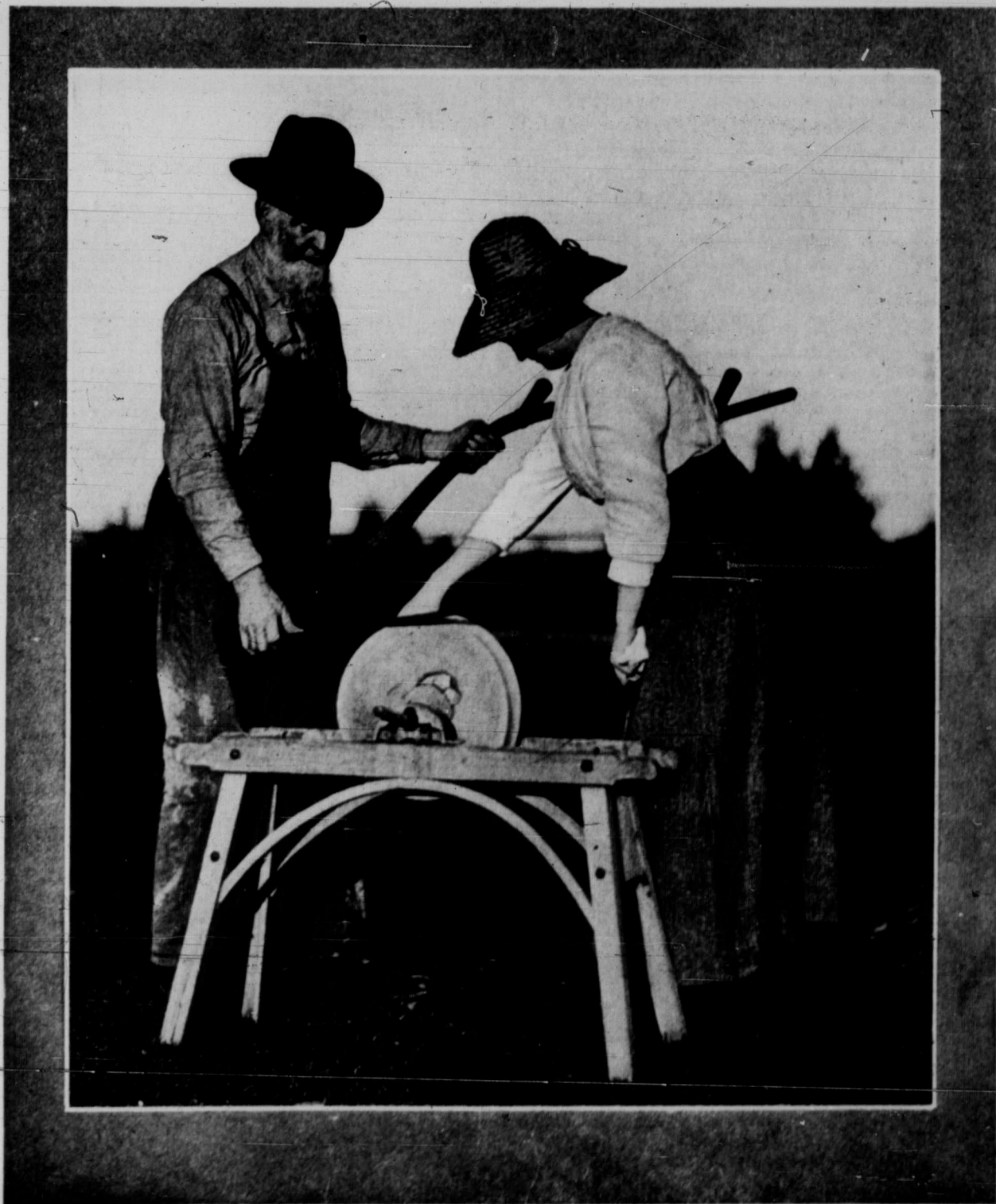


THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION EDUCATION CO-OPERATION

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

JULY 7, 1915



IN HAYING TIME

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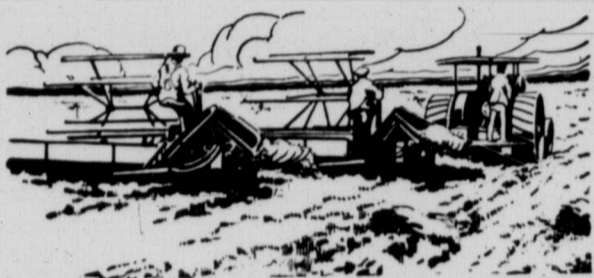
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**Dominion Department of Agriculture
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SPECIAL LECTURES AND DEMONSTRATIONS ON ALL PHASES OF FARM WORK

SUBJECTS:

**Live Stock - Poultry - Dairying
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Train will stop for half a day at each of the following places

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC CALGARY-EDMONTON LINE

CAMROSE—Monday, July 12th	From 9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
NEW NORWAY—Monday, July 12th	From 1.30 to 5.00 p.m.
BASHAW—Tuesday, July 13th	From 9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
MIRROR—Tuesday, July 13th	From 1.30 to 5.00 p.m.
ALIX—Wednesday, July 14th	From 9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
DELBURNE—Wednesday, July 14th	From 1.30 to 5.00 p.m.
LOUSANA—Thursday, July 15th	From 9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
ELNORA—Thursday, July 15th	From 1.30 to 5.00 p.m.
HUXLEY—Friday, July 16th	From 9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
TROCHU—Friday, July 16th	From 1.30 to 5.00 p.m.
THREE HILLS—Saturday, July 17th	From 9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
SWALWELL—Saturday, July 17th	From 1.30 to 5.00 p.m.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC, EDMONTON WEST LINE

STONY PLAIN—Monday, July 19th	From 9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
WABAMUN—Monday, July 19th	From 1.30 to 5.00 p.m.
ENTWISTLE—Tuesday, July 20th	From 9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
EDSON—Tuesday, July 20th	From 2.30 to 6.00 p.m.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY, VEGREVILLE-CALGARY LINE

VEGREVILLE—Wednesday, July 21st	From 1.30 to 5.00 p.m.
RYLEY—Thursday, July 22nd	From 9.00 to 11.30 a.m.
DONALDA—Thursday, July 22nd	From 3.00 to 6.00 p.m.
STETTTLER—Friday, July 23rd	From 9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
RUMSEY—Friday, July 23rd	From 2.30 to 6.00 p.m.
MUNSON—Saturday, July 24th	From 9.00 to 12.00 a.m.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY, CALGARY-SASKATOON LINE

DELIA—Saturday, July 24th	From 1.30 to 5.00 p.m.
CRAIGMYLE—Monday, July 26th	From 9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
HANNA—Monday, July 26th	From 1.30 to 5.00 p.m.
RICHDALE—Tuesday, July 27th	From 9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
YOUNGSTOWN—Tuesday, July 27th	From 1.30 to 5.00 p.m.
CHINOOK—Wednesday, July 28th	From 9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
CEREAL—Wednesday, July 28th	From 1.30 to 5.00 p.m.
OYEN—Thursday, July 29th	From 9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
SIBBALD—Thursday, July 29th	From 1.30 to 5.00 p.m.

THIS SPECIAL TRAIN will consist of twelve cars, including two cars of pure-bred Horses and Cattle, to be used for judging and demonstration purposes; other cars will contain exhibits upon which Demonstrations and Lectures will be given on different phases of Agricultural Work and Domestic Science. Amongst other things these exhibits will include Models of Farm Buildings suitable for dairy cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry. There will also be exhibits of Game, Grains, Grasses, Weeds, Samples of Students' Work at the Agricultural Schools, Dairy Products and Farm Dairy Equipment.

FARM WOMEN'S SECTION

There will be one car for Lectures and Demonstrations and another containing a display from Domestic Science and Women's Institute Department. Everyone interested in Agricultural and Rural Development is invited to attend. Ladies specially invited.

DUNCAN MARSHALL
 Minister of Agriculture:

J. D. SMITH
 Acting Supt. of Fairs and Institutes.

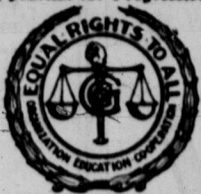
GEO. W. CAYE, Assistant to Vice-President, Grand Trunk Pacific Railway
 R. CREELMAN, General Passenger Agent, Canadian Northern Railway

A Special Word to Subscribers

When you receive a pink notice attached to this page it shows that your subscription is about to expire. We hope you have enjoyed The Guide and that you will send us \$1.50 for your renewal at once, using the blank coupon and the addressed envelope which will also be enclosed. We always give several weeks' notice so that subscribers will have plenty of time to forward their renewals and not miss any copies of The Guide. We cannot supply back copies of The Guide, so we hope you will not delay in sending your renewal. When requesting a change of address, please give us three weeks' notice. If the date of the address label on your Guide is not changed within a month after you send your renewal, please notify us at once. It is always safer to send your money by postal or express money orders. Mail your \$1.50 today.

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

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



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

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager
 Associate Editors: **John W. Ward and Ernest J. Troff**
 Home Editor: **Francis Marlon Beynon**

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 No discount for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, thru careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

Association Library

How Good Books Will Help Your Community

There is no one institution that will give better service to the local community than a circulating library comprised of good books, if well patronized by the people. Very few of the men and women of this country have had the privilege of a college course and the majority have not even completed the regular high school course. There are, indeed, thousands and thousands of well informed men and women in this country whose schooling did not include all the common school grades. These men and women have realized that true education may be secured by their own efforts and the greater part of it thru the reading and study of good books.

EDUCATION AT HOME

Some of the world's greatest men and women have secured the greater part of their education in their own homes by the study of books which they have borrowed from kind neighbors. Abraham Lincoln prepared himself for his great work by reading books during his boyhood which he walked as far as fifteen miles to borrow. He lay on the earthen floor and read by the light of the fireplace in the little shack on his father's homestead in Illinois. By such an equipment secured in his youthful days Lincoln prepared himself to meet the great crisis thru which his nation passed during the Civil war over fifty years ago. Elihu Burritt, known as "the learned blacksmith," mastered forty different languages while working at his forge daily. He kept a book beside him always and read and memorized while he worked with the result that he became one of the greatest students of modern languages who ever lived.

Thos. A. Edison, the great inventor and one of the greatest men the world has ever known, also prepared himself by studying and reading when he was a boy and he had no opportunity of studying at the great universities of his country.

Girls or boys, who, in their early days, are given a taste of good books, will never lose that taste as long as they live. Henceforth wherever they may be or whatever work they may be engaged in, it will be possible for them to get books on almost every subject they are interested in and their education can continue while they work. Right here in Western Canada there are many men and women who have given years of their spare time to the study of history, special farming subjects, wild flowers, birds and insects and scores of other subjects with the result that they have become experts on these subjects and have been enabled to earn thru the knowledge thus secured a considerable additional revenue in their spare time.

BOOKS ARE COMPANIONS

Aside from books that have a practical value there are untold thousands that are simply wholesome reading carrying with them an inspiration to do better things and to live better lives and to encourage people to be content in the work in which they are engaged. The companionship of good books is something which every reader can appreciate, but which those who do not care for reading can never understand. In many a home there is a little shelf of books, perhaps only fifteen or twenty in number, which is prized more highly than any other possession, because it can be drawn upon at any time for comfort and inspiration. Those who like reading are never lonely when they have a good book.

THE ASSOCIATIONS' OPPORTUNITY

The local Associations in each of the communities where they are organized in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta have a great opportunity before them in the establishment of a circulating library. Such

a library costs comparatively little and when once started it grows steadily and becomes of greater value year by year. Generally the best place to keep such a library is at the post office, because more people call at the post office regularly than at any other place in the neighborhood. If the postmaster or some member of his family will take care of the library, books can then be borrowed and returned when calling for the mail. A shelf on which to keep the library books can be built without any cost by any member who has a few boards and a saw and nails. There is no need for any expensive book-shelf, tho with a few cents more cost it can easily be made so that it can be locked and the books will then be safe from the children and also will not be damaged by dust. For a few cents record sheets can be secured upon which a record can be kept of all the books loaned and the dates upon which they are given out and returned.

THE GUIDE'S FREE LIBRARY

The Grain Growers' Guide is willing and anxious to contribute a circulating library free of all charge to every local Association, and in return all we ask is that the members of the Association collect subscriptions to The Guide at the regular rate and send them into us in full. On page 27 of this issue there is a full page announcement of our scheme and we are anxious that each local Association and union take up this proposition at once. There is considerable spare time until harvest begins and two days will be sufficient to collect subscriptions in any neighborhood. We could then select the books, pack them, and have instructions supplied with each library and ship them prepaid so that each local will have a circulating library in September. We hope this matter will be taken hold of promptly and if it works successfully we will continue our offer after the present one expires on August 31. Be sure to read our proposition on page 27.

**Children
Love It—
Don't deny
them**



This long lasting, delicious gum is helpful to the teeth. It also aids appetite and digestion.

Give the kiddies all they want. Use it yourself—regularly. Keep it always on hand.

Sustain your vim, steady your stroke, quench your thirst with **WRIGLEY'S**, the great friend in hot weather.

*There was an old Spear-
woman lived in a shoe*

*For her many young hopefuls
she knew what to do!*

*She made them most happy
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*It kept them in trim at a
cost very small!*

**"Use it
after every
meal"**



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LIBERAL PRIZES for all departments. Entries close JULY 10th

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JULY 19th to 23rd, 1915

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The midway and platform attractions are entirely new. The best that experts and money could buy. Grand fireworks display, including the magnificent scenic production, "Forcing the Dardenelles," a military and naval scene. This wonderful feat of the Allies will be depicted in all its splendor.

RACES EVERY DAY · EIGHTEEN EVENTS ON THE PROGRAM · MILITARY AND CITIZENS' BANDS

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Sheep for Sale

Unlimited numbers of sheep for sale, by small numbers or the carload, to suit the purchaser. Anyone wanting choice Eastern grade sheep or imported down sheep for breeding purposes should see me at the addresses below during fair week.

I will not be exhibiting any sheep at the fair, but will be shipping to various points throughout the West this fall.

SHEEP are the most profitable stock on a farm.

MUTTON is the dearest meat in the market.

WOOL is now selling from 20 to 30 cents a lb.

Now is the time for farmers to invest in sheep.

100 Clydesdales, stallions, mares and fillies, and 200 Shetland ponies for sale.

W. J. McCALLUM, Cecil Hotel, Brandon, Man.

or Warcona Hotel, Regina, during Fair Week and also Flanagan Hotel, Saskatoon

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Write for Catalog of all kinds of Steel Tanks

Making rust-proof Tanks is no pudding, but we made some a quarter of a century ago which are now in daily use, and our output since amounts to hundreds of thousands.



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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, July 7th, 1915

MANITOBA AND PROHIBITION

From the fact that registration of voters has taken place in Winnipeg and other city constituencies of Manitoba, it is a safe presumption that a general election will take place in that province within the next few weeks. Premier Norris, owing to the resignation under unusual circumstances of the late government, is in the peculiar position of being at the head of a government which has not the support of the majority of the members of the legislature, and he has evidently come to the conclusion that in order to obtain the endorsement of the people and to secure a majority in the House, it is necessary that the legislature should be dissolved and an election held before the House meets again. Two important investigations are being held at the present time before royal commissions in Manitoba, one investigating the over-payments in connection with the construction of the parliament buildings and the other a charge that a corrupt deal involving a sum of \$50,000 was made at the time of the change of government. These commissions will no doubt conclude their labors and the public will be in possession of the full facts of the case before the appeal to the people is made, and if this is so there will be few people who will not admit the entire propriety of the new government in calling an election. The Liberal party under the leadership of Mr. Norris came before the people a year ago with a very progressive platform and all believers in Democracy are anxious to see that platform crystalized in legislative enactments. Mr. Norris and other members of the cabinet have asserted their intention of putting their platform into effect when the legislature meets and if they succeed in gaining the support of the electors of the province, as seems entirely likely, the next session of the Manitoba legislature will be one full of interest. It is not necessary for the government to wait, however, until the House meets in order to begin putting its platform into effect. The pledge has been given to hold a Referendum on the question of prohibition and we would suggest to the government that there would be no better time for the holding of this referendum than at the coming provincial elections. If the referendum is delayed until after the House meets, either a special election will have to be called or action will have to be delayed until the next provincial elections which may not be for another four or five years. By taking a referendum at the time of the provincial election a great deal of expense will be avoided and in fact the cost will be practically nothing, except the printing of a special ballot paper. We submit that in following this course the Norris government would not only be giving the people an opportunity to get rid of the liquor traffic if they so desire, but it would also be giving a most substantial proof of its determination to carry out the other planks in its platform. There are those who remember that the Conservative party got into power in Manitoba on a prohibition platform, but once it had secured office it lost its temperance zeal and neglected to carry out its promise. There are also those who believe that the Liberal government will hesitate to carry out its promises and the holding of an immediate referendum to enable the people of Manitoba to say whether or not they desire to see the sale of liquor abolished in the province would do much to create confidence in the new government.

The Prohibition Bill in Alberta is misnamed "The Liquor Act." To vote for prohibition Alberta electors on July 21 must vote "yes" in answer to the question; "Are you in favor of the Liquor Act?"

FLEECING FARMERS ON WOOL PRICES

Farmers with wool to sell will have noticed that some juggling has been going on recently in the wool market. Early in May the Canadian government placed an embargo on all exportation of wool from Canada to countries other than Great Britain, her colonies or protectorates. Immediately this went into effect manufacturers and wool dealers in Canada dropped their prices from eight to ten cents per pound. Why should they do this? Canada imports wool and at the time of the placing of the embargo several manufacturers were buying wool at from 26 to 30 cents per pound on the American market. Evidently patriotism does not play a very important part in the manufacturers' policy whenever the chance of profit is in sight.

The placing of the embargo on wool was a splendid opportunity for wool manufacturers to increase their stocks at the expense of the farmer and this they promptly did. On May 31 the complete embargo was lifted and arrangements were made so that shipments might be made to the United States subject to the approval of the customs authorities at Ottawa. This did away with the excuse which manufacturers had for lowering prices, but little immediate change in price took place. It was extremely unfortunate that the time chosen for placing this temporary embargo upon wool exports was just when the Eastern clip was being marketed and manufacturers were contracting with Western farmers for their season's offerings. There seemed, at the time of putting the embargo into effect, to have been reasonably good grounds for this governmental action altho two or three weeks later, after pressing representations had been made by farmers' organizations showing the harmful effect of the order, the complete embargo was raised. But the way in which prices were dropped and later kept down when not even the hollow excuse of government intervention was tenable has no justification whatever. Thinking men realized long ago that farmers were being fleeced in a great many more ways than by depressing wool prices. How long will it take the farmers as a body to awake to the various ways in which they are being imposed upon?

AN AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION

The appointment of a royal commission to investigate the question of increased agricultural production in the Dominion is announced by the Dominion government. The commission is being appointed as a result of the request made by the conference of mayors held at Ottawa some weeks ago and it is stated that Premier Borden himself recommended the appointment of the commission to the cabinet. The personnel of the commission has not yet been announced, but the lines along which the investigation is to proceed have been outlined by the government, and it is suggested that consideration should be given to the instruction of farmers with a view to the adoption of improved methods of production, the adoption of a type of immigration which would aid in insuring a large and permanent agricultural population, the stimulation and encouragement of co-operation among the producers and the provision of cold storage and abattoir facilities. The transportation question and the securing of wider markets will also come within the scope of the enquiry. The government is acting wisely in the appointment of this commission, and it can only be regretted that the step was not taken last November when the request was made by the representatives of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the organized farmers. In order that

good results may be achieved the commission must be composed of able, broad-minded men who will conscientiously seek to discover the solution of the question and not merely to bring out facts which will support ideas to which they have already made up their minds. It is to be presumed that the sittings of the commission will be held in public and that the commissioners will sit in various parts of the country and hear the evidence and arguments of all those who desire to appear before them. There is just one feature of the statement issued by the government that we do not altogether like the look of. It is the observation that "no proposal which would deter capital from seeking investment in this country or which would unfairly affect that already invested under established conditions would in the final result assist Canadian producers in any branch of industry." From this declaration it is to be feared that the government will not be prepared to receive any recommendations which may endanger so-called vested interests. It is recognized by all reasonable people that land speculation is one of the greatest obstacles to increased agricultural production, but the stock argument of the apologist of the land speculator is that nothing must be done by way of taxation or otherwise which would tend to make speculation unattractive or to lessen the profits of the man who has bought land in this country and expects to reap large returns without putting the land to productive use. It should be pointed out in this connection that if agriculture is made more attractive and more profitable by improved methods of cultivation, by co-operation, by the improvement of transportation or the securing of better markets, the immediate result will be to increase the value of the vacant farm lands of Canada and thus make profit for those who are standing in the way of progress by holding vacant lands for a rise in price. It would seem to be reasonable that if land is increased in value by the wisdom of the government or the industry of the farmers, the community at large should get the benefits resulting, but under present conditions a very large proportion of the benefits would go into the pockets of land speculators, and there is a serious danger that the immigrants who are attracted to this country after the war will be held up as soon as they attempt to buy land and made to pay an exorbitant price for it.

THE GUIDE CROP REPORT

The first crop report, which was filled in on May 29 by over 750 local secretaries of the Grain Growers' Associations and the United Farmers of Alberta was a great success. The completed report was commented upon most favorably from a number of influential sources and the object of the scheme received commendation from all quarters. A report issued actually by the farmers themselves covering crop conditions in every part of the three Western Provinces will, in time, be recognized as absolutely reliable and will thus do away largely with the manipulation of the grain market to the detriment of the farmer. The second blank crop report form has been sent out and every secretary will have received one before this issue of The Guide is published. The plan followed in filling out these reports in many instances is for the secretary to discuss the various questions each contains at the regular meeting of the local Association. Thus every member can offer his opinion and an unquestionably accurate report is the result. Of course, each reader will realize that the value of the report depends directly upon the number of individual local Associations heard from, so that to make this second report a complete

success every member of a local should make it a point to see that The Guide crop report is discussed and filled in at the next meeting so that it will cover the condition of the crop up to July 10. All reports should be mailed on and not before this date so that the second Guide crop report can be published in the July 21 issue of The Guide.

THE ELECTION SAW-OFFS

The evidence given before the new Royal Commission in Manitoba by Hon. Valentine Winkler, explains a good deal of the corruption in our political life thruout Canada. The Liberal organization had protested four Conservative elections and the Conservative organization had protested four Liberal elections. These protests were entered because it was alleged that there had been bribery and corruption in the election campaign and that the members of the legislature thus elected were not entitled to hold their seats. Instead of the law being allowed to take its course, however, Mr. Winkler and Sir Rodmond Roblin got together and agreed to "saw off" the protest or in other words, if the Tories would drop their protests the Grits would do likewise. The only excuse whatever for the "saw-off" principle is that it has been customary thruout Canada for many years—which is no excuse at all. It is almost an unheard of thing in Canada for a member to be unseated for corruption during the election campaign, tho it is taken for granted that there is all kinds of crooked work in the election campaigns conducted by both parties. As soon as any election is over there are always a number of protests filed against certain members, but the opposite party always files an equal number of protests. The cases are then adjourned from time to time in the courts and finally allowed to die by mutual arrangement between the two parties. There is no hope for having clean elections in this country until the "saw-

off" crime is made punishable and provision is also made by which dishonesty in election campaigns can be handled thru the courts more quickly than at the present time. Under the "saw-off" scheme it is possible to go out and spend all kinds of money buying votes, directly and indirectly, and get away with it. After every election the newspaper organs of both political parties are simply alive with charges of corruption. These are of course only made for effect, but the public have learned that even if the charges are true they will never be prosecuted. The "saw-off" principle puts a premium on crooked work and educates the growing generation to believe that honest election campaigns are not expected nor desired. If the Norris government remains in office and expects to win the confidence of the people, there must be very drastic amendments to the controverted Elections Act by which swift and certain punishment may be meted out to wrong doers. If this is not to be done then an election does not mean the votes of the people, but merely the votes of a few who have the most money.

THE WAR GRAFT INVESTIGATION

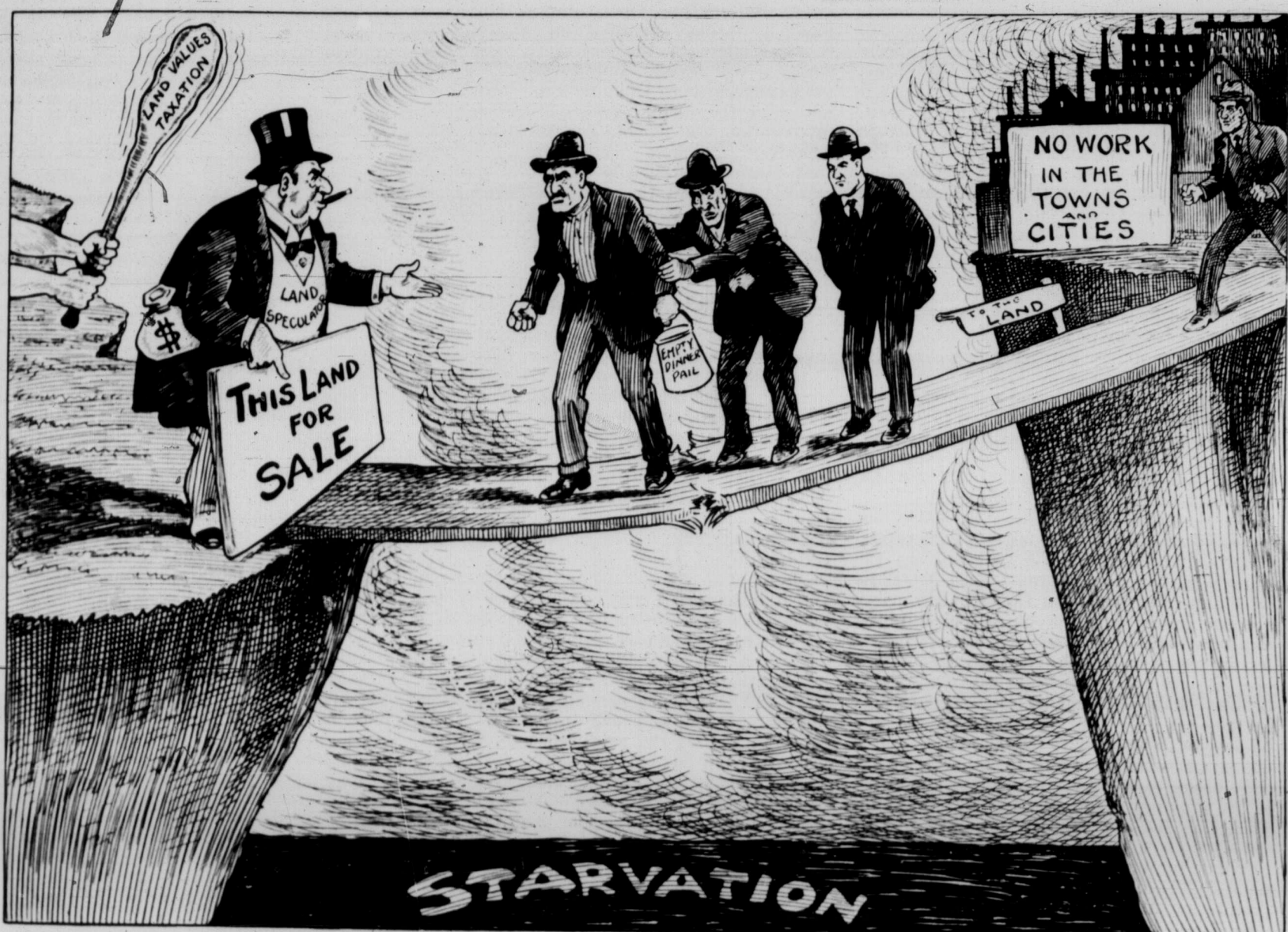
The Royal Commission at Ottawa investigating the graft in connection with the purchase of war supplies is already getting down to bed rock. One member of parliament, W. F. Garland, M.P., has already admitted that he robbed the public treasury of a large amount of money by charging exorbitant prices for field dressings and medical supplies for which he got a contract. The probe has also shown that there has been excessive profits paid on other war supplies. The boot and horse grafts still remain to be investigated and the public is eagerly awaiting the truth in connection with these charges. The graft that has already been unearthed at Ottawa is simply the natural result of our political system. All of our governments, Grit and

Tory have maintained the patronage list, and in the expenditure of public monies have endeavored as far as possible to line the pockets of their political friends. Quite a number of prominent politicians in Canada in the past generation have become very wealthy in the most mysterious manner and the process still continues. No one seems to know how these politicians acquire their wealth, but it is commonly believed that they use their positions for their own private gain. Whenever an investigation is attempted it is always voted down by a subservient majority in parliament or is committed to the care of a parliamentary committee which is appointed especially for white-washing purposes. Premier Borden has an opportunity to put the business of Canada upon a business-like basis and send his name down into history as the first Canadian statesman. There have been no others yet big enough to eliminate the spoils system in federal politics. Borden can do it if he has the backbone and if he will do it he will have the support of the Canadian people.

THE FREE LIBRARY SCHEME

We hope that the local Associations and unions thruout the three provinces will take hold of the free library proposition which The Guide has announced, and which is fully described on other pages in this issue. By this plan The Guide intends to return to each local Association a part of the subscription price of The Guide in the form of a circulating library free to every member of the Association. The competition is open until August 31 and there is plenty of time for every local Association to earn a library during the next seven weeks.

The people will go "back to the land" when the special interests cease to make the farmers their chief prey with the consent of parliament.



UNEMPLOYMENT—A CAUSE AND A CURE

On the Screen

A SERIAL STORY

BY OLIVER SANDYS

It was just an ordinary domestic broil, too trivial to detail on paper, as such broils usually are.

The pity of it was that the Greenings, who were devoted to each other, should quarrel at all.

Jameson Greening was horribly hot-tempered. This was the first time he had shown it to his wife. She was not in the wrong, as it happened, and his hard words hurt her. Jameson was jealous of her chance encounter with an old friend. And a jealous man can be unjust.

But Daphne Greening was an Australian. Australian girls are brought up on an equality with men, but they exact and get the deference due to their sex. She kept herself in hand, knowing that if she let herself go her temper would burn quite as fiercely as her husband's.

"That'll do, Jimmy," she said quietly. "I met him by accident, and I asked him to lunch, as I would any girl chum. And I won't apologize, because there wasn't the slightest bit of harm in it."

"I refuse to let you entertain Australian backwoodsmen in my house," fumed Greening.

"I'm an Australian myself," she reminded him. "And I knew Mr. Fanshaw long before I met you. He used to take me on his knee when I was a little girl."

"And I dare say he wouldn't object to do the same thing now," retorted Greening rather vulgarly.

Daphne flushed angrily. "I've never been talked to like this before, Jimmy. It's insulting. I'm not—taking any more."

She left the room, and presently Greening flung out of the house.

He already felt ashamed of himself, but he had not reached the point of going straight to his wife and apologizing. No doubt she would do that herself and so save him an ignominious humbling. They would be sure to have regained their normal relations by dinner-time.

He turned in at his club in St. James Street. Lunch there, a quiet read, forty winks, and a game or two of billiards would put him right with the world again.

After all, Daphne was the jolliest, best-tempered little wife-comrade in the world, and he had been a beast to haul her over the coals for what, after all, was only an ordinary act of hospitality to a fellow countryman.

That excellent club luncheon lost some of its savor. There was something wrong with the mayonnaise, the grill was not just as he liked it, Stilton was out of season and the Port Salut was not fresh enough. A smoke and the papers were not as consoling as Greening had expected.

Between the printed lines he kept reading all the unkind things he had said to his wife; in place of the illustrations—photographic studies of artfully-posed actresses clothed chiefly in a yard or two of muslin and a smile—Daphne's face stared at him with accusing, reproachful eyes. He was clean out of form at billiards.

He decided to go home. The uneasy pain he felt, mental rather than physical, was worse than an attack of indigestion. It showed him how tremendously fond he was of Daphne, tho. Why had they quarreled at all? What on earth had made him begin it? Yes, he would go home, tell her how sorry he was, get it off his chest.

It had taken him hours to reach the apologetic state. The interval had been pregnant of much affecting two lives. But he did not know it. He could not guess that things of vital import to Daphne and himself would be ordered—as matters where human life is concerned are frequently ordered—in much less time than hours.

Daphne Greening took the big step in hers in something under an hour. The outward manifestation of it was the

packing of a portmanteau and the writing of a short letter which she left on the desk in her husband's library.

Dear Jimmy,—There is no necessity for me to explain why I am leaving you. The reason should be quite clear. I am too proud to stay. We have had six awfully happy months together, and I will try to keep the memory of them with me wherever I go. Daphne.

Too proud also was she to take all her personal belongings. They consisted mainly of Greening's presents to her. All she had in the way of money was five pounds. The banking account which her husband had opened for her did not count. She did not intend to draw upon that. Five pounds, she was quite sure, would keep her going until she got an engagement on the stage.

She knew of no other way of earning a living. The stage seemed to offer an easy avenue to immediate employment. Most of her own friends and all of her people were in Australia. She had only herself to rely on now. She was very young, altogether inexperienced, and not in the least bit frightened at the big step she had taken. She would take another name, make her



The first stage door Daphne presented herself at was guarded by a red-headed doorkeeper of repulsive appearance.

way alone, and perhaps in a year or two, when by hard work she had made a position for herself—perhaps become famous—her husband would see her, recognize her—bring her home again. She was not proof against that dream of the beginner. If hope did not spring eternally in the breast of every would-be Thespian the stage would not be such an overcrowded profession as it is.

The first thing to do was to find lodgings. Bloomsbury being central, she took a room in one of its boarding-houses, and gave her name as Miss Barry. She even had some cheap cards printed in that name. Then she unpacked, ate a badly cooked supper, and hastened off to theaterland.

She had no idea that it is quite as difficult to obtain audience of an important actor-manager as to interview royalty. The king himself might prove more accessible, for kings are human, whereas the potentates of the theaters are often lacking in the attribute of humanity.

The first stage door Daphne presented herself at was guarded by a red-headed doorkeeper of repulsive appearance.

"Can I see Sir Wilfrid Nuttall?" she asked. "Here is my card."

The man did not even glance at it.

"What! In the middle of the show?" he sneered.

"You can at least deliver my card."

An insolent stare was all she got.

"Do you refuse to take it?"

The man shrugged. "Oh, if you like." He took it. "Out of a shop?"

Daphne, ignorant of the technicality, mistook his meaning and flushed indignantly.

"No, I'm not," she answered. Then she changed her tactics. "Please try and get Sir Wilfrid to see me," she said in a softer voice.

The doorkeeper changed his, too. He came nearer, an evil expression on his heavy face.

"Just one kiss then—"

Daphne gave him a look of disgust before she turned and passed out thru the swing door. Sir Wilfrid was completely inaccessible.

So was Cecil Ford, Mayne Fuller, Sir George Arundel. She was told that she could not see any of these luminaries except by appointment.

She felt horribly downhearted and disappointed. It was too late to attempt to see other managers that evening. The houses of entertainment were disgorging their audiences already.

She was passing the Pall Mall Theater on her way home when it occurred

perceived, and I thought that Miss Mayer might be able to help me to make a start."

The bejeweled lady laughed lightly and thoughtfully fingered the gold toilet articles on the dressing-table.

"Miss Mayer would tell you there is only one way to succeed on the stage," she said. She made a gesture indicating the room and its contents. "This way."

"Of course you know Miss Mayer well?" said Daphne innocently.

"Very well."

"And, like her, you've succeeded?"

The suggestion brought a mirthless laugh to the actress's lips, but she did not answer the question directly.

"So you want a leg-up," she mused. "What's brought you to stageland? Haven't you a home?"

"I—had."

"Married?"

"I've left my husband. We quarreled. I—I came right away."

In the fewest possible words she related what had happened. The actress listened, not unsympathetically.

"Heavens! And you call that a quarrel!" she smiled. "I should call it a good excuse for some extra kisses. You must go back, of course."

"I couldn't, however much I wanted to. My pride—"

The woman turned from her a little impatiently.

"Oh, pride!" she exclaimed, and snapped her fingers scornfully. "Look here, I could help you if I liked. No, don't thank me. I'm not going to. I've never refused a hand to any of my own sort who are up against it. But you're different. You've got some illusions left. Keep them and keep off the stage. Don't you understand?"

"No," said Daphne simply.

"Then I'll tell you. I'm a Jewess. That means I was brought up with particularly stern views concerning morality. Morality is a religion with my race. I went on the stage. For five years I was more often starving than not. I had no decent clothes. I was passed over continually, and girls without an ounce of talent got the parts I ought to have been playing, simply because they looked more prosperous."

"And then you got your chance?"

"Then—I took my chance. And this is what it spelled: my father cursed me and flung the money I offered him at my feet. My mother's heart was broken. My brothers and sisters don't know me. I'm an outcast, a pariah, as far as they are concerned. Do you think all these things—gold and silver fripperies—compensate me for all I've lost? It wasn't long before I hated them as I hated the life—stage-life. Now, I'm used to it. I had to get used to it. I'm all in. You see what the odds are against you? You may start with the best of intentions. I did. I'm not running down the stage. There are lots of good women on it—women who would share their last penny with any one in real need. Talking of need, can I help you with money?"

Daphne shook her head sorrowfully. The actress laid a hand on her arm.

"You'll thank me one day for the advice I've been giving you. It sounds like a Jeremiad, doesn't it? It's not that, tho. I ought to know. Good night. Come to me if I can be of use to you in any other way. Don't do anything rash. I'll always see you."

She nodded and led the way out. Daphne, at the stage door, watched her get into her car. The man who had been waiting took his seat beside her.

On the point of leaving the theater it occurred to Daphne that she had not seen Miss Mayer after all; nor did she know the name of the actress to whom she had just been talking.

"Has Miss Mayer left?" she inquired.

The doorkeeper stared at her.

"Yes," he said stolidly.

"I want to go on the stage," Daphne made answer, under the impression that she was speaking to one of the actresses playing in the piece. "I'm quite inex-

Marketing Your Grain

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

Article III.—Inspection

The only book on the grain trade in Canada is one recently published by C. B. Piper, of Winnipeg. Mr. Piper has had long experience in the grain trade, and last winter delivered a series of lectures on the subject to the students at the Manitoba Agricultural College. He has gone into the inspection system very fully, and his facts have been carefully revised by the best authorities. The following account of the inspection system is from Mr. Piper's book:

Inspection is for the purpose of determining the quality of the grain. This is necessary to fix its value. Most grain producing countries sell on sample, thus fixing quality and value by personal examination and appraisal. In only two or three countries is the quality determined by classification into defined grades by which accepted standards are fixed for both producer and consumer. In Canada this is officially done by a department working under authority from the Dominion government. This gives high value to the certificates which are issued on inspection, so much so that they are accepted on foreign markets where it is customary to buy on sample.

Apart from the desirability of establishing standards of quality for purchase and sale, inspection is really necessary because of our system of handling grain in bulk. To obtain the full benefit of bulk handling it is necessary to bin different parcels together in order to economize elevator space. Such bulk binning is only possible when the grain has been graded according to quality. In turn, uniform grades could not be maintained without bulk binning which gives close averages. Thus the inspection system and bulk handling are both necessary and beneficial to each other.

Theory of Inspection System

The whole system of inspection in Canada is based upon the classification or grading of grain according to physical qualities. A fair average of each particular grade must be maintained throughout the year. This is so well done in practice that there is little or no complaint considering the vast amount handled. Occasionally a shipper may complain about the grade of a particular shipment, but as a rule such complaint is not material. Also, in some year when crop conditions are unusual, it may be necessary to form new classifications which may not at first be satisfactory to the trade because they are not fully understood. An example of this occurred in the fall of 1912, when about four times as much flax was harvested and threshed as in the preceding year, which in turn had produced the largest flax crop on record. Notwithstanding the supposedly ample preparations made by the terminal elevators, this sudden multiplication of quantities temporarily swamped their cleaning facilities, thus stopping the unloading. The congestion became so bad that the railways had to stop flax loading in the country. This was causing serious loss, and to relieve the situation the grain commission ordered flax to be shipped without cleaning when cleaning was impossible.

By law grain is divided into five general classes, namely, statutory grade, commercial grade, no grade, rejected and condemned.

A statutory grade is that which is defined by law and is constant from year to year. It does not vary with the different crops. Thus one year's crop of wheat may consist largely of 1 Northern simply because there is a large proportion which qualifies under the legal definition. Another year there may be little or no 1 Northern, simply because crop conditions have been such that very little of the wheat will measure up to the legal standard for that grade.

Commercial grades are applied to wheat and oats of quality which cannot be defined by law, because the characteristics vary from crop to crop, but which should be standardized by type samples recognized in the trade. This is done by a group of experts known as the Standards Board, appointed by the grain commission under the Canada Grain Act, and which meets once a year in Winnipeg, usually during October, to fix the commercial grades for the new

two classes notations are made "rejected" or "rejected mixed with heated," respectively.

"Condemned" means grain which is in a heating condition or is badly burnt.

Altho the Grain Act makes each of the foregoing classifications a separate grade, in the trade the first two groups of statutory and commercial grades really constitute the primary classifications, and the next two groups of "no grade" and "rejected" are used as modifications of the first two. Thus the term "no grade" and the term "rejected" or its substitutes, either separately or in combination, become qualifying or restrictive terms written with the ordinary statutory or commercial grade which the grain would otherwise receive. Condemned grain is a separate and single grade, but when applied to wheat which would otherwise grade 1, 2 or 3 Northern it becomes "condemned No. 1," and to wheat which would otherwise grade No. 4, 5 or 6 it becomes "condemned No. 2."

Grading Not Accurate Test

All grades are theoretically based on consumption value. In practice, how-

The statutory grades of wheat are 1 Hard, 1 Northern, 2 Northern and 3 Northern. The Standards Board generally sets three commercial grades, No. 4, No. 5 and No. 6, and there may be a grade of feed below No. 6.

No. 1 Hard is the only grade which never has any modifications. Unless such wheat is absolutely sound and good in every particular it does not receive that grade. Also "Feed" is normally of such low value that except under unusual conditions it does not take any of the modifications which would change its value.

To illustrate the modifications of the various grades, wheat of the proper weight and soundness to grade 1 Northern may take any one of the different classifications as follows:

1 Northern.
No grade 1 Northern tough.
No grade 1 Northern damp.
Smutty 1 Northern.
Rejected 1 Northern.
Rejected 1 Northern mixed with heated.
No grade tough smutty 1 Northern.
No grade damp smutty 1 Northern.
No grade tough rejected 1 Northern.
No grade damp rejected 1 Northern.
No grade tough rejected 1 Northern mixed with heated.
No grade damp rejected 1 Northern mixed with heated.
No grade tough smutty rejected 1 Northern.
No grade damp smutty rejected 1 Northern.
No grade tough smutty rejected 1 Northern mixed with heated.
No grade damp smutty rejected 1 Northern mixed with heated.

These modifications apply generally to all grades of spring wheat. However, there is no rejection for seeds in No. 5 and 6, as sufficient dockage to cover all foreign matter is permissible.

The same modifications apply to the grades of winter wheat from L.A.R.W. to No. 4 inclusive, except that there is no classification of "no grade damp" in the L.A.R.W. grade and such grain is classified "no grade 2 A.R.W. damp." Winter wheat below No. 4 is included in spring wheat classifications.

Total Number All Grades

In practice, including the single grade 1 Hard and two divisions of condemned, we have 150 classifications of spring and winter wheat. In the same manner there are 25 classifications of oats, 20 of barley and 13 of flax. Each of these classifications is distinct and has its own value in the trade. The total of 208 makes quite a comprehensive list, and somewhat complicates the warehousing in terminals. This, however, is a great simplification over the classifications used up to the fall of 1912. Under the old system there were between five and six hundred separate classifications, there being about 360 of wheat alone.

When Inspection is Final

The Grain Act states that Winnipeg inspection shall be final. In only three

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Weighing the grain for test weight per bushel and setting the dockage, in the chief inspector's office, Winnipeg.

ever, the grading has drifted away from the theory because the tests are not scientific and apply to the physical qualities, such as variety, purity, weight and appearance. Condition and dockage are also considered. Then, too, the system of average for the different grades destroys to a large extent the value of standards for consumption. Different crops may produce different values in the same grades. For instance, 2 Northern wheat will sometimes be almost as valuable intrinsically as 1 Northern and in other years of little more value than 3 Northern. A system based solely on milling tests would correct this, but would probably be very difficult in application.

"No grade" means grain which has excessive moisture being tough or damp. "Rejected" grain is that which is unsound, smutty, dirty, smutty or sprouty, or which contains large admixtures of other kinds of grain, seeds or wild oats, or which from any other cause is unfit to be classed under any of the recognized grades. In practice grain is rejected under three classifications: (1) Smut, (2) seeds or other grain, and (3) mixed with heated. When rejected because of smut, the word "smutty" is used instead of rejected. For the other

Solving Farm Problems

Valuable Work of the Dominion Government Experimental Farm at Lacombe, Alberta.

Green Oats as an Ensilage Crop may replace Corn

By H. HIGGINBOTHAM

Visiting the Dominion Experimental Farm at Lacombe, Alberta, a few weeks ago, the writer found the farm superintendent, G. H. Hutton, busy answering long distance phone calls from farmers asking for advice on the spring operations. Practical questions, such as the depth to plow, rates of seeding, the right place to use the disk and packer, what varieties of grain were proving best adapted to the district and so forth, were coming in from wide-awake men who realize the value of the experimental farm as a means of helping them solve their problems.

"Not at all, that's my business," Mr. Hutton replied to the farmer at the other end of the phone, who was thanking him heartily for his advice.

That is the spirit in which a number of well-informed, scientifically trained men of practical experience in western farming are giving their services to the cause of better agriculture as represented by the Dominion Experimental Farms and the Provincial Demonstration Farms in Alberta. This article refers only to the work being done on the Lacombe farm, which, after all, is representative of much that the other government farms are doing. Farmers of the Lacombe district, and of Central Alberta generally, have learned the value to them in their everyday occupations of the investigations carried on there.

Weeds One-third of Crop

The first quarter section of land secured by the Dominion Experimental Farms System at Lacombe, some nine years ago, had then been under continuous grain-cropping for fifteen years. The visitor to the Lacombe Experimental Farm today finds it hard to believe that one-third of the total weight of grain threshed on the farm in 1907, before the government took over the land, consisted of weed seeds.

As Central Alberta is essentially a mixed farming section, it is natural to find that the crops which go to make a "mixed farm" are being emphasized at Lacombe. Beef, milk, butter, eggs, poultry, garden truck of all kinds are produced extensively.

Green oat silage is one of the most important problems taken up at the Lacombe farm. Alberta has an important dairy industry, and winter feed for dairy cattle is a big question. Fodder corn, the great ensilage crop of Eastern Canada and of the United States, is at best an uncertain crop as yet in the northwest. Cold nights and early frosts are fatal to corn. In a favorable year, however, corn has been grown at Lacombe and yielded ten tons of fodder to the acre, cut in the tasselled stage. There are other fodder crops which Alberta can produce as abundantly as any other place in the world. Alberta oats are famous for quality and enormous yield.

Butter Cost 17½ Cents

"Why cannot oats be used for ensilage instead of corn?" That is the question to which Superintendent Hutton of Lacombe, has been directing his attention

recently. Last fall green oats, which had yielded twelve tons per acre, were put into the silo. A quantity of corn was also put into the silo, but the main objective was to compare the feeding value of oat silage with the oat bundles, which at present constitute the greater part of roughage fed in the dairy barns of Alberta in winter.

Feeding trials were conducted with the oat ensilage last winter. The trials could not be made conclusive during the first year, but the results so far obtained are important and, indeed, promise to effect a revolution in the winter feeding of dairy cattle in the west. Two groups of dairy cows were fed, one on green oat bundles and the other on oat silage. In order that the individuality of the cows should not lead to false conclusions, the silage was fed to one group for a time and then to the other group,

far been possible at Lacombe, but in the next year or two it will be. In the experiment under review the animals in the two herds approximated very closely to the average common grade herd and the offspring of such a herd when bred to a good sire.

The cows in the ordinary grade herd produced an average of 5,103.9 pounds of milk each during their milking period. All the cows went dry. The cows in the higher grade herd produced on an average 8,649 pounds of milk per cow, while the average length of the milking period was 344 days, and some were still milking at the end of the test. These figures go to show that the farmer with a herd of ten common grade cows could afford to pay \$500 for a really good sire and in one season's milk checks in the next generation of his herd he would be repaid the total cost of the sire and still

case being only \$3.12 per hundred, with shorts valued at a cent per pound. The pigs were nine to ten weeks old when the feeding trials commenced. They made the greatest gains in the first twenty-four days after weaning.

A Straw Poultry House

The most economical kind of poultry house to build has been demonstrated. Poultry is quite an important branch of the work at Lacombe. Different kinds of poultry houses are in use, some built of lumber, some of straw and one of logs, designed to suit the farmer of limited capital, situated in the one case on the prairie where straw is plentiful and lumber scarce, and the other for the farmer in wooded country. The straw building, 40x10, has accommodation for 80 to 100 birds. The walls are built of baled straw, the roof being of boards and shingles, built in sections so that should the straw require renewal the roof can be removed readily. The baling, done by hired labor, cost \$2.50 per ton. The house has proved cheap and sanitary, and kept the hens laying thru the winter.

Various cultural methods are being tried out on some four hundred plots. One illustration serves to show the value of these. Experiments with the packer carried on for several years have shown conclusively that on black loam soil, such as that in the Lacombe district, the use of the packer immediately after the plow and again behind the drill will increase the yield per acre of wheat very considerably. Mr. Hutton claims that it will give an increase of ten bushels per acre if thoroughly done. One farmer who followed Mr. Hutton's advice and used the packer on a half section obtained an increase of seven bushels per acre over the whole half section, as compared with another half section alongside which had exactly the same treatment except that the packer was omitted. The farmer, naturally, was well pleased with the advice given.

Beautifying the Farm

In the growing of trees for shelter belts and ornamental purposes, in the cultivation of flowers and fruits and shrubs the experimental farm at Lacombe is pointing the way to a more satisfying home life on the farms of Alberta. Travelling up and down Alberta one is impressed with the possibilities of the province in the matter of beautiful farm homes. There are many parts of the province where the undulating land, the winding streams, the tree clad slopes and river valleys rejoice the heart of the beholder. Nature has done her part and it remains for man to do his. This necessitates that farmers shall pay attention not only to the growing of grain and livestock, but to tree planting and to gardening around the home. There are already some farm homes where much has been done in this direction, but at present these stand out as striking examples rather than typical instances.

The Lacombe farm was one of the

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Part of the herd of choice Holsteins at pasture. The colony henhouses give the hens free range.

likewise with the green oat bundles. The results were convincing. The silage was valued, for the purposes of the experiment, at \$3 per ton and the green oat bundles at \$10 per ton. Feeding green oat bundles, Mr. Hutton found that it cost 20 to 21½ cents to produce a pound of butter; with oat silage it cost only 17½ cents to produce a pound of butter, or a saving of twenty per cent. This experiment will be continued.

Common Cows vs. High Grade

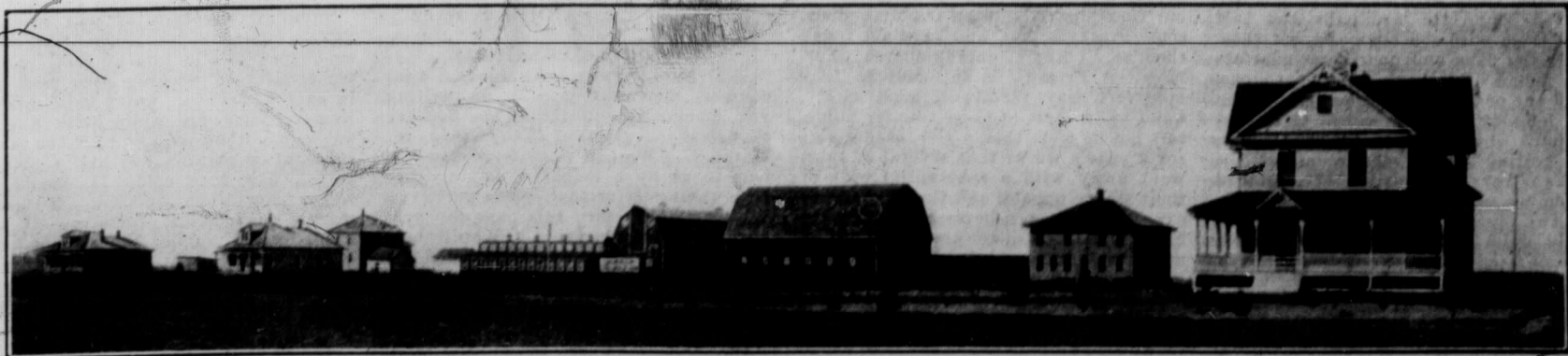
A comparison between the performances at the milk pail of a common grade herd and a high grade herd of cows has produced striking results in favor of the high grade cows. This experiment aimed at showing whether the farmer who is milking ten ordinary cows can afford to purchase a bull of proved breeding, supposing he has to pay what seems a long price for the herd header. In order to get absolutely reliable data, it would be necessary that in the two herds used in the experiment one herd should be the graded up progeny of the cows in the other herd. This has not so

have a balance of over \$200 to the good as compared with the results from the old herd.

Cheap Pork Production

Grading up experiments with sheep at Lacombe have shown that a single cross of pure-bred Shropshire on the common grade flock improved the value of the sheep in the next generation from 50 to 100 per cent. The ewes used in this experiment were bought on the open market at \$7 per head.

How to produce pork most economically is another of the important practical questions being answered by experiments now under way at Lacombe. During the summer various pastures for hogs are being tried out. Last winter a number of hogs were fed on different feeds available to the Alberta farmer. It was found that with frozen wheat valued at a cent per pound, pork could be produced at a cost of \$4.02 per hundred. It cost \$5.83 to produce the same weight of pork from oats and barley valued at \$1.11 per hundred. Shorts and skimmed milk proved to be the most economical feed tried, the cost in this



Showing the fine layout of buildings on the farm. The superintendent's house is seen on the right, and the houses of the manager and the men on the left. The barns and administration buildings are in the centre.

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

THE WAR BABIES—AND OTHERS

In the tragedy of the war babies one is at a loss where to place the blame. Some of it should be laid at the door of the soldier, no doubt; some on the young girl in question, but certainly quite a large share belongs to the mothers of these young women.

The great majority of the young women who go wrong in either war or peace times are the kind who are accustomed to "fool" with men, to permit themselves to be mauled about, and this is where the mothers are blameworthy. There are many mothers who look on indifferently or even openly applaud while their daughters scuffle and wrestle and "cut up" generally with men, but who are filled with real consternation when the very natural result of this conduct causes their ruin. "What have they done," they whine, "to deserve such wicked daughters," while it is what they haven't done that is at the bottom of the whole trouble.

They have brought their daughters up without training into them a proper reserve and respect in regard to their own persons. Sometimes one even finds parents who themselves deliberately shatter the instinctive modesty of their children by coarse speeches or by invading the privacy with which every individual, however young, has a right to surround herself. But more often it is just passive neglect to teach their daughters modesty which leads to all the trouble and misery. We may call it shameful, wicked, sordid or whatever else we please, but the fact remains that the mating instinct is a natural one and deep-seated, while marriage is only an artificial institution introduced by man for the betterment of society.

If girls are permitted to conduct themselves in a manner which tends to arouse the primitive passions of themselves and the young men with whom they associate, it should not be an occasion for surprise if conventions are forgotten and the dictates of nature are followed regardless of consequences.

So it seems only fair that when blame is being handed out so freely to the actual participants in the tragedy of the war babies and the other innocent little ones who come into this world under the cloud of our social displeasure, a little of it should filter back to the mothers who failed to inculcate in their daughters a saving ideal of womanly modesty.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

SYMPATHY FOR UNFORTUNATE WOMEN

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have never before written to The Guide, but after reading the letters on the Homemakers page in the June 9 number, I felt I must write and give Springwater my system of destroying bedbugs. I fumigated with sulphur. I used the flour, not being able to get the stick or candles. Take newspapers dampened and stick strips wherever there are cracks around windows and doors, and on the floors upstairs if there are any cracks. The smoke will tarnish gilt picture frames and bedsteads and bleach wallpaper a little, but what one cannot remove must be left to endure. When I had the room all ready I took a couple of old tin pans, half filled them with wet ashes, got two old ten pound tin lard pails and half filled them with red hot coals, set them inside the pans and pour three-quarters of a pound of the sulphur in each one. I had one on each side of a room sixteen feet long by thirteen wide. One must be quick about putting the sulphur on and getting out of the room, as the smoke is very penetrating. We watched it coming out thru two ply-of boards and two ply of paper, and it was a perfectly calm evening, too. It is best done on a calm day or evening. I may say that I only fumigated twice to almost destroy them all and the place was badly infested.

For bedsteads or mattresses use turpentine or gasoline; the latter is good and does not leave any stain or spoil

varnish. "A Grain Grower's Wife," I congratulate you. That was a splendid letter you wrote about the money troubles of farmers' wives. I hope all husbands, and especially Grain Growers, will act on your advice and share up freely with their wives their spending money. "Discouraged," you have my heartfelt sympathy. I would like to write some words of help and encouragement for your benefit, but I feel that this letter is long enough already, and I also would rather write those words to you privately. If you care to write to me Miss Beynon will forward the letter for you.

Some time again I will give my experience in growing perennial flowers in Southwestern Saskatchewan.

With all good wishes to The Guide and its readers.

M. E. B.

A MINISTER'S EASY LIFE

Dear Miss Beynon:—You wrote an excellent little article in your page urging generous treatment to ministers. Then a writer, calling herself "A Friend," wrote a letter altogether against your ideas. Evidently she is no friend to ministers. "A Friend" informed us "ministers received a salary equal to

some salary, an easy, lazy (?) life before them that the churches of this land cannot induce young men to enter the ministry, but that some hundreds of young men each year have to be pressed to come from the old country to fill up gaps left by ministers who have entered other callings where the pay is better, regularity of pay is the rule, and much more work to do. So, "Friend," the easy, lazy life doesn't fit in somehow.

I would not exchange my lot of a farmer, with its daily round of labor, its manly independence and sure prospects for that of any of the numerous ministers I have known. My every little act is not freely descanted upon by every Tom, Dick, Poll or Jennie who think they have a perfect right to cast a sly jibe at me. Instead of easy fault finding, let us encourage the spirit of a certain king who left on record, "I was glad when they said unto me: Let us go up to the house of the Lord, my soul longeth and fainteth for the courts of the Lord, my heart crieth out for the living God."

There are higher, nobler, more joyous principles in life than "ease or laziness," than mere pleasure or money-making, and the true minister reminds us of these important but easily forgotten facts. He is the most vital factor

in all three prairie provinces and has selected one near Winnipeg for his summer home, but thank you just the same.

—F. M. B.

HOUSE FINISHING QUERIES

Dear Miss Beynon:—Having read with no small degree of appreciation your helpful suggestions and good advice on house decoration, also furnishings, I come to you seeking help, as we are finishing a farm house this summer. The lower floor is to be hard maple, while the second will be fir. Would you kindly tell me how to polish it, also which would be best, a light or dark color for finishing the woodwork, which is also of fir. Have thought of using fibre veneer around the dining room.

Trusting I have made myself clear, I will close with a little help to the lady wishing to know about bedbugs. Coal oil is good, gasoline is better. Care and patience with both.

Thanking you in advance, I will call myself

HOME LOVER

I think the plan of your house is quite clever and should make a very pleasant home. I am printing below a recipe for staining and polishing floors which one of our contributors claims to have found very satisfactory. I would advise, however, adding the permanganate of potash little by little and trying it on a board like the floor between whiles, until you get a rich, light golden shade, as a very dark floor shows the dust badly, whereas a floor that isn't stained at all looks bare and unfinished. If you would prefer a grey floor on one of your downstairs rooms, throw a double handful of scrap iron—filings, nails or anything in the nature of iron—into a gallon of vinegar, leaving it for about a week. Drain the mixture off, dilute with five parts water to one of stain. Apply to the floor with a large kalsomine brush. Let it dry for a day and rub in a coat of wax. This stain is only good on maple floors.

You should decide upon the colors you want your walls before you choose the stain for your woodwork, as there are a variety of beautiful stains to be had nowadays. If you care to send eight cents I will forward you a little box of wood samples of these various stains. I will be glad to supply color suggestions at the same time if you would care to have them.

I am not quite sure that I know what fibre veneer is, as each maker has his name for all his products, but if it is one of those imitations of oak so common today I would strongly advise you against using it. The natural colored wall board applied in panels and painted makes a very pleasing wall.

—F. M. B.

Stained Floors

Dear Miss Beynon:—Here is a hint how to stain floors, which I hope will be of use to someone.

Instead of covering with carpet or linoleum, take two ounces of permanganate of potash—costs five cents—put into a bucket of boiling water and while hot stain the floor a deep oak, with an old hand-brush. When quite dry polish with furniture polish given below. It is rather hard work the first time, but really looks lovely with a few good rugs, for they can be taken up at any time.

Homemade Furniture Polish

Save all the ends of wax candles. Take a quarter pound of this waste wax, one ounce of odd bits of soap, half a teaspoonful of washing soda and boil in half a pint of water until melted. Remove from fire when quite melted, put into a stone jar, add to it one tablespoonful of paraffin and half a pint of turps. Stir until cold. It should be like cream when finished. It cleans marble, oak floors, furniture of any kind, leather; gives life to linoleum, makes it look bright and wears twice as long. Clean picture frames and glasses with this and the fly will not rest on them, while the glass keeps brighter than when cleaned with a leather.

May I come again? From a

COUNTRY COUSIN



TWO WESTERN HORSEWOMEN

the average business man." She thinks it "absurd to superannuate old ministers, for it encourages insincere men to seek an easy life," and evidently thinks it right to leave a minister to sink to poverty.

One hot day two ministers rode comfortably along in a buggy while a man was working in the hay field, and, worse still, one was so human in taking ease that he lolled with his feet on the dashboard. Fie, Mr. Minister! It is your duty to sit up straight and be always on your dignity. You cannot be permitted to lol like ordinary men do. Personally I like to see a minister act in the same ordinary way common men do sometimes. There's too much starchiness about some ministers.

There may be cases of a man entering the Christian ministry from unworthy motives—"a desire for laziness and ease." During twelve years I have come across a good number of ministers in our rural districts, most are Methodists, some Presbyterians, and have not found them so. I like attending church. Perhaps "A Friend" is anti-church. City ministers may receive a good salary, but I know most of these country ministers got no more than a girl teacher gets for a year's work; that several of them went away with a substantial part of their salary unpaid, and that the man is expected to keep a horse and buggy for his appointments, to dress well, to do no other work to eke out an uncertain income and to be always on his best behaviour. Some had a wife and children. Some, not able to make ends meet, left the ministry for good and did not stay out their term.

It is passing strange that with a hand-

in the community if he is doing his true work.

To such I wish ever to be

A REAL FRIEND

BEDBUG EXTERMINATOR

Dear Miss Beynon:—I read the letter from Springwater in the June 9 Guide, where she wanted a cure for bedbugs. I know a way that is sure to kill both bugs and nits. Take an old tea kettle and fill about full of water, then add lump alum until you have the water puckery and bitter. Boil it until the alum is melted, not too long. Have good and strong of alum. Then pour it into the cracks of the furniture as hot as you think the furniture can stand it, wherever you see bugs or think there are any. They will shrivel up, and it will kill the nits. My mother tried this when all else failed. I trust that someone else will find it useful. I enjoy reading the Country Homemakers page very much.

FARMER'S WIFE

ANOTHER OPEN HOME

Dear Miss Beynon:—At a date, I must confess, somewhat late, I am writing you concerning a letter on the Country Homemakers page of The Guide for March 17. We had these back numbers lent to us by a neighbor, having only been taking it for four weeks ourselves. Whilst reading thru this page my eyes met the advertisement: "Who'll help this baby?" Has anybody taken it? If not, please let me know, and I'll see if I can have it at once.

Yours sincerely,

DOT POOCK

Dear Lady:—The baby has been privileged to pick from desirable homes

The Mail Bag

BETTER BUSINESS

Editor, Guide:—I like very much your editorial "Better Business" appearing in the issue of April 14 and hope that you will be able to find space for more of that sort of thing in future. Farmers who are so lax in their business as in the instances you mention should get no sympathy or help from The Guide or any other of the farmers' organizations; they deserve just what they get from the banks and other business institutions of the country. One finds that businessless farmers like you mention are just the ones to holler their heads off when one is owing them or falls behind even the days of grace in making settlement. I have always followed the plan of never allowing a bank or other creditors to send me a notice of a debt being due. I always make it a point to be present a few days before debts are due either with the money or a hard luck story. Results have been that I have invariably got all the time and consideration I needed, and I have been in some pretty tight places sometimes too. The only kick I have is the big interests and prices I have had to pay for things and service. The trouble is, that business is inclined to judge farmers as a class by the business ignorance and stupidity and I might add crookedness of a minority of farmers.

H. BATE.

Belle Plaine, Sask.

THE COUNTRY STORE

Editor, Guide:—In reply to your correspondent, J. H. Hamilton (Guide, March 17), I shall be favored if you will allow me to attempt to "answer the riddle" as Mr. Hamilton not unwisely termed it. For the whole matter is not one to be lightly considered, but is truly a complex one, hence the curious paradox that co-operative trading is immensely popular thru the rural West, while very little open discussion appears in print on what must therefore be a burning question.

The writer was born to a trade in a suburb of London, England, and remembers a condition of mercantile competition in that suburb, so thorough and effective that co-operative purchasing of the Western type would have been an expensive experiment. Given these conditions in the West and Grain Growers' co-operative trading would never have been inaugurated. But here are facts.

It is with extreme bitterness of heart that we Grain Growers see the whole machinery of federal government in Canada reverted to a state of capitalized feudalism. The various big interests are the feudal barons. The ministers, ex-ministers and members of parliament are the paid retainers. This modern feudal system has such a terrific grip of federal affairs as to be already causing the farmer to gasp for very breath. More than this, the evil influence has gradually wormed its way into our very midst. Some of the various forms it has assumed are temporarily out of our reach, but not all. The whole merchant industry having already been dominated to its hurt by the big interests of the East, has been compelled for its protection to form a further combine by means of which the retail merchants shall not become the losers in the universal looting. The grand accretion of losses is finally heaped on the farmer, who, struggling for dear life, has fallen back on his last resource—credit. He has received it and paid dearly for it, nor is the merchant necessarily the richer. Many farmers have found it their last resource in very truth and in losing grain, cattle, farm, home, everything, have necessarily repudiated their obligations to the merchants also. These losses, too, are also heaped on the remaining farmers. Such conditions naturally give rise to the big departmental stores, who, tho unable to fight the big Eastern interests, are yet able to crush the retail merchant.

It was only to be expected that out of sheer broken-hearted despair, arising from these and kindred troubles, the farmer himself should finally organize. Struggling for breath under the combined load heaped on him by the long chain of liabilities that have their commencement with the feudal barons of the East, and which pass forward thru medium after medium

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, tho not necessarily for publication. Unused letters will be returned if accompanied by postage.

until they rest on the shoulders of the man who, last in the line, cannot shift the burden, he uses his new organization to strike his troubles where they are nearest and most vulnerable—thru co-operation.

Your correspondent asks, "How can the new (co-operative retail) concerns do business any cheaper than their predecessors?" They will begin at the end and first strangle the vicious system of credit on stores. No storekeeper should be a loan agent to the farmer. At this point many will inevitably suffer on account of the fact that only the richer districts can deal co-operatively at the start; but we are governed by inexorable laws and for the initial crime of misgovernment the weakest have always to suffer the most. The second step will be their emancipation from the chains of the combine that has been at best a very questionable protector of the retail merchant. The third step will be the awakening that will come, slowly, to the still unsophisticated farmer as to the real meaning of this thing called "Protection." Thru that channel he will come, at last, to an appreciation of the fact that our federal government is not a government, but a governed-ment, and that Liberalism and Conservatism have nothing whatever

of £1,000,000 during the year's trading has provoked two discussions in parliament.

The article will bear careful reading, showing that for big operations and manipulation of the markets the British grain dealers are very similar to their American cousins.

One point in particular is plainly brought out—that in view of the very large profits (which provoked two discussions in parliament), the chairman of the company felt the need of an explanation to allay the "misunderstanding" in regard to the rising price of bread.

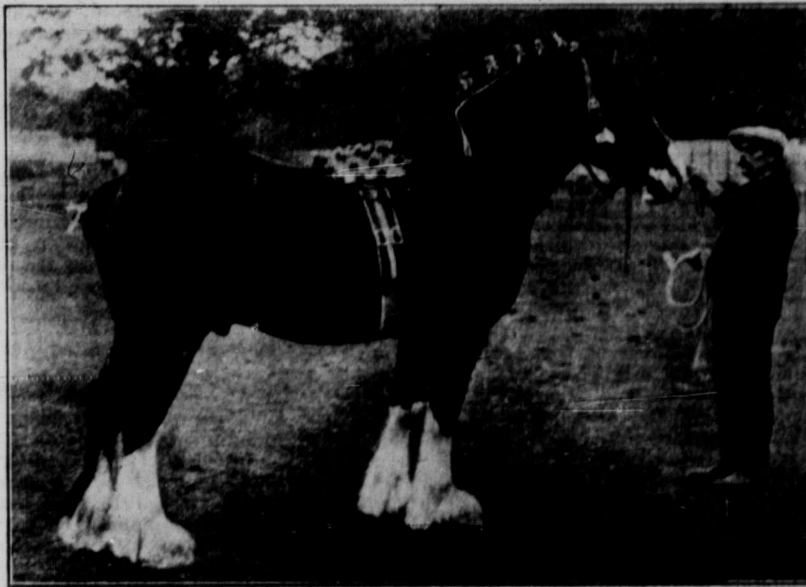
As our own grain speculators always explain their manipulations of prices by putting the blame on Liverpool, the enclosed explanation is interesting as it seeks to follow suit by the British dealers putting the blame on Chicago, the greatest grain market centre in the world.

H. CLIFT.

Bender, Sask.

A BOUQUET

Editor, Guide:—In looking back over the past half dozen years in which the Grain Growers' Association and The Guide have come to us, a wonderful



"Rising Tide" (17454), Clydesdale stallion owned by Theo. Clark, Perth. Winner of the three-year-old class at Ayr, 1914.

to do with it. He will then, perhaps, think to search thru the lobbies and ante-chambers of the federal mansion for the real governors—and so on till the root of our troubles has been completely exposed to the glare of daylight and the cure (let us hope) be found.

Many of us are agreed that the individual retail merchants are not as black, perhaps, as we have painted them. They are literally "driven of the devil." But if this splendid organized democracy of ours is ever to emancipate these poor struggling town-brethren of ours from the thrall of modern capitalistic feudalism, we must first of necessity emancipate ourselves from them. Then when we have restored the natural anti-combine competition that Henry George regarded as the truest co-operation, I do not think it will necessarily be too late to restore our country merchant to his time-honored and really necessary trade of middle-manism.

HERBERT F. TUCKER.

Kuroki, Sask.

MILLERS' PROFITS

Editor, Guide:—I send you a cutting from the Daily Telegraph (London, Eng.), May 3, containing the report of the annual meeting of Spillers and Bakers, the great milling firm, whose report announcing profit of £387,865 on a capita

change for the better has taken place individually thruout our locality. We owe fully 75 per cent. of this change to The Guide and the remaining 25 per cent. to our local Association.

Our Association has received some few members thru financial advantage and so forth, but the majority of us have become converted by honest convictions interpreted conscientiously which bring forth slowly but surely the dawn of a brighter day. Altho we all have had our ups and downs and differences, still the Association has had a flame that time and age have not dimmed. Also there has been an educational effect which causes one to be anything else outside of sulky, stubborn, narrow and a bore. Naturally it gives us the brighter light to raise our head and look at the world with marked intelligence as quoted in the following lines by James Russell Lowell:

They are slaves who fear to speak
For the fallen and the weak;
They are slaves who will not choose
Hatred, scoffing and abuse,
Rather than in silence shrink
From the truth they needs must think;
They are slaves who dare not be
In the right with two or three.

OSCAR QUALLY.

Dacotah, Man.

HOW DEEP IS THE MUD?

Editor, Guide:—I cannot refrain from writing you a few lines of encouragement in praise of your paper and the good work you are doing. One thing The Guide has done for me is to teach me to think for myself. Before being a subscriber to your paper I used to be a party man in politics. Today I can't imagine that I was ever so foolish. But to show you how some of us farmers will stick to a certain party, I'll just relate to you what happened the other day in our local P.O. I received my mail amongst which was The Guide, and as is customary with me I turned to The Guide for certain market reports. I noticed with much pleasure the cartoon on the front cover. I called the attention of one of my neighbors to it and asked him what he thought of it and also if he subscribed to The Guide. He replied that he did not and neither did he intend to. I was much taken aback as he was last year the vice-president of our Grain Growers' Association and asked him his reasons for being so much opposed to the paper. His reply was that it was too partial to the Grits. I denied this and asked for proof for such a statement, and behold (now don't laugh) he said look at that cartoon. Isn't the Tory further in the mud than the Grit? Now, Mr. Editor, you see what you are up against, so do be careful when you are preparing your cartoons to measure very carefully the depth each party is in the mud. I have just finished reading your splendid article, "A Contrast in Two Careers," and wish you would forward by return mail a copy of the Life of John Bright.

NON-PARTIZAN.

THE NATIONAL POLICY

Editor, Guide:—I see in The Guide, copied from "Ottawa Citizen," that the Hon. W. T. White has said in the House of Commons "that the National Policy was inaugurated in this country for the express purpose of building up cities to provide a home market for the farmer." Did one ever hear such arrant rot, fancy a minister of finance saying it. You have heard of the "people of a certain island, called the Silly Isles, who made a living by taking in each other's washing." That is what the N.P. is supposed to be doing for Canada, but how is the country ever to get any richer, if the farmer only works for the cities and not for export? It is all too silly, only it is so sad that it is too true, and we are suffering. We don't want to build up large cities, they have done enough harm already.

F. W. GODSAL.

Cowley, Alta.

REAL POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE

Editor, Guide:—I notice in your issue of June 2 a letter entitled "Independence in North Battleford." Now if the farmers of North Battleford want to be independent why do they not practice independence by going into politics in the most independent manner possible and organize an independent political organization, independent of the Grain Growers' Association? Why would they endanger the very existence of so useful an association as the Grain Growers' Association by going into politics? This association has accomplished more for the farmers than any former rural organization and it would be a suicidal policy to get into politics. What we want in our association is unity of purpose. We desire that all farmers, whether Conservative or Liberal, should find in the association a very paradise of freedom and a unity of purpose, all working together for the up building of a glorious and prosperous country where all citizens will have a square deal. As regards politics, it is time to be up and doing. The rural population should organize political associations and nominate candidates in sympathy with rural requirements, not necessarily sacrificing other interests, but other interests are so far in advance in regard to legislation that for the present we need not give them very serious consideration. I believe in political independence that is truly independent, hoping all things and desiring not the jeopardizing of any association, but be-

Continued on Page 17

MORE PROTECTION FOR FARMERS

There seems to be no limit to the endless variety of names which capitalistic companies desiring to play upon the credulity of the farmers have devised bearing some resemblance to the names of the co-operative farmers' organizations. We have had so-called farmers' companies in all lines of business all the way from selling worthless oil stocks to selling flour and lumber.

We have a Co-operative (?) Lumber Company and we have a "Grain Growers" and a "Farmers" Lumber Company going so far as to offer inducements to the local secretaries to use their positions of trust to turn business of the Association away from the Association's channels and into the hands of these capitalistic companies.

It is to be hoped that no local secretaries will fail to see this dastardly trick in its true light nor allow the smooth words of printed circulars to lead them into so gross a violation of the trust placed in them by their members. Firms that will deliberately place into the way of secretaries temptation to such dishonesty as would be involved in accepting a bribe or commission on the placing of orders for the local should be ostracized by all who are working for purity in public and private business.

Not a week passes but some new scheme is floated to catch the unwary. No farmer should under any circumstances patronize any concern which stoops to play on his credulity by the use of such words as farmers, co-operative, grain growers, etc., in its name unless the same is really associated with the organized farmers' or co-operative movements.

The latest appeal to farmers is by a company known as "The Grain Producers' Protection Co.," incorporated May 25, 1915, by Henry Vogt, H. C. Nioka and John Vogt. Its head office is said to be in Moose Jaw, thus giving it further association with the Grain Growers in the eyes of careless readers. Every effort to discover the office of these people has failed, yet they are soliciting hail insurance apparently in the name of this company.

The provincial authorities are watching the activities of these people, but in the meantime some "easy mark" farmers will have parted with good money or have signed notes which they will have to face later in the hands of an innocent (?) third party.

Hail insurance above all things is something that must be absolutely safe to be of any value whatever. There are still some farmers who will learn only by bitter experience. If they must have the experience let them buy oil stock or sub-division lots, but take no chances on hail insurance. J. B. M.

OPTIMISTIC CROP REPORTS

Central Sec'y S.G.G.A.—The following clippings have been put into circulation thru our Saskatoon Daily Star, and I am ashamed to acknowledge have been put there by such men as Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Speakman, both of whom were at the last convention and heard what the lady reporter from the Winnipeg Free Press had to say on such reports.

There is no question but such reports as this have a great tendency to take a whole lot of money from the farmers' pockets when harvest comes as the crop is bought before it is shipped generally.

I think that such reports should be censored and no doubt any sane person would.

J. H. PARKS,
Sec'y Warman Local.

Moose Jaw, May 29.—"Never in my life have I seen such rapid growth as in the three days since the last rain," was the statement today of E. N. Hopkins, honorary president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, on his return from a trip thruout the district. "The crop prospects are exceptional, they could not be better. With favorable conditions there will be at least a forty-bushel crop. We don't know what may happen, but the prospects were never better."

Mr. Hopkins is a farmer and grain man of many years' experience in this district and his opinion is borne out by reports from farmers in the district.

Calgary, May 29.—"During a residence of over 24 years in this province I have never seen the crop prospects better than they are at present. Indeed, I may say that I have never seen them so good." In these emphatic words, President James Speakman of the United Farmers of Alberta summed up the impressions anent

Saskatchewan

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

current crop conditions, a result of both personal observation from a tour of Southern Alberta from which he has just returned and of reports from all parts of the province to the Central office. "The rain appears to have been ample all over Alberta," he said, "altho more has fallen in the south than in the north. But everywhere the crops are looking fine and are fully two weeks ahead of ordinary times. The rains have also greatly benefitted the pasture lands too."

Other agricultural experts interviewed today confirm the statements of Mr. Speakman in their entirety while farmers are everywhere most optimistic over the situation Rural merchants say, too, that this optimism is gradually translating itself into increased sales of merchandise. The farmers apparently are now sure of a bounteous crop.

WILL THEY TURKEY TROT?

The Turkey Track Local G.G.A. will hold their first annual picnic on Friday, July 9, on the S.E. 1/4-35-12-10 W 3rd. There will be sports of all kinds for which liberal cash prizes will be given. We extend a hearty welcome to all Grain Growers and their friends.

The committee have made arrangements to feed all those who do not bring baskets. We intend to give all a good time. There will be a large ball room erected for the occasion where all those who dance may have a good time.

Meals, 35 cents. Dance tickets will be sold for \$1.00. Admission to the grounds free. For further particulars apply to A. P. Burns, president Vanguard Local, or to

R. B. DAVIS,
Sec'y Turkey Track Local,
Moundville P.O.

A SUCCESSFUL PICNIC

The Prairie Star Local, assisted by the Prairie Star School, held their annual picnic on May 24 on the southwest shore of Crane Lake, an ideal location for a picnic in the open. Altho the day was a bit misty it did not seem to mar the pleasures of the day in the least and the crowd kept coming from early until late till about 400 had gathered to participate in and enjoy the various sports which the committees had arranged.

An elaborate dinner was served on a 40 foot table and after this had been filled about the fifth time the crowd gathered to view the sports, consisting of baseball, football, tug of war, foot races, bean race, etc., and bucking contest. The latter wound up the sports for the day and afforded much amusement for the crowd, all declaring it was the best exhibition of broncho busting they had ever witnessed.

The Grain Growers served ice cream, lemonade, candy, fruits, etc., and the generous way in which it was handed out caused much comment on every hand, this exemplifying the stand the Association takes in keeping the prices of commodities down to a minimum.

After singing God Save the King the people began to depart for their respective homes, all declaring they had had a delightful time and hoped the event would repeat itself on some future occasion.

C. H. ENGLISH,
Sec'y Prairie Star G.G.A.

AGAINST DOMINION ELECTION

At our monthly meeting today I was instructed to send you the enclosed resolution which was passed unanimously.

"Resolved that this Association abhors the holding of a Dominion election until the close of the war and requests the Central to get the opinion of all auxiliary branches on this matter."

E. F. GARDINER,
Sec'y Quill Lake Local.

DR. FLATT AT MOUNTAIN CHASE

On the 21st May our Association had the great pleasure of listening to an address by Dr. Flatt, of Tantallon. It is a rare experience for us to have one of the leading lights of the Association among us, and we decided to honor the occasion by holding a special meeting.

There was a large turn out of members

as well as a considerable number of ladies and visitors. Dr. Flatt delivered an interesting address dealing with the present economic situation and particularly with the economic problems that will have to be faced as a result of the war. At the conclusion of the address a very hearty vote of thanks was accorded the speaker on the motion of the chairman.

J. JULIAN CAMERON,
Sec'y Mountain Chase Local.

MAJOR BRANCH FORMED

A number of the farmers around Major gathered together today and formed an Association which will be the Major G.G.A. and I was asked to write you and secure all information with regard to carrying on the work at this point. The following officers were elected: President, David Hopkins; vice-president, John Fraser; directors, G. A. Wright, D. McDonald, W. J. Cummings, M. R. Scott, Chas. Lasperance; auditor, W. J. Cummings; secretary, S. J. Fisher; treasurer, John Fraser.

S. J. FISHER,
Sec'y Major G.G.A.

CAN STICK TOGETHER

Enclosed find \$26.50, being Central fees for fifty-seven members. I am pleased to be able to report all of 1914 members paid up. This is good as it shows the faith of the farmers in their movement. We are often taunted with "the farmers cannot stay together." Well, for three years we have and can now give the lie back to where it came from. Farmers are staying together and if I am any judge intend to do so. There are nine locals now in this municipality, most of them very much alive.

I have just entered up the sale of a car of potatoes to seventy-six buyers. That means seventy-six to the throng who are behind us here in this district. Once we get down to methods of doing business there is no fear of the growth of the movement. I have seen the growth in Lancashire and can see a bigger one here. Farmers are just starting to see the need of more than sticking together—"working together."

J. J. LAMB,
Sec'y Key West Co-operative Ass'n.

GRAIN GROWERS BEAT SOLDIERS

E. N. Hopkins, our worthy honorary president, wrote me on the 25th inst., asking for particulars of our union Grain Growers' picnic at which he was present at Percy on May 24, 1915. Not being of a literary turn of mind I cannot do justice to the working out of the arrangements of the locals of Gapview, Warmley and Kitchener on paper. At a meeting of the Percy local on second Wednesday in April it was suggested that our secretary, George Tarbut, write the Warmley, Kitchener and Gapview locals as to union picnic and if satisfactory to appoint delegates from each lodge to meet in Kisbey on May 8 and arrange for a union picnic. They met and decided to hold picnic at Percy 1915, Warmley 1916, Gap View 1917, and Kitchener 1918, the home local to look after grounds, tables and accommodation at their own picnic; each local to put in \$10 each year to defray expenses of advertising, getting speakers and prize money. After defraying all expenses this year we have \$1.90 left over to start on in 1916.

We had baseball, foot races and a tug-of-war, which was with a quota of soldiers (fifty in number) stationed at Arcola under Lieut. Parker, who kindly consented to march to Percy (twelve miles)—and upon arriving was given a cheer such as made the soldier boys feel at home. They gave the Grain Growers the pull of their lives in the tug-of-war, but the farmers had the weight and so won out.

Then our worthy honorary president, E. N. Hopkins, addressed the gathering of over 600 people on reminiscences of pioneering of which we Grain Growers of today know nothing. A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Hopkins from the gathering by W. S. Hislop, after which the people sat down to supper, the tables being set in the curling rink and running from end to end. The soldiers and officers

of the Association and their wives had a special table decorated for the occasion.

Badges were sold and the proceeds given to the Red Cross Fund—\$16.30.

After supper when the soldiers were ready to march back to Arcola the automobile owners kindly consented to take the boys home, which speaks volumes for the men who own cars here. Before leaving they lined up and gave three cheers for the Grain Growers.

Hoping that next year we will have the pleasure of having our president and yourself at Warmley.

L. W. WILLIAMSON,
Sec'y Union Picnic.

PATRIOTIC FUND

J. B. Musselman, Esq.,
Central Sec'y S. G. G. A.

Dear Sir:—I have today received from the assistant secretary of the Canadian Patriotic Fund a draft for £102 19 0 which has been so kindly contributed by the members of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales' National Relief Fund, and for which I thank you.

Yours faithfully,
L. E. HALSEY.

33 Belgrave Square,
London, S.W., 28th May, 1915.

GRAIN GROWERS AND POLITICS

Dear Sir:—I have just received your circular letter of June 12 (Grain Growers and Politics) and I just want to tell you that it suits me right to the ground. You don't say whether it is intended for the local secretaries or the directors, but I intend to use it both ways.

ANDREW KNOX,
District Director.

THE PATRIOTIC ACRE

Forms for the Patriotic Acre scheme are still coming in in large numbers, showing that our members not only realize their responsibility in this matter, but also that they are determined "This day to do their duty." Since the last list was issued the following canvassers have each sent in ten or more forms. It will be seen that George Tarbut and James Randall, of Percy Association, still head the list with 50 forms to their credit:

Canvasser	Association Forms Ac.	
John Allan	Miry Creek	30 30
Wm. F. Quine	Manna	23 23
Thos. Berry	Eastleigh	16 16
H. H. Barish	Woodleigh	14 14
E. Scherek	Prairie Star	10 11
H. J. Nelson	West Eagle Hills	10 10
E. D. Wilson	Foxleigh	10 10
A. S. Unsworth	Piapot P.O.	10 10
W. H. Crandall	Prairie Star	10 10
Jos. B. Hassett	Prairie Star	10 10
H. P. Barr	Bangor	10 10
Eric E. Gill	Westmount	10 10

Still They Come

They are not yet weary in well doing. Since our last announcement we have received applications, among others, for 60 forms from John Bailey, of Druid local; for 50 from P. H. Kennedy, of Conquest; 40 each from Geo. E. Langrish, Flaxcombe; Robt. Wilson, of the Farmers' Co-operative Company Limited, and J. L. Schunaman, of Loreburn, and 30 from Frank Finlay, of the Wheatlands Association. Is your application in yet?

TALBOT STILL GROWING

C. R. Kerr, secretary of Talbot Union, No. 674, reports an increase of eight new members, making a total of sixty-one seniors and one junior member. A carload of lumber has been bought and negotiations are under way for binder twine. It has also been decided to hold a picnic on July 22.

TWIN CREEK LOCAL

Twin Creek Local Union reports a further increase in membership. The union has bought 4,300 lbs. of salt and a considerable quantity of twine and barbed wire, as well as some woven wire. The present membership of the union is forty-one.

FOR THE RED CROSS

The Grain Growers' picnic, held at Eastview on the 18th, was considered from point of attendance and general satisfaction extremely successful. The managing committee decided that any surplus after accounts were settled should be applied to the Red Cross Fund of the Grain Growers' Association. I therefore enclose check for \$26 60 to cover same.

R. M. JOHNSTON,
Sec. Eastview Local.

OFFICERS:

Hon. President—D. W. Warner	Edmonton
President—James Speakman	Penhold
Vice-Presidents—	
H. W. Woods	Carstairs
S. S. Dunham	Lethbridge
Rice Sheppard	Edmonton
W. D. Trego	Gleichen
Sec.-Treasurer—P. P. Woodbridge	Calgary

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.

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:

Victoria—P. S. Austin	Banbury
Edmonton—George Long	Namsa
Strathcona—H. G. Vickery	Strome
Macleod—G. W. Buchanan	Cowley
Calgary—J. A. Bishop	Beddington
Red Deer—D. Buckingham	Stettler
Medicine Hat—E. E. Sparks	Jenner

THE PROHIBITION VOTE

Our directors have asked me to make as clear as possible how the ballots have to be marked on July 21. The name "Liquor Act" may lead to mistakes. The "Liquor Act" is the name of the Prohibition Bill. To vote for the "Liquor Act" is to vote for Prohibition; to vote against the "Liquor Act" is to vote against Prohibition. On this page is a facsimile of the actual ballot paper, showing you exactly how to mark your vote, making an X in the square opposite YES. Remember, to vote "yes" is to vote "dry."

JAMES SPEAKMAN.

CROP REPORTING BY UNIONS

At our recent board meeting the question of crop reports was discussed and our directors asked me to place before our members some explanations of this matter. For years we have been discussing this thing, trying to find out the best way of doing it, and both Provincial and Dominion Governments have instituted systems of crop reports, which in practice have been pretty largely systems of guessing. Men have been called upon, without pay, to fill in detailed reports, which they could not fill in accurately, without travelling for a number of days every month over the crop district allotted to them. In consequence they have mostly contented themselves with as near a guess as their general knowledge would enable them to make. But such guesses are never very accurate, and very often they are too favorable. We are naturally optimistic in the West and men don't like to give an unfavorable report of their own locality. But it is of great importance that our reports should be as exact as possible. The crop reports affect the market prices. Reports of damage to crops drive up the prices; favorable reports press down the prices. Grain speculators have their own arrangements for getting information. They can play the market up and down by false reports. It is greatly to our interest to furnish accurate reports, even if it causes considerable work. Our unions appear to be the best organization in existence for furnishing such reports, and we hope the unions will give a fair trial to the new plan thru The Guide. The objection is being raised that it is too much work for a union. Now many unions don't meet often, because they say there is no interesting work for them to do when they do meet. Well, here is a piece of really serious and important work to do. Could not the secretary, with the help of the directors and the members present at the monthly meeting, fill in the crop report better than anyone else in the land? Objections have been raised that a number of the questions are unpractical and useless. A report form like this to be used thru three provinces must of course have some questions interesting in some localities and useless in others. Just answer such questions as you can rightly answer and leave the others blank. No answer is better than a wrong answer. I hope all our unions will do their best to make these crop reports a success.

JAMES SPEAKMAN.

U.F.A. AND ELEVATOR COMPANY

One of the most interesting and pleasant happenings at our directors' meeting on June 18 was a joint meeting of the Elevator and U.F.A. boards, to discuss matters interesting to both organizations and to promote the success of the arrangement made some time ago whereby the Elevator Company was made buying and selling agent for our local unions. The meeting was a very friendly one, many questions were asked and discussed and the prospects for friendly and successful co-operation seem very good. The only complaint suggested was that so far only a small business had been done, but when we consider that the agreement is only about two months old and that these two months fell mostly within seed time, I can see no reason for discouragement. I want to urge our unions to take more advantage of the arrangement with the Elevator Company. Many of the unions who are already doing co-operative business have their direct sources of supply

and think that they can do just as well direct as thru the Elevator Company. But it is clear that if by our steady support and by combining our purchases thru the Elevator Company, we enable the company to do a large buying business and to exert a large and reliable buying power, they will gradually become able to do considerably better for us than any union or little group of unions could do direct. Let us then give the Elevator Company a fair chance for all our business, asking for their quotations for every article that we want to buy, patiently investigating any differences and difficulties that may arise, always with the steady aim to build up ultimately a large business of our own, by thus uniting the business of all our unions in one buying centre. Many of our unions are not doing any co-operative business. A careful study of the work of our unions shows that co-operative trading has been the chief means of making unions successful. Now what nearly 200 unions are already doing successfully most of the other unions could do just as well, if they would seriously try, and our arrangement with the Elevator Company provides a wholesale buying agency for every union that wants to get supplies. Please get together and get busy. We will help from the Central office in every way that we can.

JAMES SPEAKMAN.

MEDICINE HAT DISTRICT

The local unions in the vicinity of Medicine Hat are getting down to business in good style. Most of these unions have been organized within the last six months.

the earlier grain is beginning to head out. They have had plenty of rain to last for a time. If the grain turns out as the crops promise at present, the members of this union will be doing much co-operative buying this fall.

A PAYING PROPOSITION

J. H. Dixon, secretary-treasurer of Dalemead Local Union, No. 461, reports a membership of fifty-one on their books, of whom forty-three are paid up to date. He estimates that the union has saved approximately \$600 on co-operative purchasing in the last six months. This is fairly good interest on \$1.00 membership fee. It works out at about 2500 per cent. Yet some people are still wondering whether co-operation will do all that is claimed for it.

REDUCING COST

H. T. Wilson, secretary Dunmore Union, No. 724, sends in further membership dues, bringing the total for this union up to sixty paid up members. The union has only been organized a matter of two months and started with ten members. The secretary reports that the cost of flour and feed has been reduced by one-seventh and a carload of binder twine has been secured at \$8.91 per hundred. He refers to a trouble found in very many unions, namely, lack of attendance on the part of the members, and another difficulty also not uncommon is to get the members to think of the interests of the union as a body instead of only thinking of their own personal interest. The advance of education along the lines of co-operation will overcome this. This

the last meeting and there was a good attendance of men as well. Great preparations are being made in this district for the united picnic of Mere, Carlyle, Alaskan, Acadia and University Locals, to be held at Sibbald on July 1.

WANT RURAL MAIL DELIVERY

Another very interesting report has come to hand from Alaskan Local, No. 696, the last meeting being held at the residence of W. B. Green on June 15, when a considerable amount of business was transacted. This district is endeavoring to secure a free rural mail delivery and has a strong committee at work on the petition. Tenders were considered for the supply of binder twine and arrangements have been made thru the banks for financing the business. Discussion took place on the matter of good roads, taxes and pound law. A picnic is to be held at Mr. Young's place on July 15. It was decided to hold the next meeting of the local at Mr. Anderson's on July 6. Three new members were added during the course of the meeting.

THE DISTRICT CONVENTIONS

From the letters and reports coming to the office there appears to be a good deal of misapprehension in regard to circular No. 7 re calling of district conventions in the new federal constituencies. One of our unions writes, for instance, that they will have nothing to do with the convention because the individual members reserve the right to vote as they please. Another writes that they will not send delegates because they believe that the time has not yet come for the executive of the U.F.A. to go into politics. Still another writes that some of his members voted against sending delegates because they did not believe that the funds of the Association should be used for political purposes. Other letters of a similar character could be quoted and all of them are based apparently on a misunderstanding of what the directors have in view.

The resolution of the executive sets forth very clearly first of all why it was necessary to take any action along these lines at all. It then states very definitely that the executive has no authority to decide on a question of this kind, neither has the board of directors. The resolution proper then calls on the different unions to appoint delegates in their respective constituencies to meet together at such time and place as may be decided by the Central office for the purpose of discussing this question and deciding what they want to do for themselves.

The Association is not pledged in any way by this resolution, except to call district conventions when sufficient of the unions have notified us of their desire to hold such a convention, each constituency, supposing such a convention were called, would be free to decide what they wanted to do, and having decided would commit, not the whole Association, but merely the district which they represented. The Association cannot be committed to radical change of policy except thru an annual or special convention of the entire province.

Consideration of the above remarks and the further study of circular No. 7, particularly the resolution itself, will, I think, throw new light on this matter in many of our unions. The question is a very big one and as has been stated in more than one letter, the ultimate decision will probably mean continued existence or death to the whole Association, so that it is well to understand just exactly what it is proposed to do before making any hasty decision or harsh criticism. In discussing this circular it is not a question of whether or not you are in favor of an independent candidate or one of the old line parties. The matter under discussion is the calling of a district convention to discuss this question, and all unions whether in favor of the Association taking part in any political movement or not should hold themselves in readiness to send delegates, should such convention be called. It is quite as important, perhaps more so, for those who are against such action to be on hand as for those who are in favor. P. P. W.

The Province of Alberta

THE DIRECT LEGISLATION ACT

Submission of a proposed Act entitled "The Liquor Act" to Electors.

DIRECTION OF VOTERS: The Voter shall indicate his vote as follows:

If he approves of the proposed Act he shall make a cross in the square opposite the word "Yes."

If he does not approve of the proposed Act he shall make a cross in the square opposite the word "No."

BALLOT:

QUESTION: Do you approve of the proposed Act, "THE LIQUOR ACT?"

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>

YES

NO

A meeting consisting of representatives from five of them met recently and made all preparations for a meeting in Medicine Hat on August 5 to complete the organization of a District Association. Medicine Hat was a long time starting, but seems determined to make up for lost time now.

IRON SPRING RE-ORGANIZED

The farmers of Iron Spring have re-organized lately, with S. Brady, president; T. B. Kane, vice-president; and G. T. Hobbs, secretary-treasurer. We hope to hear from this union again in the future.

LOADING PLATFORM

We have just secured from the board of grain commissioners a further supply of petition forms re the erection and extension of grain loading platforms. Any district wishing to take up matters of this kind can secure the necessary information and forms thru this office.

GRAIN HEADING OUT

John Gilham, secretary of Pancras Local Union, No. 761, reports that crops in this district are doing well. Some of

union is a very promising one and we look to hear more from it in the near future.

NO POLITICS OR RELIGION

Another union in the Medicine Hat vicinity is Gros Ventre, No. 721, and the secretary reports that at their last meeting all officers were present and only one member absent. In discussing the Gleichen resolution the union passed a motion to the effect "That this local union, No. 721, keep discussions on politics and religion out." Mr. Bohmet was appointed a delegate to meet the secretary of the Dunmore local and talk over the market question. It was also decided to purchase a supply of U.F.A. buttons.

A UNION PICNIC

Mere Local Union reports fifty-six fully paid up members to date, also that conditions are looking very promising in the district. Meetings of this union are now held on Saturday afternoon and the ladies are invited; a large number turned up at

OFFICERS:	
Honorary President:	Virden
J. W. Beallion	
President:	Culross
R. C. Henders	
Vice-President:	Oakville
J. B. Wood	
Secretary-Treasurer:	Winnipeg
R. McKenzie	

A THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK

If now and again some man had not decided to stop drifting and take hold of things and reshape them, there would have been no discovery, no invention, no art. He might have said, as many like to say: Why not let my big idea rest quietly? There is time enough in the long future. Why be in a hurry? But again he said: "Now is the time and the place is here to bring my idea into action. I insist on being heard. Here is the plan. We will not postpone it until next century. We will try it now." It is our business to make our ideas prevail. We are not to go silent, not to retire from activity, believing that our nation is long lived, and that our thought has an eternity in which to come to pass. We must speak up. We must strike early and strike hard. The time is short. It is right to wish to get something done in our own lifetime. (Selected.)

MARQUETTE DISTRICT ACTIVITIES

The secretaries of Marquette district have been sent the following letter by the district secretary, Bert McLeod, of Shoal Lake:

Dear Sir: The Marquette District Grain Growers' Association will hold a convention in Pearson's Hall, Minnedosa, on Wednesday, July 21, at 2 p.m. Each local Association is entitled to send delegates at the rate of one to every five paid up members for the year 1914. Representatives from the Central will be present. The secretary of each Association is especially requested to attend.

When buying your ticket be sure to get a standard certificate so you can get reduced fare on the railways.

Hoping that you and your full number of delegates will be present. I remain, Yours truly,

BERT McLEOD,
Sec. Marquette Dist. Ass'n.

SHOAL LAKE PICNIC

The Shoal Lake Grain Growers' Association is holding a picnic on Wednesday, July 7, at Shoal Lake. Come and enjoy a good outing.

HENDERS BRANCH

At a meeting of the Henders Branch of the Grain Growers' Association, held on Wednesday, June 2, at Willowview school, Prof. J. W. Mitchell, B.A., and Instructor E. H. Farrell, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, were present and lectured on dairy farming and butter-making.

The president was in the chair and after the ordinary business had been dealt with called upon Instructor Farrell, who spoke upon the subject of butter-making, and we feel sure that a great many of the pointers he gave us will be very useful to all who were present. Prof. Mitchell spoke upon the subject of dairy farming, touching upon the many points which are of interest to those who are owners of dairying cattle or those who are intending buying cattle for dairying purposes.

Most of the families in the district were represented at the meeting and the audience was very appreciative.

Before the meeting closed a resolution of thanks was tendered the speakers for having dealt with the subjects so thoroughly.

The next meeting is to take the form of a social evening and will be held at Nevgton school, on Thursday, June 17.

H. DEWAR,
Sec.-Treas. Henders Branch.

HOLLAND PICNIC

The basket picnic held at Holland under the auspices of the Extension Department of the Agricultural College, the Agricultural Society, and the Holland Grain Growers' Association, on the beautiful and spacious grounds of Thos. Sanderson, two miles north of Holland, was certainly the biggest picnic of the season, there being about 600 present.

The roads were good and the weather was perfect and as a consequence there was the largest and finest lot of carriages and motors that we have yet seen in the Holland district.

Manitoba

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

FRANKLIN GRAIN GROWERS

The Franklin Grain Growers had a very interesting meeting recently. A good program of music and recitations had been prepared and a special feature was the address of L. V. Lohr, B.S.A., the recently appointed district representative of the Department of Agriculture. It is expected that the movement in the direction of extending the work of the college to the country districts will result in time in advantage of a very practical kind to the farmers.

A UNION AFFAIR

The Grain Growers of Clegg, Dunston and Thornhill held a plowing bee recently and from both the social and the financial point of view the match was a success. Good prizes were given in the different events. A baseball tournament was also held, Dunston winning the first game and losing the second to Thornhill. Supper was served by the ladies and enjoyed by all present.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

(Continued from last week)

In the issue of June 30 reference was made in this page to the advantage farmers would enjoy under a long term credit system of land mortgage as compared with the present method of securing capital requirements for farming.

Beginning in Germany during the reign of Frederick the Great a special system of banks which gradually grew into mortgage institutions has been organized by authority of law in practically every European state. These institutions do not conform to the same methods of organization nor does there exist a uniformity of detail in operation. The banks in one country may differ widely from banks in another country, the carrying on exactly the same character of business.

A careful study of European experience with mortgage banks forces the conviction that the basic principle of mortgage banks is well adapted to meet the needs of Canadian agriculturalists. Within our own Empire the Dominions of Australia and New Zealand have made a practical application of these basic principles. Their experience affords a splendid example of what can be done to assist agriculture in providing capital at a low rate of interest and long terms of payment by the issue of mortgage bonds. It is a question of wisely applying well established principles rather than of copying methods of organization.

One general principle which underlies all mortgage banks of Europe is the issue of bonds which are based on the collective values or securities of many individual mortgages on real estate. It is the merging of the credit demands and the property resources of many individuals somewhat similarly situated into one financial transaction. In Australia and New Zealand in addition to the security offered by the individual mortgage, the bond issue carries the additional security of government guarantee. In Canada public improvements of all kinds are almost invariably constructed by proceeds of bonds issued against the total taxable wealth of a municipality. The sale of bonds has enabled many a struggling municipality to provide roads, schools, etc., and made possible the construction of many mighty works of civilization.

Chartered banks in Canada carry on their business largely thru the power conferred upon them thru legislation to receive deposits and issue loans. Their share capital, provided by the shareholders of the bank, that is provided by the owners of the bank, practically provides none of their working capital. Similarly, almost all our industrial institutions provide their capital by the issue of bonds. One of the chief advantages which corporate laws have conferred is the cheap credit which the concentration of resources has made possible and accounts principally for the marvellous growth during the past few decades of lines of business which can be pursued under a corporate organization.

The laws making possible cheap credit to municipalities and other political

communities and that have been an outstanding factor in organizing corporations conspicuous for the creation of monopolies, trusts and mergers have been of no advantage to agriculture. It is not therefore surprising that agriculture should languish in comparison with the growth of these other lines of human endeavor, but it is strange that as a people we have neglected to extend the scope of these laws that have proved so successful in so many other lines of endeavor so as to meet the business requirements of farmers whose calling prevents them from adopting corporate methods of transacting business. A passing reference may be made to the fact that the larger part of the money loaned farmers by mortgage companies in Canada is obtained by the sale of bonds issued by these corporations and sold on the money markets of Great Britain and other European countries on the security of mortgages obtained on farm property.

The United States commission appointed to investigate and study co-operate land mortgage banks in European countries has the following to say on land mortgage banks:

"All loans exceeding five years are classified as long term loans, the principal sum being repayable in small annual or semi-annual payments. The latter method of repayment is technically known as 'amortization.' The issue of land mortgage bonds and the method of amortization payments are the distinctive features of European long-term mortgage credit which should be preserved in any American system of land-mortgage banking. Under this plan the duration of a loan is determined by the rate of amortization, while the interest charge is fixed by the market value of the bonds and the bank's charge for administration. If 4 per cent. bonds are selling at par and the bank charges thirty-five one-hundredths of 1 per cent. for administration, then an amortization rate of fifty one-hundredths of 1 per cent. will extinguish the debt in 54½ years; that is to say, the borrower will pay the bank a rate of 4.85 per cent. on the sum borrowed for 54½ years. The bank divides this payment into three parts: 4 per cent. goes to pay the interest due on the collateral trust bond which the bank issued to secure the money which was loaned to the farmer; fifty one-hundredths of 1 per cent. is applied towards the payment of the principal, and the bank receives thirty-five one-hundredths of 1 per cent. for expenses and profits. If the bond sells below par, either the farmer must pay a commission to the bank or the discount must be met by the bank from its administration fund; on the other hand, if the bond sells above par, the premium may go to the borrower or to the institution in the form of profit. Generally speaking, the interest rate to the borrower is determined by the market value of the bank's collateral trust bonds, generally referred to as land-mortgage bonds, the rate to the borrower rising as the bond falls below par, and lowering as it advances above par. If the rate for amortization is higher than fifty one-hundredths of 1 per cent., the loan will necessarily be extinguished in a shorter period than 54½ years.

"A limitation as to time is usually fixed by law as well as to the rate which the bank may charge for administration. In actual operation in Europe the time limitation varies in general from 30 to 60 years, and the charge for administration varies from fifteen one-hundredths of 1 per cent. in a purely mutual association of borrowers to thirty-five one-hundredths of 1 per cent. in joint stock banks. The French law allows a margin of sixty one-hundredths of 1 per cent., as does the recent Spanish law. This charge is computed on the principal sum remaining unpaid, and in long-time loans it is therefore a constantly decreasing charge to the borrower.

"These rates of payment for interest, amortization and administration are definitely fixed in the terms of the mortgage and cannot be changed by the bank. The borrower, however, is always given the right to discharge his obligations at any interest period after a fixed time. This

DIRECTORS:	
Peter Wright	Myrtle
J. L. Brown	Pilot Mound
P. D. McArthur	Longburn
Frank Simpson	Shoal Lake
W. H. English	Harding
R. J. Avison	Gilbert Plains

period is commonly designated in Europe as 10 years. This right is a double protection to the borrower. First, it protects the debtor against any demand for payment of his entire debt or an increase in the annual interest charges; second, the provision for repayment at pleasure gives the borrower complete protection against a general fall in interest rates. This will be a very important feature to American debtors, since the tendency in the United States will be toward lower rates for farmers. Under such a contract a borrower could safely assume a liability maturing regularly over a long period of time, because if interest rates were to fall he could borrow money elsewhere at the lower rate of interest, discharge his obligation, and thus secure the advantages of a cheaper rate on money."

FRUIT BULLETIN

Buy your cherries now: White, Black, Red Sour all Niagara Peninsula grown are now most plentiful. The Red Sour is the par excellence for preserving. Have your grocer secure your needs at once. Raspberries begin to arrive next week.

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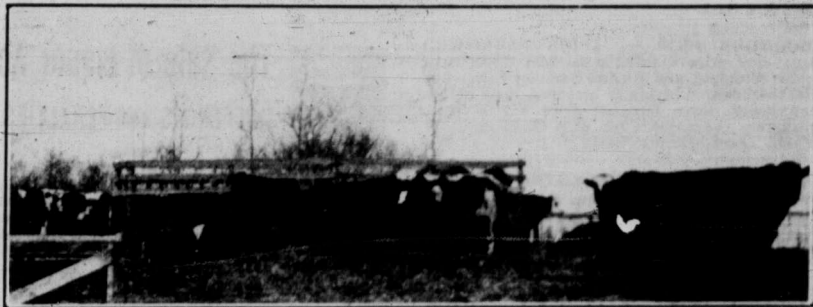
Solving Farm Problems

Continued from Page 9

first publicly owned farms to be established in Alberta. The climate, character of the soil and physical features of this section have made the development of beautiful surroundings possible about the farmstead. At first the farm comprised only a quarter section, but it now covers over 800 acres. Situated on land slightly rolling in character, sloping gently on the east toward the Calgary-Edmonton trail, the farm commands a fine view of the surrounding country, bounded by a ridge of hills which flanks the C.P.R. line on the east. The buildings are on an elevation, where there is a stretch of sandy loam. On the west the farmstead slopes down to a small lake, surrounded and overhung by willows and poplar brush. Beyond the lake the land rises again and then falls away to the western edge of the farm. Fields well adapted to late and early cropping can thus be selected. For a mixed farm the location is ideal.

Pretty Surroundings

Owing to the fact that the original farmstead site is still retained, the buildings are not as conveniently situated in relation to the whole farmstead as is economically desirable, but this is offset by other considerations, such as good drainage and site, and the nearness to the roadway and the town. The administration buildings are well grouped, and with the residences and barns form a somewhat imposing array. Between the buildings and the roadway the land is laid out in garden and lawn and shrubbery. Here a wide range of annual and perennial flowers are found blooming in the summer. Against the



Group of steers feeding in the bush in winter. Those fed in corrals made even greater gains than those shown here.

hedges, willow and laurel, of varying colors of green and red and yellow, the flowers show off their colors to perfection.

On the north side of the buildings are various grasses and legumes, illustrating the effect of inoculation and non-inoculation. On this side also is the orchard, and the exposed to the north and northwest winds the location has the advantage of a westerly slope, a natural drainage and a sandy loam. Here a great many varieties of apple trees have been planted, and a few of them are bearing fruit. Shelter belts of trees are being grown for protection from the wind. Prolific crops of strawberries and bush fruits are produced every year. One variety of currants has yielded at the rate of 6,150 pounds per acre, or \$922.62. The vegetable garden contains more than 150 varieties.

Trees planted around the farm lend much to its appearance. Rocky Mountain blue spruce, Black Hill spruce, white spruce, ash and elm are growing well, while the lanes leading to the fields are lined with Manitoba maple.

When farmers thruout the west find time to beautify their farm homes in this way the west will be a much better place to live in.

FARM BOYS TO VISIT FAIR

An interesting step is being taken by the Regina exhibition board this summer with a view to assisting agricultural work thruout the province. In co-operation with the provincial department of agriculture and the Canadian Credit Men's Trust Association, arrangements have been made to hold a farm boys' camp at the exhibition at Regina, July 27 to 31. The object of this feature is two-fold. First of all the board wished to be of service to the farm boys of Saskatchewan, and secondly, it wished to assist in developing the usefulness of the local agricul-

tural secretary. Various plans were considered, such as the formation of boys' clubs or the taking of boys who had won prizes in local shows or competitions on an excursion to the capital, but it was considered that conditions in the province were not suited to any of these suggestions. Finally it was suggested that the best possible plan was to bring the boys of a certain age in to the exhibition from those municipalities employing agricultural secretaries. The problem of financing the scheme was a formidable one, but upon being approached the Canadian Credit Men's Association of Winnipeg very generously promised to furnish \$1,000 a year for three years towards the expenses of the camp. With this to work on the board arranged that all boys, 14 years old, resident in municipalities employing agricultural secretaries, would be eligible for the camp. All that this trip will cost each boy is \$1.50. All boys must be in the camp by Tuesday night, July 27, and all must remain until Friday night, July 31.

The boys will be housed in the winter fair buildings at the exhibition grounds. The Y.M.C.A. will conduct the camp according to their regular camp rules. Each boy will have to report to his agricultural secretary each morning and each evening. Part of the time athletic competitions, football, baseball, etc., will be indulged in under the direction of the Y.M.C.A. boys' work secretary, Mr. Barnes. The practical work of each day will consist of competitions in stock judging, grain judging and the identification of plants after suitable instruction has been given the boys in each of these branches of work. Competitions between ten boys representing each municipality will doubtless cause a keen

When you want a sturdy, long-lived, fire-proof roof, put your trust in "EASTLAKE" Galvanized Shingles.

You may be able to get cheaper roofing, but no man's money can buy anything better.

"Eastlake" Galvanized Shingles are pioneers in the metal shingle world. Ever since 1884 they have been standard for durability, ease in laying, weather tightness and perfect simplicity in design. The "Eastlake" construction is exclusive, you can't get it in cheap imitations—you can't get anywhere else the "Eastlake" patented features that ensure an absolutely weather-tight, time and fire-proof roof.

"Eastlake" roofs laid 30 years ago are still giving perfect service. They are fireproof and good for a long time yet. Write us for prices and full information. Tell us what building or repairing you want to do. We'll make some sensible, money-saving suggestions. Write us to-day.

Rock and Brick-faced Siding "Empire" Corrugated Iron, Ventilators, Roof-Lights and everything in Sheet Metal.

THE METALLIC ROOFING CO., LTD. 29
WINNIPEG Manufacturers TORONTO

METALLIC ROOFING CO., WINNIPEG. TEL. GARRY 1400-1401



BROOKSIDE HOLSTEINS

Females of all Ages for Sale

In order to make room for our spring crop of calves we are prepared to sell twenty of our females. We will sell any animal in the herd at prices according to value based on breeding, or record, or both. We have a few young bulls; also a number of calves sired by "PONTIAC KORNDYKE JOHANNA," No. 15924. Our herd contains the best blood in the Holstein breed.

MICHENER BROS., Red Deer, Alta.

Clydesdales, Percherons, Belgians

If you have a Stallion that you have had for three or more years, that is sure, and wish to exchange on a younger or a better one, we can give you a pick out of a splendid assortment that are right in every way and are all acclimated. If you do not wish to deal till after the season, write us now and we can look you up at our leisure.

VANSTONE & ROGERS, 503 Tribune Building, Winnipeg
or JAS. BROOKS, Mgr., Vanstone & Rogers, N. Battleford, Sask.

Clydesdales - Shorthorns - Shropshire - Oxfordshire

Beef and Dual Purpose Strain
Big selection of high-class animals of both sexes of above breeds always on hand. Write for particulars. We won last year—11 Champions, 9 Reserves, 2 Gold Medals, 3 Silver Medals, 48 Firsts and 24 Seconds. PRICES AND TERMS VERY ATTRACTIVE.
GOLDEN WEST BALGREGGAN
P. M. BREDT - P.O. Box 2092, Calgary, Alta. - Phone M1008

CLYDESDALES—SHIRES

Imported Stallions—ages two to seven years old. Prize winners. Fashionably bred. Sired by such well known horses as Baron Kelvin, by Baron's Pride; Everlasting; Quickaliver, by Silver Cup; Mendel; Cyllens, by Baron of Buchlyvie; Royal Abundance, etc. Prices very reasonable.—F. SCHROEDER & SON, Midnapore, Alberta.

Thoro-Bred Pigs For Sale

Choice young thoro-bred Yorkshire and Berkshire sows and boars for sale. These pigs are from stock bred by Ontario's most famous and successful breeders. Sire and dams registered and also prize-winners.

For particulars write:
CHARLES SUGGET, Mgr. Fairview Farm, Annaheim (P.O.), Sask.

TAMWORTHS WHITE LEGHORNS AYRSHIRES

BACON EGGS CREAM
"In time of war prepare for peace." NOW, better than ever, will it pay you to raise good stock. Order your Herd Boar, Herd Bull and Cockerels from HIGH HOWSTOCK FARM, I can please you
THOS. NOBLE - DAYSLAND, ALTA.

Willow Springs Ranch

Canada's Largest Hereford Herd. Special offering of YEARLING and TWO-YEAR-OLD BULLS.
These bulls are a strong lot of vigorous, robust specimens that will go out and stand up under the hardest kind of service, and their breeding and quality cannot be beaten. They are big-boned, thick fleshed, with the ideal "Whiteface" head, strong backs and full quarters, and the majority of them are ready for immediate use. They are all the progeny of my herd sire, "Boss Perfection," 11-13402; "Drumstick," 11162, and "Governor Hadley," from Warren T. McCray's well known herd. Can also supply stock of all ages. Over 470 head to choose from. Prices and terms are right. Write or phone
FRANK COLLICUT, 686 11th Ave. W., Calgary, Alta.
Farm at Crossfield, Alta., C.P.R. Calgary-Edmonton line.

PERCHERON FUTURITY AT EDMONTON

One of the prominent features of the Edmonton summer exhibition, August 9 to 14, will be the Canadian Percheron futurity for 1915, which will be worth to the exhibitors over \$1,000. There are over forty entries. This is exciting considerable interest among Percheron breeders all over Western Canada, and will prove an attractive event. Thru the liberality of the Dominion department of agriculture and the department of agriculture for Alberta the prize list for the exhibition of 1915 is quite as large in all the breeding classes as formerly, while even much larger prizes are offered for agricultural products than before. Altogether the exhibition association will offer about \$25,000 in prizes for livestock and agricultural products. Following the lead of the more progressive fairs, special attention has been paid to young people's work in many departments. Prize lists for the Edmonton exhibition are now out, and can be obtained on application to W. J. Stark, manager, Edmonton.

Farmers' Market Place

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

FARM LANDS

QUARTER SECTION FOR SALE WITHIN one mile of Traversa on Sunfield-Blackie extension C. P. R., Southern Alberta. Apply Owner, Box 61, Carmangay, Alta.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, GOOD ¼ SECTION, 90 acres good grain, 15 acres summerfallow for next year, balance hay and place for pasture, good water, garden, house and granary; school on corner, 2½ miles to Guernsey, 4 miles to Lanigan; must quit farming. Clear title. I. McInerney, Lanigan, Sask.

FARM FOR SALE—320 ACRES; 250 ACRES cultivated; buildings, good water; 125 acres in crop; school half mile; station seven miles C.P.R. main line. Sale price \$20.00 per acre, crop included. Terms: \$1,500 cash, balance crops payment. Apply to Ned Olson, Parkbeg, Sask. 27-2

POULTRY

FOR SALE TO MAKE ROOM FOR GROWING stock number of S. C. Rhode Island Red hens, excellent layers and in good condition, \$1.00 and \$1.50 each. Special terms for pens of 10 or over. Apply: Rhode Island Red Poultry Farm, Box 4698, Stratheona, Man. 26-2

FARM STOCK FOR SALE

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

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—ONE OLIVER PLOW, 6-FURROW, good as new; only plowed 250 acres. Robert Ferris, McDonald, Man.

20 H.P. INTERNATIONAL TRACTOR, 20x40 Rumely Separator, five bottoma Cockshutt plows; first class shape. Ch. Horne, Zealandia, Sask. 26-3

FOR SALE—AVEY 20 H.P. UNDER MOUNTED engine; first class shape. Robert Ferris, McDonald, Man. 26-2

WANTED A GOOD SEPARATOR, 27 to 30 IN cylinder. E. F. Hughes, Youngstown, Alta. 26-2

MISCELLANEOUS

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

HARDY PLUMS, CRABS, APPLE TREES, raspberries and strawberry plants for sale. Send for price list today. Valley River Nursery, Valley River, Man. 49tf

FARMERS—CO-OPERATE AND BUY YOUR coal direct from the Riverside Farmers' Mine, \$2.25 per ton, f.o.b. J. F. Bulmer, Roche Perce, Sask. 21tf

DOBELL COAL FOR STEAM OUTFITS—Direct from mine to consumer, \$2.00 per ton at Tofteld. Orders shipped day received. Dobell Coal Co., Tofteld, Alta. 26-8

REGALIA TEA—BLENDED AND PACKED IN the Old Country. I will send 5 lbs. carriage paid, to your post-office for \$2.75. G. S. Owen, Prince Albert, Sask. 24-4

SHEEP

WANTED AT EVESHAM FIFTY HEAD SHEEP, Shropshires preferred. W. E. Summerby, Evesham, Sask. 25-3

DOGS FOR SALE

FOX HOUNDS FOR SALE BY W. J. PFRIMMER, Myrtle, Man. 24-4

BARRISTERS

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

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

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

BONNAR, TRUEMAN & HOLLANDS, BAR-risters, etc.—R. A. Bonnar, K.C., W. H. Trueman, LL.B.; Ward Hollands. Offices 503-504 Winnipeg Electric Railway Building, Winnipeg, P.O. Box 138, Telephone Garry 4784.

PATENTS AND LEGAL

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., PATENT SOLIC-itors—The Old Established Firm. Head Office: Royal Bank Building, Toronto, and 5 Elgin St., Ottawa, and other principal cities. 71f

AGENTS WANTED

ELEVATOR GRAIN AGENTS—TO BUY IN Saskatchewan and Alberta, starting August first, experienced men send references. Home Grain Co., Winnipeg, Man. 27-2

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

4c Per Word—Per Week

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

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

HORSES AND PONIES

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

SHEPHERD PONIES—WRITE FOR PARTICU-lars. J. Marples, Hartney, Man. 31f

I HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A GOOD SELEC-tion of farm mares and geldings. If you are in want of a load, wire or write me. Have also on hand a lot of good stallions for sale or trade. Sales every Thursday. J. W. Durno, Auctioneer, Calgary Sales Repository, 106 5th Ave. E., Calgary. 111f

CATTLE

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

HEREFORDS—BULLS, COWS, HEIFERS—Write or call. J. Marples, Hartney, Man. 31f

HIGH CLASS HOLSTEINS—COWS, HEIFERS and bull calves; all calves sired by Maple Grove King Hengerrd. Neil Wilson, Heaslip, Man. 22-8

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE—CHAS. ELLETT, "Sandy Lake," South Edmonton P. O., Alta. 22tf

DUAL PURPOSE SHORTHORN BULLS—Good blocky animals from good milkers; one two-year, \$125; and one yearling, \$100; inspection invited. H. C. Graham, Tring, Alta.

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

FARMERS—WRITE FOR PRICES ON CEDAR fence, corral and gate posts and telephone poles. F. J. Bossley, Solsqua, B. C. 21f

FOR SALE—DOORS, WINDOWS, LUMBER, etc. Are you going to build? We can save you \$0 to \$5 per cent. Send for illustrated Catalog and Price List and be convinced. Note these prices: 2 light windows, 24x26 glass \$1.65; 11 sizes of doors, \$1.75; window frames, ordinary K.D., \$1.40; 6 inch shiplap, \$18.50; shingles, 3s, \$2.90. Write us for Prices on Cedar Fence Posts. A. B. Cushing Lumber Co. Ltd., Calgary, Alta. 111f

LET US FIGURE WITH YOU ON YOUR RE-quirements for lumber, lath, shingles, sash, doors, etc. We sell to anyone and ship to all points in Canada. We guarantee quality of stock and satisfaction in every particular. M. Harrell Lumber Company, Registered Office 714-15 Dominion Building, Vancouver, B.C. 27-5

SWINE

REG. YORKSHIRES AND BERKSHIRES—April farrow; unrelated pairs either breed. Sutter Bros., Redvers, Sask. 15-10

DUROC JERSEYS—DEFENDER STRAIN; CAN furnish eight week old and up. Write Geo. Innes, Innes, Sask. 16-16

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald and Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 71f

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—GOOD, FROM first prize stock; young stock for sale. Geo. R. Ball, West Salisbury, Alta. 22-6

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES FOR SALE—Wm. Ward, Invermay, Sask. 21-10

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, LARGE AND Prolific. Unrelated Pairs. Coleman & Son, Redvers, Sask. 23-5

YORKSHIRE PIGS—APRIL FARROWED from first prize winning sows, best three bacon class Winnipeg and Regina Summer Fair, 1914. Saskatchewan University breeding, none better; ten boars, three females; price \$12.00 each; pedigrees guaranteed; can ship C. P. or C. N. Philip Leech, Baring, Sask. 27-3

DUROC JERSEY AND POLAND CHINA SWINE—All ages. J. J. Kerr, Goodwater, Sask. 24-4

REGISTERED TAMWORTHS—CHOICE young stock for sale. J. McPherson, Wadena, Sask. 24-4

BERKSHIRE WEANERS FROM PRIZE WIN-ning stock, \$8.00 each. Send for my C.O.D. plan. J. L. Isaac, Aberdeen, Sask. 25tf

PURE BRED, REGISTERED, APRIL, YORK-shire pigs, both sexes; express prepaid anywhere in Saskatchewan, \$10.00 each before July 20. Brooks and Burrill, Indian Head, Sask. 26-3

DUROC JERSEYS FROM OLD OR YOUNG sows, both sexes. Benj. E. Franklin, Lashburn, Sask. 26-3

BERKSHIRE PIGS FOR SALE—PETER M-Donald, Virden, Man.

YOUR LAST CHANCE FOR PURE BRED OHIO Chester Whites; finest type in the world, \$10 each; 8 weeks old, for both sex, pedigrees furnished. Wm. J. Maddess, Medora, Man. 26-2

PLEASANT VIEW STOCK FARM—REGIS-tered Duroc Jersey hogs for sale, cheap; best breeding. Jas. J. Cairns, Mirror, Alta.

Have You Pure Bred Hogs for Sale? An Ad. on this page will help you to Sell Them

Thousands of hogs were sacrificed last fall. A very large number of farmers went out of hogs altogether. What was the reason? High grain prices and later low hog prices. Things have changed. Hogs are around the 8 cent mark in Winnipeg this week and coarse grain prices are not so high. Hogs can be raised profitably when they sell at 8 cents and indications point to the market price continuing reasonably high for some time. There is an acknowledged shortage of hogs in North America. Wide awake farmers know that in farming, just as in any other business, it pays not to follow blindly the other man's lead. Breeding sows are scarce. Thinking men are looking round now for young sows.

Have you some for sale? If so The Guide can help you to sell them.

This classified advertising page is read by over 34,000 wideawake farmers

every week. Many of these men are seriously thinking of buying some pure-bred pigs. Thru a short ad. on this page you can get in touch with these possible purchasers. Here is a specimen ad.:

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES FOR SALE—six weeks old. Boars \$12, Sows \$10. John Smith, Johnston, Man.

At 4 cents per word this ad. will cost 68 cents per issue. Thus by spending \$2.72 you could have this ad. appear in four issues and we are confident that it would enable you to sell what stock you have for disposal.

Write out your ad. today. Tell us in how many issues of The Guide you wish the ad. to appear. Enclose in your letter money order sufficient to cover the cost of your ad. and we will do our best to make your outlay profitable.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

GRASS SEED

FOR SALE—HOME GROWN, WELL RIPENED, government tested Timothy seed, which I specialize growing. Order now and sow till snow flies, \$8.50 per 100; 9 cents less than 100 lb. lots. Jno. McD. Davidson, Coaldale, Alta.

TO IMPROVE THE DAIRY HERD

Treat cows gently and avoid excitement.

Be regular in time of milking. Keep stables clean, well-lighted and ventilated.

Weigh the milk of each cow at milking time.

Get your neighbor to share with you in owning a Babcock milk tester, and test the produce of each cow.

Discard the animals which have failed at the end of the year to pay for their keep.

Breed your cows to a pure-bred, registered dairy bull from a family having large and profitable production of butter fat.

Raise well the heifer calves from cows which, for one or more generations, have made large and profitable productions of milk and butter fat.

Breed heifers to drop their first calves at 24 to 30 months of age. Give cows 6 to 8 weeks' rest between lactation periods.

Join a dairy cattle breeders' association. It will help you keep posted and in touch with the best and most modern ways of managing your dairy herd.—George C. Humphrey, University of Wisconsin.



The Sale of Liquor Act OFFENCES and PENALTIES

Notice is hereby given that The Sales of Liquor Act passed at the Session of the Legislature just closed prohibits any person from selling, bartering or exchanging or exposing or keeping for sale, barter or exchange any liquor in Saskatchewan except as provided in the Act.

Any person guilty of a violation thereof is liable:—

1—For the first offence to a penalty of \$200.00 and imprisonment for three months and in default of payment forthwith after conviction to a further term of thirty days imprisonment.

2—For a second or subsequent offence to a penalty of \$300.00 and imprisonment for six months and in default of payment forthwith after conviction to a further term of three months imprisonment.

Amongst other things the Act prohibits:—

1—Opening sealed packages of liquor unless same have been purchased at a provincial liquor store.

2—Opening packages of liquor on provincial liquor store premises.

3—Purchasing liquor from provincial liquor stores under a fictitious name.

4—Fraudulently using seal or label of Commissioner under the Act.

5—Obtaining liquor by purchase, barter or exchange from any unauthorized person in Saskatchewan.

6—Bribing employees of liquor stores.

7—Drinking liquor publicly on street cars or trains.

8—Delivering liquor to any other person than the consignee.

9—Delivering liquor to person under fictitious name.

10—Consuming liquor at any place within an incorporated city, town or village, or within a hamlet except in a dwelling house.

The expression "dwelling house" means and includes every house or other building or any part of a house or other building which is bona fide occupied and used solely as a place of abode, but shall not include any house or building or any part of a house or building connected by an internal way or communication with any store or with any building in which liquor is manufactured, compounded or kept for sale or sold.

11—Keeping or consuming liquor upon the premises of any club whether incorporated or not or upon the premises of any licensee of a public hotel or any other licensed place of public accommodation or in any building any part of which is used as a livery or feed stable, lumber office, grain elevator, grain elevator office or engine room or automobile garage.

This prohibition does not extend to the keeping or consumption of liquor purchased under the provisions of part 3 of the Act dealing with prescriptions and physicians, veterinarians and druggists.

12—A person engaged in the business of selling soft drinks from having with such soft drinks any intoxicating liquor.

13—Compromising or compounding prosecutions. The punishment for the above offences varies with the seriousness of the offence, but in no case is the convicting magistrate permitted to impose less than half the maximum penalty or half the maximum imprisonment provided.

This notice is not intended as a complete list of the offences under the Act, but merely a notification of some of the general offences thereunder.

Copies of The Sales of Liquor Act will be furnished without charge upon application to the Government Printer, Regina.

T. A. COLCLOUGH,
Deputy Attorney-General,
Department of the Attorney-General,
Regina, Sask.

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

Farms for Sale
 Improved and Wild Lands
 in well settled districts in
Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta
 PRICE **\$8** PER ACRE
 FROM **\$8** UPWARDS
 EASY TERMS
 Write for Particulars to
Robinson and Black
 WINNIPEG, MAN.

Saves a Team
 WATER TANK
 4 H. P. Cushman on a Binder. Same Engine Does All Other Farm Work.
 The one successful Binder Engine. Attachments for any binder. Two horses easily pull 8-ft. binder in heavy grain, as engine drives sickle and all machinery.
Cushman Binder Engines
 Throttle Governed. Very light weight, 4 H. P. only 190 lbs., 8 H. P. only 320 lbs. Forced water cooling system prevents overheating. Run at any speed. Friction Clutch Pulley. Ask for free book.
Cushman Motor Works of Canada, Ltd.
 284 Princess St., Winnipeg
 4 H. P. Truck-Same Engine Used on Binder.

CALIFORNIA—Get Your Railway Fare Applied. Going to the Exposition? See "Our Money-Making Homes in Orange Land." Round Trip Refunded if you buy. No extra expense to see the orange groves. Write for information. Be our agent. Sierra Vista Ranch Company, 1100a First National Bank Building, San Francisco.

LOUDEN
STALLS and STANCHIONS
 The Clean-Cut Simplicity of the Louden Stalls and Stanchions in design and construction; their absolute freedom from dirt-gathering cracks, crevices, corners or attachments, make them the only really sanitary barn equipment.
 The Superior Flexibility of the Louden Stanchion permits the cow to lie down or rise without the dangerous straining common to the more rigid type. The Louden Stanchion (all steel or wood-lined) is an absolutely safe and comfortable stanchion.
 Louden Stalls and Stanchions are made of the best, high-carbon tubular steel and are exceptionally strong, rigid, durable and cost no more than wood.
 We also manufacture Feed and Litter Cans, Spring-balanced Manglers and Mangers, Washers, Bird-proof Barn Door Hangers, Hay Tools, Power Mowers, Calf, Bull, Cow and Pig Pens, Window Ventilators, Etc.
 Write us for Free Illustrated Catalog, or see your dealer. We can be of service to you in planning your new barn. Our barn experts will give you FREE estimates and suggestions that will be of value. Write us.
LOUDEN MACHINERY CO.
 (Incorporated 1907)
 510 Martin Ave., Winnipeg, Man. (5)
Comfort for the Cow

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 11

lieving that there is abundance of opportunity for success by applying right methods in the right direction.
 JOHN L. ROOKE.
 Togo, Sask.

BETTER BANKING FACILITIES
 Editor, Guide:—Please permit me thru your valuable columns to offer some suggestions to those interested in the very vital subject of providing better banking facilities for the farmers and the West generally.

I understand that all laws pertaining to banks must come thru the Dominion parliament, but the Dominion parliament can enact a law permitting the provincial parliaments to grant charters under certain restrictions to local banks within their respective provinces. If such is the case any town or community that can put up a capital of say not less than \$15,000 can have a bank controlled by local parties and in the interest of the respective localities. Such banks can be operated on similar lines to the national or state banks in the United States and be subject to rigid government inspection, and they can be required to carry a reserve with their provincial government treasurer for the protection of depositors.

This would draw liberal deposits often from outside sources as such local banks would be able to pay higher rates for deposits than the chartered banks are doing now.

Such local banks with proper restrictions that will not permit excess loans on any one account and otherwise well managed can serve a local community much more acceptably than they are served under the present system. If a farmer wished a loan on his crop that has been threshed, until he can get his fall plowing and other urgent work done, and also be enabled often to hold some of his crop for better prices, such local bank governed by a board of local men can pass on such a loan more intelligently than the board in the east of some large chartered bank.

The Canadian banks at present may be all right for large grain and wholesale accounts as well as industries, but certainly they should be under government inspection. At present too many bank directors have a "pull" on bank funds to their own individual companies or interests. The national and state banks in the States are not permitted to loan on any one account in excess of ten per cent. of their capital.

Under a system of local provincial banks, the provincial treasurers holding certain requisite reserves, these reserves would at times probably aggregate large sums, and these reserves could be made available under close restrictions for emergency short time loans back to the banks for use during the seasons of gathering and moving the crops. This would give some elasticity to the local banks. The local or provincial banks along with the banks we have at present would of course mean a dual system, but the two systems would soon adjust themselves to the general conditions and needs of the country at large, and to the great advantage of the West, especially in the smaller towns and farming districts. The Canadian banks at present are no doubt up to their full capacity of service to the public, and if Canada continues to develop in the next twenty years as she has in the past twenty, where is the increased banking capacity required for its needs going to come from? Money invested in Canadian bank stock is not so very profitable, or the investment so very desirable, for the reason that the general investor has little or no control over the bank's affairs. I believe, therefore, that stock or deposits in properly organized local provincial banks as suggested herein would prove attractive to investors, not only in Canada, but elsewhere and the aggregate increase in the banking capital of the country as a whole, and especially in the West, would be very great.

Better banking facilities, more under Western influence and more closely in touch with the farming communities of the West, are most important here, and I would suggest that Grain Growers' Associations and others try and secure representatives in the Dominion parliament who are in favor and capable of intelligent action along this line.

Yours for farm progress.
 C. J. McCOLLOM.
 Winnipeg

PRESTON SAFE LOCK SHINGLES

TIGHT? not a break in the joints

Rain and winds play queer tricks with shingles. If there are openings where the joints lap, trust the wind to find them and drive in water and snow.

You cannot force water through a PRESTON roof, even with a fire hose. Be sure to see how the joints of the Preston Safe Lock Shingles hook together. They are continuous wind-and-water-proof joints. Solid at the corners and solid along the top and sides. All joints—four sides—are lock-joints; no lapping, but solid, tight locks that water cannot penetrate—that sagging, or wind storms cannot pull apart.



Do you need this book?
 "Better Buildings"—everything you should know about building with metal is told here. Let us send you a free copy.
 The Metal Shingle & Siding Company, Limited,
 Winnipeg, Man.

Edmonton Exhibition

August 9th to 14th, 1915

Every Department Complete

\$25,000

The Percheron Futurity for 1915 will be judged at the Edmonton Exhibition

in Prizes for Live-stock and Agricultural Products

For Prize List write:

W. J. STARK, Manager, EDMONTON, Alberta

Provincial Exhibition

REGINA - SASK.

July 26th to July 31st, 1915

Exhibits will consist of Livestock, Farm Produce, Flowers, School Work, Needle Work, Fine Arts, Industries, Machinery, Home Makers' Clubs and Government Exhibits.

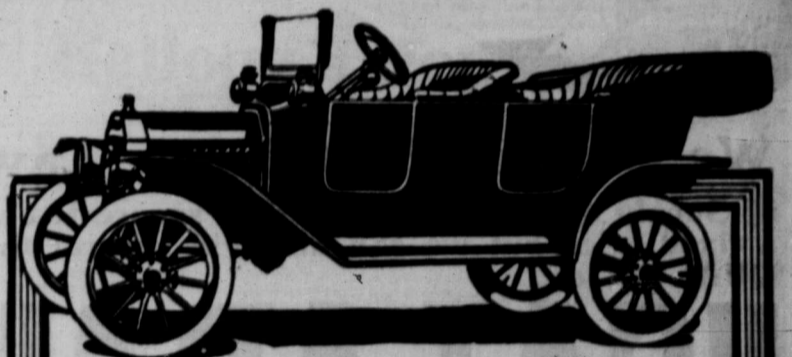
Attractions will include Horse Races, World at Home Midway, Thrilling Motor Madness, Funny Marco Twins, Arabian Acrobats, Tasmanians, Brass Bands, Fireworks with Spectacle.

Livestock Entries Close July 15th

SINGLE FARE RATES AND EXCURSIONS ON ALL RAILWAYS

A. B. COOK, President

D. T. ELDERKIN, Secretary, Regina



"MADE IN CANADA"

Ford Touring Car
Price \$590

Prices of Ford spare parts have been reduced an average of ten per cent. A Ford touring car may now be bought, part by part, for but \$38.87 more than the price of the car ready to run. Another big slice off the "after cost" of motoring.

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You save the middlemen's profits when you buy lumber from the **T. EATON CO.** Shipments are made direct from the mill to your station. You pay no agents' commission—you pay nothing for maintaining expensive lumber yards. You pay merely the actual cost of the timber and the milling with one small profit added. Furthermore, every carload of lumber shipped by us is **Guaranteed Quality**, so that, in addition to the money saving, you take no risks as to the quality.

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This convenient price list, which is sent free on request, gives the full particulars concerning our lumber. It is arranged so that you merely have to fill out the convenient blanks to make out your order. There can be no confusion and no mistakes when you use this lumber order sheet. Merely drop us a post card today asking for your copy, giving your name and address.

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This free price list gives also complete quotations on our high grade Imperial Silos. You will find the prices surprisingly low, but this is because of our ability to buy lumber in great quantities and sell at a low margin of profit. Send today without delay for your free copy of **EATON'S Carload Lumber Price List.**

T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG - CANADA

Sermons for the Unsatisfied

By J. S. Woodworth, Secretary of the Canadian Welfare League

IV.—Everyday Religion



J. S. Woodworth

We have been accustomed to place everything in one of two compartments which we have labeled "The Sacred" and "The Secular." We have sacred days, Sundays and perhaps special holy days. All the other days of the year are common days. We have sacred places. Our churches are dedicated to divine worship, our cemeteries are regarded as consecrated ground, but all other places, our homes, our farms, our offices, our places of recreation, these—well, we can do whatever we like in them. We have sacred books, the books of the old and the new testament, and perhaps the writings of the fathers, or the prayers and hymns of the church, but all other books are classed as secular. We regard certain ceremonies as sacred. Public worship, private prayer, the sacraments, are in a class by themselves; the ordinary acts of life are not considered to have any religious value. We sometimes consecrate a portion of our income "to the Lord." It is held sacred; the remainder we too often keep for ourselves, to use as we please. We set aside some of our number to the sacred office and work of the ministry. This is a holy calling. We—well, we are just ordinary farmers, and housekeepers, and teachers, and doctors.

Now, in the new era, we are coming to recognize more and more clearly that this divorce between the sacred and the secular is fundamentally wrong. There is no such division. Once grasp that fact and our whole outlook on life is changed. Conventional religion loses its hold upon us; a more profound religion challenges our thought and obedience.

Sunday is no more sacred than any other day, or, perhaps we had better put it, every day is as sacred as Sunday. It is doubtless a good thing to set apart a certain day for a particular purpose, and the first day of the week has peculiar historical sanctions and associations, but after all, the keeping of the Sabbath is quite compatible with a very low and selfish kind of living. One of these days a man will demand of himself as high a standard on the Monday, or the Tuesday, as he does on the Sunday. Perhaps his Sundays may then be spent differently; certainly the other days will be.

Many a man who would not utter an oath, laugh in church or steal a coin from the collection plate, will, without apparent hesitation, exploit the needy or debauch the innocent. The purpose, not the place, sanctifies the act. After all, can God be confined in temples made by men's hands? Moses and many another man has met God not in church, but out in the wilderness. One day "every bush will be aflame with God." The sanctuary may have its place, but let it no longer claim any monopoly, as it is so often tempted to do.

Sacred books—yes, more of them than we have yet included in the canon. Inspired books—yes, all down thru the ages God has spoken thru his prophets; he has never left himself without witness. But sacred truth can never be confined by covers and clasps. Like God Himself, it is everywhere. Is not Hartley Coleridge right when he sings:

In sacred books we read how God did speak
To holy men in many different ways;
But hath the present age no God to seek?
Or is God silent in these latter days?

The word were but a blank, a hollow sound,
If He that spake it were not speaking still.
If all the light and all the shade around
Were naught but issues of Almighty Will.

So then, believe that every bird that sings,
And every flower that stars the fresh green sod,
And every thought the happy summer brings,
To the pure spirit, is a word of God.

Sacred ceremonies—who will deny that some acts are more important and significant than others; but who can claim that

a woman, in singing a hymn, is performing a more sacred duty than the mother in caring for her child and instilling in him the principles of noble manhood? Who can claim that even the partaking of the Lord's Supper is more sacred than the sharing our crust with a brother in need? The song "Take Time to be Holy" is too often interpreted "Take Time Off to be Holy." That is always the trouble when we attempt to divide life

into water-tight compartments. We refuse to mix religion and politics, so we must leave our politics to perform our religious duties. What a conception of religion and of life! And what a mess it has landed us into!

We have known men who religiously kept a tithe of their income as "the Lord's money" and then gambled with the other nine-tenths (they dignified it as speculation) thus bringing distress and ruin upon scores. This is sooner or later the inevitable tendency of recognizing God's claim only upon a portion of our possessions, or our activities, or our lives. It is all very well to set apart a specific sum for a specific purpose, but the spending of the remainder is equally important. Under modern social conditions the manner of gaining the money in the first place is of immensely more importance than the spending of either portion.

Then as to the holy calling, undoubtedly the minister's calling is holy if he goes forth as his Master, not to be ministered unto, but to minister. But who can affirm that his calling is more sacred than that of a physician who, too, goes about doing good? The preacher's calling is holy if his message is true and brave, but is it more holy than that of the journalist when his message also is true and brave? The priest who dispenses the sacred elements may be a holy man, but is his office more holy than that of the farmer who co-operates with the Creator in producing the bread and the meat that are so necessary to the life of God's children on this earth? Surely one day the prophet's word shall be fulfilled and we shall all be "priests unto God," and one shall not say to his brother, "Know the Lord for they shall know Me from the least even unto the greatest, saith the Lord."

So the walls of partition are breaking down. There are dangers; all may become secular; there are wonderful possibilities; all may become sacred.

For good or for evil, we are out into the new world. Exclusive religion must more and more give way to an all-inclusive religion. Religion in the future will no longer be identified with the church and Sundays and prayers and priests; it will become the everyday life of the common man—that or nothing.

WONDERS OF TRANSPORT

When it is mentioned that 2,000 tons of goods—food and other necessities—are sent every day from the base depots to the firing line of the British army, some idea of the gigantic task of the army service corps will be gathered.

This enormous weight of goods, says Mr. Harold Begbie, comes almost entirely from England, for we are not buying in France even so perishable a necessity as milk. Vast stores are brought from England and loaded into sheds at the base depots.

All day by motor lorry and railway truck supplies for the troops are sent out from these base depots to stores as near as possible to the firing line. And just as reserves are accumulated in the docks, so reserves are accumulated near the front, since an accident to the railways might cut off the fighting soldiers' supplies.

On one occasion there was a delay on the railways of thirty-six hours, but not only did the soldier at the front get all his food and ammunition, but he did not even have to draw on the reserves I have mentioned; regimental stores were sufficient for his need. Everything goes by clockwork. There is no room for an accident.—London Tit-Bits.

We Cannot Control the Law of Supply and Demand and thus secure tea at a fixed price but we can and will control the QUALITY of

"SALADA"

For 23 years the Standard of Excellence in teas has been SALADA and come what may, it shall never deviate from that standard. B 51



When Your "Think Tank" Thinks

TANK!

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MANUFACTURERS OF WOODEN TANKS OF ALL KINDS, BELT GUIDES, GRAIN WAGON BOXES, BIG BUNDLE CARRIERS, THE CASWELL AUTOMATIC BINDER HITCH

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Farm Women's Clubs

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

MINISTERS DISTRIBUTE CLOTHING

Dear Miss Stocking:—I am enclosing the petition forms you forwarded for signatures. Our members all seem most enthusiastic on the suffrage question and are unanimous in their desire to do their utmost to further the cause. We have disposed of the clothing about which I wrote you some time ago, with the help of ministers who are in touch with many necessitous cases in their districts a short distance from here.

At our last meeting held in May, tree planting was the topic. The attendance was small owing, no doubt, to pressure of work at the busy season, but those of us who were fortunate enough to be present thoroughly appreciated Mrs. H. G. Hopkins' practical hints on the successful planting of trees.

GRACE HALL,
Sec. Surbiton W.G.G.A.

Bratton P.O.

All honor to the members of our Association who encourage the planting of trees. Few other endeavors play so large a part in making the surroundings of the home and school attractive.—E. A. S.

HOLDING TAG-DAY

Dear Miss Stocking:—We held our meeting on June 4 at the home of Mrs. Wylie. There were thirty present and two more became members of the Association, bringing the number up to fifteen. We had two visitors from the Woodlawn Association.

We decided to hold an ice-cream social on the 23rd of June, at the home of Mrs. Peasley, a short distance from Laura. We would like to have you present. The money will be for the use of the Association. On the 12th of June we are going to hold tag day in aid of the soldiers.

Mrs. Wylie gave a very interesting paper on "Favorite recipes and specimens."

WINNIFRED JOHNSTON,
Sec. Laura W.S.G.G.A.

The influence exerted on the community by so large an attendance at meetings will go far toward creating common interests and cementing the fraternal feeling of the women of the neighborhood.—E. A. S.

HOLD TEMPERANCE MEETING

Dear Miss Stocking:—Enclosed please find one dollar and forward twelve copies of the pamphlet on the work of the Women Grain Growers.

We now have nineteen members on the roll. Our last meeting was particularly interesting, too. We took for our topic the temperance movement. Our attendance was very good. The president of our local was present and gave us a good talk on the subject. Besides that several members read papers. The meetings prove very interesting to all who attend.

MRS. D. L. HOLLAND,
Sec. Avonlea W.S.G.G.A.

So important a question as that of temperance reform is worthy of frequent discussion. When articles of an educative value are read relating to the question they should be brought to the meetings for the benefit of other members, altho the topic for the day may be far removed from temperance reform.—E. A. S.

CURRENT EVENTS DISCUSSED

Dear Miss Stocking:—A meeting of the Hillview W. G. G. A. was held on May 24. The program adopted for the following meetings provides for poultry and fruit canning demonstrations, a "first aid" lecture, and papers on travels in other lands and co-operative marketings.

Every month a summary of the chief events of world wide importance will be given by one of the members. A varied selection of roll calls has been made.

It was decided to raise \$2.50 for the Equal Franchise Board and contributions were received for that cause.

A very interesting recitation was given by Mrs. McFarlane and the world happenings of the month by our provincial president, Mrs. McNaughtan. In answer to the roll call recipes for simple

supper dishes were contributed by the members.

L. E. GRUCHY,
Sec. Hillview W.S.G.G.A.

The club at Hillview is certainly an enterprising one. It is splendid to note the great breadth of their interests. New thoughts and a closer connection with active world interests will be given by a paper each month on the events that are claiming the attention of progressive people. Other clubs should follow the example and give important current events a permanent place on their programs.—E. A. S.

FLOWER ROLL CALL

Dear Miss Stocking:—The last meeting of the Eyebrow W. S. G. G. was held at the home of Mrs. Hoyes on May 20. There were eleven members present and six visitors, one of whom became a member. We answered to roll call with the name of our favorite flower. The topic for the afternoon was the various ways of cooking potatoes, some very good recipes being given. A visiting committee was also formed, hoping to further the good of the club. We are forwarding five dollars toward the suffrage fund.

All of the ladies are very much interested in the meetings and I am sure that we shall all derive great benefit from them. After business was concluded the National Anthem was sung. Mrs. Hoyes then served a dainty lunch and a vote of thanks was given her for her kindness.

EDITH TAYLOR,
Sec. Eyebrow W.S.G.G.A.

Eyebrow is doing excellent work. Their reports are full of interest. We hope to hear from them again.—E. A. S.

A VISITATION OF TROUBLES

Dear Miss Stocking:—Our local in Wynyard has been rather quiet this spring, as we have had our troubles. Our secretary lost her mother, who was one of our best members. Another of our members as well as myself has been ill, and about a month ago our vice-president was badly hurt. So we have not felt much like taking up any new line of work this spring. But we are beginning to waken up. At our last meetings, local and women's section, we made all arrangements for our annual picnic at Quill Lake Beach, on July 7. We have arranged to have three or four good speakers there, also a program of sports and boating, etc. We also took up the question of a public hospital for Wynyard, as there is no hospital between Saskatoon and Yorkton.

MRS. J. LUDLOW,
Director District 9, Wynyard.

Our sympathy to the members of the Wynyard Association who are experiencing the great sorrows of bereavement and illness. There are few locals so progressive as that of Wynyard. We wish them every success in their splendid endeavors to establish a hospital.—E. A. S.

EXTEND PERSONAL INVITATION TO JOIN

Dear Miss Stocking:—We had a splendid gathering at the home of Mrs. M. J. Deyoe, on May 10, when seventeen ladies turned out to the meeting. Those present included Mrs. F. Deyoe, of Moose Jaw, and Mrs. Riche, of Outlook. After the opening of the meeting by the president and the reading of the minutes by the secretary, Mrs. Clark, of the visiting committee, reported that they had called on three neighbors and all promised to attend future meetings. Two of them, Mrs. and Miss Peterson, attended our meeting and became members. Mrs. Gledhill reported on the cemetery work. The visiting committee were asked to see trustees of cemetery and report at next meeting. It was decided to change day of meeting from Monday to Thursday. The next meeting is to be held at Mrs. Gledhill's.

After the president closed the meeting, Mrs. Deyoe served afternoon tea. All present thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

MRS. N. DEALEY,
Sec. Red Lake W.G.G.A.

WON GRAND PRIZE FOR QUALITY WORLDS FAIR SEATTLE 1909

Blue Ribbon RED LABEL TEA

Try me - I wont disappoint you!

The Phone for My Home

WITH a Kellogg Telephone in your home, you are ahead of trouble and losses that come when sudden illnesses develop or long trips are taken to towns only to find the markets gone to pieces.

The man with the good telephone in the house is in quick touch with the voice of the entire world. In a minute he knows the markets. In case of fire, tramps or illness, he can call the whole community. If he has an orchard and the fruit ripens quickly, he can scour the country for help in harvesting. The whole community becomes a living thing to him and that old dread of country life—isolation—is gone forever.

Kellogg Telephones End Telephone Troubles

They are made in the largest independent telephone factory in the world, and have to undergo the most rigid inspection for quality ever devised. 37 distinct tests given every instrument before it is O. K.'d for shipment.

You may find that Kellogg instruments cost slightly more than ordinary ones. But a huge trade has been built on them all over the world because they do away with repair bills and because after years of service the voice is transmitted as clearly and plainly as when they are new. Just the other day a customer wrote us that he had a Kellogg phone in service fifteen years.

The instrument shown here is Kellogg Favorite. Less wall space, stronger ring, reliable lightning arrester, standard, unbreakable receiver and mouthpiece, secret service push button to ring "Central" without calling neighbors.

Send in your name and address and we will put you on our telephone bulletin list. Let our expert department help you in your telephone troubles. Get free the kind of information that will save you money. Write for Bulletin 104.

CANADA WEST ELECTRIC, Ltd., Regina, Sask.
Agents for Standard Kellogg Telephone Equipment

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PIANOS and ORGANS

KNOWN AND USED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

Write for Catalogue

ASSOCIATION BANK

Write Us for Bargains in Used Pianos. Terms to Suit Purchaser

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

Young Canada Club

BY DIXIE PATTON

WOULD YOU LIKE A PRIZE?

As I told you last week, children, another story contest is under way, which means another chance for some of our clever little story writers to win prizes of books.

Three prizes of stories, written by famous story tellers, will be given for the three best letters submitted for the competition. The subject is "The Wild Folk" and that means birds, animals, insects and flowers. You are wanted to write a story about the cleverest or most wonderful thing you ever knew one of these "Wild Folk" to do.

Any boy or girl under seventeen years of age may try for a prize, and in return for all stories sent in by new writers to this club a dainty little maple leaf pin will be given.

All stories must reach this office not later than July 20. They must be addressed clearly to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Each one sending in a story must get one of his parents or his teacher to certify that the story is his own work and that the age given is correct.

All stories must be written in pen and ink and on one side of the paper only.

Better write today and be sure of your letter reaching me on time.

DIXIE PATTON.

Here is a very good little story written by a ten year old girl for one of The Guide's earlier contests:

ALETTE AND THE BEAR

One morning some merry children were going out in the woods to gather some berries. The youngest was a little girl named Alette. She was chattering to her sister as fast as her little feet were going. She said she was going to make a wreath for her sister and two for mother, because she had to stay at home with baby, and a great big one for father. When they got to the woods one of the boys blew his horn and all started off. When they got their baskets full of berries they emptied them into a big one they had left behind. They wandered off, leaving Alette and her sister behind.

Little Alette lay down and went to sleep and then her sister went away, leaving her small sister alone. After the boys and the sister had gone away, the little girl was awakened suddenly by a growl. Alette jumped up but could not see anything. But what was that great crashing in the bush? Suddenly two great eyes appeared, then a bear came up to the little girl. "Do not touch, good bear, I am a little girl, here's my berries." The bear put his paw into the basket and knocked it out of her hand and ate them up. Then she handed him another basketful and he did the same with them. He then went to the big basket. Then the little girl said, "O, you naughty bear; do not eat those berries, there are some lovely strawberries there." But the bear never took any notice. She then took a wreath and put it around the bear's neck and his head. When he had finished the berries he scampered away. The other children soon came and how startled they were when they heard the tale. When they went home they told their story; they kissed their little girl many times. In the winter the bear was shot and the withered wreath was still around his neck.

VIOLA SLUGGETT,

Ardsley, Sask. Age 10.

INDUSTRIOUS CHICKEN RAISERS.

Dear Dixie Patton:—I will try to tell you about our farm. I have read the Young Canada Club and like it very much. My father is a farmer and has about twelve head of cattle and has three head of horses. Their names are Goldy and Weved Boy and Nellie. I have two little brothers and four big brothers. I am a girl and my mother and I raised nearly 220 chickens. We could have raised more, but did not have time, for I was going to school and mother did not have time. We are going to have lots of chickens this year. My brother Fritz made us some hen coops.

Our school starts the first of April. I will be very glad when it does start. My brother Arthur put the saddle on our horse and I went horse-back riding.

I beg your pardon, but my father has five horses, the one I went riding on was Mary. I will have to close.

NELLIE RUTH ALWOOD.
Edgerton, Alta., age 10.

WOULD LIKE HERDING

I would like to live on a ranch in some ranching country such as Wyoming or Montana or the Peace River country, some place where there are very few settlers. I would like to help the cowboys herd cattle or horses, but I prefer herding horses because cattle are such stubborn beasts.

I would like to have a nice black pony with a white face and white feet. Then I'd cut off its mane for then it would grow and be nice and fluffy. Then I'd braid it, which would make it curly. A tan saddle and bridle would go well with this outfit.

My house would be a great big affair, with a basement, a bathroom and a big kitchen with a great big stove and a long table in it. The cowboys would have to eat in the kitchen. My parlor would have a large carpet, a piano, a bookcase with hundreds of books in it.

My favorite authors are Rex Beach, Randall Parrish, Harold Bell Wright, Stewart Edward White and John Fox, Jr.

I would also have a big dining room in my house and also a big bedroom downstairs. Upstairs there would be four of them and a long hall. Then there would have to be a roof garden on top of my house which would complete it.

For amusement I would play the piano, ride horseback, shoot gophers, weasles and coyotes. I would live an outdoor life and have many pet colts and horses.

MARIE BARNETT,
Seven Persons, Alta. Age 12.

MY PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

I am thirteen years of age, am five feet three-quarters of an inch tall and weigh between ninety-five and one hundred pounds, which I do not call very big for my age. I am in the seventh grade at the school of Melville, No. 739, near Bawlf, Alberta, and am getting ready for the examinations for the eighth. But our teacher, Miss Keitha Anderson, is only going to teach till the end of the month of June and it is already the sixth of June, so I do not know whether I will have much time on the examinations.

I proposed that if I should make it into the eighth grade this summer that I would go to Wetaskiwin and stay at my uncle's and go to school in the King Edward High School and then when I got thru the eighth grade I should go to the Alexandra School and become a school teacher.

Then I would go back home and get the position of teacher in some of the schools around home.

Then I would keep working my way up until I got to be a high school teacher, then I would probably marry some other school teacher and we could teach in the same town.

FRED R. MINER,
Ferry Point, Alta.

A BOY OF MANY FANCIES

I would like to grow oranges, apples, bananas and peaches. I would like to sell them in the big market and see the money going from hand to hand and see them enjoying the fruit. But in growing oranges I would not like those poisonous spiders which kill so many men, but eating and selling the fruit I would like best of all.

I think hunting I would like just as well, to fight with those monsters, lions, tigers and bears. Selling furs and horse hair I like now already best of all the things I have done up to now and so I think I would like it too when I'm a man.

Perhaps there would be many other things I would like just as well, but farming I don't like, because the dust is going always in the eyes and sometimes some little flies go with the dust, and so the eyes get sore and thick and red and so bad that one can't see anything. So I think I would like the hunting better than to see the dust come in the eyes. I would like more to see the birds coming down and the animals fall and sell furs and eat the flesh of rabbits and bears.

DAVID EPP,
Altona, Man. Age 12 years.

WHEN BUYING YEAST INSIST ON HAVING THIS PACKAGE



DECLINE SUBSTITUTES

Get a Farm of Your Own

TAKE 20 YEARS TO PAY

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

F. W. RUSSELL, Land Agent
Desk 60, Dept. of Natural Resources C.P.R.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Brandon Livestock Exchange

I will sell the balance of my Angora Nannie Goats in kid at \$10.00 per head f.o.b. Brandon, and this price will hold good till further notice. Also 400 Western Ewes and Pedigreed Leicester and Oxford Down Rams for sale. Prices reasonable.

J. J. CLEGG, Mgr. - Brandon, Man.

Good Butter Wraps

BRING HIGHER PRICES

The proper way for farmers and their wives to market dairy butter is in one pound prints, each print wrapped in parchment paper. The new Dominion dairy law makes it a punishable offence to wrap these prints in parchment paper unless the paper is branded "Dairy Butter." You must not use plain parchment paper any more. This is to protect the public. You may have as much wording printed on your wrappers as you wish, but you must have at least these two words: "Dairy Butter." We have a large quantity of parchment butter wraps printed in two colors (red and blue), in brine-proof ink. The imprint on these wraps is as follows:

FINEST DAIRY BUTTER

These two-color wraps will give your butter a very attractive appearance and bring the highest price. We can supply these wraps by return mail at the following prices post paid:

	Man.	Sask.	Alta.
In lots of 500	\$1.50	\$1.55	\$1.60
Each additional 500	1.05	1.10	1.15

No change can be made in the wording in any way at this price. Some farmers prefer to have their own name and address on their butter wraps, as it helps to build a personal reputation, and are willing to pay the higher price for it. We can supply wraps with your own name and address to order in brine-proof ink (one color only) at the following prices post paid:

	Man.	Sask.	Alta.
In lots of 500	\$2.80	\$2.90	\$3.00
Each additional 500	1.95	2.10	2.20

Any change in name would be the same as a new order. The imprint on these wraps would appear as follows:

Choice Dairy BUTTER

Made and Packed by
JOHN W. BROWN
Regina - Sask.

The smallest order for either kind of wrap is 500 at one time.

Cash With Order
Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

I.X.L. VACUUM WASHER
\$1.50
PREPAID
WASHES ANYTHING AND EVERYTHING
from a horse blanket or overalls to the finest laces without injury. Washes a full tub of clothes perfectly in 3 minutes. Not only washes but rinses and blues.
AGENTS WANTED
United Manufacturers, Winnipeg
MONEY BACK GUARANTEE.

GILSON Johnny-on-the-Spot
A husky trouble chaser. Will pump water, churn, separate cream, run grindstone and do other work. Lengthen your days by lightening your labors. Write for catalogue. Sizes up to 15 H.P.
\$47.50
Gilson Mfg. Company,
Box 971, Dept. B
Winnipeg, Man.

LOOK HERE

Mr. Reader of the Grain Growers' Guide

Why pay \$25 for a suit of clothes when we will sell you one for \$12.50 direct from England, made to your measure; and what is more guarantee it in quality of material, style and fit to be equal to, if not better, than the suit you buy locally for \$25?

That sounds like a hard thing to do, but here is how we will prove it—

THE PROOF!

You know that clothing costs about half in England what it does in Canada. You also know that you cannot beat the quality of genuine English fabrics. All right, then. If you will fill out and mail the coupon below we will send you our latest Style Book, seventy-two pattern pieces of cloth, tape measure and a letter that tells you all about our system of doing business—then you can judge our offer for yourself.

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

You will soon be needing a new suit, so why not fill out the coupon or write a post card and get our patterns now.

MAIL THIS COUPON NOW!

MESSRS. CATESBYS LIMITED
(of London, England)
Dept. 1, 404 Tribune Bldg., Winnipeg

Please send me your new season's Style Book and 72 pattern pieces of cloth. I am thinking of buying a suit.

Full Name

Full Address

(G.G.G. No. 1)



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

The Country Cook

Tried and tested recipes will be welcome for this column. Recipes will be published, on request, for any dish. Address all correspondence "The Country Cook, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg."

CANNING AND PRESERVING

The first thing necessary in canning or preserving is to prepare the bottles. Wash well with soap suds, put on in cold water and bring to a boil, put a rubber on each jar and see that the cover fits. Be sure that jars, rubbers and covers are sterilized and hot.

The terms preserving and canning fruit are often confused. Preserving fruit is cooking it with three-fourths to its whole weight in sugar. By this method much of the flavor of the fruit is destroyed, and the mixture is exceedingly rich.

Canning is preserving sterilized fruit in sterilized glass jars, with or without sugar. The sugar being necessary only for sweetness. The canned fruit is soft and juicy, and more easily digested than fruit cooked in a large amount of sugar.

One recipe will answer for preserving all kinds of fruits: Prepare the fruit, weigh, and to each pound allow one pound of sugar. Add sufficient water to the sugar to dissolve it. Put the fruit in and cook until tender. Seal in hot sterilized jars.

Preserved Raw Strawberries

Someone has said: "Doubtless the Lord could have made a better berry than the strawberry, but doubtless the Lord never did." The cultivated ones are delicious, but the wild ones are the best yet.

Strawberries preserved without cooking are particularly delicious, and make excellent strawberry shortcakes. Have the fruit perfectly fresh, put in a wire basket and wash in cold water, weigh and put in an earthen or enamel dish, crush with a silver fork, add a pound of sugar for every pound of fruit. Let this stand until the sugar is dissolved, stirring often, put in sterilized bottles and seal.

Sun Preserved Strawberries

Mrs. Rorer gives the following recipe for strawberries preserved in the sun. Put strawberries in a wire basket, plunge in cold water and drain well. Weigh fruit and to each pound add one pound of sugar. Select large stoneware or enamel plates, make them very hot either in the oven or on top of the stove, sprinkle a layer of sugar, then one of fruit. Cover with glass and stand in the sun's hottest rays. Move the dish as the sun changes its position. At four o'clock bring them in and set aside in a cool place. Next day put them again in the sun. By this time they will have become clear and thoroughly soft, but whole. Lift each berry carefully into a bottle. Boil the syrup until it thickens, strain, cool and pour over fruit and seal. This recipe will answer for raspberries.

Canning in Hot Bath

Fruits and vegetables are canned by many different methods. Fruit cooked in a hot water bath, fruit cooked in the oven or in a fireless cooker. Have the jars sterilized, the fruit fresh and clean.

To cook in a hot water bath: Prepare the syrup, usually half a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit. Pack the fruit in the jars, cover with syrup and put covers on loosely. Place on a rack in the boiler, add warm water to come four inches above the rack. Cover and cook ten minutes or more, according to fruit. Remove cover and let steam escape from boiler. Remove one jar at a time, fill to overflowing with syrup and seal. Set aside to cool—out of a draught. Screw the tops on tight as they cool and contract.

To Cook in Oven

Cover the bottom of the oven with a sheet of asbestos, or a pan with two inches of water. Prepare the fruit as before, and cook in a moderately hot oven. The above method will answer equally well for the fireless cooker. Place the jars on the heated disc of the cooker instead of in the oven, cook over night.

Rhubarb and Strawberry Preserve

Make a syrup of a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit, the proportions of the fruit being two-thirds rhubarb to one-third strawberries. Boil the syrup, add fruit and cook until fruit is semi-transparent, then bottle and seal.

Pineapple and strawberries are also good. Take an equal measure of pineapple—diced—and strawberries. Cook these in a rich syrup till clear and tender. The pineapple will require a longer cooking than the strawberries, so it should be put in first.

Strawberry Dumpling

One cupful sugar, one tablespoonful butter, two and a half cupfuls fresh strawberries, two cupfuls boiling water, one cupful bread flour, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, one-quarter teaspoonful salt, three-quarter cupful rich milk. Put together the sugar, butter, strawberries and hot water, simmer a few minutes. Mix the flour, baking powder, salt and milk. Drop the batter in eight portions onto the boiling syrup, cover tightly and cook for fifteen or twenty minutes without removing the lid. Serve hot with the strawberry sauce. Raspberries may be made in the same way.

Strawberry Sago

This dessert is a fine hot weather one, and by using the different fruits as they come in-season may be made at any time during the summer. Wash a cup of sago, cover with three cups of cold water and soak for two hours. Cook in a double boiler until transparent. Stem and wash the strawberries, put them in a serving dish. Sprinkle sugar over. When the sago, or tapioca, is cool, not cold, pour over the berries and stand aside until perfectly cold. Raspberries, blackberries or blueberries may be used in place of strawberries.

Black currants and huckleberries are better cooked together than either alone. Use one-third currants to two-thirds huckleberries. Look over and wash the fruit, add a little water and cook slowly until done, sweeten to taste and seal in sterilized jars.

Raspberries and red currants are another good combination, cooked or raw.

Canning Peas

If peas are properly canned they are almost as nice as fresh ones and a great addition to the winter store. Pick the peas just before using, shell, cook half an hour and salt same as for table. Put into sterilized jars and seal. To ensure keeping, cook on three successive days. The first and second days cook and allow to stand in kettle. On the third day have the jars ready, see that the peas are absolutely boiling hot all thru, put in jars and seal.

Rhubarb alone will not make jelly because it lacks pectic. This may be supplied by adding tart apples or the pulp of citron melons.

Rhubarb and Apple Jelly

Wash clean and cut into pieces two quarts of rhubarb and one quart of good cooking apples. Add the grated yellow rind of a lemon and one-half cup of water. Cook until both rhubarb and lemon are soft. Drain thru cheesecloth. Measure the juice, and to each pint add three-quarters of a pint of sugar. Put the juice over the fire—without sugar—boil for twenty minutes. Put the sugar in the oven and heat it thoroughly, being careful not to brown it. Add to juice, boil two minutes and put in glasses.

Rhubarb with Gelatine

Cook red rhubarb, with skin on, in just enough water to cover. When very soft let drip thru jelly bag. Take a measure of sugar to a measure of juice, boil 20 minutes. To every quart of this liquid add one teaspoonful of gela-

tine, dissolved in a little cold water. Stir until gelatine is thoroughly dissolved, pour in glasses and set away to cool.

Strawberry Shortcake

One has to go a long way to find anything more delicious than a strawberry shortcake. Make cake from a one-egg cake recipe, or any other not too rich. Some time before the cake is to be served crush the berries, add some sugar. When the cake is cooked split it, cover the bottom part with the crushed berries, put the other half on top and cover it with berries. Whip two-thirds of a cup of cream, pile on top and garnish with a few strawberries stuck in the cream. This is excellent made with a biscuit crust. Split and butter and cover with berries as above.

The following belongs to the shortcake family and is really very good. Bake any good sponge cake mixture in thin sheets. When cold cut with a sharp knife in thin strips, about four inches long. Pile these log cabin fashion on as many pretty plates as there are people to serve. Heap the centre with whipped cream slightly sweetened and flavored, and put sugared strawberries about the base. Peaches or raspberries may be used instead of strawberries.

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"Will you let me off this afternoon, sir?" asked a clerk in a dry-goods store; "my wife wants me to beat some carpets." "Couldn't possibly do it," said the boss.

The clerk turned joyfully to his work, saying: "Thank you, sir. Thank you a thousand times."—Ladies' Home Journal.

"Darling, I think of you every moment in the day."

"Law sakes, Tom, give some attention to your work or you'll get fired."—Baltimore American.



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The EXTRA HEAVY FIREBOX LININGS in the "KOOTENAY" are made of FAMOUS SEMI-STEEL, which is almost indestructible.

The HEAVY DUPLEX ROLLER GRATES used in the "KOOTENAY" have two faces, one for wood and the other for coal. Turning the Shaker Handle changes from one to the other in the twinkling of an eye.

Did you ever notice, when your fire goes out, a few pieces of coal or wood left in each end of the firebox? The "KOOTENAY" has a DUPLEX DRAFT operating from the front and the end, which means you have a dandy even-burning fire, with no dead ends—a SAVING OF FUEL.

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A reliable source of information on domestic questions, with a mass of tested recipes that will make the "KOOTENAY" still more valuable to its users, has just been compiled for us from all the best available sources. We will gladly send a copy of this book (as long as the edition lasts) to ALL who fill in and mail the attached coupon.

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THE SUSPENDER EFFECT



8683 Suspender Dress for Misses and Small Women. 16 and 18 years.

For the 16 year size will be required 4 3/4 yards of material, 27 inches wide, 3 1/2 yards, 36; 3 yards, 44, with 2 3/4 yards, 27; 1 7-8 yards, 36; 1 1-8 yards, 44, for the blouse; 3-8 yard, 27, for the collar; 1 yard of insertion, 1 1/2 yards of edging; or, 2 3/4 yards of flouncing, 34 inches wide; 2 yards, 13 and 1 yard of plain material, 36, to make as shown in the back view.

A DAINY FROCK



8661 Shirred Dress for Misses and Small Women. 16 and 18 years.

For the 16 year size will be required 3 yards of flouncing, 27 inches wide, and 2 yards, 13 inches wide; with 1 3/4 yards of material, 27 inches wide; 1 1-8 yards, 36 or 44 inches wide; or, 6 1/4 yards of material, 27 inches wide; 4 3/4 yards, 36; 4 1/2 yards, 44 inches wide; the width of the skirt at the lower edge is 3 yards.

The pattern 8661 is cut in sizes for 16 and 18 years.

FOR OUTDOOR WEAR



8705 Tennis Blouse, 34 to 44 bust.

For the medium size will be required 4 1/4 yards of material, 27 inches wide; 3 yards, 36; 2 3-8 yards, 44; with 1/2 yard of colored material, 27 inches wide and 3-8 yard of white for the trimming.

The pattern 8705 is cut in sizes from 34 to 44 in. bust measure.

PRACTICAL BATHING SUIT



8679 Bathing Suit with Circular Skirt, 34 to 44 bust.

For the medium size will be needed 5 3/4 yards of material, 27 inches wide; 4 1/4 yards, 36; 3 1/4 yards, 44 inches wide; with 3/4 yard, 27, for the trimming; 3 1/2 yards, 27; 2 yards, 36, or 44 inches wide for the bloomers.

The pattern 8679 is cut in sizes from 34 to 44 in. bust measure.

A FASHIONABLE FROCK



8674 Child's Box Plaited Dress, 4 to 8 years.

For the 6 year size will be needed 3 yards of material, 27 inches wide; 2 1/4 yards, 36; 2 yards, 44; with 1/2 yard, 27, for the bands.

The pattern 8674 is cut in sizes from 4 to 8 years.

A GRACEFUL SKIRT



8698 Three-Piece Skirt, 24 or 26, 28 or 30 waist.

For the larger size will be required 8 1/2 yards of material, 27 inches wide; 7 1/2 yards, 36; 5 3/4 yards, 44. The width at the lower edge is 4 yards and 16 inches.

The pattern No. 8698 is cut in sizes from 24 to 30 inches waist measure.

The above patterns will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of ten cents for each.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

Helping the Community

By A. B. Hall, Youngstown, Alta.

Third Prize Article in The Guide's Association Competition

What has our association done for us? This is a good question and one that every member should ask himself if he would realize the benefit derived from his association.

A little over a year ago we had no U.F.A. in this neighborhood. A few of our men belonged to an organization about nine miles north, but, owing to the distance and the frequent inclemency of the weather in winter, these seldom attended. We had done no co-operative buying. In our neighborhood were two literary societies, each struggling for an existence and some of us went to both, some to only one and some to neither. What to do or where to go was a question with some as there existed the most bitter feelings between these organizations and one could not succeed for the interference of the other. Jealousy, malice and all such kindred feelings existed right in our midst, where there were so few of us and only strength enough to support one society properly. At this juncture some one proposed starting a U.F.A. which was no sooner said than done. At first it was very weak, for did we not already have two societies? Both of these were solicited to abandon their organizations, forget past quarrels, stand together and work for the common good of all, or in other words, join the U.F.A., subscribe for The Guide and do something. But feeling ran too high and our poor farmers' organization and the church and Sunday school were becoming weaker and weaker while our talent was being wasted quarreling and bickering. What did we do? Get discouraged? Oh no, never! We kept steadily on and with God's help we have succeeded far better than we had even dared to hope.

Social Attractions

The busy season coming on the two literaries naturally slackened pace, but we continued our monthly meetings, had a successful picnic in June and when fall came, with a cessation in the heavy work, we made another special effort to get all to come to us. We appointed a program committee, which arranged an attractive program, followed by a delightful free lunch, then games suitable for all. This brought the crowd we had hoped. Then when all were there we made our plans for the winter and, by judicious management, the year's program was planned to the satisfaction of most if not all the neighborhood, all the men of the locality joining but about two. So our U.F.A. has gained the place it so rightly deserves, and what has it meant to us? Everything! We now have sixty-two members and what good times we have had this winter! All are friends, everybody goes to the U.F.A. Every month we still have our business meetings, followed by a literary program which would do credit to many towns. These programs are arranged by our committee, which is composed of five men and three women. All have worked most harmoniously and done their work faithfully and well. After the program we serve lunch, which is donated by the ladies who have been a great help to us. In fact, we feel that much of our success is due to their co-operation.

This year we sent a delegate to the convention at Edmonton and he brought back a good report by which we felt encouraged to push onward and upward. A week ago we gave an entertainment, the proceeds of which were to go to the Patriotic Fund and at that we cleared forty dollars.

Education and Entertainment

We hope to begin the study of some of the economic questions and take up debating and parliamentary law more extensively soon and plans have already been made for giving several plays next winter. The ladies as well as the young people and children have developed wonderfully, doing things that they had never attempted doing before. We have helped to raise the standard of living as well, for we have aimed to promote, either directly or indirectly, religion, temperance and a friendly feeling thruout the neighborhood. So much for the social side of our organization, but this is not the only help it has been.

Strong for Co-operation

Do we believe in co-operative buying? Most certainly, and we have saved many dollars for our members. I think this



As the Crop Matures

The business farmer gives careful consideration to the question of marketing. Are you a business farmer? Do you ship your grain to some concern that has an agent who is hale-fellow-well-met, or do you study the question from all angles and decide to ship to the company that is ORGANIZED, OWNED and OPERATED by farmers? The best in real service and the quickest in getting out returns are our watchwords. Get thinking now about where you will ship. Don't let some other fellow decide for you.

TO SASKATCHEWAN FARMERS:

Through an arrangement made with the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association for the year 1915, the Association will procure through this Company such supplies as we are handling. Saskatchewan farmers can secure supplies from us by placing their orders through the Central Office of the Association at Moose Jaw. The purpose of this arrangement is to draw the different farmers organizations closer together and by concentrating their purchasing power, give still better service to the farmers of the three Prairie Provinces.

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.

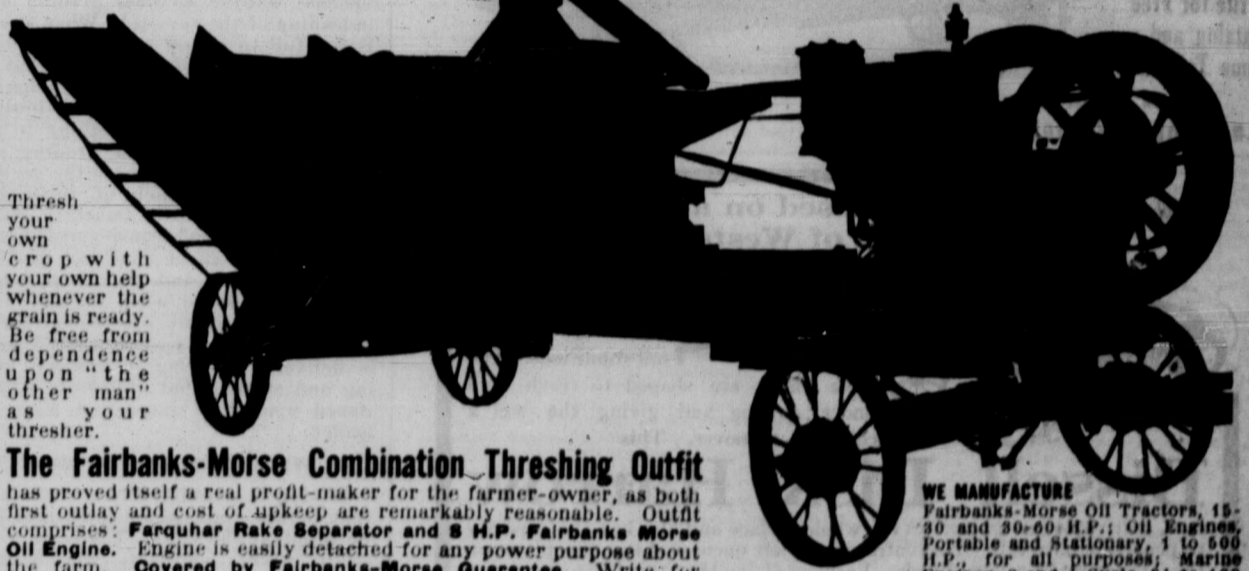
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WE MANUFACTURE Fairbanks-Morse Oil Tractors, 15-30 and 30-60 H.P.; Oil Engines, Portable and Stationary, 1 to 500 H.P., for all purposes; Marine Engines, 2 and 4 Cycle, 34 to 100 H.P.; Binder Engines, adapted to all makes of Binder; Hand and Power Pumps; Truck and Pitless Scales, specially designed for farm use; Electric Lighting Plants.

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has been our chief attraction, many of us, as is always the case, not realizing the social advantages derived so long as it pays financially to be a member. However, they are there and are there to stay and we hope to do them even more good another year.

We have bought our wire, fence posts, plow-shares, apples for winter use and several carloads of flour besides our potatoes and on all of these we made a considerable saving. Some of our members send their produce to The Grain Growers' Grain Company and thereby do much better than they could do in our local market, which is often overstocked. Our co-operative buying has been checked by lack of funds, but with good crops, etc., we hope to make it an important feature of our association another year.

We have not established a library, but we have obtained the books for free distribution from the Department of Extension of the University of Alberta and we have also had the pamphlets that they loan on the economic questions. We have been able to keep the books as long as we wished, the whole neighborhood reading and enjoying them, but we were not permitted to keep the pamphlets long enough to warrant their study. These we would like to get for ourselves as soon as possible. Our men have been educated to better business methods by their experience in co-operative buying and when we can study the questions of the day, as we hope to ere long, we shall feel that

Make MANITOBA ENGINES Exhibit At Brandon Fair Your Headquarters

Come in and make yourself at home—leave your parcels at our Free Check Room; we'll take good care of them and you'll find it very handy. You are bound to be interested in MANITOBA ENGINES Exhibit; it will be a paying combination of business and pleasure. Listed below are a few things we would like to show you:

Manitoba Portable 30 H.P. Engine Outfit Complete

Price at Brandon, F.O.B. Factory \$1050.00

Price at Calgary, F.O.B. Warehouse \$1132.00

Part cash payment and balance on time.

We have several used 25 H.P. Engines

completely overhauled and guaranteed good as new. These engines are being sold at \$150.00 less than the cost of a new engine. Expenses to Brandon or Calgary allowed to Purchasers who wish to investigate before buying—and we will send an expert to start the machine when customer is ready.

Our factory will be open to the public all Fair week

MANITOBA ENGINES LIMITED

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Farmers! Don't burn millions of Dollars again. Don't save only cents, but also Dollars. I pay, as you know, \$200.00 a ton cash, Winnipeg; \$195.00 Regina, for flaxstraw, retted, basis ZK (according to grade). I expect a higher market this winter. Prepare by machine or by hand your flaxstraw, length from 26 inches, during the tire-some winter, for fibre; snatch the opportunity to make money. The longer the fibre and the better the quality, the better the price.

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Delivered in good order guaranteed; shipping weight 23 pounds, net weight 20 pounds; at the following low prices: Per crate 80 cents f.o.b. Penticton; 5 per cent. and 10 per cent. discount on ten and twenty crate lots.

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The express rates to all C.P.R. points in Saskatchewan and Manitoba are about 2½ cents per pound.

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COMPLETE OUTFIT—8 h.p. Engine, 28 in. Separator
All Fittings, Belts and Truck with 16 ft. reach\$670.00
28 inch Separator alone, all fittings\$317.00
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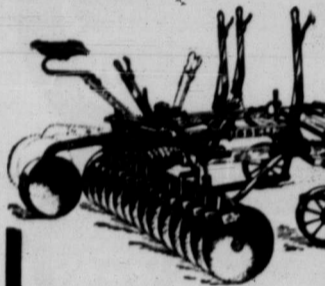


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This Bissell Disk Harrow is built especially to meet and cope with Western soil conditions. The

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cuts, cultivates and pulverizes the whole surface and also has the capacity to penetrate hard soil. No centre strip is left uncut and the two plates on the Trailer make a level finish. Farmers claim that this Harrow saves a second outfit; one man and six horses will do the work of two men and eight horses. Sold by all J. O. Deere Plow Company Dealers.

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Plan to see and examine this improved Disc at the Brandon, Regina and Saskatoon Fairs. You will find it interesting

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12-inch \$2.00; 13-14-inch \$2.25;
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We also handle eggs, butter and beef hides. Highest market prices guaranteed, with prompt cash returns on receipt of goods.

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we are becoming educated along the right lines.

Getting Members

One way we have been able to get practically every man interested and a member is by our success in co-operative buying. Then we divided our membership into sides, each having a captain, and each side was to see which would get the most members. Every man who was not a member was solicited to become one and we succeeded in every case unless there were two or three men in the same family in which case one could do the business for all.

By way of encouragement to any struggling association I would say: "Never give up. What man has done man may do," then let our slogan for the coming year be "Excelsior."

So in conclusion we can truthfully say in answer to the question, "How has your association helped your community?" that its help has been manifold—it has been the means of developing us morally and intellectually, aided us financially and last, but not least, restored to us that friendly, neighborly feeling so necessary before any enterprise can flourish. Here's to our associations scattered over the vast prairies of the West;

Long may you survive,
Prosperous may you be;
The greatest, thou art, of all organizations for the education, social advancement and financial uplift of the men who till the soil.

Marketing Your Grain

Continued from Page 8

cases will the inspection department of its own accord make this inspection provisional, subject to final grading upon unloading of the car: (1) When the car is too full to obtain a fair sample. (2) when there is reason to believe that the car is improperly loaded or "plugged" so that a fair sample cannot be obtained, and (3) when there is nothing to prevent fair and accurate grading, but there is some question as to the dockage or condition. In each of these three cases if a certificate is issued in Winnipeg it is stamped conspicuously with words to the effect that the grade is only provisional and that final inspection will be issued when the car is unloaded. Usually no provisional certificate is issued, but a small printed notice is delivered showing provisional grading and stating that certificate will be issued upon final inspection when unloaded.

Where Mixing is Permitted

Mixing is permitted in a limited extent before grain is unloaded into public terminal elevators. There are a few small private elevators who actually buy all the grain they unload. They practically limit their purchase to grain which is poor in quality or in bad condition. This they treat and clean and put in good shape. They perform a service which cannot be effectually done by the public terminal elevators because of their large volume of business and consequent congestion. They thus create a competitive market for poor grades of grain which materially raises the price to the farmer. The inspection outward from these small elevators is severe. The grain must be well up to the average to receive the desired grade. Because of this there has been little or no complaint upon their shipments. In fact, in the lower grades, the output of a properly run private elevator is even more desirable than the average from a public terminal, because the grain is so bright and scrupulously clean.

INDEPENDENCE AT ROSETOWN

A meeting called for the purpose of nominating independent candidates for the provincial constituency of Rosetown and the federal constituency of Kindersley was held at Rosetown, Sask., recently, twenty-three farmers being present. The meeting had been called under the auspices of the Grain Growers' Association, but political action being contrary to the constitution of the Association it was decided to adjourn and call an independent meeting at once. This was done and it was decided to call an independent convention for nominating candidates in the two constituencies to be held at Rosetown at 2 p.m. on August 10. A committee was appointed to arrange for the convention and also to canvas for contributions towards the expenses

Chiclets

REALLY DELIGHTFUL

THE DAINY MINT-COVERED CANDY-COATED CHEWING GUM

MAKE A CORNER COSY. Collect the Cushion Cover Coupons with every Chiclet Package.

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Ship us your Butter, Eggs, Hogs, Mutton, Lamb, Beef, Wool and Hides, in fact anything you produce. We have the buyers.

Prompt returns guaranteed.

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Central Farmers' Market Association Ltd.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Live Poultry Wanted

Old Hens (big and heavy), per lb.	\$0.12
Old Hens (medium), per lb.	.10
Roosters, per lb.	.08
Turkeys, per lb.	.13
Ducks, per lb.	.12
Spring Chickens, per lb.	.18
Live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg. Crates sent on Request. Money order sent back on receipt of goods.	

R. BERE
39 SCHULTZ ST., WINNIPEG

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

We guarantee to pay you prices quoted below:

	Per lb.
Live Hens (large and small)	11c
Roosters	10c
Ducks	12c
Turkeys	13-15c
Geese	11c

These prices are for live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg. Referring to our Ad. in previous numbers, regarding broilers, we would advise the farmers to hold their chickens until they are fit for the market, as the express charges are high, and when we can get a fair price for them we will quote you the highest market price; and if our prices are satisfactory on the fowl above mentioned, let us hear from you how many you have and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt returns.

Golden Star Fruit & Produce Co.
91 LUSTED ST., WINNIPEG

Live Old Hens Wanted

Hens	Per lb. 10-11c
Hens (big and fat)	12c
Spring Chickens	18c
Roosters	9c
Turkeys	12-13c
Ducks	12-13c

This ad. will not appear again for two weeks, and the above prices will hold good for that time. Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt cash on receipt of shipment. Reference, Canadian Bank of Commerce.

ROYAL PRODUCE & TRADING CO.
97 Aikens Street, Winnipeg

Fleming's Farm and Live Stock Annual

For 1915
and Fleming's 96 page Vest Pocket Veterinary Adviser FREE to any stock owner, reader of this magazine, if written for within 30 days. A wealth of valuable information and advice.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 47 Church St., Toronto, Ont.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged \$6058 78
W.G.G.A. of Mt. Green, Sask. 5.00

\$6063 78

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, July 3, 1915)

Wheat—Nervous and unsettled all the week, with a trade of fair volume and the late tone quite firm. Final figures show the July up 11 cents and the October 1 cent. The list started out higher at the outset, chiefly caused by reports of heavy rains in the South. Foreign markets, too, were generally firmer, but the advances brought out somewhat freer offerings and prices settled back from the high point. The crop over the Northwestern territories has also been greatly delayed by continued wet and cold weather. Generally speaking the speculative element have been playing the short side of the market, but owing to continued bad weather prevailing over the West they were rather nervous and would cover on the least provocation. The demand for cash wheat during the past week has only been fair, altho during the past two days there has been a better class buying our July and possibly we can expect the demand for cash wheat to pick up a little.

Oats—Trading in oats has been very light, but strength in wheat coupled with firmness in Chicago coarse grains has advanced prices about 31 cents for spot.

Barley—Demand very poor and what trades there are show a decline of about 3 to 4 cents from last sales.

Flax—Continues nervous with very light trading, at the close today prices were up about 3 to 4 cents.

Wheat	July	Oct.	Dec.
June 29	130	102	102
June 30	128	103	103
July 1	Dominion Day—Holiday		
July 2	133	104	104
July 3	131	103	103
July 5	128	101	101
Week ago	132	104	104
Year ago	90	82	83

Oats	July	Oct.	Dec.
June 29	59	43	43
June 30	59	43	43
July 1	Dominion Day—Holiday		
July 2	59	43	43
July 3	59	43	43
July 5	59	42	42
Week ago	52	43	43
Year ago	38	35	35

No grade oats, 1 car	48
No. 4 white oats, part car	49
No. 4 white oats, 3,500 bu., to arrive	48
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	49
No grade oats, 1 car	48
No. 2 rye, part car	1.08
No. 2 rye, 1 car	1.11
No. 3 oats, 1 car	1.06
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	67
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	66
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	65
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	66
Sample barley, 2 cars	66
Sample barley, 1 car	66
No. 4 barley, 1 car	68
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	1.74
No. 1 flax, 1 car, water grass	1.71
No. 2 flax, 1 car, dockage	1.72
No. 2 flax, part car	1.71

WOOL

Minneapolis, July 3.—Wool prices on the market here today were as follows: Medium, 26 to 24 cents; coarse, 25 to 23 cents; fine medium, 20 to 16 cents; fine, 15 to 13 cents; medium and coarse, chaffy, cotted, seedy and burry, 17 to 15 cents.

Toronto, June 30.—John Hallam Ltd. reports on the wool market as follows: Wool is coming to market in fair supply and is being absorbed at current quotations. Unwashed merino heavy, 19 to 21 cents per lb.; unwashed merino medium, 20 to 23 cents per lb.; unwashed merino light, 23 to 24 cents per lb.; unwashed crosses heavy, 23 to 26 cents per lb.; unwashed crosses medium, 23 to 26 cents per lb.; unwashed crosses light, 27 to 29 cents per lb.; unwashed coarse heavy, 23 to 25 cents per lb.; unwashed coarse medium, 25 to 27 cents per lb.; unwashed coarse light, 27 to 29 cents per lb. Washed 35 to 42 cents per lb.

London, July 1.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 8,200 bales. The tone was increasingly firm, especially in good combing merinos, which advanced 10 to 15 per cent., and cross-breds, which gained 5 to 10 per cent. The home trade was active, but Russia secured the best grades of scourades, paying 2s. 8d. for Queensland. Americans bought a few lots of greasy and scoured merinos. The board of trade has authorized the Textile Alliance to export tops and yarns from America to Great Britain under certain conditions.

Winnipeg, July 1.—There is not much change to report concerning the wool market this week. So far no new prices have developed for this month. Prices are the same as follows: Unwashed medium, 20 to 18 cents; unwashed coarse, 18 to 16 cents; unwashed fine and merino, 14 to 12 cents; black wool worth two cents less.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES
(Sample Market, July 3)

No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	\$1.43
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.36
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.43
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.42
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.38
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.40
No. 2 Nor. wheat, part car	1.39
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.40
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.34
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.38
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.32
No. 3 wheat, part car	1.27
No. 3 wheat, 3 cars	1.32
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.37
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.37
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.34
Rejected wheat, 1 car	1.25
No grade wheat, 1 car	1.24
No. 2 speltz, 1 car	1.15
Wheat screenings, 1 car, per ton	14.00
Wheat screenings, part car, per ton	14.00
No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car, mixed	1.26
No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car	1.29
No. 3 durum wheat, 1 car, transit, mixed	1.22
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.26
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.30
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, mixed	72
Ear corn, 1 car	71
No. 6 corn, 1 car, mixed	72
No. 3 corn, 1 car, mixed	72
No. 2 yellow corn, 1 car	73
No. 2 corn, 1 car, mixed	72
No. 2 corn, 1 car	72
No. 2 corn, 1 car, mixed	72
No. 3 white oats, 2 cars	49

LIVERPOOL MARKET

Liverpool, July 3.—Wheat—Firmness in America and Buenos Ayres, and continued unfavorable American weather, caused light offerings here. Spot market very firm, unchanged to 1/4 higher.

advancing later; Plates 9d. higher; Manitoba's 7 1/2 higher; Indians 1 shilling dearer.

Delayed American harvest and scarcity of old wheat is telling on sentiment here and the activity of submarines in destroying food ships is causing apprehension as to future arrivals, notwithstanding recent purchases for safety. Spot holders are very firm and country markets strong.

Corn—Strong, with firmness in Argentine freights and advancing spot. Cargo markets strong, 6 1/2 to 1s. higher.

Indian shipments—Wheat 3,184,000; all to the United Kingdom. Estimated for next week 2,500,000, all to United Kingdom. The monsoon has caused excellent moisture for the new crop, but sellers reserved.

Italy—Continued rains for harvest and damage reports are numerous.

Spain—Weather wet and unseasonable. Crop prospects are below the average.

The Livestock Markets

Chicago, July 3.—Inactivity owing to the approaching holiday tended today to make hog prices decline. Cattle quotations were nearly nominal. The bulk of the supply of sheep and lambs went to killers direct.

Toronto, July 2.—In spite of the big demand for good cattle, receipts yesterday were very light, only 362 being shipped into local stockyards. Choice steers and good butchers' found a firm market, but for medium to common animals the demand was weaker. Good butchers changed hands at \$7.75 to \$8.30, one straight load bringing \$8.25.

Cows and bulls were a little lower, but a large number were sold. The demand for canners and cutters is still good.

Ordinary stockers find very little sale. Prices have declined one dollar this week. Even for breedy animals the demand is weak. Trade was less active for milkers and springers. Small meats were about steady, lambs selling freely at \$10 to \$11. Calves were steady and hogs were unchanged.

Calgary, July 3.—The livestock department of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company reports that last week's shipments were nine cars of hogs to Vancouver and New Westminster and sixteen cars East. No fat cattle were shipped, P. Burns and Co., and the Union Packing Co., taking those available.

Hogs—Competition strengthened the hog market to \$8.25 at the close of the week, but mixed loads containing lights, or thin or rough hogs were not bringing this price. We advise buyers to cut on thin and rough stuff and to watch their grading, as quality only brings top prices.

Cattle—The market for fat cattle rallied somewhat. \$7.10 was paid for fat steers and \$6.25 for cows. A lot of half fat stock is still coming forward with beef shipments and farmers should fill out with hogs of something rather than sacrifice their stock by shipping it and taking feeder prices for it. The prospects for good beef prices in the future are bright.

Sheep—Sheared fat wethers, ewes and lambs, \$7.00, \$6.50 and \$7.50, respectively.

Winnipeg, July 5.—There has been an increase in the supply of beef cattle here during the past week and as forecasted in the last report, this has been responsible for a break in prices. Added to the increase in receipts has been a lack of really choice cattle. Prices have broken from 25 to 75 cents per hundred lower. The best grass steers coming sell for from 7 to 7 1/2 cents, but trade is slow, local prices being considered too high in relation to the Southern markets. Female stock is also down. Best grass heifers sell from \$6.75 to \$7.50 and best finished cows at \$5.75 to \$6.25. Bull trade is steady, but slow. Best Bologna grass bulls selling for \$4.75 to \$5.00. Stockers

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, July 3, were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$1.31	\$1.41
2 Nor. wheat	1.28	1.39
3 Nor. wheat	1.24	1.36
3 white oats	.56	.48
Barley		64-69
Flax, No. 1	1.55	1.74

Futures	July wheat	Oct. wheat	Dec. wheat
	1.31	1.29	1.04
	1.03	Sept. 1.04	
	1.03	1.04	

and feeders have not been in great demand and the general feeling points to a drop of about 25 cents per hundred on last week's prices. Milk and springers are just about the same. Veal calves have been scarce and best calves are selling at from 8 to 8 1/2 cents.

Hogs—The market has been somewhat unsettled during the week under review. The local run has been light and the market strong, but very little advance in price can be noted over last week's close. On Saturday choice hogs sold for \$8.40 to \$8.50.

Sheep and lambs—The few sheep and lambs on sale sold firm, best sheep selling 7 to 7 1/2 and spring lambs from \$5 to \$6 per head, depending upon weight and quality.

Country Produce

REGINA PRODUCE—The supply of dairy butter is in excess of the demand and hence prices tend lower. Dressed beef is cheaper, spring lambs coming in dressed are offered at 17 cents per pound. Dressed hogs, 100 to 150 pounds, are worth 10 cents per pound, heavier weights 9 cents.

SASKATOON PRODUCE—Dressed hogs on this market, 100 to 150 pounds, are worth from 9 to 10 cents per pound. Beef, 11 to 12 cents and veal 12 cents.

CALGARY PRODUCE—The produce department of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, 24, Calgary Public Market, reports that the supply of butter is very plentiful and prices are likely to keep low for some time. The supply of eggs still keeps short with a tendency to higher prices. There is a very poor demand for dressed poultry. Live poultry is being received in large quantities. Dressed hogs from 100 to 150 pounds are worth 10 cents per pound, and heavier weights are 8 to 9 cents, but the demand for pork is very slow.

WINNIPEG PRODUCE—Note.—Prices are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

Butter—This week prices have not materially altered in any way. The demand keeps fairly strong, but receipts are plentiful just now, so that little change in price can be expected just at present. Fancy dairy butter is worth 19 to 21 cents per pound, No. 1 dairy 19 cents, and good round lots 17 to 18 cents per pound.

Eggs—Eggs are very plentiful and the hot weather is having a damaging effect upon a large number in each shipment. Under no circumstances should the roosters be allowed to run with the laying flock at this time of the year. Infertile eggs carry reasonably well in hot weather, but fertile eggs almost invariably go bad before reaching the dealers' hands. Eggs are worth 15 to 16 cents per dozen this week.

Potatoes—There is more and more demand among householders for new potatoes and as these become more plentiful and the price drops, less old potatoes will be asked for. Old potatoes are worth 50 to 55 cents per bushel this week. New potatoes can be bought by dealers laid down in Winnipeg at \$1.10 per bushel. These will cost the householder about \$1.60 per bushel at the local store.

Live Poultry—There is a good local demand for good live poultry at the following prices: Hens, 11 cents per pound; roosters, 10 cents; ducks, 12 cents; turkeys, 13 to 15 cents, and geese 11 cents per pound.

Hides—The hide market is good and altho no new prices are yet quoted, signs generally point higher. Prices at present are: Green salted hides, unbranded, No. 1, 13 cents, No. 2, 12 cents; branded, 11 cents flat. Green salted bulls, oxen and stags, 10 cents flat. Green salted horsehides, large, \$3.00; medium, \$2.00; small, \$1.25. Green hides worth one cent less than salted. Dry flint butcher hides, 20 cents; dry rough and fallen hides, 16 cents; dry horsehides, 10 cents to \$1.00.

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from June 29 to July 5 inclusive

Date	WHEAT						Feed	OATS				BARLEY				FLAX			
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6		2CW	3CW	4F	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.
June 29	129	126	123	119	..	..	58	55	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	151	148	..	..
June 30	128	125	121	118	..	..	58	55	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	147	..	..
July 1	Dominion Day						Holiday				..				..
July 2	132	129	125	..	..	..	59	56	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	154	151	..	..
July 3	131	128	124	..	..	..	59	56	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	153	153	..	..
July 5	128	125	121	117	..	..	59	56	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	151	148	..	..
Week ago	132	129	125	..	..	..	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	151	148	..	..
Year ago	90	88	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	43	47	46	139	136	123	..

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg		Toronto	Calgary	Chicago	St. Paul	COUNTRY PRODUCE	Winnipeg		Calgary	Saskatoon	Regina	Edmonton
	July 5	Year Ago	July 1	July 3	July 3	July 2		July 5	Year Ago	July 2	July 2	July 2	July 2
Cattle	8 c 8 c	8 c 8 c	8 c 8 c	8 c 8 c	8 c 8 c	8 c 8 c	Butter (per lb.)	19c-21c	20c	25c	20c-22c	25c	25c
Choice steers, dry feed	7.75-8.00	7.75-8.00	8.00-8.25	8.00-8.25	8.00-8.25	8.00-8.25	Fancy dairy	19c	18c	20c-22c	20c	16c-19c	20c
Best butcher steers and heifers	7.00-7.50	7.25-7.50	8.00-8.25	8.00-8.25	8.00-8.25	8.00-8.25	No. 1 dairy	17c-18c	14c-15c	15c-18c	16c-18c	15c	18c
Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	6.00-6.25	6.00-6.25	6.75-7.00	6.75-7.00	6.75-7.00	6.75-7.00	Good round lots	16c-18c	14c-15c	16c-18c	16c-18c	15c	18c
Best fat cows	5.75-6.25	5.75-6.25	6.00-6.25	6.00-6.25	6.00-6.25	6.00-6.25	Eggs (per doz.)	15c-16c	16c-18c	22c-25c	20c	15c-16c	18c
Medium cows	5.00-5.50	5.35-5.75	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	Strictly new laid	15c-16c	16c-18c	22c-25c	20c	15c-16c	18c
Common cows	4.25-4.50	4.50-5.00	4.75-5.50	4.90-5.00	4.75-5.50	4.75-5.50	Potatoes	50c-55c	\$1.25	75c	\$1.00	50c	50c
Choice heifers	6.75-7.25	7.00-7.50	7.75-8.25	7.75-8.25	7.75-8.25	7.75-8.25	In sacks, per bushel	50c-55c	\$1.25	75c	\$1.00	50c	50c
Best bulls	5.00-5.25	4.85-5.25	7.00-7.50	7.00-7.50	7.00-7.50	7.00-7.50	Milk and Cream	50c-55c	\$1.25	75c	\$1.00	50c	50c
Common and medium bulls	4.25-4.75	4.25-5.75	5.75-6.50	4.25-6.00	5.75-6.50	5.75-6.50	Sweet cream (per lb. butter-fat)	50c-55c	\$1.25	75c	\$1.00	50c	50c
Best feeding steers	6.00-6.25	6.00-6.25	6.75-7.25	6.75-7.25	6.75-7.25	6.75-7.25	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter-fat)	50c-55c	\$1.25	75c	\$1.00	50c	50c
Best stocker steers	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter-fat)	50c-55c	\$1.25	75c	\$1.00	50c	50c
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$55-\$70	\$60-\$70	\$75-\$90	\$65-\$80	..	..	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	28c	19c-21c	20c-25c	..	..	..
Common milkers and springers (each)	\$38-\$45	\$45-\$50	\$45-\$55	\$60-\$65	..	..	Live Poultry	22c	19c-21c	20c-25c	..	..	..
Hogs	88.35-88.50	87.40	89.40-89.50	88.10-88.25	87.50-87.85	87.45	Roosters	22c	19c-21c	20c-25c	..	..	..
Choice hogs	86.00-86.75	86.00-86.50	..	..	86.91-87.70	..	Fowl	22c	19c-21c	20c-25c	..	..	..
Heavy sows	84.50	84.80	..	..	..	..	Ducks	14c	..	..	..	..	..
Stags	..	..	..	..	..	..	Geese	14c	..	..	..	..	..
Sheep and Lambs	..	..	..	..	..	..	Turkeys	14c	..	..	..	..	..
Choice lambs	85.00-86.50	87.00-87.50	89.50-91.00	87.50	87.00-10.15	85.00-89.55	Hay (per ton)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Best killing sheep	87.00-87.50	83.00-85.50	85.00-86.50	86.50	85.75-86.55	86.00-87.00	No. 1 Red Top

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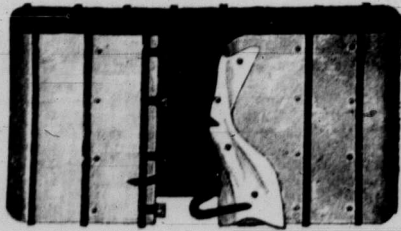
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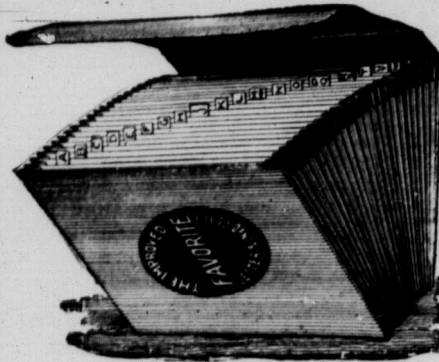
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The John F. McGee Co. Dept. A., 74 Henry Ave., E., Winnipeg

Farmers' Letter File Saves Time and Money

Ninety-nine farmers out of every hundred lose money at some time because they have not kept copies of their business letters or have lost the receipts for bills they have paid. When you ship grain, produce or livestock or order supplies of any kind by letter, it is important that you keep an EXACT copy of the letter you write. Without these EXACT copies you will often be put to inconvenience and frequently lose money. Every secretary of a farmers' association, school board or any business organization should have a FARMERS' LETTER FILE and keep his correspondence in proper shape. It will save several times its cost to every farmer yearly.



The FARMERS' LETTER FILE shown in the accompanying illustration contains pockets for all the letters of the alphabet. Letters you receive and copies of letters you send, as well as your receipts, can thus be filed alphabetically and be found in an instant whenever you want them. This file is 11 1/2 inches by 9 1/2 inches, and will accommodate letters of any size up to 8 1/2 inches by 11 inches. When closed the file is 1 1/2 inches thick and opens like an accordion so that it will hold 1,000 letters. It is made of tough, heavy manilla paper and pasteboard, reinforced with linen. With ordinary care it will last twenty years.

six "Manifold" pens, which are more rigid than the ordinary pens and made specially for writing letters of which carbon copies are to be taken. Ordinary letter paper such as can be purchased anywhere may be used, the most convenient size and style being pads 8 1/2 by 11 inches.

THE FARMERS' LETTER FILE, with six sheets of "Manifold" carbon paper, six "Manifold" pens and "Instructions For Use" will be mailed to any address for **\$1.00**

Extra carbon sheets, 10 cents for 6 sheets; extra pens, 5 cents for 6 pens.
Book Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

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You can have cheaper, better and safer light than the old kerosene lamp by installing one of our lighting systems—either gas or electric—manufactured especially for farm homes and the small country town. Write for Booklet "B," on Lighting Systems, to the oldest exclusive Lighting Specialists in the West.

LIGHTING SYSTEMS, LIMITED-WINNIPEG

J. P. MORGAN SHOT

J. P. Morgan, the United States financier, was shot, but not seriously injured, by Frank Holt, a German-American, at his summer residence on Saturday, July 3. The would-be assassin was disarmed and knocked senseless by the butler and other servants and handed over to the police. He said he was a professor of German at Cornell University and that he intended to force Mr. Morgan to stop the export of munitions of war to the Allies. J. P. Morgan & Co. are purchasing agents for the British government in the United States.

THE BUSINESS OF WAR

It is a matter of common agreement that whether the war is to terminate speedily or to drag on for many more weary months depends absolutely on the supply of munitions. To accelerate the production of these munitions, therefore, means the saving of life and of vast sums of money, and the hastening of the destruction of the crazy militarism which threatens the soul of Europe. Acceleration depends on two factors—the goodwill of the workers and an efficient use of all the nation's industrial resources.—London Daily Express.

On the Screen

Continued from Page 7

"Would you mind telling me the name of the lady I saw just now?"
"Well, you are a greenhorn," the man smiled contemptuously. "That WAS Miss Becky Mayer."

II.

Daphne went back to her Bloomsbury boarding-house feeling tired and out of spirits. It was nearly half past twelve. On her arrival in the afternoon her landlady had given her a latch-key, but now it seemed the door was bolted, for she could not get in. The street was deserted, the house itself in darkness.

She rang and knocked, and, after a long wait, heard steps coming downstairs, and saw the glimmer of a candle thru the ground-glass panels of the door. It opened a few inches, and the landlady's face surrounded by a halo of curl papers showed in the aperture. She did not remove the chain from the door.

"Who is it?" she demanded crossly. "Why, I thought you were in long ago, Miss Barry." Her tone was censorious. "This house goes to bed at respectable hours, and those who don't keep 'em can stay away."

To the already disheartened girl on the doorstep the fear came that she was going to be refused admittance.

"I'm sorry," she said humbly. She had only one desire in the world at that moment, and that was to get into bed.

The woman relented at the sound of her tired voice. She opened the door and let Daphne in. Then she raised the candle and scrutinized her lodger's pretty face with the dark rings beneath the eyes.

"You look ill," she said. "What's the matter?"

"I'm not ill. I'm simply dead tired. My room is No. 7 on the top floor, isn't it? Thank you. Good night. I'm sorry to have disturbed you."

She stumbled upstairs and contrived to get undressed. Just as she was about to turn the gas out there was a knock at her door and the landlady came in. She carried a steaming cup of cocoa.

"I've daughters of my own," she said apologetically, "and, although it's a bit trying to be woken up in the dead of night, now I am up I thought a drop of something hot might do you good. Jump in and drink it."

Daphne took the cup gratefully. The cocoa was well made, just the restorative she needed.

"How good of you, Mrs. Glenister," she said.

"Oh, I'm used to making cocoa at all hours if it comes to that. When my daughter has a 'shop' in London I always take her up a cup when she gets home. She's an actress and respectable," she added proudly.

"That's what I want to be," admitted Daphne.

"Well, you won't if you keep those hours. My girl's never much later than eleven. Look here, you're very young, Miss Barry. Won't you confide in me. Why were you so late to night?"

"I went round to all the theaters I could to see if any of the managers would give me an engagement," explained Daphne.

Mrs. Glenister took the empty cup. "You're an amateur, I suppose," she said at last. "You'll never get a show that way. Stage doors are like brick walls if you've no introductions. The best thing you can do is to go to the agencies. I'll give you the names of some in the morning. I used to go round with my daughter sometimes."

She tucked Daphne up and gave the pillow a motherly pat.

"And I'm sorry I spoke cross to you, my dear, but having daughters of my own it's a way I've got into. Now you go right off to sleep. The next best thing after experience on the stage is 'looks.' And you can't keep those if you lie awake and worry. Not that you ought considering the bed's a good one and the sheets well aired."

Daphne thanked her again. She turned the light out and took her departure. In the darkness Daphne slipped out of bed and on to her knees.

Continued Next Week



MUTUAL BENEFIT

No business can permanently prosper which fails to recognize that its prosperity must be gained by contributing to the prosperity of others.

The greatest business institutions in the world are those which actually and unequivocally serve the interests of their customers just as conscientiously as they serve their own.

We have helped to increase the fortunes of thousands of farmers in the West, by giving them the greatest value for their money, supplying them with a Fence that is second to none on the market. "The Fence that helped to build the West."

Write for our New 1915 Catalogue

The Great West Wire Fence Co. Ltd.
76-82 Lombard Street, Winnipeg, Man.

15.95 Upward ON TRIAL AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR

A SOLID PROPOSITION, to send fully guaranteed, a new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for \$15.95. Skims warm or cold milk; making heavy or light cream.

ABSOLUTELY ON APPROVAL
The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. Shipments made promptly from WINNIPEG, MAN., TORONTO, ONT., and ST. JOHN, N. B. Whether your dairy is large or small, write for our handsome free catalog. Address: AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. BOX 3210 Bainbridge, N. Y.



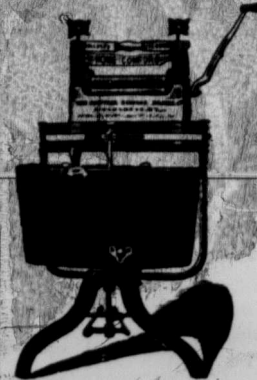
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Local Associations and Unions

Get acquainted with the world's great men and introduce them to the members of your local Association or Union. Make the great authors and statesmen living realities instead of mere names. Bring the makers of history into close touch with your Association by securing a free library from The Guide

A Start Made

Altho it is only a couple of weeks since we first announced The Guide Free Association Library competition, a number of Locals have already signified their intention of entering it. This is encouraging and augurs well for the success of the competition. It is hoped that every Association and Union in the West will take this opportunity of joining us in strengthening the common cause and in increasing the usefulness and influence of their Local Association in their community.

For the Women Too

The competition is open to branches of the Women Grain Growers' Associations and also to branches of Women's Auxiliary to the U.F.A. As yet we have not heard from any of the women. We hope that they, too, will take this opportunity of helping their local Branch and also in helping the farmers' movement in a large way by increasing the circulation of their official journal.

Good Season for Subscriptions

The present is an especially good season for getting subscriptions, because it is a slack time and people are not too busy with other matters to give you their attention. You will find that the people in your district who read The Guide will be quite willing to pay their renewals thru your Local and thus assist you towards securing a library. Get a few of your members together and divide the Local territory between you. Let a couple of members go around together and thoroughly canvass the territory allotted to them. By working systematically in this way you will find that you can cover your district thoroughly and quickly. We will furnish you with lists of our subscribers at any post office. These should all be visited and their renewals collected, but also make a point of calling on those who do not quote to these. These short term offers will bring the renewals take The Guide. Our short term offers to new subscribers can be due sometime after harvest and you can make a memo. of them and collect them when they fall due.

Begin Now

It is not necessary to wait for a meeting of your Association or Union. If three or four members get together, the work can be commenced at once. Let us know who is to act as treasurer for the competition and we will send him full instructions and supplies by return mail.

All About It

The Guide is appealing to the different local Associations and Unions to help in increasing its circulation in their districts. In return for this help The Guide will supply them with a library for the use of their members. This library will be supplied without one cent of cost either to the individual or to the Association.

The library may be chosen by the officers or members of the Association or, if desired, the editor of The Guide will be glad to assist you in selecting suitable books.

The books will be sent prepaid and will be neatly packed and boxed. We will also give every Association full instructions for keeping proper records and conducting your library so that it will be an unqualified success.

Guide Prices and Credits Towards Library

The Guide and the Local Associations and Unions should work together for their mutual interests. We are all working towards the same goal. Why not help each other? By helping the circulation of The Guide in your district you are strengthening your local Association. The Guide is your official journal and is doing all in its power to back you up in the reforms which you are endeavoring to bring about. When every member of an Association reads The Guide it makes for the unifying of the forces of the Association and stimulates interest in matters relating to Association work.

Guide Prices and Credits Toward a Library

Subscription Price	Term	Amount to be credited on Library
\$10.00	9 years, New or Renewal	\$2.00
5.00	4 year, New or Renewal	1.00
3.00	2 years, New or Renewal	.80
1.50	1 year, Renewal	.40
1.50	1 year, New	.50
1.00	9 months, New only	.30
.50	5 months, New only	.20
.25	3 months, New only	.10

NOTE—The short term offers of 25c and 50c for new subscribers will carry the subscriptions till harvest time. You can make a memo. of these and collect the renewals after harvest. No renewals will be accepted for less than one year.

Read these Rules carefully

1. The competition is open to recognized local branches of the Grain Growers of Manitoba and Saskatchewan and local groups of the U.F.A. also to branches of the women's associations of the three provinces, but is positively not open to individuals nor to other organizations.

2. To be entitled to a library a minimum of \$15.00 worth of subscriptions must be sent in to The Guide office before August

1st and this amount must come from not less than ten subscribers.

3. The amount need not be sent in all at one time, but the subscriptions should be forwarded at least weekly, and the proper amount will be credited on our office records and an acknowledgment sent to the treasurer.

4. While we place a minimum of \$15.00 to be sent in from at least ten subscribers, there is no

limit to the number of subscriptions or the amount which we will accept.

5. When the Secretary or President does not act as Treasurer for the competition it will be necessary for one of these officers to write The Guide giving us the name and address of the party who has been appointed so that we may send him full supplies and advice to help him in the work.

6. In quoting prices of books the regular prices quoted in The Guide book catalog will be followed, and in cases where books not quoted in our catalog are chosen the regular retail price will be quoted.

7. All remittances should be made by post office or express money orders, made payable to The Grain Growers' Guide. We cannot accept responsibility for currency sent thru the mails.

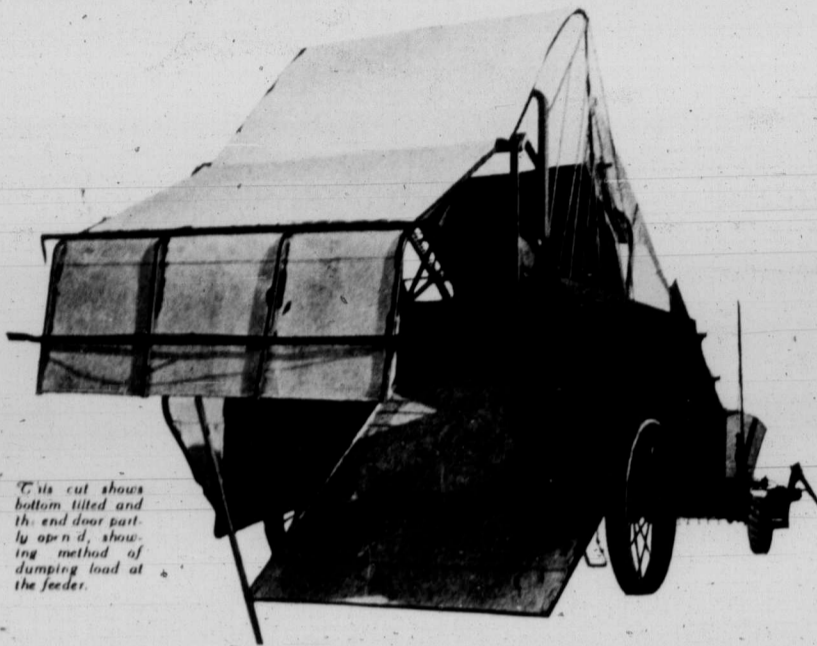
Address all correspondence to **SUBSCRIPTION DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG**

The Jackson Combination Sheaf Loader and Carrier

Is Warranted to Save More Grain and to do the Work Cheaper and Better than can be done in any other way

No Stook Teams or Wagons Required

No Army of Men and Teams to Board



This cut shows bottom tilted and the end door partially open, showing method of dumping load at the feeder.

DESCRIPTION OF MACHINE

The Jackson Combination Loader and Carrier consists of a loading device and a dump rack. The rack, or box, which carries the sheaves is 8 feet wide and 12 feet long, and can be loaded to a depth of 7 feet average, and contains 672 cubic feet and holds from 300 to 325 average sheaves.

The machine is drawn by four horses, two horses on each side of the stooks. The whiffle-trees are attached to a cable which passes round a sheaf on each side and absolutely overcomes side draught.

The front wheels are the castor type, with 4-inch tyres and 20 inches in diameter. The rack or box is carried on two steel wheels 6 inch face and 4 feet diameter. Each wheel is equipped with a clutch which is fastened to the axle, which runs all the time and which insures the proper speed to the pick-up at all times, entirely preventing the knocking over of any sheaves.

Each time our machine dumps its load it does so leaving the machine practically as clean as a dish, thus preventing the waste of grain and the spreading of weed seeds.

Light draught, because our machine is carried on the best wheels obtainable. Absolutely no side draught.

We only carry the sheaves 16 feet before delivering into the box. The mechanical construction of our machine is such that we have no gears to cut, no lost power, and only three chains on the entire machine. The machine is a model of simplicity.

We sell our machine direct to the user, with just as little expense as possible.

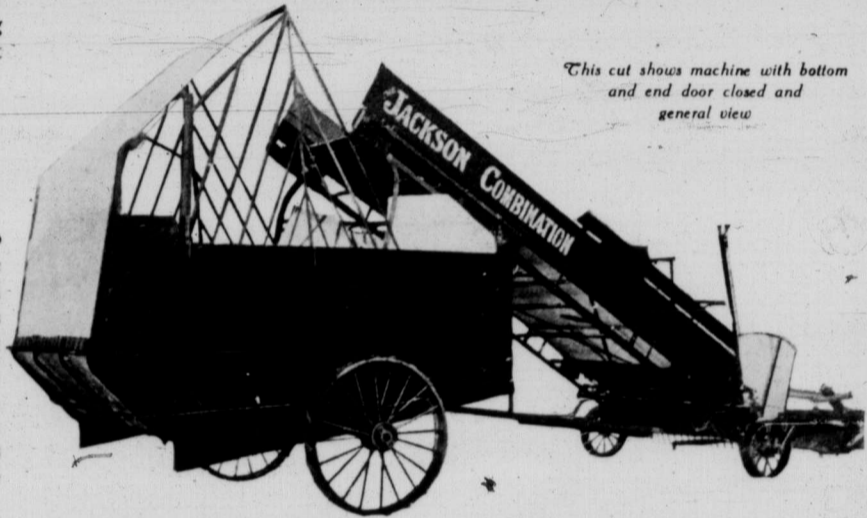
We sell only to responsible parties, and the man who pays for his machine does not pay for some other fellow's. By putting our machine on the market in this way, we are able to sell it at a remarkably low figure.

Terms upon which our machines are sold are as follows:

If paid for in July, 1915, cash with order \$680 00

If paid for in August, 1915, cash with order 690 00
or \$250 with order, \$450 after 2 days' trial.

The above price list at first sight may seem new or strange to most people, but here is the idea: the man who pays for his machine with the order is entitled to a discount, as it saves us a great deal of unnecessary expense. It places both the buyer and ourselves in such a position that we know exactly where we are at. It also saves the purchaser from dunning letters and collectors. In short, we believe it is the only proper method of doing business. Be sure and see our Exhibit at the Brandon and Regina Fairs. We are only building a limited number of these machines this season and farmers who are contemplating buying our machine would do well to get their order in early.



This cut shows machine with bottom and end door closed and general view

THE OLD WAY OF DELIVERING THE SHEAVES FROM THE STOOK TO THE FEEDER

6 stook teams at \$5	\$30 00
4 pitchers at \$3	12 00
Board of 10 men at 50c.	5 00
Board of 12 horses at 25c.	3 00
Trouble and expense in getting gang and keeping	5 00
Loss through not being able to keep machine fully supplied with sheaves	10 00
Total	\$65 00

JACKSON COMBINATION WAY OF DELIVERING THE SHEAVES FROM THE STOOK TO THE FEEDER

Machine, 1 man and 4 horses	\$7 00
2 pitchers	6 00
Board for 4 horses at 25c.	1 00
Board for 3 men at 50c.	1 50
Total	\$15 50

A saving of \$49 50 per day.
We also guarantee to save \$60 per day in grain, or a total of \$110 per day.

Alameda, Sask., March 4, 1915.
Mr. Nels Jackson, Brandon.
My dear Mr. Jackson: I am glad to hear that the changes you have made on the Loader have proved successful. I would just like to say that after using your Loader for the past season, which we used through to the last and we had a week's longer run than the average mill here, we are satisfied that after a few minor parts have been strengthened and altered, you have the best Loader on the market, and an implement that no thresher can afford to be without. I fancy it would be a good time to give demonstrations here before seeding, as during threshing time men most interested are too busy to leave their own rigs to see it work. Come along any time, and I will be ready for you with sheaves and horses. I can notify most of the threshers in the country at any minute by phone. Would like to have a short notice in the paper (which is issued on Thursday) of the approaching demonstration—Yours in haste, A. PAUL.

Brandon, Man., Feb. 17, 1915.
The Jackson Combination Sheaf Loader and Carrier.
Gentlemen: After using your Loader for the entire season, I am thoroughly convinced that it fills the warranty in every particular, and that it will do all you claim for it. I would not thresh again without your Loader and Carrier. I consider it just as important to a thresher as a binder is to a farmer. This machine saves so much grain extra and curtails the spreading of weed seeds to such an extent, that I do not believe anyone can afford to be without it. Yours truly,
OTTO LAW.

If you are interested in better and more efficient threshing, and if you are tired of the present waste of grain and the many labor troubles which everyone has, buy this machine. It is a blessing to the farmers of Western Canada and will make good our every claim

JACKSON COMBINATION SHEAF LOADER AND CARRIER - BRANDON, MAN.

COME AND SEE OUR EXHIBIT AT THE BRANDON AND REGINA FAIRS