

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man

July 19, 1916

\$1.50 per Year



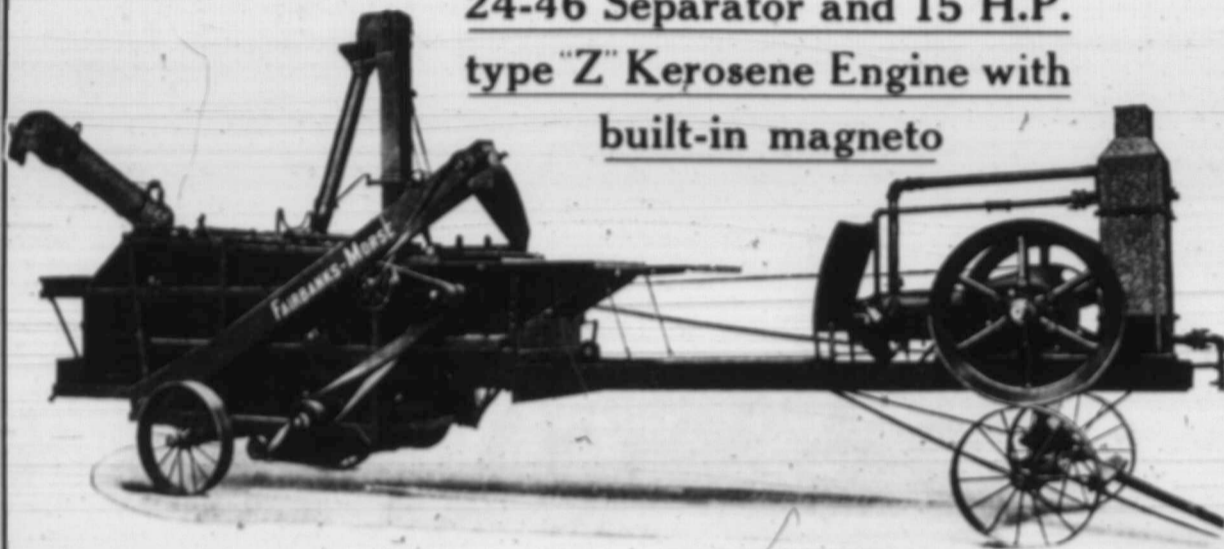
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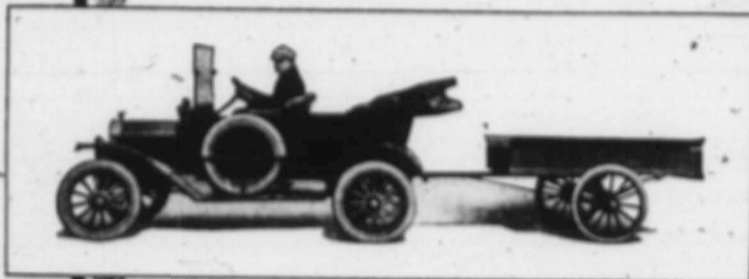
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Auto tongue truck equipment on Deering and McCormick binders. Illustration shows position of tongue truck wheels when making a turn at end of swath. Note that wheels follow a natural circular track with the main wheel as a pivot. The binder turns squarely and easily with no tendency of wheels to drag or lift and with no twisting strain on binder pole.

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A BINDER will work with a main wheel 8 inches wide, but a 10-inch wheel gives the machine a better motion and makes it pull easier, therefore that extra 2 inches on the face is important. Deering and McCormick binders have main wheels 10 inches wide.

An inch or so added to the depth of a main wheel lug is a small thing unless it gives the machine needed tractive power; then it is a big thing. Compare the depth of lugs on our main wheels and on others.

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At Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Estevan, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, N. Battleford, Ottawa, Quebec, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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

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



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

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager
Associate Editors: Ernest J. Trott and E. A. Weir
Home Editor: Francis Marion 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.

GRAIN COMMISSION MEETING

The Board of Grain Commissioners will hold a meeting in the Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, on July 26 at 10 a.m. to hear the organized farmers' case on the question of the "Subject to Grade and Dockage" ticket, more commonly known as the "Hybrid" ticket.

The Board of Trade of the city of Fort William are making a proposal to the Board of Grain Commissioners for a joint terminal scheme at the head of the lakes. The idea is to have the terminal elevators and railway accommodation for the same worked out so that it will be cheaper and more satisfactory than it is at the present time.

The Board of Grain Commissioners is urging all grain firms who are making collections for seed grain and relief indebtedness to remit the same promptly to the Department of the Interior as it is reported that some grain firms are not doing so.

ELEVATORS TO BE REPAIRED

Last week Premier Norris announced that Manitoba government elevators would be leased to The Grain Growers' Grain Company for another year. The government has also decided to sell the extra elevators at points where they own more than one. In five cases also elevators are to be taken down and reconstructed at other points.

The government has also decided to paint 70 out of the 164 elevators in the system, the balance to be put in shape next year. It is announced that the representative of the Canadian Appraisal Company has arrived in the West to make an actual valuation on all the elevators in the government system.

REUDCING PRICES

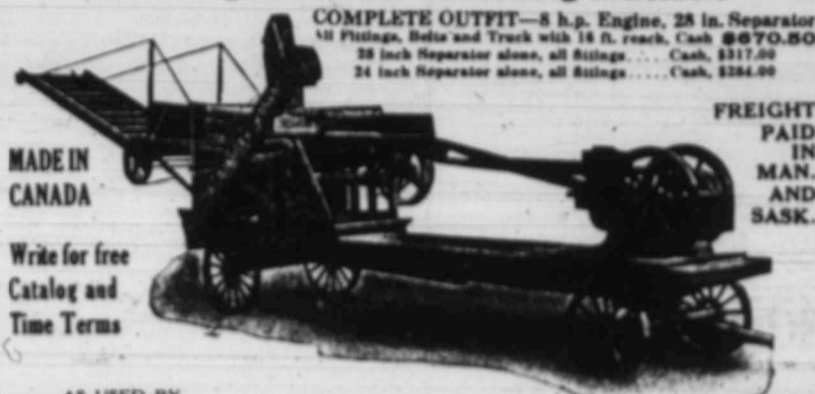
A circular letter from a Deloraine merchant and one of the members of the Merchants' Consolidated, Limited, recently organized in Manitoba has just reached The Guide office. The 300 merchants in this association do an annual business of \$7,000,000. The orders of all are consolidated in Winnipeg and go direct to manufacturers, sometimes the same ones as the mail order houses buy from.

This merchant strongly emphasizes the necessity of working towards the cash payment basis as the only successful means of competing with the mail order houses. He also offers to help farmers make arrangements for cash transactions thru the bank, realizing that the proper office of the bank is in establishing a credit for the farmer which will enable him to save the enormous prices added on account of the over duplicated credit business.

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The Original Small Threshing Machine



COMPLETE OUTFIT—8 h.p. Engine, 25 in. Separator with 18 ft. reach, Cash \$670.50
28 inch Separator alone, all fittings ... Cash \$317.00
24 inch Separator alone, all fittings ... Cash \$284.00

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AS USED BY Norman M. Ross, Superintendent of the Government Farms, Indian Head. Paul Gerlach, Allan, winner of the World's Prize Wheat in 1913. W. S. Simpson, Farnham, winner of the World's Prize Flax. See prices in my catalogue.

Many Improvements. Order Kerosene Burner if Desired

Prices here hold good until August 1st, when we expect to have to make an advance and all orders accepted before that date will be filled at the prices as at present for any date of delivery.

I can also supply COAL OIL BURNERS for 5 and 8 H.P. WATERLOO BOY ENGINES, which I sold before I made my own, for \$7.50 complete with water jets, etc.

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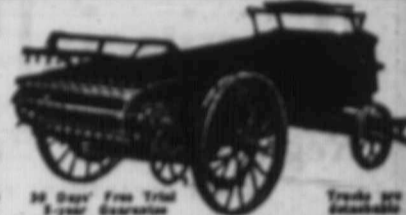
English Berkshires farrowed in April and May, the large prolific kind, the ideal farmers' hog, carefully selected and supplied in pairs and trios, not related, at \$15.00 each, f.o.b. Strathmore; pedigrees included free and furnished promptly. A few choice pure bred Holstein bull calves, from very heavy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

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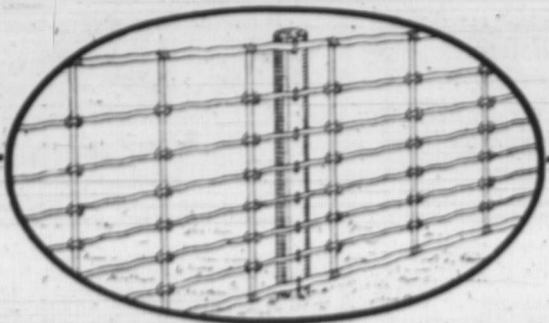
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"Imperial" is first quality wire fencing, none but high grade, open hearth, steel wire, properly galvanized, being used in its manufacture. The construction gives an extremely stiff panel. The "Imperial" will do more than just last, it will give continuous, efficient service. Order from this advertisement by these numbers. Quantities limited. Order without delay.

### HEAVY FIELD FENCE, ALL No. 9 GAUGE WIRE

97XH5420. 5 line wires; stays or uprights 22 inches apart. All full gauge No. 9 wire. Height 42 inches. Spacing, from bottom to top, 9-10-11-12 inches. Weight 6 1/2 lbs. per rod.

Price per rod ..... **.26**  
Sold in 20, 30 and 40 rod rolls.

MEDIUM FIELD FENCE, A LEADER FOR GENERAL PURPOSES  
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Sold in 20, 30 and 40 rod rolls.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

he has made the proper step to relieve himself and is now putting it up to the wholesaler and jobber in no uncertain fashion. Definite settlements by farmers at some date not exceeding a month should be made. There is much mutual work on the part of both to be done that would create a better understanding and better business.

### RUSSIAN RAILWAYS

The American-Russian chamber of commerce has received information, it was announced recently, that members of the Russian cabinet have decided, after a conference in Petrograd, to make preparations for the construction of 25,000 miles of railways in Russia within five years. The Russian ministers of agriculture, industry, commerce, finance and war participated in the conference, according to this information.

A report was presented by a prominent Russian engineer asserting that after the war Russia must plan for a system of railroads to link together all localities possessing potential natural wealth and that these new lines should be connected with the trunk lines in order to develop her mineral and mining industries. The necessity for railway construction in that country, it is asserted, has been emphasized by the congestion of Russian transportation systems since the beginning of the war.

### THE GERMAN TRANSATLANTIC SUBMARINE

On July 9, the much talked of German trans-Atlantic submarine merchant carrying a cargo of 700 tons of chemicals and dye stuffs anchored at Baltimore. She is 315 feet long, 30 foot beam, carrying a crew of thirty men. She is reported to have made the trip in fifteen days from Bremerhaven. She is said to be totally unarmed.

The vessel purposed to carry back a cargo of nickel and crude rubber badly needed by the German army. Practically all of the nickel has been imported from Canada on the understanding that it is not subject to export to Central powers. It is stated in some quarters that a neutral vessel conveyed the submarine the greater part of the way. Germany claims to be building a fleet of these submarines for trade purposes solely. It is said that Great Britain, France, Japan, Russia and Italy will not recognize submarine liners as trade ships, as they cannot be warned and will be sunk on sight.

### TREE DAMAGE IN MANITOBA

This season an insect comparatively new in Manitoba has appeared in considerable force about Morden, Carman and Roland, attacking cottonwoods, balsam of Gileads and other members of the poplar family, as well as many of the willows. This insect, the western willow leaf beetle, is about as big as a small grain of wheat, dark yellow or brownish, and rather flat. It was quite prevalent last year in some parts of Alberta and Saskatchewan, killing many trees. The most effective remedies are the arsenical poisons—Paris green and arsenate of lead, applied in the form of sprays. Paris green should be applied at the rate of one pound to forty gallons of water with one pound of unslaked lime. Arsenate of lead should be applied at the rate of two pounds to forty gallons of water with addition of one pound of unslaked lime.

### CANADA'S FUTURE

A new book under this title has just come from the publishers, McMillan's, of Toronto. It really consists of the opinions of about fifty prominent politicians, business and professional men of Canada. Each one has contributed a short article giving, to his mind, the possibilities of development after the war in this country in the directions in which he is most particularly interested. Sir Geo. Foster gives a general outlook. Jas. Carruthers deals with grain industry, Sir Sam Hughes with Canada's future within the Empire. Labor conditions are handled by the Minister of Labor. Other subjects are agriculture in all its phases, fire insurance, banking, art, literature, fishing, asbestos, lumbering. It is a large book, attractively bound in red cloth covers and decorated by the Canadian coat of arms in gilt; 329 pages. Postpaid \$1.50. Book Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

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keeps your buildings from the costly, patched-up class. Not only ends those constant repairs that grow worse year by year, but retains for generations their value when first erected. Don't wait until your buildings have cost you twice their value in repairs. Pedlarize now with Pedlar's Corrugated Iron Siding. Easily and quickly put on. Booklet free. Write!

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**CLUB ORDERS** will have special care, we will load each lot separately in the car, and separate each lot on the invoice. **WRITE FOR PRICE LIST TODAY.**

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# The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, July 19th, 1916

## PROFESSIONAL FARMERS

George W. Russell, editor of "The Irish Homestead" and one of the foremost leaders in the great co-operative movement among Irish farmers, has repeatedly pointed out in his paper the necessity of the Irish farmers realizing the importance of their own industry and organizing themselves as professional farmers the same as people in other callings are doing for mutual benefit. In a recent issue of "The Irish Homestead" we find the following letter from J. R. Cahill, of London, England, who is regarded as one of the greatest living authorities on agricultural organization:

"To the Editor of The Irish Homestead. Dear Sir:—In your interesting leader this week on the French war organization of agriculture, you once more draw attention to the general principle of the professional organization of farmers. If we look abroad we find that this has been the guiding principle in the reorganization of agriculture which has been effected in the principal European countries during the last thirty or more years. During this period there has been in vigorous operation everywhere on the continent a steady movement on these lines towards the organization of farmers for the representation and protection of their general interests as a class, as well as for their purely business interests, such as agricultural science, production, distribution and banking. Governments have given it impulse either by placing farmers (whether they like it or not) in self-governing and self-supporting but strictly professional organizations, or by making it their obvious interest to attach themselves to such professional groups. The chambers of agriculture established in Prussian provinces in the years 1894-99, and copied elsewhere, afford an example of the first type of organization. Membership is restricted to landowners, who must contribute to the upkeep of the chamber of their province, and who direct the chamber thru representatives elected by the councils of the districts into which the area of the chamber is divided. Within the short period of their existence these chambers have developed into powerful institutions for representing and promoting agricultural interests, whether political, economic or technical, within their areas. Their activities are very great. They maintain travelling, trained advisors for the main branches of agriculture, for building operations, for insurance; labor exchanges; bureaux of information (as to prices, markets, creditability of customers); dairy schools, forestry, fruit-growing, seed-growing and poultry breeding institutions; experiment and testing stations; cattle selling agencies at the chief markets; agricultural booking agencies at the chief markets; agricultural book-keeping and auditing departments and so forth. And in all their activities they work in the closest union with the local co-operative societies and with their federations, the offices of the latter being frequently situate in the same block of buildings. In fact, the Act creating these chambers enjoins upon them to pay 'special regard to the more complete co-operative organization of farmers.' Examples of the other systems of the professional organization of farmers are to be found in France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark. In some continental countries the State Agricultural Departments may be said to be directed by agriculturists as regularly combined in local, provincial and national organizations. The remarkable changes in method and the achievements in agricultural production which have been due to this reorganization of the agricultural classes are widely known. One need cite only the cases of Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Germany. European communities grasped the necessity for organizing completely an industrial group which by its own conditions of life and of work tends to be disintegrated to an unusual degree, and took all possible measures to bring it into line with other great economic groups that have to maintain themselves under modern conditions in international and national markets. But in the United Kingdom little heed has as yet been paid to the solution of this fundamental problem. One can but hope that out of the prevailing conviction that a far higher permanent yield from agriculture in these islands must be secured at all costs, some light will appear. Yours truly, J. R. Cahill."

It will be noted that Mr. Cahill points out that the professional organization of farmers has been the guiding principle of agricultural development in the European continental countries for the past thirty years and it is more encouraging to learn that in many of those countries the farmers are so well and ably organized that they control the State

Departments of Agriculture. We are all familiar with the remarkable agricultural organizations in Holland, Denmark, Germany and France. In Germany particularly has rapid strides been made in the work of organizing farmers for mutual help, and tho there are some things in the German system that must be corrected and which will be corrected as a result of the great war, we should not hesitate to learn all the good we can from these people. Among the Anglo-Saxon peoples on this continent as well as in Great Britain agricultural organization has been slower than in almost every other part of the civilized world. Anglo-Saxons are not behind other countries in business organization and commercial development, but Anglo-Saxon farmers have the individualistic spirit developed to a most remarkable degree. Here in Western Canada we have made great progress in the past few years in organizing the farmers and yet today not more than 25 per cent. of them are numbered in the various farmers' organizations. Despite the work we have done of which we are all so proud and which has accomplished great benefits for the farming communities we have but made a nice beginning. Farmers, if they are to get the full benefit of their labor and to develop the social life to its highest, must organize to do their own business and no longer depend entirely upon outside organizations to do their business for them.

## MORE TITLES IN PROSPECT

It is announced in the Press that the members of the War Munition Purchasing Commission will be honored by having knight-hoods conferred upon them and being permitted to attach "Sir" to their present names. It is also intimated in certain quarters that some more of the members of the Shell Committee as well as those prominent in the Patriotic Funds thruout Canada will likewise be honored. It is time that a vigorous protest was made against this promiscuous distribution of so-called titles. If the title means anything whatever it has a very close relationship to the system which has been very largely the cause of the war in Europe. The purpose of these titles is to show that the recipients are entitled to honor and distinction far above their fellowmen. The next step upward in the title business is a membership in the House of Lords with legislative powers. This means the creation of a permanent nobility or a race of what are supposed to be super-men. The logical climax of a permanent nobility is autocratic rule such as exists in Germany, Russia and Austria. While there is no danger of any autocratic ruler ever holding power in Canada, there is taking place at the present time a concentration of power, both political and financial, in the hands of a comparatively few men and these are the men chiefly selected for these so-called high honors. At the present time both of our political parties at Ottawa are very largely dominated by the influence of wealthy men and corporations and it is a very serious danger to the well-being of this country. In Great Britain there was at one time autocratic rule but it has long since disappeared. In the beginning the power was transferred from the king to the nobility and for hundreds of years the House of Lords practically ruled England. The people, however, found that even the nobility were not safe and that a hereditary nobility was especially dangerous. For that reason the powers of the House of Lords were curtailed and all power was transferred to the House of Commons the members of which are elected by the people. Are we now to transplant to Canada a system which is becoming less and less popular in Great Britain and are we to build an oligarchy or

aristocracy in this country which has been one of the greatest curses of European countries? If we are to have titles or honors in Canada, they should be a "made in Canada" brand and bestowed only for merit. The distribution of these tin-pot titles is becoming entirely too common and the influence which they radiate is decidedly dangerous to the development of the true democratic spirit in this country.

## TIME FOR UNDERSTANDING

Signs are not wanting to indicate that the Protectionist forces of Canada are preparing the way for increases in the tariff, either at the next session of Parliament or at the close of the war. Various Eastern writers are advocating "a scientific tariff" and "protection for our home industries" and other well-known protective arguments. The Winnipeg Telegram is putting on a campaign designed to encourage protection and in this action is no doubt voicing the opinion of the Ottawa Government. It was the Protectionist and Financial interests which put the present Government at Ottawa into power. On the other hand the leaders of the Liberal party are maintaining (in the East, at least,) an absolute silence on the tariff question. Experience has shown that the Liberals when in power were under the control of the Protected interests the same as the Conservatives up till the time of the reciprocity campaign. An election must be held within another year unless the life of Parliament is extended again and with the present feeling thruout Canada it would not be surprising to see the Government defeated. So far as the West is concerned it makes little difference which party is in power unless there is going to be some decided reform of Western abuses. If there is no hope for either of the two parties in the East, then it's time that we had a Western party in support of Western views and Western needs. It has been established absolutely beyond argument that the Protective Tariff is simply bleeding Western Canada for the benefit of a comparatively small number of institutions in the East. If this is permitted to continue we will never have a well settled and prosperous country West of the Great Lakes. Up till the huge crop and high prices of 1915 there were a comparatively small number of farmers in Western Canada who were making substantial financial progress. With the close of the war grain prices will go down but the prices of things the farmer has to purchase will not go back to normal nearly so quickly. It is time for an understanding on the Tariff question. If neither one of the parties in the East are prepared to grant any redress to the West it is time for the West to act independently. This would be a good subject for the farmers to take up with their Western members and find out where they stand on the question. The time for evading the issue is past. We need something clear and definite. If we are going to continue in this country to be simply Grits and Tories and allow these two old parties to betray us to the interests as they have done regularly for the past thirty years, then our franchise is of very little value to us.

## A PRUSSIAN METHOD

We recently received a letter from a farmer who requested a loan from one of the branch banks in Western Canada. The manager of the bank, the farmer tells us, was also agent for a hail insurance company and a life assurance company. Before the farmer was able to get the loan he required he was forced to take out a hail insurance policy with the company represented by the banker, altho

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he said there had never been any hail in his district and he had never required hail insurance. He was also compelled to take out a life insurance policy with the company represented by the banker. The farmer needed the loan and was forced to submit to these impositions before the bank would fulfil its proper function of loaning money to him. Life insurance is something which every farmer should carry, but this Prussian method of imposing it will hardly commend itself in a democratic country. The business of banking in this country should not include hail insurance and life insurance nor any other business except banking, unless it is on a different basis. This will undoubtedly be a matter of discussion between the leaders of the organized farmers and the Western superintendents of the chartered banks at their convention to be held in the course of a few weeks in Winnipeg.

**CASH VERSUS CREDIT**

That inequality and inefficiency strongly characterize the credit or "tick" system as conducted at present by practically all our country merchants should need no special corroboration in the minds of either the consumer or merchant himself. The facts are it is not real credit at all.

The merchant is not responsible for this tho he could do a great deal to improve it. He does too much to encourage it. Why should a cash purchaser pay for the credit of all debtors who buy on credit? A system which calls for a given price for an article paid for one year after sale and the same price for that article at the time of sale is essentially wrong. The conditions prevailing in one transaction should not govern another under entirely dissimilar circumstances.

There seem to be too many farmers at present to whom credit is an absolute necessity

at some time of the year to render possible the total elimination of the present system. A liberal and real discount for cash, however, should be made. Prices might be fixed on 30 or 60 days credit with increasing charges thereafter. Some definite settlement plan ought to be adopted—say 30 days. At that time if the customer does not pay in cash he might make a definite settlement with acceptable notes. Definiteness of policy on the part of the merchant and backbone to live up to it are necessary. The consensus of opinion among farmers seems to be against the present system and tho some will always be willing to make unnecessary purchases because credit is available, most farmers are shrewd enough to take advantage of discounts. "In-so-far as the mail order houses have increased the cash payment habit of mind, they have performed an economic service to both the consumer and the retailer," says a well informed writer. If the farmer instead of being a suppliant before the local merchant could institute credit with his banker and pay cash to the retailer, who would pay cash to the wholesaler or manufacturer, who would manufacture for cash, several exorbitant and duplicate "credit profits" could be eliminated. The objection that credit cannot safely be extended to the farmers is scarcely a tenable one. He gets it now and pays well for it too. To stand this giant "system" on its feet instead of its head is not easy, but then we might be able to make it of some real service instead of a burden.

Under such a system many jobbers and wholesalers would have to do something more to justify their existence than they do at present. The army of drummers that marches up and down the country would have its ranks decidedly thinned. The retailer is not altogether responsible for the high prices. Tho we are "over-stored" it is doubtful if the elimination of a number would leave more

than a good living margin for the remainder. The retailers' recent move for consolidation and direct buying from the manufacturer shows his conclusion in the matter and is one of the first fruits of mail order competition. The issuing of a special catalog by retail merchants shows they are alive. The present truck system of three "ticks" or credits—manufacturer to consumer—is making too much of a broncho of the farmer and mail order houses are helping lift the burden.

In the Census and Statistics Monthly, published by the Census Department at Ottawa, in the May issue, is given a weekly range of prices of grain at Winnipeg and comparisons with prices at St. Louis, Chicago and New York. No comparison, however, is given with Minneapolis, which is the only comparison which is of any value or interest. Why does the Government Census Department avoid comparisons between Winnipeg and Minneapolis?

In our last issue we gave a challenge to any Protectionist in Canada to send us an argument to show that the Protective Tariff is a good thing for the farmers of the Prairie Provinces. We hope we will receive some replies because if there is any good Protectionist argument we want to publish it.

Farmers must do their own thinking and fight their own battles. The farmers' salvation must spring from himself and no outside source, however earnest, will effect his salvation.

A contemporary says the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, is the only force that can save us from the people who want us all to be farmers. There isn't any doubt about their saving us—for themselves.

**OUR NATIONAL SHAME**



Farmer: Eventually we'll have to drain that swamp.

# Operating Public Utilities

## How New Zealand does it---How others might do it

Article II.—By E. A. Weir, B.S.A.

How often do we hear a huge per capita national debt spoken of as a mark of extravagance and lack of conservation on the part of governments? New Zealand has the largest national debt in the world in relation to the number of its people. Denmark has a huge national debt considering the area and population of the country, yet these are two of the richest countries in the world in spite of their debts, because great national debt with them also means great national assets. The richest men in the world constantly owe the greatest sums, yet in estimating their wealth their debts are only considered co-incidentally with their assets. So in considering the debt of any country, what that nation has got for the expenditure it has made, what part of its national resources are available to the people and what have been alienated from the people must also be considered at the same time. Too many national debts have grown from enormous war expenditures, either in preparation or during actual conflict. These wars left the nation poorer, her industries paralyzed, her people crippled and with nothing to show for it in material improvement. They were exceedingly fortunate if they maintained their independence. Yet New Zealand exceeds any and all of them in her national debt, the interest charge on which is \$10 per head per annum. New Zealand owes \$359 per head, but only \$30 per head of this was spent in anything but constructive national resources, and this \$30 represents the capital expenditure on two native wars. All the other national expenditure has gone to enterprises from which New Zealand is drawing a regular revenue that pays her annual interest charges, plus a sinking fund to retire her debts. Furthermore, she gets service from the utilities thus established at rates lower than in almost any other country in the world.

The public debt of New Zealand is made up chiefly as follows: Native wars, \$35,000,000; public works, including railways, harbor, telegraph, telephone, construction, etc., \$290,000,000; land purchase and agricultural credit, \$70,000,000; municipal loans, advances to workers, etc., \$52,000,000. Thus little money has gone to anything which cannot produce a direct return to the people, and the interest charges on these public utilities are paid by the people in proportion to the use made of them by the people.

### Agricultural Loans

A previous article outlined how New Zealand administered her lands to conserve their resources for all the people and to guarantee the repayment of all the national debt involved in such administration. But New Zealand, tho she made laws to get the people on the land, had to go further and furnish money and credit for them after the land was made available. In the purchase of lands from private individuals who were holding for speculative purposes New Zealand has paid out in the last twenty years \$30,000,000. A second sum of over \$38,000,000 has been advanced to settlers up to a certain proportion of an independent expert valuation. Nothing but some tremendous fall in the

price of land could throw back on the community any burden connected with such advances, and such is out of the question the more settlement proceeds. The improvements made by occupiers of land under this assistance have been enormous, and the capital value of the land is much increased. Interest charges have been cut from eight, nine or ten per cent. to approximately four per cent. The policy of agricultural loans inaugurated there are only being seriously thought of in Canada. The last session of the British Columbia legislature saw a bill passed inaugurating a system in that province modelled after New Zealand. Other provinces are considering other systems. There may be no one best

approximate cost of \$52,850 per mile. And, remember, that is for complete finished cost. Two things are worth remembering here. New Zealand is a comparatively rough, broken country, much more difficult to build railroads over than our prairies, and we believe generally more difficult to build over than any part of our roads, except the Rocky Mountain sections. The second point to remember is that for many years all the unskilled labor as well as practically every rail, car and engine had to come from the opposite side of the world. Contrast this with Canada. In the report respecting railway statistics issued by the minister of railways for Canada and covering the year ending 1911, it is stated that the capital liability of Canadian railways stood then at \$1,398,089,791, and the mileage 23,251. On this basis the capital liability per mile at that time, which is fairly comparable with the date New Zealand's statistics cover, was \$60,130 per mile. This takes no consideration of the enormous grants of land to railway corporations. At the end of 1913, the C.P.R. alone held almost 12,000,000 acres of our best land free from taxation. In the United States the average capital liability per mile at the end of 1911, according to official reports, was \$59,345 per mile. Now, mark this, the people of New Zealand own their railways, every mile, every engine, every car and every coat, of their surplus earnings goes to the public treasury. The people of Canada own practically none of their profitable railways, and the profits from Canadian railways go not to the Canadian people, but very largely to foreign stockholders.

New Zealand had a greater mileage per head of population up to the end of 1910 than any other country in the world. These facts prove that New Zealand has amply served the people with railways at a most conservative cost. But has she made them pay? As stated, twenty years ago New Zealand's railways covered 1,800 miles. At the end of 1910 they covered 2,800 miles. The relative growth in traffic in twenty years in New Zealand's roads is shown below. Add "million" after each set of figures to get the absolute amount.

	Miles covered	No. of passengers	Tons freight	Livestock carried
1891	29-10	34	13.5	11.3
1910	8	12 1/2	43.5	52.3

During these twenty years the rates for passengers and freight were little changed. The uniform passenger rate was one penny or two cents per mile, and the freight rates per mile generally less than the American or Canadian rates. Railroad revenue increased 200 per cent. in twenty years, and instead of earning 2.9-10 per cent. as in 1891, when there was really 3 1/2 per cent. due on the money, these earnings left in 1910, after payment of all expenses, 3 1/2 per cent. on all the capital invested. This was more than enough to pay the interest on all the money borrowed to build national railroads. In short, New Zealand has demonstrated that a nation can not only build and equip its

Continued on Page 22



The first Shorthorns were landed in New Zealand in 1825, before Great Britain assumed possession of the islands. Shorthorns had a boom and slump in the twenties and early thirties. Many of the best herds were then dispersed. Dairying has made enormous strides in recent years and the special dairy breeds are finding a ready reception.

system, but it is certain some one can be found that is superior to our present lack of system and lack of appreciation of the requirements of agriculture.

### New Zealand's Railroads

The ownership and operation of public utilities by the government seems to be more fully developed in New Zealand than anywhere else. This includes the public ownership of railroads, telegraphs and telephone service, parcels post and postoffice savings banks. All have been in operation many years. The scattered nature of the early seaside settlements in New Zealand necessitated the construction of railroads to link up these settlements. One or two short lines were built by private capital previous to 1876. In that year the government inaugurated a policy of railroad construction and management. Since that time nearly 2,800 miles of railway have been constructed, and over a thousand miles of this in the last twenty years. For many years the complete rolling stock equipment, including engines, have been constructed in the country. There is now a main line running thru the greater part of both islands with many branches. The total cost of building and equipping these roads has been \$148,000,000, including \$8,000,000 paid for the two short private lines previously built. This is a total



Reclamation work in New Zealand. Sprouting willows along a stream. These soon form a solid wall and the area of water at the back of the grass is cut off and gradually reclaimed by the settling sand. Large areas, part of which previously only produced flax, thus treated soon become rich dairy farms. The navigable portions of the rivers are also much improved. This work is done by the government.



On the Waerenga Experimental Farm, New Zealand has six experimental farms. Most of them were established to solve local problems and have done the work well. In 1914, nine hundred farmers cooperated with the Department of Agriculture in conducting experiments on their farms. By communicating their agricultural educational program two years ago New Zealanders, by special request, had Dr. G. S. Gresham, of the Ontario Agricultural College, visit the country to give them the benefit of his expert advice.

# What Canada Needs

*A view of the reforms necessary to develop Canada into a prosperous democracy*

By J. A. Stevenson

There remains the question what to do with the tariff. In a warring world complete Free Trade, however desirable as an ideal scheme, is unthinkable in practical politics, and in the writer's opinion western opponents of the monstrous system of plunder now disguised under the name of tariff would do well to choose the line of least resistance in advocating a reduction by rapid annual steps of the unjust taxes levied against British imports to a very modest basis. The war has served to expose the murky depths of the patriotism of many of our leading manufacturers—they were out for private plunder from the very first and their dividend declarations are a greater testimony to their business acumen than their public spirit. The researches of the Duff-Meredith commission have already shown that four of our foremost steel manufacturers were willing to extract from the British authorities a price almost double that to which Lloyd George's experts have now reduced the value of their products. The milk and water pilgrimage of the Davidson commission revealed at every sitting that the greed of the average manufacturer was stronger than his patriotism. Like all privileged oligarchies they have now become unreasonable in their demands; too long have they had their day, and other sections of the community are now entitled to tardy consideration. Like all favored castes they have now overstepped their bounds, and public opinion now views their proceedings with suspicion.

### Patriotism Versus Profits

If western radicals use their opportunities they can put the eastern protectionists in the sad dilemma of being forced either to abandon their claim to a monopoly of Imperial loyalty or, if the latter is too precious to lose, to give up their family preserves of closed domestic markets. There has been already much fake talk and a few airy schemes for an organic union of the British Empire, to be consummated on the coming of peace, and Mr. Borden and his colleagues have bestowed on them a half-hearted blessing. The moment that such proposals are put into concrete form either before the Ottawa parliament or elsewhere, western radicals must demand as a necessary accompaniment of any political union complete Free Trade between the units, and, if this eminently sane plea is disregarded, promise their whole-hearted opposition to any such scheme. Can there be pointed out any Federal union which allows fiscal barriers to exist between its component states? If the United States and Germany have forbidden the existence of custom houses on the boundaries of their units, why should the British commonwealth permit them? Force this point home sternly and both Mr. Borden and all the serried hosts of Imperialist eastern protectionists, of whom Sir John Willison is the bell wether, are left in a desperate quandary. They will then have to make the sorrowful confession that local protectionism is bound up with local nationalism, and the Canadian protectionist can never be a better friend of Great Britain than a western grain grower. The grain grower would fain open the doors of the Canadian market to the manufacturers of the motherland; the eastern manufac-

turer would keep them eternally barred and bolted. Such is the ignorance in Great Britain of Canadian economic and political conditions that the Canadian protectionists have heretofore managed to be accepted as the loyalist element. But if they resist the change here outlined, will the manufacturing and financial interests of Great Britain, eager to secure new markets in the hard times to come, not at last see thru the selfish shallowness and hypocrisy of our manufacturers' attitude and transfer their powerful influences in the press and Chambers of Commerce to the party which seeks to give freer access to British goods. Will economists of the tariff reform school in Great Britain, who have long claimed that trade was the truest bond of Empire, dare to criticise the new policy? It must also be remembered that Great Britain may possibly have a tariff herself, and the old objection that Free Trade with Great Britain meant Free Trade with the world will be removed. Truly a golden opportunity awaits the western radical to serve the Empire and the British commonwealth at the same stroke. The only objection is that there might be in time a diminution of the relative importance of Toronto and Hamilton in our national life, but this calamity can be borne with some tranquility.

### Land Settlement Essential

As things are at present our commonwealth suffers from excessive industrialism and a dearth of rural population. Our generals in France find it hard to make first-class soldiers out of a slum-bred population, and it is abundantly clear that our most urgent reform is to settle on the land a larger proportion of our people. This will be attempted both in Britain and in Canada, but the attempt will fail unless more equitable conditions are granted to the settler. In England more equitable conditions mean the breaking up of the big estates and the abolition of the game laws; in Canada they spell abolition of the tariff burdens and diminution of railway rates. All who strive for the alleviation of the existing tariff burdens will be true friends of the British commonwealth. Furthermore, a truly radical program should include a measure for providing for a careful inspection of all company flotation to prevent the undue watering of stock, and there is no valid reason why the taxation of excess profits should not prevail in peace times as well as in war.

### Nationalize the Railways

The railway problem demands immediate solution by a comprehensive plan. It now seems inevitable that the policy of supporting by annual doles the C.N.R. and G.T.P. systems must come to a summary end in complete nationalization. In this event it is doubtful if the C.P.R. would be willing to compete with a government owned system; probably they would demand to be included in the nationalization scheme. As it seems almost certain that British railways will be nationalized after the war, and the railways of Australia, New Zealand and South Africa are all state owned undertakings, nationalization of the whole of the Canadian railways would round things off and enable a co-ordin-

ated scale of thru rates to be established in the British Empire; we can learn a great deal from Germany in the regulation of trade by railway tariffs. With the railway rates reduced to a sane basis reformers can then proceed to tackle the question of ocean freight rates. In the past the avarice of the shipping trade has been notorious, and its profiteering activities have been extremely difficult to regulate. The United States recently planned a state owned commercial marine, and the British commonwealth might do well to create a public mercantile service as a counterpart to their magnificent navy. Good and cheap communications are a vital necessity for the revival of our trade, and the system which provides them should be promoted from the status of a profit saving business to that of a public service.

Simultaneously there should be another improvement of the entire system of communication and transport, by a great extension of the utility of the parcels post. There should, too, be a development of the present money orders and postal notes into a wide spreading national and international machinery of public remittance which would reduce the monopoly of the banks and express companies. The post office savings banks, if postal checks were adopted, could easily be transformed into a common bank service as universal and popular as the telephone.

### Co-operative Credit

The supply of capital constitutes a more difficult problem, and after the war the people of the Dominion will clamor for it for a variety of purposes. In the old days it was assumed that the public well-being was best served by capital falling into the hands of those who paid the highest price for its use, and little regard was paid to its ultimate destination. Is the old system to continue, or is there to be some attempt to divert capital into channels most useful to the national welfare. From the national viewpoint, agriculture has the first claim upon capital, and the time has now come when the state must undertake the provision of rural credits. The question is a live one in every quarter of Canada, and half a dozen provincial governments are engaged in working out plans. If the state can guarantee bonds for Messrs. McKenzie & Mann, surely it can perform a similar service for organized co-operative societies of farmers. At present investment in Great Britain is strictly regulated by the treasury, and many people advocate that special taxation should be imposed henceforth on investments outside the bounds of the British Empire, or that remissions should be given to investments within its borders. Would it not be possible to carry this a step further. Let western reformers ask the British government in return for the better access to Canadian markets, which they hope to offer, that rebates of taxation—now more valuable in view of the heavy income tax—should be granted on money invested in bona fide co-operative credit societies in the dominions. Once more let it be emphasized that the supreme need of the commonwealth is the rapid increase in our rural and village population, and nothing could serve more to

Continued on Page 17



Women are doing a greatly increased proportion of men's work on the farms in Great Britain



Women doing women's work behind the lines. French army kitchen installed alongside the trench in bomb-proof shelter.



# The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

## FATIGUE

I had thought of heading this editorial "Summer Leisure," but have a conviction that it would be snubbed under that title as being inapplicable to country life.

Certainly there was not much summer leisure in country places where I have lived. Work began between four and five a.m., and continued without abatement until half-past nine or ten p.m. Extremely non-union hours. Mealtime, which afforded a slight respite to the men, was a time for speeding-up indoors. The regular tread-mill round of getting meals was only varied by milking, churning, washing, ironing and scrubbing. The women, not knowing that their conduct was unscientific, kept doggedly at it, only pausing long enough to eat their meals.

Experiments recently conducted in some large factories have thrown a new light upon the futility of such conduct. It has been demonstrated that frequent rests distributed thru the day enable the worker to accomplish more work, and at the same time to keep himself up to a higher pitch of efficiency.

In plain English, rests and plenty of them are now known to be good business. The life-expectation and output of labor of the person engaged in manual labor can be extended by introducing them with great frequency into the day.

As our readers will pretty well all be caught up, from this time forward, in the whirlwind of summer work, this scientific fact has a definite bearing on their lives.

### "The First Hundred Thousand"

All of our readers, but particularly those having friends at the front, are recommended to get themselves a copy of Ian Hay's book, "The First Hundred Thousand."

The breaking into harness of the first hundred thousand raw recruits for this war is perhaps a grim business to be made humorous, but when those recruits are Scotch, with a well-developed Scotch independence and without any very deep respect for military discipline, funny situations must inevitably arise, and equally as inevitably they must be written up when one of the officers happens to be an author and a humorist.

Except the chapter about "Wee Peter," full of exquisite pathos one expects from the pen of a humorist, the first half of the book is excruciatingly funny, but when we arrive at The Front, in the second half, the humor has a grimmer tone. Still there are light touches here and there, as, for example, when it describes how the private soldiers use the censorship to intimate to the officers their opinion of them, a very serious offence if the opinion were offered man to man.

Incidentally the reader finds his ideas of the routine of trench life greatly clarified by reading this book, tho the writer confesses to being still unable to fit a dug-out into a trench, where she has always been lead to believe they belong. In many respects, however, it is very illuminating without being as harrowing to the feelings as might have been expected.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

## CONDITIONS OF WORLD PEACE

Dear Miss Beynon:—I read with a great deal of pleasure your editorial on peace in The Guide of the 21st inst. That war is a prehistoric mode of settling disputes, national or international, is beyond question.

In the stone age, the native settled his dispute with his club or rock, scattering the brains of his enemy upon the ground. Some friend of the brained one took up the quarrel and contrived to spill the brains of the prime mover, and so from being a dispute between individuals, it spread to families and eventually embraced the whole tribe or nation. The vendetta of the Corsican is but the descendant of these old blood feuds.

War is still an individual matter. The viewpoint of the individuals composing the civilized nations of the earth is still primitive. No amount of preparedness will prevent war, neither, on the other hand, will disarmament, total or partial.

More than two thousand years ago, Sparta and Argos agreed to a limitation of armaments. Two hundred fighters were chosen from each nation to fight their battles and settle their disputes, but the time came when Sparta's two hundred were defeated, and immediately the whole nation arose and trampled Argos into the dust.

We have in our modern civilization nations that are the last word in preparedness for war, armed with the latest device in cannonry, the dernier cri in battleships and submarines, perfect in their military and naval organization. This does not deter the one from warring with the other; preponderance of armament does not count, for alliances can be made. The greater the preparedness, the more the

tempo of armament building is augmented, the sooner must the explosion take place.

The steam boiler is a good servant, but if we do not provide a safety valve to allow the surplus energy to escape, and run water into the boiler in proportion to the amount of heat we generate, it will blow us, and it, thru the roof, and leave ruin and disaster in its train.

In the economy of nations, the only safety valve at present provided is war. This war may produce a valve which shall act, at the climacterics in a nation's life, in a safe manner, without having recourse to the arbitrament of arms.

The social idea in the nations of the earth is practically extinct. All that seems left to be done is to



A shady walk, chiefly composed of rubble and stone

enter the body politic and avoid putrescence. The idea of the common home is gone, and only that of a lodging house remains. We work too much as individuals, isolated competitors, vying with our neighbors in our mad race for pride of place; enclosing this piece of land, grabbing that slice of profit, jumping into the clouds over their heads to spear the passing dollar, crying, "This, this is mine!" Peace can never be assured in the world until the atoms coalesce, until individualism passes, and the people are trained to act collectively in international, as well as national or purely local affairs; until the individuals grasp the international viewpoint and take a sincere interest in the progress of international affairs, making it impossible for any individual or group of individuals to say this or that, unless, unless, shall be so; by placing the final decision, in all the countries of the world, in the hands of a thoroughly enlightened and educated proletariat. This may sound Utopian, but there should be no such word in our vocabularies—a thing is either possible or impossible.

The Socialists thought they had the solution in their "international," the Salvation Army, with members in all the corners of the earth, failed to act as a deterrent. The Christian church, to whose God all the rulers of the belligerent nations pray for blessing on their arms, utterly failed to realize the ideal of its founders. Why? The individuals composing these various organizations were not sufficiently trained in international ideas. They were too localized. They thought they were bonded together, but when the crisis arose the bonds turned out to be of straw. "United we stand, divided we fall" is a truism, but unless the people of the nations of the earth have a common purpose in life, unless they are trained to work with singleness of purpose towards this great end, peace will forever be a matter of rainbow chasing.

In place of erecting higher barriers, the existing trade barriers will have to be levelled to the ground, world-wide Free Trade will have to become a literal living fact, eliminating all commercial jealousies, a prolific source of war, and relegating to suitable locations industries operating under disadvantageous conditions.

A world concert, not a European concert, or a Pan-American union, or any other concert, for they will continue to provide only music of rifle and cannon, with roll of drum and noise of the tread of countless feet hurrying to their doom, with its aftermath of maimed and dead, desolation and ruin, but only a world concert, a confederation of the nations of the world, if you like with all its concomitants, will suffice. This may seem wildly Utopian—but, as I already stated, Utopia is nowhere—and Socialistic. If the latter—all progressive schemes seem to be called Socialistic by the unthinking—we are all either Socialistic, individualistic or anarchistic. The central one of these has been the curse of modern times; independence is the watchword of the present day, but, were our rulers worthy, in obedience and dependence upon their judgment would lie our greatest freedom.

As you point out in your editorial, the more-war patriots have some ulterior motive in their campaign for total destruction of Germany. A class of men exist, apparently in every civilized country, whose business it is to drum up the trade of war. These jingoes, call them what you will, have been responsible for more than one discreditable war in the past; just as the Russo-phobist spirit, created by them, plunged Britain into the Crimean war, so the Teuto-phobist spirit, created in Britain, long before the advent of the present war, was responsible in part for the hastening of "Der Tag."

The time will come when the truest patriotism will be to live nobly for our country, and when a good shot at a great truth will be hailed with more joy than the splash of a leaden bullet upon a target.

J.A.P., Traynor.

## A PRACTICAL WORK DRESS

Dear Editor:—I have long been a reader of the G.G.G., and always find in its pages something especially useful.

I have a lot of outdoor work and managing to do, and I wonder if anyone would care to hear about my overall dress which I use for that purpose.

First I get six yards of blue denim—overall cloth—I paid 20 cents a yard for mine. I shrink the cloth by dipping first in hot, then cold water and back into the hot again and hang it in the wind until it is almost dry, when I press it out well and it is ready for cutting. In this way I avoid having it shrink after it is made up and the necessary letting down of hems. I take great pains to have mine fit perfectly and to have it sufficiently full without any bulkiness. I wear no aprons with it, and it is surprising how easy it is to wash, and I always starch mine, even tho I do not always have time to iron it. I have two large pockets in the front, which are handy to carry various articles and tools around in.

Instead of making buttonholes and using buttons I use the Wilson hook and eye. They are so strong and so flat, and one can change dresses so quickly when you come from the outdoor to the indoor work. I make mine into a one-piece dress with three-gore skirt and sailor collar. It seems so suitable for resisting the winds and it does not tear easily. One dress lasts me almost two seasons. Then, too, I wear a Dutch cap most all the time, which keeps my hair from flying about, and I find them very comfortable on the head no matter how you have the hair done up, owing to the elastic band at the back.

M.D.K.

## ABOUT THE HOUSE

Whip cream in a pitcher instead of a bowl, to do it in half the time and without splattering.

A cloth dipped in ammonia will often remove the stains from the collar of an overcoat.

Paraffin rubbed on the heels of stockings will cause them to last much longer without wearing out.

Orange fritters are as delicious an accompaniment to broiled or fried ham as apple sauce to a spare rib.

Dates stuffed with peanut butter and then rolled in sugar are a pleasing change from dates stuffed with nuts.

In cooking beans and peas their flavor will be much better if they are cooked in as little water as possible.

If a curtain or portiere pole is rubbed with hard soap before being put up the draperies will slip on easily.

Dates and figs cut in small pieces and served with plenty of sugar make a tasty accompaniment to a dish of rice boiled in milk.



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# Alberta

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

## NAMAO BACK ON DECK

S. A. Carson, of Namao Local No. 18, reports as follows:

Altho it is quite a while since you have heard from us, I am able to report that we are still very much alive and here to stay. You doubtless have noticed that our membership has decreased considerably, the reason for this is that we had spread our wings out until we had taken in members as far away as twelve miles from the schoolhouse where we hold our meetings, with the result that many were unable to attend at all, and upon our advice, and with our aid, separate locals were organized at Sunnyside and Notre Dame last year, which took at least one-third of our members. They are now, I believe, good active unions. This year we will try to spread out in other directions until every farmer within a reasonable distance has become a member of either ours or some other union, and I think when this year closes and the time comes round for our annual convention, we will again be up to high water mark.

Our last meeting was held on May 29. At it various subjects were discussed. Among the rest was the holding of a picnic. On the suggestion of Rev. Mr. Matheson, secretary of local branch of the Temperance and Moral Reform League, we decided to join in with that organization, the Women's Home Missionary Society and the Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Church and have a union picnic to celebrate, not only our National holiday, but the inception of the prohibition era as well. A committee was appointed to make the preliminary arrangements.

Prices on binder twine were submitted by the secretary from The Grain Growers' Grain Co. and the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company, as well as from local dealers. It was decided to purchase a carload from the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company. We observed May 21 as U.F.A. Sunday, by union service of the Presbyterians and Methodist congregations. Rev. Mr. Conolly and Rev. Mr. Matheson, who are always ready to give us a helping hand, preached appropriate sermons and, judging by the keen attention given, they were appreciated by all present. Seeding operations in this district are all completed; the fields are looking green and the prospects for a good crop are bright.

## APPRECIATE THE U.F.A.

M. O. Molyneux, secretary of the Leduc Local No. 181, reports that the union is making good progress and hopes that their membership will reach the hundred mark within this next month. They made a good bargain on binder twine with their local dealer and the farmers in the district are beginning to realize the value of the U.F.A. They have made arrangements to hold their first annual picnic on July 4.

## NEW LOCAL'S GOOD MEETING

A very successful meeting was held by the Boundary Local, No. 163 (recently organized) on June 23. Fourteen new members were enrolled, which makes a total of twenty-eight, fully paid up. The secretary states that they hope to have Mr. Dunham with them for their next meeting.

## WOMEN TAKE ACTIVE PART

The following letter has been received from W. G. Cowley, secretary of University Local, No. 684: I am pleased to report that the above Local held their last meeting at University schoolhouse on June 17. There were eighteen members present. Lunch was provided, which was heartily appreciated. This local placed an order for 5,000 lbs. of twine with the Farmers' Elevator at Nibbald. We received four ladies as new members, so you can see we are on the true co-operative system. It was decided to hold a blind auction at our next meeting. Our social committee handed over thirty dollars to the treasury.

Two of our lady members moved and seconded a motion that the ladies bring cake at our next meeting. Some of the men volunteered to find coffee and wash dishes. I am sending dues for eight members, which makes a total of thirty-eight. You can see by this that we are very much alive and are trying to improve the social life in this district.

## DOING CO-OPERATIVE BUYING

H. S. Pawson, secretary of Coaldale Local No. 362, reports: At a recent meeting the official circular No. 4 was read and a motion carried that the secretary ask this executive committee to endeavor to make arrangements with the Lethbridge Branch of the Hudson's Bay Co. so that the locals in the southern part of Alberta may get their groceries at wholesale prices from this branch, and if this arrangement can be made, it will mean a big saving in transportation charges. Our local has recently placed an order for a 36,000 lb. car of twine at 11 1/2 cents, and expect to purchase salt and fruit in large quantities during the year. We will also have more members in before the end of the year.

With this report was enclosed a check for \$83.00, \$63.25 being a contribution to the Patriotic Fund, \$19.00 for membership dues, and \$1.00 for twenty copies of the annual report.

## SUN PRAIRIE LOCAL

Mrs. G. K. Robinson, treasurer, reports that Sun Prairie Local U.F.A. W. A. is making good progress. They have now fifty-one members and the prospects for more are good.

## BIG PICNIC JULY 7

R. G. Chapman, secretary of Del-Norte Local No. 678, in forwarding dues for seventeen new members reports that the crops in general are looking good around this district. The union are holding their annual picnic on July 7.

## REST ROOM AND CEMETERY

Mrs. W. J. Pifer, secretary of Whitha Local U.F.A.W.A., in forwarding \$4.50 membership dues reports that they have established a rest room in the town of Whitha recently and also have a cemetery under way. The membership is not very large, but all are enthusiastic workers.

## WINNIFRED WOMEN'S WORK

Mrs. Geo. A. Scott, secretary of Winnifred U.F.A.W.A., writes: Enclosed find check for the sum of ten dollars, being membership dues for 1916. We have twenty paid-up members now and are expecting more, as we have a good attendance at our meetings, which we hold every second Saturday in our rest room. We have some very instructive papers at each meeting.

## GOOD U.F.A. SUNDAY

W. A. Lind, secretary of Tongue Creek Local No. 322, writes: Am enclosing \$5.00 membership dues for 1916. I am glad to say I think there will be a few more come in yet. A more active interest is being taken at the present time than previously, and I trust the same may continue. Regarding U.F.A. Sunday, I think it a splendid idea. It was very well received here. Our missionary, Mr. Reed, helped by speaking on the value of co-operation in commercial as well as spiritual work. With best wishes and trusting you have continued success.

## RECRUITING AT PICNIC

R. M. Johnston, secretary of Kirkpatrick Local No. 651, reports: We held our second annual picnic on June 7. We had a lovely day and a fairly good crowd. We had field sports, horse races and a very interesting baseball game. Mr. Frank Whiteside, our M.P., and Lieut. Meeres, of Red Deer, spoke to the gathering on the war, mentioning the great loss of Lord Kitchener. They spoke very strongly, in fact urged the men to join the colors at once, and they

succeeded in getting two to enlist. The speeches of these men were very interesting and some of their remarks will long be remembered. We wound up by dancing until daylight. After everything was paid for we cleared \$72.35.

## ARRANGE HORTICULTURAL SHOW

D. R. Borthwick, secretary of Kinsella Local Union, No. 277, reports: A meeting of Kinsella local was held on Saturday, June 20. The committee appointed to meet the ladies from the institute reported having arranged to hold a horticultural show on August 5. The ladies are arranging to hold a box social to raise funds and a subscription list was opened, thirty-four dollars being collected the day of the meeting. Ten dollars has also been donated from local funds. The secretary was instructed to write the minister of agriculture, requesting him to arrange to have a demonstration train stop at Kinsella same day as Irma and Viking, as we have one of the largest farmers' unions in the province. The following resolution was passed: "That this meeting of the U.F.A. is not in favor of herd law." The circular letter from the Central office re buying groceries wholesale from Hudson's Bay Co., Calgary, advising that arrangements had been made with this firm, was fully discussed, and the local dealer pledged himself to give the same terms and goods as Hudson's Bay Co., plus 5 per cent, freight and haulage extra. The following resolution was passed: "That the arrangement re buying of store goods at wholesale prices proposed by Messrs. Baker and Son, be accepted by this branch of the U.F.A., and also that the general secretary be notified to this effect." It was arranged that we hold the second annual picnic on July 1, at Headumannis Lake. One new member signed the roll. Our next meeting will be held July 22.

## VERY SUCCESSFUL PICNIC

The annual picnic of the Edwell Local, No. 53, was held on Friday, June 23, at the Tom Kirton place, Edwell, when a large crowd assembled to have a good time. The weather was perfect and the pretty dresses of the ladies mingling with the uniforms of the 187th Battalion made a striking picture. The sports committee worked hard and arranged a number of events, a collection being taken up on the grounds for the prizes. The event of the day was the tug-of-war between the 187th and the U.F.A. Local. This was most hotly contested, but resulted in a victory for the battalion by six to two. Owing to the dissolution of the Grassy Lake football team—by reason of their enlistment—the football match was played between the 187th and a scratch team from the district. A well fought game ensued, which resulted in a victory for the 187th by two goals to one. Some very fine play was put on by F. Domaney, who acted as goal keeper for the scratch team. The ladies belonging to the Red Cross Society were canvassing for supplies for the Red Cross bough at the Red Deer fair, and obtained a large number of promises. They were also successful in raising over \$40 by means of tags for the funds of the society. A very heavy shower of rain hastened the departure of the picnicers, who had spent a most enjoyable day. The thanks of the union is due to the members of the various committees who worked, nobly to make the affair a success.

## NEW UNION AT BEAR LAKE

On June 13, a meeting of the farmers of the Bear Lake district was held at the residence of J. O'B. Lamont, to hear addresses from President H. W. Wood, of the U.F.A., and Vice-President C. F. Brown, of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company, on the benefits which would accrue to the farmers of the district by becoming members of the U.F.A. All present at the meeting signified their approval of the proposal to organize a branch and eleven members were enrolled. The election of officers was postponed till June 26, when J. W. Scott was elected president, C. C. Brown, vice-president, and H. L. Dundas, secretary-treasurer. This union will be known as Bear Lake Local, No. 148.

**SALES GETS LIFE MEMBERS**  
 Central Secretary.  
 Dear Sir:—We had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. Sales yesterday as per arrangement and altho there was not an extraordinary turnout owing to road work and those other "urgent jobs" that keep the members hanging on to the teams, I have reason to believe that it was a most profitable business meeting for both the Local and the Central. I think Mr. Sales was reasonably well satisfied, but no doubt he will report to you in due course.

I need not recapitulate his "talk," save to say that he touched on practically all our problems, and yours too, which cleared the air somewhat and gives us great hopes for better understanding and success in future. It was a matter of surprise (most agreeable) to me that he went off with the names of a round dozen of life members, for you know we local men might talk of this business of life membership and so on for a long time without result, but see what happens when one of our real solid men comes along.

**A Lucid Explanation**  
 For the benefit of those who do not understand or quite appreciate the life membership arrangement it seems to me a straight explicit explanation of the matter should be in the hands of every member—  
 1st.—Each member pays \$1.00 per annum.  
 2nd.—50 cents goes to Central; 50 cents for local use.  
 3rd.—Suppose he pays \$12.00 for life membership.  
 4th.—Nothing more remitted to Central; 50 cents to pay yearly to local.  
 5th.—The \$12.00 now invested in trading branch.  
 6th.—Trading branch hands over 50 cents per annum to education, organizing department.  
 7th.—Years after our life member is dead and gone our trading branch is handing up 50 cents per annum for him to help along the work of educating and uplifting our agricultural communities, whereas,

8th.—If he continues paying his \$1.00 per year the benefit stops as soon as he crosses the bar.  
 That is correct. Isn't it? Why not say "Member for life and after?"  
 Well, we are congratulating ourselves on the fact that we have made a fine showing alongside Shellbrook, which we consider a particularly strong centre and would have expected to put up three times as many life members as we have done.

**Wants Travelling Superintendent**  
 Now, I have said that Mr. Sales' visit was profitable to both Local and Central. The educative result of the few hours spent by him here cannot be estimated in dollars, but dollars are not the whole cheese. The immense possibilities of our movement shown us by a man of good broad outlook seemed to give our men a kind of a "jar" which I hope will have good results.  
 I want to put it to you that to keep your locals all in line you want to have someone on the road to keep us more in touch with Central. A man who has the cause at heart, who is acquainted with all the projects in view at head office, who will be able to advise and help the local secretaries, who can adjust local difficulties, who can handle and educate the kickers and even in the case of registered associations check up the treasurer's cash balance. None of our local secretary-treasurers I believe would object to that for most of them are in the work in a more or less honorary capacity, or on very small remuneration, for the satisfaction the work itself gives them. The resulting satisfaction to the rank and file members would, I believe, bring increased confidence and support. We all know that in every local there is a percentage, possibly one-third, of "doubtful Thomases." Men who have no faith in anybody or anything, men too small hearted to take hold of anything that will possibly benefit a neighbor as well as themselves, men who want to sit on the fence till the other fellow has sweated to move the boulders then they come down and sneak in on the smooth road, men who are always asking who is getting the rake-off, always suspicious of those who are in the official positions, altho they themselves consistently avoid all responsibility. (Perhaps they always judge others by themselves). Now, the fact of our advisor, inspector, superintendent, traveller (or call him what you will), coming round periodically and

looking things over would let these fellows see that there was some method about us and as I say, instil some confidence, for after all the long and short of it is they are too ignorant to know how ignorant they are. I think you should consider the matter for it will give you every opportunity to get your locals lined up uniformly and what is again desired, to get the locals (especially the trading points) working into each others hands in their districts.  
 EDW. J. P. ROBINSON,  
 Leask, June 28. Sec.-Treas.

**PLOWING MATCH**  
 The Mountain View (Cymric) Grain Growers' Association held their third annual plowing match on June 12 on Mountain View Farm, the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. Arnott, who were among the earliest pioneers of this district. The match was a postponed one, owing to rain on the date set—June 10—by the University Extension Department, and as the department judge could not attend, owing to the postponement, a committee of experienced plowmen from the surrounding district was formed. This committee, consisting of Messrs. Purdy and McIntyre, of Govan, and Alex. Smith, of Tate, performed their duties in a very efficient manner and with satisfaction to all concerned. Owing to the day-threatening rain again, there was not a very large turnout of either plowmen or spectators in the morning. Twelve teams lined up for the judges' word to start, and by early afternoon the spectators and supporters formed a considerable crowd. A falling off in the entries is also accounted for by the fact that about six of last year's contestants are now serving His Majesty.

Mr. and Mrs. Arnott entertained the plowmen and judges to a turkey dinner that will long be remembered by the lucky recipients, and the Women's Section of the Grain Growers catered efficiently to the needs of the crowd. The following is a list of the prize winners: In the men's 14-inch walking plow class the first prize and the Dickey Cup went to Peter Calder, Sr., and the second prize to Wm. Dickey. Men's sulky: 1st, H. Young. Men's 14-inch gangs: 1st, J. Hill; 2nd, Wilbur Armstrong. Men's 12-inch gangs: 1st, W. N. Hampton; 2nd, W. G. Hampton; 3rd, C. Allen. Boys' 16-inch sulky: 1st, Peter Calder, Jr.; 2nd, Stewart Young. Boys' 12-inch gangs: 1st, Ernest Arnott. The following special prizes, offered by prominent business men in the district, were also awarded: The Dickey Cup, Peter Calder, Sr. Pair of shares for best work by Cockshutt plow, J. Hill. Pair of boots for best work done in boys' class, E. Arnott. Felt hat for straightest furrow, W. Armstrong. Pair of shares for best work done by John Deere plow, W. Armstrong. Set single driving harness for best trained and handled team, J. Hill. Lumber, value \$5, for best finish in men's gang plow class, J. Hill. Congoleum art rug for best crown in men's gangs, W. Armstrong. Ceil companion case pipes for best crown in walking plow class, W. Dickey. Sweater coat for best finish in walking plow class, P. Calder, Sr. Pair of double-spread lines for best dressed team, Wm. Dickey. Fountain pen for best crown in boys' class, S. Young. Pair of boots for best finished ends, Wilbur Armstrong. Combination screen and storm door for highest points in gang plow class, J. Hill. Electric bicycle lamp for best finish in boys' class, P. Calder, Jr. Groceries, value \$5, for best finished ends, W. Armstrong.

**GEORGE DEAKIN,**  
 Pres., Mountain View G.G.A.  
**SATISFYING ALL CREDITORS**  
 In spite of the good crop which every part of the province had last year, there are still a good many farmers in Saskatchewan who have past due indebtedness, and that some of these are afraid of being hounded with the excessive cost of suits and sheriff's attend-

ance is evidenced by the following resolution. It does seem that there ought to be some method provided under which the moneys which a farmer can pay upon his indebtedness might be fairly apportioned amongst his creditors without either the farmer making an assignment to the sheriff and going out of business or the enormously expensive method of the issuing of writs, the registration of judgments and sheriff's sales. It is a matter which the Saskatchewan government could well afford to look carefully into, tho it does not appear to the writer that the method suggested in the resolution would be a feasible one.  
 Most local bankers will gladly assist the farmer in apportioning this payment to his creditors, but, of course, the banker can take no responsibility in connection with a matter of this kind except to pay out the money which the farmer has entrusted to him according to the instructions of the farmer. I am glad to know that the members of Horizon Local are studying these problems. J.R.M.

**Resolution**  
 Passed June 3, 1916, by Horizon German G.G.A. Ltd.: "Whereas, we expect a better crop this year than last. And, whereas, the railways are weakened by the unfortunate war so that they will not be able to cope with the big crop. And, whereas, we deem it necessary that this be brought to the attention of the legislative bodies at an early date by our Central secretary so that measures might be taken in time to avoid suffering among a great part of the population which would be without coal for the coming winter. And, whereas, in consequence of the inability of the railways to move the crop fast enough, a big part of this crop would fall into the hands of the sheriff, if nothing be done to aid the farmer. And, whereas, we notice from the Grain Growers' Guide that in the near future important conferences of agricultural and commercial bodies will be held. Therefore, be it resolved by the Horizon German Grain Growers' Association Ltd., assembled in meeting this third day of June, 1916, that it would be in the best interests of the farmers if The Chattel Mortgage Act, annulled at the last session of the legislative assembly, be revived and made part of the Bank Act, with the addition of the following clause:

"If a farmer mortgages his crop with a bank, then he shall not be able to cash any grain check until all such checks are deposited with the bank. As soon as all such checks are deposited in that bank, said bank shall distribute the amount accruing from these checks in the following manner: First, all harvesting expenses shall be paid, then enough money set aside to enable the farmer to live till next fall, and the balance distributed among the creditors in proportion to the amounts owing them. And only if a farmer refuses to submit to such procedure his chattels shall be seized.  
 "In this way our farmers would get better acquainted with our banking system, and the banker in his turn would get more in personal touch with many farmers and soon know to discriminate between the honest farmer and the dishonest one. The farmer, on the other hand, would benefit by being able to purchase his supplies for cash where he can get them to best advantage and the unnecessary expenses for the services of the sheriff would be saved. The farmer would also be able to buy his coal early, and a coal famine would probably be prevented.  
 "The Exemption Act should stand as it is now, or, if necessary, be improved so that every honest farmer will be adequately protected.  
 "And resolved further that this resolution be sent to the Central secretary for publication in The Guide and laid before the conferences mentioned above."

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to enlist. The very interesting remarks will wound up by After every-ared \$72.35.  
**GRAND SHOW**  
 of Kin- reports: A was held on ommittee ap- from the in- arranged to on August 5. to hold a box subscription or dollars be- the meeting. donated from ry was in- aster of agri- arrange to stop at Kin- est farmers' The following "That this not in favor of letter from ing groceries Bay Co., Cal- gements had was fully dis- pledg- e terms and u., plus 5 per extra. The ased: "That ing of store proposed by e accepted by A., and also y be notified arranged that al picnic on Lake. One ll. Our next 22.  
**PICNIC**  
 the Edwell Friday, June lace, Edwell, bled to have was perfect the ladies of the 187th picture. The hard and ar- s, a collection und for the day was the 87th and the ost hotly con- ictory for the Owing to the Lake football enlistment— ayed between cam from the game ensued, tory for the Some very F. Domoney, or the scratch g to the Red using for sup- ough at the ined a large e were also \$40 by means he society. A hastened the ers, who had day. The e to the mem- mities who the affair a  
**BEAR LAKE**  
 of the farmers was held at Lamont, to sident H. W. d Vice-Presi- Alberta Farm- Company, on accrue to the by becoming ill present at r approval of a branch and rolled. The postponed till it was elected vice-president, ary treasurer, as Bear Lake

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# Manitoba

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

## SOURIS DISTRICT CONVENTION

The annual summer convention of the Souris District Association of Grain Growers was held in the Masonic hall, Minto, Thursday, June 29. President Oscar A. Jones presided. After the chairman's address of welcome, the minutes of the previous convention were read by the secretary, and on motion of Geo. Love and A. Houck were adopted. On motion of Vice-President Jas. Steedsman, seconded by R. F. Chapman, the privileges of the convention were extended to visitors, a very large number being present from nearly all parts of the constituency. Moved by Geo. Rutherford, seconded by G. T. Watkins, "that resolution passed at the Napinka convention regarding \$5.00 levy for support of district associations be rescinded, having been found to be at variance with our constitution." Speakers to this motion besides the mover and seconder were R. F. Chapman, J. A. Lyons, Jas. Fleming, John W. Stow, D. Henderson and R. McKenzie, provincial secretary.

Discussion took place on the membership fee, showing that the \$1.00 fee was out of all proportion to the needs of the locals and trifling compared with the charges made by other business organizations. The matter was left in the hands of each local to set the membership fee to suit local conditions. Some secretaries reported an advance of 50 cents. Jas. Fleming, of Mountainside, who has taken an active part in the summer educational campaign with great acceptance, was requested to give his impressions of visiting the different branches and to outline the principles of co-operation as practiced by the Scotch co-operative societies in the old country. R. F. Chapman, another active worker in the summer campaign, gave his impressions as experienced while assisting at picnics, socials, etc. He made a strong plea for a more fraternal spirit throughout our locals, and urged the local officials to be satisfied with nothing less than ninety-five per cent. of the farming community on their membership list. Would he approved of the purchasing of goods co-operatively for economic reasons, he thought it right wherever possible to patronize the local merchant of the district, and not to place the economical side of our organization above the educational side, but to remember that there were more valuable things in life worth striving after than just the saving of a few dollars on our purchases.

Secretary Allison drew attention to the need of having added to our membership roll the women and young people of the district, to help form a public opinion to offset any undesirable legislation, and to give opportunity for the women to educate themselves on public questions, that they might be able to use their franchise intelligently. Vice-President Jas. Steedsman outlined the influence for good as a result of the addition of women on our lists and positions on boards, and instances cases where he had visited locals where much benefit was derived from the social and fraternal point of view by the addition to the membership list of the women and young people of the district.

Geo. Love, Nings, and President O. A. Jones, Whitewater, sounded a note of warning as to the needs of watchfulness regarding legislation affecting future taxation made necessary to pay off the enormous war debt being incurred at the present time.

Vice-President Steedsman gave his impressions gained while making a tour of the sub-associations, noting the counter attractions of the villages and towns as a detriment to the growth of our locals and laying strong emphasis on creating a community spirit by establishing in every school house possible a local branch of the Grain Growers Association, showing the need for more sociability in our country districts to break down the reserve and individualism of country life, and to help wear back to a useful civilian life our sol-

dier boys who are at present living in a vastly more social atmosphere than they have been used to. It will become necessary for us to create conditions more in harmony with their new experiences of life and to be in a position to welcome them back to the farms where many of them belong, bridging the gulf between the more jovial barracks room and the isolated country home as much as possible. We need to prepare conditions to receive not only our own boys back, but also the horde of immigrants that will flock here at the end of this greatest of all wars, and assist in domesticating and starting our own in a useful occupation as well as assimilating the newcomers. Two things were absolutely necessary—first the farmer must have cheaper money to improve his holdings and give employment to the returning soldiers; secondly, a freer market must be established that a reasonable profit may be obtained from this extra labor employed.

President O. A. Jones endorsed the preference for meeting in rural schools. His experience in visiting sub-associations had been that locals which met outside of villages invariably had a better attendance at their meetings and were more active in the work of the association. He looked forward to Manitoba having a satisfactory rural credit bill on its statute books, and believed that the committee appointed at the last session of the house to take action on this matter would be able to evolve a system that would prove of benefit to the needy settler, giving examples of communities that were at present doing their own banking business and carrying each others loans with very satisfactory results to the community.

C. S. Watkins, Langvale, spoke on the idea of visiting delegates attending local branch meetings and increasing the interest of the work, more especially along social lines. F. Ransom, Mountainside, spoke on the needs of the locals taking a more active interest in the management of our rural schools. Ed. Brown, Boissevain; M. C. McKinnon, Minto, and Marshall Little, Royallen, gave short addresses on the work of their locals, especially on the purchasing of their supplies thru their secretary. Mr. Little thought their branch had acted wisely when they formed a company under the Co-operative Society Act which relieved the local secretary of much toil and anxiety. But even with that relief he thought the much abused secretary should have more money at his disposal to carry on the work of his branch effectively. In these times of war stamps, he said, it took some high financing to make ends meet, particularly if they did not have the support of the majority of the farmers in the community.

Provincial Secretary R. McKenzie then addressed the convention, going fully into the work that lay before the association, and the need for extending its influence and usefulness.

WM. ALLISON,  
District Secretary.

## ORGANIZATION WORK

Wm. Allison, of Deloraine, secretary of the Souris District Association, spent a few hours in Melita last Thursday with a view to arranging for a meeting of the local branch for re-organization. For some time the association has been dormant, and it is hoped with a little effort to revive it and put it on a healthy and vigorous footing.

"The great need of the farmers at all times and in all places of the earth is organization and co-operation. Without organization co-operation is impossible. Because it has been impossible to hold them together in the past, Canadian farmers have been the dupes and ready victims of all organized industries. In self defence they must unite. There is no element in the country whose interests, East and West,

are so common and so well defined as the farmers, yet there is no body of men who are so difficult to unite on a common plane of action. One need not seek to mention in detail the causes of this condition at present, but just to record the fact of it and to point out the root causes. The chief causes of this failure of united action would seem to be pig-headedness and party politics—not politics simply, but party politics. The ballot is the great instrument of deliverance, and the farmers if united would be all-powerful in the land, but party politics is the curse and undoing of democracy. From every side we hear the protest against it, and in this protest is the hope of the people. Let the protest become vocal in action and the deed is done. The individual ballot is of no avail. He must mass his power behind his needs and desires. This is impossible while he is devoted on party lines. The party spirit is too strong for him.

When he destroys party issues he will be free and effective. To this end he must organize and unite and stay organized and united. The G.G.A. or some such organization must be the medium of united action. If it is not what it ought to be, make it so. It is in his hands and he can make it what he will if he stays at it and works in a spirit of fraternal give and take. Co-operation means compromise. It means mutual yielding for the common good. This is distasteful for the farmer. He gets so little for his long hours of toil that he wants all he can get and gives as little as he can. The G.G.A. may become a great educative force as well as a rallying ground for the accomplishment of common aims if the farmers will use it in this spirit.

Class consciousness and team activity are the great needs of the farmers. By these he may become dominant in moulding the forces and destinies of the nation."—Melita New Era, June 22.

## TREMAINE ASSOCIATION

Secretary Northcott, of the Rufford and Tremaine districts, sent in a check for their membership dues paid in up to date. A representative from the Central Association hopes to visit this district in the near future.

## MEETING AT VIRDEN

A meeting of the local association was held in Virden on July 4, with a fair attendance. Considerable time was taken up with discussion of matters pertaining to co-operative buying and the new co-operative bill passed at the last session of the legislature. President R. C. Henders, of the Central Association, was present and addressed the meeting. He spoke on the present conditions of our organization and questions that the association are now dealing with and some of the essentials necessary to build up a strong local branch. A good interest was taken in the matters discussed, and the members attending felt that they had new views of the Grain Growers' movement and what it represented.

## SELKIRK DISTRICT MEETING

The Selkirk District Association held a meeting at Stonewall on July 1, in the Agricultural grounds. A number of local branches in the district were represented. A generous lunch was served at 12.30, after which a platform meeting was held, and an address was given by R. C. Henders, president of the provincial association, on the aims and objects of the Grain Growers' Association, placing special emphasis on co-operative work, legislative and educational efforts of the organization. The speaker was given a good hearing, practically all the people on the grounds being present to listen to the address. At the close of the platform address a good program of sports took place, and a generally good time was enjoyed by all. The people went home feeling that if more such social gatherings were held they would be beneficial.

## VISTA ASSOCIATION

The Vista Grain Growers have forwarded a further contribution of thirty dollars this week to the Patriotic Acre fund. Messrs. M. Cormack and W. Armstrong have donated this amount.

# On the Edge of the Barrens

By Stephen Allen Reynolds

Continued from Last Week

On the down-grade, which sloped gradually to the pond in the rear of the police hut, better time was made. Buck's leaden feet swung forward automatically in the train of the panting dog.

His eyes burned. His head throbbed and swam. He could have dropped in his tracks. In fact, he was in no condition to plan the assault on the barrack.

He had a vague idea of grasping a Winchester when the time came—that he might drive a leaden slug between the greenish eyes of Whisky West.

Hours afterward—so it seemed to buck—the pond was gained, and a score of men, weapons in hand, crept toward the hut.

But no flashing volley greeted them. Instead, they heard the sound of singing. There was a certain cadence and military rhythm to the song that brought the blood to the cheek of the listening constable. Between the leveled rifles of the foremost hunters Walsh stepped, and jerked open the door.

Napier turned to meet him—Napier, mire from head to foot, with fever-

ish Oolah, took a fresh breath, and continued:

"Oolah left me. She said she'd dodge the men and find you. I told her I'd stay in the hut, make believe my hands were still tied, and take my chances of trying to snatch a weapon. The plan worked fine, but there was a bit of delay.

"The gang came back. They found me as they'd left me—apparently. Then they fell to arguing what should be done with me. They ransacked the place for preserved goods, and one of the men went down to the boat for liquor.

"I gathered from what they said that there was a dead man outside—that the three of them were the only living members of the original crew of eight. I—

"Take it easy, lad," broke in Buck.

"I watched my chance to grab a gun," went on Napier after a rest had strengthened him. "It was long in coming—but it came, finally. They'd gotten hold of your automatic, and West was explaining the working of it.

"He laid it down for a moment, fully loaded. I judged the distance separat-



Astro-Hungarian troops have found comfortable quarters in the parliament buildings, College, Westport.

burned cheeks, and vacant eyes that gave no hint of recognition.

He was standing with one foot upon the neck of the dead body of Whisky West, bawling aloud the regimental "March Past" of the King's Royal Rifles. In his raised right hand, keeping time with his self-made music, he brandished Buck's automatic pistol.

From the tail of his eye Walsh caught a glimpse of two other bodies lying on the floor in the midst of a litter of broken glass and crockery. Then he stepped closer, approaching cautiously the staring singer.

Napier suffered Buck to take the pistol from him. He reached the last stanza of his song; his voice broke as he sobbed out the final line; then, his head drooping drunkenly, he permitted Buck to lead him to his bunk.

It was a matter of days before Walsh learned what happened during his absence from the hut. Several times after the fever had burned itself out had the junior constable broached the matter, but upon each occasion "Doctor" Buck had forbidden his patient to speak.

There came a day, however, when Napier refused to obey.

"I'm all right, Buck," he declared. "I want you to know how lucky I was. I'm strong enough to talk. Look at the big supper I ate!"

Oolah looked up from her dishes. Buck scowled and nursed his bandaged arm. But this time he did not forbid the telling of the tale.

"When you were carried out," began Napier, "I almost went wild. Then, a moment afterward, Oolah dashed in here and untied me. I looked around for weapons. There were none to be found in the hut.

"I looked outside. The loaded carbines were nowhere in sight. There was no time to look thoroughly. We heard West and his gang coming back.

Napier ceased speaking. He smiled

ing me from the weapon. West was helping himself to a drink. He'd just decided to shoot me after they'd eaten.

"I sprang for the weapon and plugged the fellow with the big ears. He never moved afterward. I got the second fellow thru the neck. By that time West had his gun out. He got in one shot.

"I ducked, and the bullet went thru your front bunk-board. Then I shot him thru the right wrist of his pistol hand. I might have put an end to him right then and there. I didn't."

Napier swallowed hard. "You saw his body?" he asked in a lower tone.

Buck nodded.

"Oolah!" went on Napier, "do you mind getting some fresh water from the pond?"

The girl hastened from the barrack.

"Buck," continued Napier, "I want to confess—I shot him by inches!"

Buck stared at his partner.

"It's God's truth! I did it deliberately! When he picked up his gun with his sound hand I thought of you pegged out down there with the mosquitoes. I broke his left wrist.

"He rushed at me with both his arms dangling. I drew back and let him have one thru the leg. He toppled over. I stood over him and saw that he was still conscious.

"Then I told him that I was one of the six hundred and twenty-five mounted men that you were telling him about. I thought about his burning you, and was going to smash his other leg—but his eyes closed. So I sent him where he belonged; and kept two shots for any emergency."

Napier was silent for a long time. His eyes were closed. Then, as Oolah entered with the water, the junior constable concluded his story.

"There's not much left to tell—that I remember. I went wandering around

Continued on Page 21

## School and College Directory

### Rupert's Land Ladies' College

**WINNIPEG**  
(Formerly Beavertail College)  
Principal:  
Miss E. L. JONES, L.L.A.  
St. Andrew's, Westland  
Assisted by a large resident and visiting staff

A Residential and Day School for Girls, with large, modern buildings, fine Assembly Hall, Studio and Gymnasium, in grounds providing tennis courts, basket ball and hockey rink.  
Special advantages for the study of Music, Art and Domestic Science. Full modern curriculum with preparation for Manitoba Matriculation and Teachers' Course.  
CALENDAR—For Calendar containing full information apply to the Bursar.  
SCHOOL RE-OPENS ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11th, 1916

### MOUNT ROYAL COLLEGE

ACADEMIC—Public and High School Grades, Experimental and Matriculation Examinations.  
COMMERCIAL—Bookkeeping, Stenography, Typewriting, GURKHOOD SCIENCE.  
EXPRESSION—Dramatic Art, Music, Physical Culture, Music—Piano, Vocal, FINE ART—Class Painting, Metal Work, etc.

**CALGARY, ALBERTA**

FALL TERM COMMENCES MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11th, 1916  
Write for CALENDAR and College Literature Rev. E. W. KERRY, B.A., B.S., Principal

#### NOTICE TO PARENTS

The Schools and Colleges whose announcements appear on this page are institutions of proven standing in their respective branches of education, and The Guide believes that parents will make no mistake in selecting from them those which they consider best suited for the education of their sons and daughters.

## Regina College

REGINA SASK.

#### Departments:

- Academic
- Business
- Conservatory of Music

Students prepared for Teacher's Certificates, Junior and Senior Matriculation.

**Business Dept.**—A fully equipped Business College offering complete courses in Business and Stenography.

**Musical Courses**—Piano, Vocal, Violin, Orchestral Instruments and Theory.

**Courses in Elocution, Household Science and Art.**

RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Fall Term opens Sept. 26th, 1916. For full particulars and calendar apply to Registrar, Regina College.

REV. E. W. STAPLEFORD, Principal

## Western Commercial College

308 Drinkie Block, 3rd Ave., Saskatoon. Holmes Block, Prince Albert.

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—SALESMANSHIP—MATRICULATION and CIVIL SERVICE COURSES.

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Positions GUARANTEED. Write for Catalogue and accept your chance today.

### Ottawa Ladies College

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FITTED WITH EVERY  
MODERN CONVENIENCE  
LARGE PLAYGROUNDS

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For Calendar apply to  
J. W. H. MILNE, B.A., B.S., President  
MR. W. ROBERTSON, L.L.B., C.S.S., Chairman of Board

### EDMONTON JESUIT COLLEGE

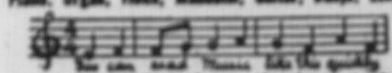
CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL

Prepares for all careers—priesthood, religious orders, law, medicine, engineering and commerce.

For particulars apply to  
The Rev. Father Rector, Jesuit College, Edmonton

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### LET'S GET TOGETHER

But it makes no difference whether you can devote all or only part of your time to GUIDE Work. If you can give us only the spare days or hours we will pay you well for them. If you can give us all of your time The Guide offers you a permanent profitable position. Write today for particulars to

THE CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT  
Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

# Barrett Money Savers for Farmers

MADE IN CANADA

The Next Best Thing to Making More is Saving More

WE WANT you to read about the articles mentioned in this advertisement and then see if you are not losing money by failing to use all or some of them. Every one of these is a leader, a specialty for farm and home and we'll be glad to tell you more about them.



**AMATITE ROOFING**—Here is a ready roofing that needs no painting or other attention to keep it watertight. Amatite Roofing has a mineral surface that laughs at wind and weather. Very attractive because of its bright, sparkling appearance. Wherever you have steep roofs, you need Amatite. Amatite is made in rolls of 110 square feet with galvanized nails and cement in center. Try it.

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**CARBONOL**—The most necessary thing you could have around the house is a bottle of Carbonol. It is the best disinfectant, healer and cleanser ever made. Removes grease, germs and odors. Therefore, put some in the water with which you clean house. Heals cuts and wounds; prevents blood poisoning. Wonderful in the sick room because it prevents contagion. It will keep your stable or hen house clean and drive flies away from garbage pails or cattle pens. The best thing you could have for a hundred different uses. Get a bottle today.



**CREONOID**—When it's so easy to have healthy, profitable live stock, why not try this idea. Put some Creonoid in the barn and poultry house and spray the cattle. Creonoid insures clean, healthy cows, horses and chickens. Creonoid is the most effective lice destroyer and cow spray ever made. You need it, perhaps right now. Wonderful in the piggery, too. Makes better porkers. Sold in 1, 5 and 10 gallon cans, half barrels and barrels. Follow directions carefully.



**WOOD PRESERVATIVE**—Do you want to add many year's wear to your fence posts and exposed woodwork? You can do it by treating them with Grade-One Creosote Oil. Its use is the safe, practical and inexpensive way to make fence posts, clothes posts, or porch steps immune to the attacks of weather, earth or moisture. You know the preservative values of creosote. Being a liquid oil it can be applied by simply dipping, spraying or brushing. No expensive method. That's why Grade-One Creosote Oil is practical for the farmer. And it actually penetrates deeper into the wood than any other preservative. Protect your timber with Grade-One Creosote Oil and begin now.



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MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

THE CARRITTE-PATERSON MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED  
ST. JOHN, N. B. HALIFAX, N. S. SYDNEY, N. S.

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If anything breaks or is worn out on your threshing machine or traction engine, have it welded by the Oxy-Acetylene process.

YOUR BLACKSMITH OR REPAIR EXPERT CAN DO THIS WORK FOR YOU See him now about your broken castings. If he has not a welding plant write us, giving his name, and we will supply him with full particulars. It will save you time and money.

L'AIR LIQUIDE SOCIETY, 328 William Ave., WINNIPEG  
Largest Manufacturers of Oxygen and Welding Plants

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

# Modern Home Canning

This is a continuation of last week's article under the same heading. Recipes for vegetable greens and some fruits are given in this issue.

For convenience in the discussion of canning recipes and methods of procedure, the U.S. Department of Agriculture divides vegetables into five classes. 1—Vegetable greens, both wild and cultivated.

Recipe for canning vegetable greens.—Prepare and can the day picked. Sort and clean. Blanch in a vessel with a little water under false bottom or in a regular steamer, 15 to 20 minutes. Remove. Plunge quickly into cold water. Cut in convenient lengths. Pack tight in jar or container and season to taste; add a little chipped beef, olive oil, etc. Add hot water to fill crevices, and a level teaspoonful of salt to each quart. If using glass jars place rubber and top in position, partially seal. Sterilize 90 minutes in hot water bath outfit. Remove from canner. Tighten



Letta Parsons, the champion of gardening and canning in the state of Iowa. The picture shows her selecting a "fill" can. A great many of the boys' and girls' clubs have perfected their methods and are putting up their products in the cans and taking them to the markets. In a number of places the girls and their mothers and some of the boys' clubs are making quite a bit of money by selling their own canned products.

covers. Invert to cool and test joints. Wrap in paper to prevent bleaching and store.

Edible cultivated greens to be canned by this recipe:—Swiss chard, kale, Chinese cabbage leaves, upland cress, French endive, cabbage sprouts, turnip tops, New Zealand spinach, asparagus, spinach, beet tops, cultivated dandelion, Dasheen sprouts, native mustard, Russian mustard, collards, rape.

Also edible wild greens:—Pepper cress, lamb's quarter, sour dock, smartweed sprouts, purslane or "pusley," pokeweed, dandelion, marsh marigold, wild mustard (tender sprouts and young leaves).

### Cabbage, Brussels Sprouts and Cauliflower

The recipe for canning these vegetables is practically the same as for the above-named vegetable greens, and the same instructions may be followed. Experience alone will teach the slight variations necessary in amount of time required for blanching, amount of seasoning necessary for the various vegetable greens, etc.

2—Root and tuber vegetables, such as carrots, parsnips, beets, turnips, sweet potatoes, etc.

Recipe for canning root and tuber vegetables.—Grade for size, color and degree of ripeness. Wash thoroughly. Use vegetable brush. Scald in boiling hot water sufficiently to loosen skin. Plunge quickly in cold water. Scrape or pare to remove skin. Pack whole or cut in sections or cubes, as required. Add boiling hot water and one level teaspoonful of salt to the quart. Place rubber and top in position. Partially seal, but not tight. Sterilize 90 minutes in hot water bath outfit.

3—Tomatoes and Cods.

Recipe for canning tomatoes.—Grade for size, ripeness and color. Scald in hot water enough to loosen skins. Plunge quickly in cold water. Remove. Core and skin. Pack whole. Fill container with whole tomatoes only. Add one level teaspoonful of salt to each quart. Place rubber and top in position. Partially seal, but not tight. Sterilize 22 minutes in hot water bath outfit. Remove jars. Tighten covers. Invert to cool and test joints. Wrap jars in paper and store.

Recipe for canning sweet corn on the

cob.—Can corn the same day picked. Remove husks, silks and grade for size. Blanch on the cob in boiling water 5 to 15 minutes. Plunge quickly in cold water. Pack ears, alternating butts and tips, in half gallon glass jars. Pour over boiling hot water and add 2 level teaspoonsful of salt to each gallon. Place rubbers and tops in position. Seal partially but not tight. Sterilize in hot-water bath outfit 180 minutes, one period. Remove jars. Tighten covers. Invert to cool and test joints. Wrap glass jars with paper and store.

Note.—When sweet corn is taken from jar or tin can for table use, remove ears as soon as jar or can is opened. Heat corn, slightly buttered, in steamer. Do not allow ears to stand in water or to be boiled in water the second time.

Recipe for canning sweet corn cut from cob.—Can the same day as picked. Remove husks and silks. Blanch on the cob in boiling hot water 5 to 15 minutes, plunge quickly in cold water. Cut the corn from the cob with a thin, sharp-bladed knife. Pack corn in jar tightly until full. Add one level teaspoonful of salt to each quart and sufficient hot water to fill. Place rubber and top in position; seal partially but not tight. Sterilize 180 minutes in hot-water bath outfit. Remove jars. Tighten covers. Invert to cool and test joints. Wrap with paper and store.

4—Other vegetables, such as Lima beans, string beans, peas, okra, etc.

Recipe for canning.—Can same day vegetables are picked. Cull, string and grade. Blanch in boiling hot water for 2 to 5 minutes. Remove and plunge quickly in cold water. Pack in container until full. Add boiling hot water to fill crevices. Add one level teaspoonful of salt to each quart. Place rubbers and tops in position. Partially seal, but not tight. Sterilize in hot-water bath outfit one period of 120 minutes. Remove jars. Tighten covers and invert to cool. Wrap jars in paper and store.

5—Pumpkin and squash.

Recipe for canning pie filling.—Cut up into convenient sections. Core and remove skins. Cook for 30 minutes to reduce to pulp. Pack in glass jars or tin cans. Add 1 cup of sugar and 1 teaspoonful of salt to each quart of pulp. Place rubber and top in position. Partially seal, but not tight. Sterilize 60 minutes in hot-water bath outfit. Remove. Tighten covers. Invert to cool and test joints. Wrap in paper and store.

Recipe for canning for special dishes (fried, creamed, baked).—Cut pumpkin or squash into small, uniform size cubes. Blanch in boiling water for 10 minutes. Plunge quickly in cold water. Pack in jar until full. Add boiling hot water



This shows a typical Home Canning Club in the States. Note the age of the boys and the girls. These youngsters are all enthusiastic in the work and are able to take part in it. The picture shows in the middle of the group a still another type of the commercial article. Each of the children, it will be noted, holds a can of preserved fruit or vegetable in his or her hand.

and 1 level teaspoonful of salt to the quart. Place rubbers and caps in position, but not tight. Sterilize 60 minutes in hot water bath outfit.

### Strawberries

Use only fresh, sound berries. Hull (twist berries off hull), and place in



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LOWEST CURRENT RATES  
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*Adams & Sons Co.*

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He was going to clean out the root next week, but his wife had an extra big fire today. That is the story of fire after fire. Here is the result, ending in ruination, perhaps, in the home that is not insured.  
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strainer. Pour water over to cleanse. Pack in jar without crushing. Pour hot syrup over berries to-top. Syrup: 1 1/2 quarts sugar to 1 quart water, boiled to medium thick). Put rubber and cap in position, not tight. Sterilize 8 minutes in hot water bath. Remove jars. Tighten covers. Invert to cool and test the joint. Wrap jars with paper to prevent bleaching and store.

**Strawberries**

Berries canned by this recipe will not rise to top of syrup.

Use only fresh, ripe, firm and sound berries. Prepare berries: Add 8 oz. of sugar and 2 tablespoonfuls of water to each quart of berries. Boil slowly for 15 minutes in enameled or acid-proof kettle, covered with a well-fitted cover while boiling. Allow berries to cool and remain over night in the covered kettle. Pack cold berries in glass jars. Put rubber and cap in position, not tight. Sterilize 10 minutes in hot water bath. Remove jars. Tighten covers. Invert to cool and test the joint. Wrap jars with paper to prevent bleaching and store.

**Strawberry Preserve**

Make a syrup of 1 quart of water and 11 pounds of sugar, and cook in an open kettle until a candy thermometer registers 265 deg. when placed in the sirup. Add 8 pounds of berries to the sirup. Cook very slowly, just at the boiling point. Stop the cooking when the thermometer registers 219 deg. and pour into shallow pans to cool. Hasten cooling by pouring sirup over berries. Skim while cooling. Fill into jars when cold and allow to stand unsealed for 4 days. Put rubber and cap in position, not tight. Sterilize 20 minutes in hot water bath. Remove jars. Tighten covers. Invert to cool and test the joint. Wrap with paper to prevent bleaching, and store.

**Cherry Preserve**

Place 1 gallon of water in a kettle and add 10 pounds of pitted cherries. Boil slowly for 18 minutes. Add 12 pounds of granulated sugar and cook until product is boiling at temperature of 219 deg. Cool quickly in shallow pans. Pack into glass jars. Put rubber and cap in position, not tight. Sterilize 20 minutes in hot water bath outfit. Remove jars. Tighten covers. Invert to cool and test the joint. Wrap jars with paper to prevent bleaching, and store.

**Grapes**

Use fresh fruit evenly ripened. Pick from the stems, wash and pack in glass jars. Cover with a thin boiling syrup. Put rubbers and caps in position, not tight. Sterilize 20 minutes in hot water bath. Remove jars. Tighten covers. Invert to cool and test the joint. Wrap jars with paper to prevent bleaching and store.

**Wild Plums and Damson Plums**

Grade fruit for size and ripeness. Wash and pack in glass jars. Fill with thin or medium boiling syrup. Put rubbers and caps in position, not tight. Sterilize 15 minutes in hot water bath outfit. Remove jars. Tighten covers. Invert to cool and test the joint. Wrap jars with paper to prevent bleaching, and store.

**Figs**

Select and grade stock. Blanch 6 minutes in boiling water and cold dip. Pack in glass jars or tin cans. Fill with medium syrup. Put rubber and cap in position, not tight. Sterilize 40 minutes in hot water bath outfit. Remove jars. Tighten covers. Invert to cool and test the joint. Wrap jars with paper to prevent bleaching and store.

**Rhubarb**

Wash stalks clean. Cut into pieces three-fourths of an inch in length. Do not remove skin. Blanch 2 minutes. Cold dip. Pack in glass jars. Pour on thick syrup, boiling. Put rubber and cap in position, not tight. Sterilize 20 minutes in hot water bath outfit. Remove jars. Tighten covers. Invert to cool and test the joint. Wrap jars with paper to prevent bleaching and store.

Other canning recipes and hints on jelly making, soup making, etc., will be continued next week.

**Build With "METALLIC"**  
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EMPIRE CORRUGATED IRON  
MAKE your buildings last a lifetime. Let us show you the savings made by using "Eastlake" Galvanized Shingles, "Empire" Corrugated Iron (for roofing and siding), "Metallic" Rock and Brick Faced and Clapboard Siding, "Haltus" Ventilators, "Acheson" Roof Lights, "Metallic" Ceilings, Eavetrough, etc.  
Write us for information and booklet based on years of experience in farm buildings.  
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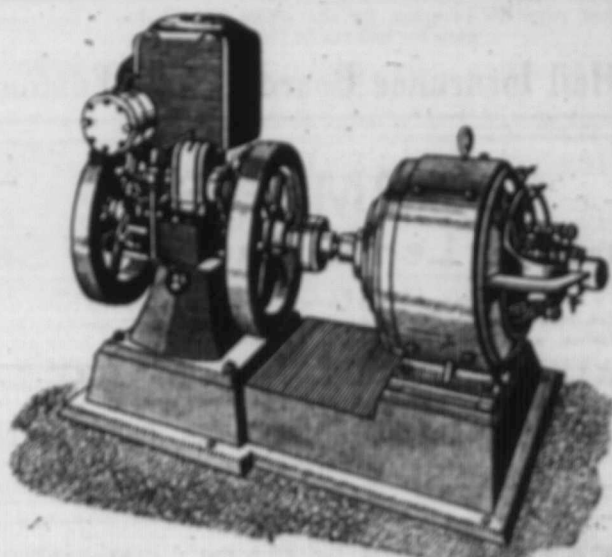
If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write us and we will put you in touch with the makers

**No tinkering worry or bother with the Alpha**  
It plugs right along like a steady and well-broken horse



Anybody can run an Alpha Gas Engine. Your wife can run it; your boy can run it; the hired man can run it.  
There is nothing mysterious or complicated about an Alpha. That's why it's an ideal engine for farm use.  
Not only does the Alpha work well, but it wears well, because it is made from the very best material.  
Eleven sizes, 2 to 28 horse-power. Each furnished in stationary, semi-portable, or portable style, and with either hopper or tank cooled cylinder.  
**DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Ltd.**  
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA.  
Sole distributors in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators and Alpha Gas Engines. Manufacturers of Ideal Green Feed Silos.  
Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.  
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50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

**Flood Your Home with the Soft Bright Light of Electricity**



You can make your home more attractive and at the same time give your family the enjoyment of the greatest boon of modern times—electricity. You can have instantaneous light all over the house and barn. No troublesome and dangerous oil lamps, matches or lanterns. You can have all the conveniences of the city with your HOME LIGHTING PLANT. It furnishes pure steady white light at less than the cost of oil or acetylene gas.  
WRITE FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET  
**THE MAINER ELECTRIC CO. LIMITED, WINNIPEG**

**Farmers' Financial Directory**

**THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE**

SIR EDMUND WALKER, O.V.O., LL.D., D.O.L., President  
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 V. O. BROWN, Superintendent of Central Western Branches

CAPITAL \$15,000,000 RESERVE FUND \$13,500,000

**FARMERS' BUSINESS**

The Canadian Bank of Commerce extends to Farmers every facility for the transaction of their banking business, including the discount and collection of sales notes. Blank sales notes are supplied free of charge on application.

S. H. HENDERSON, President ED. DEWART, Vice-President C. D. KERR, Treasurer

**The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.**

Head Office - Wawanesa, Man.  
 A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager

Assets Over Liabilities	\$710,596 00
Number of Farmers Insured Dec. 31st, 1914	27,175
Amount of Insurance in Force	\$42,299,525 00

A Fire Company insuring all classes of Farm Property at the Lowest Possible Cost to the Assured. FARMERS! Here are Six Reasons why it will pay you to insure your Property in

**THE WAWANESA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY**

- FIRST—Because it is owned and operated by the Farmers of the three Prairie Provinces for their mutual benefit and not to enrich stockholders of a company formed to accumulate wealth at the expense of the insured.
- SECOND—The cost of insurance is not only very low, but you are not required to pay your premiums in advance unless you prefer doing so, and no interest is charged where premium notes are taken. The agent's fee is all that is required to be paid in cash.
- THIRD—The Company is thoroughly reliable, and its policies are better adapted to Farm Insurance than any others issued. The use of steam threshers permitted free of charge.
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- SIXTH—That this is the Largest Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Canada and must therefore be giving the best satisfaction.

**Municipal Hail Insurance**

NO AGENTS                      LOWEST COST  
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The council pays the premium for the whole municipality. The ratepayer pays his hail tax in October.

**The Hail Insurance Board - Edmonton**

**FARMERS!**

**Money to Lend - Farms for Sale**

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

**THE STANDARD TRUSTS COMPANY**  
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**SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS!**

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

**A Hail Insurance Policy**

issued by  
**The Middle West Insurance Co. Ltd.**

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

**ANDERSON & SHEPPARD**

General Agents Box 1090, Moose Jaw, Sask.

**WHY NOT CHEAPER MORTGAGES?**

It will take the West many years to live down the unfavorable impression brought about by placing \$13,000,000 or 14,000,000 of liens (for 1914 seed grain and special relief distribution) ahead of first mortgages and other vested interests appearing on titles to property. All classes were agreed that Dominion government assistance was necessary in the circumstances. But that mortgages as a class should shoulder almost the entire burden is as unjust as it is unwise, as was emphasized by William Toole in his annual presidential report to the Mortgage Loans Association of Alberta.

Despite the opportunity afforded by a bumper crop for government collection of the greater part of these relief advances last fall or winter, it is reported that not much over \$1,500,000 has been liquidated thus far—scarcely one dollar in eight. The balance of well on to \$12,000,000 remains, and seems likely long to remain, as a charge with prior claim over first mortgage security. Each quarter section to which a borrower held title at the time of distribution has had registered against it the amount of his entire seed loan, however widely spread over other lands. And this charge remains against each quarter section whatever property transfers may subsequently be made. If the borrower subsequently acquires additional lands with liens against them, these charges too form an added burden upon each original quarter. One mortgage company finds that there are nine seed grain liens now ranking ahead of its first mortgage on a certain quarter section—and aggregating an amount equal to the mortgage itself.

Confusion worse confounded characterizes the whole affair. Lenders are experiencing great difficulty in getting definite official information from Ottawa as to the status of any particular piece of property with regard to seed grain liens, thus involving much unnecessary delay and expense to the borrower.

It is impossible to escape the conclusion that ill-advised legislation has been the chief factor in keeping up the mortgage interest rate in Western Canada. Mr. Toole remarked in his Calgary address that every loan company manager to whom one speaks to-day has the same story to tell—his difficulty in finding absolutely satisfactory mortgage investments for the funds at his disposal. Even with present unsettled world conditions in finance, millions of dollars could be put out at 8 per cent, or even 7 per cent., to the farmers of Alberta if security were fully protected. And, by the same token, Manitoba farmers would probably get new money at 6½ to 7 per cent. to-day but for legislative bars.

Interesting in this connection is an extract from a letter written by the head of a United States company which invests considerably in Western Canada, in response to an enquiry from "what probably is the largest mortgage house in the Northwestern States" relative to Canada as an investment field. Speaking of legislative sanction of prior charges against first mortgages he says: "The objection to this character of legislation is that it interferes with the law of contract, deprives the creditor of his security (that is his property) without due process of law, and is ex post facto in effect. Under these three counts such legislation would violate the constitution of the United States, or its constituent states."

In view of the extent to which it will look across the line for its borrowings in coming years of development, it behooves Western Canada to straighten out not a few legislative tangles that will otherwise seriously hamper the normal movement of capital. Whatever may or not be accomplished for a part of the farming community by way of government-backed or other co-operative rural credit systems (and Canadian Finance is far from deprecating the giving of careful study to this), the bulk of farm mortgage capital is likely to be sought thru existing channels for many years to come. The three prairie provinces have perhaps a population of about 1,500,000. Their mortgage borrowings, urban and agricultural, probably amount to over \$300,000,000—or more than \$200 for every man, woman and child on the prairies. Under the government loaning system of New Zealand, which has a population of about 1,000,000, loans in force amount to less than \$35,000,000, or under \$35 per head—this being about one-sixth of the Western Canada average. The corporate and private lender will long be needed on the prairies. Is it not of prime

**The International Loan Company Ltd.**

We buy first Mortgages and Agreements of Sale at a discount. Call and see us, or write for 1916 Annual Report.

708 Confederation Life Building WINNIPEG, MAN.

**THE Weyburn Security Bank**

Head Office: Weyburn, Sask.  
 SEVENTEEN BRANCHES IN SASKATCHEWAN  
 A Western Banking Institution for Western People  
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**Do You Need Money?**

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

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

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

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**Money to Loan**

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Lowest Current Rates

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

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Will the income from your property support her as your earnings do now ?

Will she have to stint on clothes, or food, or the children's education ? Will she be obliged to take in boarders, or go out to earn a living ?

Though you may hate the thought, how can she escape such hardships if you do not leave Life Insurance to replace your earnings ?

For a Premium you'll scarcely miss, you can instantly place to her credit with the Northwestern Life Assurance Co. a sum twenty, thirty, forty or even fifty times the first annual payment, depending on your age and the type of Policy you select.

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HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG. Reserves in excess of Dominion Government Standard.

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Issue a Special **FARMERS' POLICY**  
There is some better  
See our Local Agent or write for his Address to  
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UNION BANK BUILDING, WINNIPEG, MAN.

**MONEY TO LOAN!**  
in moderate amounts on improved occupied farm property  
**PROMPT ATTENTION** **CURRENT RATES**  
Full Particulars from  
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**Take Time to Think!**  
precisely what would happen if YOUR sudden removal occurred.  
Business—home—family—how would your various interests be affected?  
Thought of this kind must lead to LIFE INSURANCE.  
And you may readily assure yourself (as over 59,000 others have done) that THE BEST IN LIFE INSURANCE is found in the Policies of  
**THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE CO.**  
DEPT. 1. Winnipeg  
Head Office  
Over \$118,500,000 now in force

importance to clear existing investment channels of all unnecessary impediments? —"Canadian-Finance," Winnipeg.

### What Canada Needs

Continued from Page 8

stimulate this process than the extension of the co-operative idea, which must have as its foundation a sound system of co-operative finance.

#### Other Necessary Reforms

These items do by no means exhaust the vista of possibilities which will confront a new reform party in Canada. The removal of civil service from politics is an absolute necessity to the extension of the activity of the state, and without it railway nationalization might be a disastrous experiment. We should require the various departments of the state organization to be governed and administered by expert commissions of highly paid officials whose status would be that of high court judges. The real administration of most European countries is in the hands of permanent public servants, men of marked ability of high social position, of whom the late Lord Welby was a splendid instance. Parties came and went in office, but year after year Welby ruled at the treasury, devised budgets and planned new schemes of social reform via taxation. We must encourage the flower of our youth to seek and find honorable employment in the public service and to prefer it to the charms of private profiteering. There are many constitutional reforms which deserve the support of western radicals; the laws against electoral corruption should be radically amended and every effort made to remove one of the greatest blots on the life of Canada. Last, but not least, the abolition of that ancient stronghold of vested privilege and hoary folly, the senate, should be sternly and vigorously carried out. The senate is nothing more or less than a political workhouse available in turn for either party, and while it undoubtedly contains some able and public spirited members, its general record is malodorous and unhalloved. Coincident with its departure there might also be enacted a bill forbidding the creation of further Canadian titles. We can never be a real democracy till all attempts to transplant to Canada a pale, sickly imitation of the out of date aristocratic systems of Europe are forever made impossible.

#### The Common-Good

There are a great many prosperous, worthy and comfortable people in Canada who have hitherto complacently accepted the views that the volume of happiness and prosperity available for the world in general and the Canadian people in particular, is definitely limited, and that the present distribution of these commodities is as fair and equitable as can be devised. Such rebels as contest this view and claim that an improvement is possible are frowned upon as turbulent troublemakers in that they encourage classes otherwise perfectly contented and happy to become discontented and critical without cause. In all European countries this view of the reformer has received severe shocks. The war has compelled people of all classes to face realities and abandon their old-time narrow conception of individual and class interests in face of the common good, and look with long delayed approval upon much needed changes hitherto scorned as revolutionary. We, in Canada, are far removed from the seat of war and have not felt its burden in the same way as France and Britain, but we have undertaken our share of burdens, made our sacrifices and have greater trials to face.

#### The New Leadership

It is surely not extravagant to hope that when the war ends all who are sensible of the injustices of life, and, finding them intolerable, make efforts to remove them by stern reforms, will find to their joy that the memory of union, peace and sacrifice has given to national life a sweeter and better tem-



## Do the hail clouds worry you?

Not for a minute if you are protected by a

### Canada Hail Policy

At a very low cost you can obtain absolute protection against loss by hail with a Company that is thoroughly sound.

Full information from our Branch Recording Offices: P.O. Box 366, Regina; P.O. Box 232, Calgary, or our Local Agents.

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UNION BANK BUILDING, WINNIPEG

Branch Agents Canada and Dominion Companies for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

## How Much Can You Save?

Just sit down and figure out how much you expect to save in the next year.

Most men when asked this question set down the amount they expect to earn and subtract the amount they expect to spend. That is not the right way at all.

The London Life Insurance Company Giveth The Right Dope.

You should add up the amount you have earned in past years and set beside it the amount you have saved. In that way you can find the percentage of your earnings you are in the habit of saving. You will probably be startled to find what your past record has been.

Our Life Rate Endowment Policy will help you to save a much higher percentage of your earnings than the average man is able to save. And besides it will protect fully all who are dependent on you.

Send us your name and address and we will tell you about it.

**The London Life Insurance Company**  
London : Ontario : Canada

## The "Waterloo Boy" Kerosene One-Man Tractor

DOES NOT REQUIRE AN EXPERT TO RUN IT

So simple is its mechanism that any farmer can run it without any previous engineering experience. No intricate parts to get out of order. Couple this feature with the fact that it is built to operate on kerosene with no special attachments whatsoever for the heavier fuel, and you have the ideal light-weight tractor—the tractor you want. Genuine in low operation for ordinary farm purposes. The Waterloo Boy Kerosene One-Man Tractor will save you money the year around.

#### Here's the Proof!

Winnipeg, Sask., May 27, 1916  
The Gasoline Engine & Supply Co.,  
Winnipeg, Man.  
Dear Sirs— I suppose you would like to know how the Waterloo Boy works. Well, it sure has done well, for I have just finished about an engine of six h.p. in all I got this year, and I can't say it worked. It pulls the plow as good as a tractor, starts easy, and runs like a locomotive. Yours truly,  
(Signed) M. R. CARLEY



Weight only 4800 lbs. Brake Test 24 h.p. Draw Bar 12 h.p. 14-h.p. 16-h.p. 20-h.p. 24-h.p. 30-h.p. 36-h.p. 42-h.p. 48-h.p. 54-h.p. 60-h.p. 66-h.p. 72-h.p. 78-h.p. 84-h.p. 90-h.p. 96-h.p. 102-h.p. 108-h.p. 114-h.p. 120-h.p. 126-h.p. 132-h.p. 138-h.p. 144-h.p. 150-h.p. 156-h.p. 162-h.p. 168-h.p. 174-h.p. 180-h.p. 186-h.p. 192-h.p. 198-h.p. 204-h.p. 210-h.p. 216-h.p. 222-h.p. 228-h.p. 234-h.p. 240-h.p. 246-h.p. 252-h.p. 258-h.p. 264-h.p. 270-h.p. 276-h.p. 282-h.p. 288-h.p. 294-h.p. 300-h.p.

The striking point about this tractor is that in the Kerosene model it requires no horse to pull, one 14-inch breaking plow and six for steady work. The Waterloo Boy will pull two 14-inch plows in any grade breaking and three in steady. Enough said! Let us mail you further particulars Free. Write today. We also handle Gas Engines, Grain Grinders, Combined and Pile Saws, Electric Lighting Machinery, Wash and Power Washing Machines, Grain Elevators, Pans, Jaws, Small Trimming Machinery, Saws and Trimming Saws.

**GASOLINE ENGINE AND SUPPLY COMPANY Ltd., WINNIPEG**

**No Matter What You Want to Shoot**

Dominion Ammunition meets every requirement of the sportsman. It has speed, accuracy and reliability, the three factors necessary to perfect ammunition.

**Dominion Ammunition**

for small game or big, for target shooting or at the traps answers the ammunition question completely. Whether it's the powerful 303, a 22, one of the fast Shot Shells, or the other popular sizes, insist on the box with the big "D". It's the trade mark of Made-in-Canada ammunition that gives perfect shooting results.

Send for free colored hanger "A Chip of the old Block".

**Dominion Cartridge Company, Limited,**  
831 Transportation Building, Montreal.

**RIDER AGENTS WANTED**

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

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

**TWO CENTS** will it will cost to write us a postal and we will mail free, postpaid, catalogue and colored art labels showing complete line of bicycles, tires and supplies and particulars of most marvelous offer ever made on a bicycle. You will be satisfied at our low prices and reasonable terms. **MAKE MONEY** taking orders for Bicycles, Tires and Sundries. **DO NOT BUY** until you know what we can do for you. Write today.

**HYBLOP BROTHERS, Limited**  
Dept. 22 TORONTO, ONT.

**Before the Hail Storms Arrive**

Every prudent farmer will protect himself against loss by securing a Policy of Insurance issued by

**The Excess Insurance Co.**  
Limited, of London, England

A STRONG BRITISH CONCERN whose claim to your confidence has been proved by Three Seasons' Satisfactory Service. Assets amounting to over \$5,000,000 are your guarantee.

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General Agents for Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba. P.O. Box 1090, Moose Jaw, Sask. P.O. Box 499, Calgary, Alberta.

Agents in every Town. Ask one of them for rates and terms or write to

**ALASKA Settee-Bed**

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

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

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

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

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

**THE ALASKA BEDDING CO. LIMITED**  
Makers of Bedsteads and Bedding  
Calgary .. WINNIPEG .. Regina

"ALASKA on an article means High Grade every Particle."  
Made in Canada

When opened makes a bed 66, 7 in. long by 4 ft. wide—plenty of room for two people.

per. The war will leave us all poorer in wealth, but if the genuine emotions produced by its sufferings and horrors become part of our national character, we shall be infinitely richer and need envy no people on earth.

What is wanted on the morrow of the war is a political party or group of real leaders and thinkers who can translate the new temper and spirit of the people into political action. The party which will succeed in this task need not be founded on numerical strength, it might never need to hold office, but it needs above all things sound principles, without which it cannot do useful work or inspire confidence. Prussia led the German nation to their present heights of brazen arrogance and misguided efficiency. Let it be the mission of the West to lead the Canadian people in a better path to a nobler destiny.

**Your Questions Answered**

This department is not confined to legal enquiries. The Guide is in a position to obtain information from experts along any particular line of farm work. Questions on livestock, field crops, dairying, farm engineering, etc., in addition to legal queries will be welcomed and promptly answered. Only satisfactory queries cannot be answered, since we find from experience that we have not space available to accommodate them. Questions which do not bear the name and address of the enquirer cannot be answered. But every paid up subscriber should consider this department one created to serve, and should make use of it whenever any important question of farm work requires settlement.

**CONTROL OF POTATO BUGS**

Q.—The leaves of my potatoes are being badly eaten off by a small hard shelled beetle having yellow stripes straight along the back. I am afraid they will clean the stems off and this will lower the yield. Is there anything I can use to stop these beetles?

K. Man.

A.—The potato plants are being eaten by the Colorado potato beetle, which is becoming more and more common throughout the West. In any community where these beetles are present all possible measures should be taken to exterminate them or at least to keep them under reasonable control. In a bulletin issued by the publications branch of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture the following treatment of this pest is recommended: The way to fight potato bugs is by poison, and the secret of greatest success is promptness. When first the tiny baby bug, newly hatched, begins to feed he may be killed by a poisoned solution one-third or one-half the strength needed to exterminate his brothers only four or five days older. The standard solution is Paris green and water, from three-quarters to one pound of Paris green in a 40-gallon barrel of water. When used in this strength the Paris green, especially if of an unreliable brand, may burn the potato foliage somewhat, but this can be prevented by adding unslaked lime at the rate of two pounds to every pound of Paris green. The lime has nothing whatever to do with killing the bugs; it simply prevents the poison from doing what one is trying to prevent the bugs from accomplishing—that is destroying the foliage. If lime is used, it should be dissolved and strained before adding to the bulk of water, otherwise it may clog the nozzle of the sprayer.

Here are a few pointers as to the use of the Paris green. 1—Don't throw it on top of a large amount of water and attempt to stir it in; much of it will attach to the sides of the barrel. Rather, take a little water and with this make a paste of the Paris green. Then by gradually adding more water the whole amount of poison can be brought into solution. 2—Keep the solution well stirred as it is used. Paris green does not dissolve in water; it is simply held in suspension. Don't let it settle to the bottom of the barrel. 3—Use as fine a spray as possible and don't flood the leaves. When the water runs off, the poison is running away with it. If sprayed on finely without dripping, more solution actually remains on the leaf than if it is flooded. 4—Try to avoid spraying before a rainfall. The poison will wash off. 5—Re-spray as often as necessary throughout the season. If well done, two or three treatments should suffice. Paris green sells this year in Manitoba country stores at from 60 to 75 cents per pound, and from one to one and one-half pounds per acre is enough if well put on, to do the entire season.

Ewes should not be bred before they are from one year to eighteen months old.

July

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# Farm Women's Clubs

NOTE.—Any woman in Saskatchewan who feels that she would like to have a Woman's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in her district, should communicate with the provincial secretary, Miss Emma Stöcking, 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 woman's provincial secretary for Alberta.

## GRANDMOTHER'S DAY AT KEELER

Dear Miss Stöcking:—Keeler's W. S. G.G.A. held their June meeting at my house. There was a very good attendance and we had a fine time. It being Grandmother's Day, four ladies were made to take the grandmother parts—caps, aprons and knitting, and give recollections of the past, childhood in Scotland, Ontario, Massachusetts, and Minnesota. Our paper was one prepared by Frances Richardson, of Brownlee, on "Labor Saving." It was very much enjoyed, and a vote of thanks tendered Miss Richardson. At this meeting we sent forward a small donation of \$5 to "Babies' Welfare," Regina. By the way, when you published my last report there was a mistake made (due no doubt to my bad writing), the amount sent to Red Cross from Big Stone school was \$43.75. Not \$73. I'm sorry. Tuesday of next week we will have School Inspector Hawkins, Miss Twiss (domestic science), and Mr. Cox (agriculture) to lecture on Rural Education. Yours, etc.,

ZOE HAIGHT,  
Keeler, Sask.

## MAKING OUT YEAR'S PROGRAM

Dear Mrs. Barrett:—I am sending you a report of our last U.F.W.A. meeting in Wainwright. There were eleven present in all, which we considered very good, this being our third meeting. We were unable to hold our May meeting owing to the very busy season, but things are getting a better start now, and I think this local bid fair to be a strong one in time.

The ladies are each bringing a suggestion to our next meeting for the year's program, so I should think by next month that we will be able to send you a copy of it.

Yours truly,  
MABEL PECKNOLD.

## LIVELY DISCUSSIONS AT WOODLAWN

The Woodlawn Women Grain Growers have been holding very successful meetings according to the report of their secretary, Mrs. Sparrow. She writes that the members met in June at the home of Mrs. H. Wardlaw and were deeply interested in a discussion on the use of the franchise. Mrs. Sparrow reports: Miss Stöcking gave an interesting lecture on the subject and emphasized the fact that our newly acquired right is going to be worthy of the most serious consideration. The need of acting with the consideration of principal, not party was shown. Among the social and moral reforms that were mentioned, were the co-guardianship of parents. At present the mother has no legal standing as a parent except in the case of an illegitimate child, when she is solely responsible; equal property rights for husband and wife; mothers pensions; maternity allowance; rural nurses; etc. An informal discussion took place among some of the members relating to the proposed plan of the Salvation Army to bring English war widows to Canada. I believe if we asked the men who have come from England and made a home in Canada, regarding the matter their reply would be that making a home in Canada is a man's job. If we are to help them we would favor a government grant or direct taxation. Farm conditions in the West are not suitable to give employment to these women. It is impossible to place women and children in our farm homes. There is not room and we are already overcrowded in the majority of cases especially in winter. It would be anything but a kindness to bring them out here to wrestle with our severe climatic conditions. Why is Britain not able to care for them?

## DISCUSS DISTRICT NURSE

The members of the Key West Association are taking up the matter of obtaining

a district nurse and will discuss the subject at their July meeting. One of their members, Mrs. F. Ried, gave a very interesting paper last month on "History and Work of the Red Cross Society."

## WANTS TEMPERANCE SPEAKER

Dear Miss Stöcking:—Please find enclosed thirty-five cents for copy of booklet, "Laws Pertaining to Women and Children in Saskatchewan." Altho we cannot organize an association in this isolated place, I will endeavor to keep in touch with your work thru the periodicals.

Now that we have a vote this fall regarding the liquor stores I hope your executive have some ladies who are willing to address the ladies of the various districts endeavoring to obtain not only their interest in the use of the franchise, but to get them working, canvassing and enlightening the women, telling them of their added responsibilities and getting them to realize that our present attitude to the franchise will do much toward receiving our full franchise. Thanking you for your promptness in replying and wishing the society every success, I am, Sincerely,  
ANNA JOHNSTON.

It has been a keen pleasure to the writer to receive such letters as the one above and there have been many. We are glad to state that the W.G.T.U. is giving us true co-operation in this work of extending political educational work, and where a speaker is required in districts where the vote on the liquor question will be taken, that society can usually supply a speaker.

## DISCUSS RURAL EDUCATION

Dear Miss Stöcking:—The members of the Smiley Women's Section met at the home of Mrs. Morrison in June. The meeting was very interesting and Mrs. Everett read a paper on "Farm Industry." Mrs. Vallance gave one on "Rural Education." We are planning on having an ice cream social in Smiley and would be glad to have a speaker on that night.

MRS. E. E. SMILEY,  
Secretary.

A visit to so enterprising an association would surely be a pleasure. Arrangements will be made to send the district director. It is pleasing to note that the members are interested in the important matter of rural education. The readers of this page would like to read the ideas of some of the prairie mothers regarding that vital question.

E. A.

## MOTHER'S BUTTON BOX

By Julia H. Johnston

A button box is always associated with mother's belongings. It is not usually filled with buttons in neat rows on cardboard, as bought and brought from the store, but with the left-overs of all sorts and sizes after the garments for the family are finished. In addition, it is filled up with buttons cut from worn-out raiment of all kinds. It is the source of supply when missing buttons must be replaced upon occasion, and the time-honored box needs to be kept close to the mending basket.

One of those "trifles that make perfection" is to remember, when snipping off buttons that have outlasted the garments to be put into the rag bag, to be sure to cut off the bits of cloth and to pull out the threads that cling so viciously to the eyes of the buttons under the scissors. If not convenient to make them ready for sewing on again at the moment of cutting them off, don't put them in the button box till they are ready for use. This may seem indeed the veriest trifle, but the annoyance and delay will not seem trifling when you go to your stores in a hurry and find that the only button that will meet the instant need in the emergency cannot be used till you have taken the scissors and a big needle to "poke" with, and spent some precious time making it ready to sew on.

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# Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

### BIRD FUN

The other morning, about daybreak, there blew up a terrible thunderstorm, which made folk lie quaking in their beds and wondering whether or not their house would be struck next, but it didn't affect the little feathered folk out doors that way at all. Apparently they liked it. They twittered and chirped about, fluttered from tree to tree and shrub to shrub and probably asked each other what they thought of the weather, and how it was likely to affect the crop of worms.

Was it because the material for new houses was to be had for the taking that these bird families were so unconcerned about the uproar of the heavens, do you suppose?

DIXIE PATTON.

### WAR

I think that war is a bad thing even tho it may be for a good cause like that for which we are fighting today.

In war time the best men in the country are taken, and altho some come back safe, thousands are injured for life, and many are killed.

Then think of what the soldiers have to go thru. They have to stand in the trenches for days, generally knee-deep in mud and run the risk of being killed at any minute. Think of the dreadful guns, explosives, and all kinds of machines for killing men and I am sure you will agree with me that war is a dreadful thing. Then after the war what happens? Taxes are high, lots of banks and factories are closed because of the war and many people are out of work and have a very hard time. If you look in your history you will be able to find this after nearly every war especially after the struggle with Napoleon when the people had to pay such high taxes that the poor were scarcely able to keep themselves.

Of course it is very glorious to win a victory especially for a good cause, and we all admire the soldiers, but what is that to the thousands of men and all the money that the country has lost?

ANNIE GIRLING.

Wawaness, Man. Age 12.

### WHAT I THINK ABOUT WAR

I think war is a bad thing for some of the people because it makes them hard and cruel. War isn't good for countries that are engaged in it because it makes the prices of sugar and flour go up. It makes people starve for want of food. It makes them go without any clothes. It makes people suffer from severe wounds. It makes the homes lonely and sad by killing off their fathers and sons, and leaving their mothers, wives and babies to starve.

In some of the countries war is good to make the people rich. It is a good thing to make wheat go up.

VIOLET DIMMICK.

Gilbert Plains, Man. Age 11.

### WAR

I think war is really a bad and cruel thing, because they kill so many people in war. Just think how a person is punished when he kills somebody? Just think how many soldiers lie wounded on the battlefield? When a person is hurt badly at home everyone takes pity on him or her, but in war it is different. Sometimes the poor wounded ones must lie there unpitied, uncomfortable, perhaps a day or so, altho I think the good and kind people will bring the poor wounded ones in the hospitals and comfort them. I don't think there are enough nurses to tend to the sick, so it would be wise if more girls would go and tend to the sick and wounded soldiers. How would you feel, or how do you feel, if any of your relations—mother, father, sister, brother or any body of your relatives would die? Would'nt you be oh, so sorry? None of our family has died yet, but I've seen how saw others have been.

But how must the poor mother and children feel, when they get the news that their father or brother is killed? How sad they must be! Not long ago I read a story of France. A little girl and her mother had to sit in the cellar. Their house had been burnt down. They had had nothing but a little dry bread. The little girl had a thin little kitten. The kitten's mother had been

eaten by the people. If the people will eat cats you can imagine how hungry they must sometimes be. Don't you think it would be better if we would spare a new dress and send the money away to the little boys and girls who are in need of food?

Altho many are killed, it shows which are heroes, or do you think that any coward would go against the showers of bullets? That can't be. They really must be heroes, who go and fight against the enemy. It does not only show the real heroes, but also the real patriots. They are ready to give up their lives for their own good country.

PAULINE HINZ,  
Laird, Sask.

Age 14.

### WHAT I THINK OF WAR

War is a very bad thing in very many respects. The very word "war" means open hostility, and everyone knows that a hostile person, country or anything is one of the worst things. So of course since war means the same it is the same.

War is bad, first, for its social relations. That is, a country which was on good terms with two or three other countries would, when these countries went to war, side with one or the other, and then from that time on would be enemies to the other country. War stops people from visiting back and forth between the countries. It also stops a considerable amount of trade which weakens the countries.

Then the war destroys horses, for many of the men have to have horses to ride. These are shot as well, and are generally the best in the country.

There is also a great waste of money. There is money spent for ammunition, guns and other destructive apparatus. The soldiers have to be paid, as well as the nurses, doctors and veterinarians. Hospitals have to be supported, and the money used for all this could be put into better use in the country if it was not for war. But, of course, when we have war we must have the money to carry it out, and this money is generally gotten by taxing the people heavier, which keeps them poor, so you see this is another bad thing war causes.

Right where the war is carried on there is a great amount of land wasted by burning down the trees, by digging trenches and then by being the burying ground of so many men and horses.

War kills the men, the strongest and best of them, too. The young men who would be the leaders of the next generation and the old men whose duty it is to teach the young men are all taken, and finally shot by the enemy like dumb brutes. Women, too, are often shot when they are doing their duty nursing the wounded. Now, who could think of war as anything but bad, cruel and wicked?

There are many homes destroyed. Some in the midst of the battlefield are either destroyed by fire or shell or used for the benefit of the soldiers. Then there are homes broken up which are hundreds and sometimes thousands of miles away from the battlefield. This is caused by father or son leaving for the cause of the war, perhaps never to return again.

Often when there is war men are forced to go to kill the enemy, while they would have had no thought of it if the war had not forced them to. The Bible says, "Thou shalt not kill." This law is sacred and should be kept, but was there ever a war where some person did not kill someone else?

FRANCES HOOVER,  
Venn, Sask. Age 15.

### WAR

I do not think war is of any use, because there are many lives lost. They are not all killed, but some are wounded and are not able to work any more.

Some fight to get more land. The generals play the most important part in war and hold the laws. They do not do very much fighting themselves. They fight with swords and guns. When they enlist they have to go and train.

HAZEL JOPLING,  
Fairlight, Sask.

Age 12.

### Operating Public Utilities

Continued from Page 7

railways and operate its railways as efficiently as private capital, but that a nation can borrow money more cheaply and provide these great facilities more cheaply than private capital. Of course such is only possible when a people have honest government, where statesmen and not politicians have charge of affairs and where the people have developed mutual confidence in their own ability to help themselves.

#### Telegraphs and Telephone Service

Every postmaster in New Zealand is required by law to be a telegraph operator, and nearly all the post offices are telegraph offices. Separate offices and operators are only maintained at large centres. New Zealand, in 1910, had 36,000 miles of wire, over which nine million messages were sent by one million people, a most unusual use of the telegraph. Why such extreme use? Because a telegraph office is not only within easy reach of practically every inhabitant, but the rates are incomparably low compared to those in force in Canada. Twelve words can be sent 1,000 miles in New Zealand for twelve cents, i.e., one cent per word. In Canada the lowest price on any message is 25 cents, or more than double the rate for twelve words for 1,000 miles in New Zealand. To send a message from Winnipeg to Calgary, less than 800 miles, costs 60 cents. New Zealand's telegraphic service produces more than sufficient revenue to pay the cost of operation and upkeep as well as the interest on the original capital. Canada's telegraphs pay also, but they don't pay the people of Canada. New Zealand has established an ocean cable service over which cable messages may be sent to any part of Australia for ten cents per word. New Zealand has thirty-three telephone centres and 125 sub-exchanges. The number of private connections in the country in 1910 exceeded 30,000, and was increasing at 3,000 per year. These private phones cost \$15 per annum. The revenue in 1910 exceeded \$700,000, which paid all expenses, interest, etc., and left a healthy margin.

#### Savings Banks

In New Zealand postmasters are not only telegraph operators, but also about every third one is a banker. There are 2,400 post offices and at 650 of these a postal savings bank business is done. Such a service was unnecessary in the early history of the colony, when there was little surplus money and the old fashioned "first national bank" answered the needs. There was a type of savings bank then in New Zealand that was a very close relative of the kind now in Canada, both in organization and results. Distance and difficulty of reaching them resulted in the addition of a savings bank branch to the post office department of the country. Thus an added service was given at very little extra cost, and not only the banking facilities greatly extended but the post office work put on a much firmer basis. In 1891, after twenty-four years of operation, there was \$17,500,000 on deposit in these banks, i.e., an average of \$130 per account, and every fifth person had one of these tidy little accounts. Here are the figures of growth for twenty years:

	No. of accounts	Total deposits	Total per deposit	Per cent. of people with accounts
1891..	135,000	\$17,500,000	\$130	20
1910..	400,000	72,000,000	175	40

There are no large accounts, and very few over \$1,000. The deposits represent the savings of working families, that class of people to which the rich commonly attribute habits of improvidence and indifference. This class in New Zealand have amply demonstrated that they can not only save money where reasonable facilities are provided for saving, but that they have higher aspirations than the hoarding of money. In 1910, while there was \$70,000,000 in the post office savings bank alone, over \$20,000,000 was withdrawn and replaced by a greater sum. Much of that fifty million went to buy small pieces of land in the city suburbs on which houses could be built. This has resulted in 90,000 persons out of a total of 1,600,000 population being owners of

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land within city limits. And it is almost invariably certain that when these people become owners of land they make use of it. How different this is from so many Canadian and American cities with tenancy run rampant and waste lots infested with weeds of the most noxious kind. The love of "home" is strong in the Anglo-Saxon, the possession of land is dear to him, and given favorable opportunity he will toil and sweat to exercise the privilege of ownership. These people in New Zealand have only been able to save because they received a little more than the bare necessities of life, and that little they have put to good account. Why they receive that "little more" that makes the difference between ownership and tenancy, between slavery and freedom, between hope and discontent, is another equally interesting story involving a program of progressive labor and industrial legislation unapproached in other countries.

**Insurance**

High life insurance charges early decided the New Zealand government to take up the insurance business. The mortality rate was also lower in New Zealand than in America, England or Australia, the no difference was made in premiums already high. Owing to trust rates among the companies the business has now been extended to accident and fire. Rates have not only been reduced but greater security given. Private companies of course operate, but private capital has been disciplined in this as well as the many other fields of endeavor peculiar to this country. But the government went further. It established a National Provident Fund and a system of government annuities. Under this all persons engaged in manual or clerical work who do not receive over \$1,000 per year may contribute to the fund weekly or monthly and receive from \$2.50 to \$10 a week for the remainder of their life after reaching sixty years. We have a system of government annuities in Canada that should be properly advertised. The New Zealand government has found it necessary to discipline capital in other fields of effort, such as the operation of coal lands, and capital has not withdrawn, as it always is about to do, but has behaved itself by taking a reasonable profit rather than squeezing the last cent out of the public. The New Zealand government has made no effort to monopolize the field in its operation of minor public utilities. Some of these, like the field of insurance, have not been pushed, because the threat of the government was enough to make private companies recognize public rights. The people, thru the government, merely refused to permit unbridled exploitation of themselves for the benefit of others.

New Zealand now offers to the world the example of her twenty years of unparalleled social legislation. These years are fraught with the greatest significance for all countries, whether large or small, rich or poor, old or young. They prove conclusively that a people who have confidence in themselves and their ability to elect representatives, who will not become the immediate victims of party and privileged interests, can inaugurate and carry thru successfully accomplishments not approached in older countries that are steeped in graft and controlled by vested interests' control. New Zealand has shown that many great existing evils may be successfully dealt with and has shown this in the face of the generally accepted principles of political economy, and the dire warning of public opinion in older countries. She has merely proceeded on the principles of humanity and justice, in the belief that right and not might should govern our actions, that the duty of society was to look after the welfare of the many and not the few, and that the well being and prosperity of all the people and not the accepted principles of the "protection of business" shall govern. And in the exercise of those principles she has had a measure of success that not only merits but demands close investigation by other countries. The Canadian people owe it to themselves to adopt some of the principles so successfully worked out in New Zealand. There are many that could be applied. Nationalization of

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**On the Edge of the Barrens**  
 Continued from Page 13

near the pond, looking and calling for you. I kept falling down, but managed to get back here somehow. When it was light and clear enough to see, I went out again and waded around in the pond. I couldn't think clearly. I don't remember the rest of it."

Buck shook off some grim recollections. He patted his comrade gently on the shoulder. "Bully, lad!" said he, "we'll talk of it no more."

Nor did they.

August passed by, during which Kewpik and a crew of two sailed the Rose Jennings down to Fort What Cheer and turned the sloop over to the superintendent of Mounted Police.

He also bore an official report of the killings at Seal Point. Brief and to the point—a characteristic of all Mounted Police reports—the seventy-word message called the attention of Ottawa to the fact that no whalers were in the bay, and that liquor-running was wiped out.

In due time Buck expected to receive orders to abandon the barrack until lawlessness and liquor-running should again make a small garrison needful.

Meanwhile he watched the home-made calendar scrawled in chalk upon the iron wall. The Hudson's Bay Company's supply bark was due in early September. The Ottawa authorities had sent mail via England before. They might do it again.

And Buck also hoped for a letter for his mate—a letter of forgiveness and good cheer. Day after day he sat staring at the calendar and watching Oolah as she went about the household tasks.

The Barrens grew brown and gray; the days waxed perceptibly shorter. At night thin films of ice coated the pond in the rear of the barrack. Berries grew scarcer and the Kenipatoo began looking for their winter furs.

One morning, in early September, Napier sat reading for the fourth or fifth time a Montreal newspaper six months' old. Buck was massaging the stiffened muscles of his healed left arm. Suddenly Oolah entered the room, her pretty face ablaze.

"There's a sail in sight," she said. Napier dropped his paper. He looked for no mail—no word from the old country.

But the coming of the H. B. ship marked a red-letter day indeed.

It meant for a brief period the society of persons other than savages. It meant to him—English newspapers, a dinner of roasted beef, a pipeful of good tobacco. He sprang to join Buck on the bluff above the beach.

The sail was as yet but a mere speck on the distant horizon toward grim Cape Wolstenholme. But as an hour passed the two constables picked out the familiar lines of the company packet.

The natives swarmed to the beach, ready to put off in their skin boats. The brown women and children lost, for the time being, their wonted stolidity, and laughingly donned their brightest garments.

Beyond the outer reef the bark swept up into the wind. Her royals were already clewed up. As her foreyard was hauled slack and she commenced to fall off the rumble of her cable was plainly heard ashore. She had anch-

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ored. A boat splashed into the water, and figures descended into it.

As the boat drew near the beach, passing the kaiaks racing out to the larger craft, the two constables walked toward the water.

Closer and closer drew the boat until Buck could distinguish the form of a woman sitting in the stern sheets beside bluff Captain Murray.

"Hooray!" Buck cried. "The skipper brought his wife this voyage. I'll bet she's got a fine duff cooked aboard ready for us."

The boat's keel touched the kelp at the water's edge and the oarsmen sprung out. Buck pushed aside the crowding natives to greet the captain. The bronzed Scot tossed a leather mail-bag ashore. Then he stepped over the gunwale of the beached boat and offered his hand to the seated woman. She stood erect while Buck stood foolishly with outstretched hand. And then the constable caught a glimpse of the face of the woman. He looked again with unbelieving eyes.

It was the face of the photograph!—Napier's Mary Leigh! There was no mistaking it. The dark eyes with their long lashes; the hair, black and glossy; the curve of the delicate nostrils—told Buck that his correspondent had answered in person.

"It was awful good of you," she murmured to Buck as she swept by him. Buck gripped the hand of Captain Murray, then he turned to watch Mary Leigh.

Pale as the winter snow of the Barrens, the junior constable stood and eyed the approaching woman. Buck heard a few words murmured in a low and musical voice; then, ignoring the curious glances of the Kenipatoos, the

presence of the white men, Constable R. F. P. Napier gathered the woman in his arms.

And later in the evening, as the men of the crew helped shut up the iron hut and strip it of its gear Buck took Oolah to one side.

"Oolah," said he. "We've got orders to report at What Cheer. As you know, we're to take the packet and go down by water. Then—I don't know where I'll be sent."

Disconsolately the girl listened. Her cheeks were stained with tears, her eyes had lost their brightness.

"Look here, girl," went on Buck—he pointed a thumb over his shoulder to the spot where Napier and Mary Leigh sat hand in hand upon a strapped roll of bedding—"those two are going to get married as soon as they can find that What Cheer mission father that taught you how to read and write."

The girl smiled at him thru her tears. Buck cleared his throat and went on: "What I was about to say was—my time's about up in the mounted. I've got a bit of money put away, and I've got my eye on a patch o' land over in the wheat country."

He laid his hand on the brown head of the whaling captain's natural daughter and concluded rather uncertainly:

"What d' you say we have a double wedding at What Cheer?"

The constable drew the girl close to him, so close that her fair head rested on the patch-pocket of his red tunic. And Oolah made answer.

But her answer was audible to Buck and the stars alone. (The End.)

## Calgary Exhibition

Calgary held an exhibition of phenomenal success this year. The attendance came within about 1,000 of the previous high-water mark of 1913, when 104,520 people passed the gates. This year 103,541 paid admission, which is remarkably good, everything considered.

The military attractions, including trench work, excited much interest. There were 10,000 soldiers on the grounds one day. The grandstand attractions, including the aviation feat, were good. The Western Canada racing circuit held its first meet at the same time with the usual program of good races. Successful poultry and dog shows were held in conjunction.

The cattle classes were fairly strong at this exhibition, particularly the Aberdeen Angus. Competition in all beef breeds was good; and the usual high standard of excellence displayed in the dairy classes at this show was again in evidence.

### Horses

Percheron horses were about equal in number and quality with previous years. They were judged by Wayne Dinsmore, secretary of the American Percheron Breeders' Association of Chicago. The first in aged class and open championship went to "Kaddion," a large, massive horse of splendid quality owned by L. Palmer, Llanelly, Alta. E. A. Davenport's "Marathon," previous well-known winner at this and other exhibitions, stood second. "Doctor," the champion at the spring show and a horse of great quality and action but getting up in years, was third. W. E. and R. C. Upper were fourth with "Marquis." The three-year-old stallion class went to W. H. Devine, with Upper Bros. second and fourth and W. W. Hunter third. Geo. Lane won first and third in the two year olds and the best four prizes in the yearling stallion class. This was a remarkably strong show of yearlings. The winner of the class was Nelson, a beautiful colt of superb quality that afterwards won the Alberta bred championship and reserve in the open championship.

The female competition was particularly good in the Percheron classes. Geo. Lane's "Bichette," a fine strong topped mare with clean limbs and splendid action, won the yearling mare class and championship, the second went to E. A. Davenport on "Nellie," a splen-

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did going low-set drafty mare. Upper's "Rosine," the former champion of western shows, was third, but not in as good bloom as usual. W. W. Hunter won the brood mare with foal class, while second, third and fourth went to E. A. Davenport. Davenport also won first and second in the class for mare and two progeny. First in three-year-old filly class went to E. A. Davenport on "Brilliantine of Aeme." This mare was later made Alberta and Canadian bred champion, as well as reserve champion in the open class. She is a splendid, clean-limbed, good-moving female. Lane won the two-year-old filly class with Davenport second, and the first three places in the yearling filly class also went to Geo. Lane.

The Percheron futurity was decided at Calgary this year. The entries were not large, but the quality of the exhibits was very high. Geo. Lane took the first four places for stallion foal with "Nelson," "Napier," "Naimsmith" and "Namur," and the first four as well as the sixth place for females. E. A. Davenport won fifth. G. S. Rosamond, Innisfail, Alta., secured seventh and W. B. Thorne, Aldersyde, Alta., eighth.

**Clydesdales**

The first in aged class and open championship went to "Scotland Splendor," the champion at the spring show. This horse is owned by D. Thorburn, DeWinton, Alta. He was given a very close run by "Baron Ian," a son of "Baron's Pride," shown by P. M. Bredt and Co. "Baron Ian" is a big, massive horse of great power and a grand mover. The three-year-old class went to T. McMillan, Okotoks, Alta., and the two-year-old class to A. D. McCormack, Castor, Alta. P. M. Bredt was second in this class, and John Graham, Carberry, Man., third. The first and third in the yearling stallion went to Bredt's "Balgreggan Craigie" and "Balgreggan Gem."

D. Thorburn won first and third for brood mare with foal. Fred Jones, Freshfield, Alta., won second, and Joseph Laycock, fourth. Thorburn also won the dry mare class, the second and fourth going to T. McMillan and third to P. M. Bredt & Co. Bredt won the three-year-old filly class on "Hopeful Beauty," and John Graham the two-year-old filly class. First for Clydesdale mare and two of progeny went to Thorburn and second to J. H. Laycock. Clydesdale with three progeny of one stallion went to Bredt & Co. The champion Clydesdale female was "Monahy," owned by John Graham, Carberry, Man., and reserve "Abioness," owned by D. Thorburn. This mare was Champion Canadian bred female. The reserve in this class went to Bredt, and both championship and reserve for Alberta bred females were also won by P. M. Bredt & Co.

The Shire exhibit was small. W. W. Hunter won the championship on "Windridge Lad." The Alberta bred stallion championship went to J. W. Forrester and Sons, Nateby, Alta. The champion Alberta bred mare and reserve was won by Stuart Walker, Crossfield, Alta., as was also the open and reserve championship.

Suffolk Punches from the stable of F. J. Hartell, Cheadle, Alta., the same as have shown in Calgary for a good many years, were again on hand. Only two stallion entries represented Belgians.

**Shorthorn Cattle**

The quality of the Shorthorn exhibits was high indeed, and many classes of very excellent individuals passed under the hand of the judge. Two herds from Ontario, those of A. F. & G. Auld, Guelph, and Kyle Bros., Drumbo, Ont., were present. The main exhibits of Alberta stock came from Yule & Bowes, Carstairs, Alta.; T. B. Ralphs, Elmore, Alta.; H. F. Watkins, Olds, Alta. and W. C. Rickard, Airdrie, Alta. The aged bull championship went to Auld Bros., on "Burnbrae Sultan," a bull of great size and of Shorthorn character. Yule & Bowes' splendid quality smooth roan bull, "Opportunity," was second to him. John Graham, Carberry, Man., won third. Kyle Bros. won the two-year-old bull class, with Yule & Bowes second on "Gloster King." The class was very close, and it took the judge considerable time to make this decision. Senior yearlings went to Yule & Bowes on "Oak Bluff Marshall," a calf of remarkably smooth

proportions and superb quality. W. C. Rickard won second and H. F. Watkins third. Yule & Bowes won first and third in the junior yearlings, and Ralphs second.

The first and second in the senior calf class went to Auld Bros., with Yule & Bowes third. All the prizes in the junior calf class went to Ontario. Yule & Bowes' "Oakland Marquis," the winner of the junior yearling class won junior championship. T. B. Ralphs won the Alberta bred bull championship on "Kinmel Conqueror," with Yule & Bowes reserve on "Lavender Count." "Oakland Marquis" also won reserve grand championship, the other bull championship going to Auld Bros. The female classes were well contested and a large proportion of the prizes remained with Western Canadian exhibitors. Senior championship went to Auld Bros., on "Silver Queen" and reserve to Kyle Bros., on "Rosebud." Aulds won junior championship and reserve. They also won grand championship and reserve. Alberta bred female championship went to Yule & Bowes, on "Violet Lucille 4th," with reserve to W. C. Rickard.

**Herefords**

The white face exhibit was confined to those of Frank Collicut, of Willow Spring Ranch, Crossfield, Alta., and L. O. Clifford, Oshawa, Ont. Clifford won the bull championships and the senior female championship. Collicut won a large number of the best prizes on stock picked from his large herd kept under range conditions.

**Aberdeen-Angus**

J. D. McGregor, Brandon; J. E. Bowman, Guelph, Ont., and Lew Hutchinson, Duhamel, Alta., were the chief exhibitors. McGregor won the male and female senior championships. Bowman won first and third for herd, with McGregor second. The junior championships and the reserve championships went to Bowman as well.

**Dairy Cattle**

The Holstein classes were strong and very creditable indeed to the breed. Jos. Laycock, Okotoks; George Bevington, Hambly and Son, Munson and Carlyle Bros., Calgary, were the chief exhibitors. Laycock and Bevington won most of the money, and the best prizes went to the former.

Laycock got senior bull championship on "Koradyke Pouch Pontiac," while junior and Alberta bred championships went to Bevington on "Frank Pafout de Kol." Reserve in the senior class went to Laycock and also for Alberta bred, while Bevington won the reserve in junior bulls. Bevington had the junior and grand female champion in "Tensen Burke," with Laycock reserve in the former and holding both ribbons for Alberta bred champions. The herd prizes were well split up.

**Ayrshires**

R. Ness, DeWinton; Laycock & Macdonald, Calgary, and Wm. Anderson & Son, Battle River, were the exhibitors. Ness won most of the prizes and the best of them. Senior and junior bull championships with reserves and grand championship went to him. The senior and grand was "Milton Mains Planet." Reserve for Alberta bred went to Anderson & Son. R. Ness took senior and grand female championships on "Leavenock Pansy 2nd." He also won reserve in this class and also had junior champion female. Laycock and Macdonald had reserve junior champion female.

**Jerseys**

Joe Harper & Sons, Westlock, and E. W. Shenfield had the only Jerseys shown. The former won the chief prizes and all championships and reserves.

W. H. Lyons, Standish, Ohio, one of the most noted Holstein breeders in the States, acted as judge.

There was a large exhibit of swine, tho the competition was not keen. The same could be said of the sheep.

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