

(Contractors to the British Imperial and Colonial Governments)

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SPORTSMEN'S
HEADQUARTERS
REMINGTON
UMC
FIREARMS &
AMMUNITION

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