

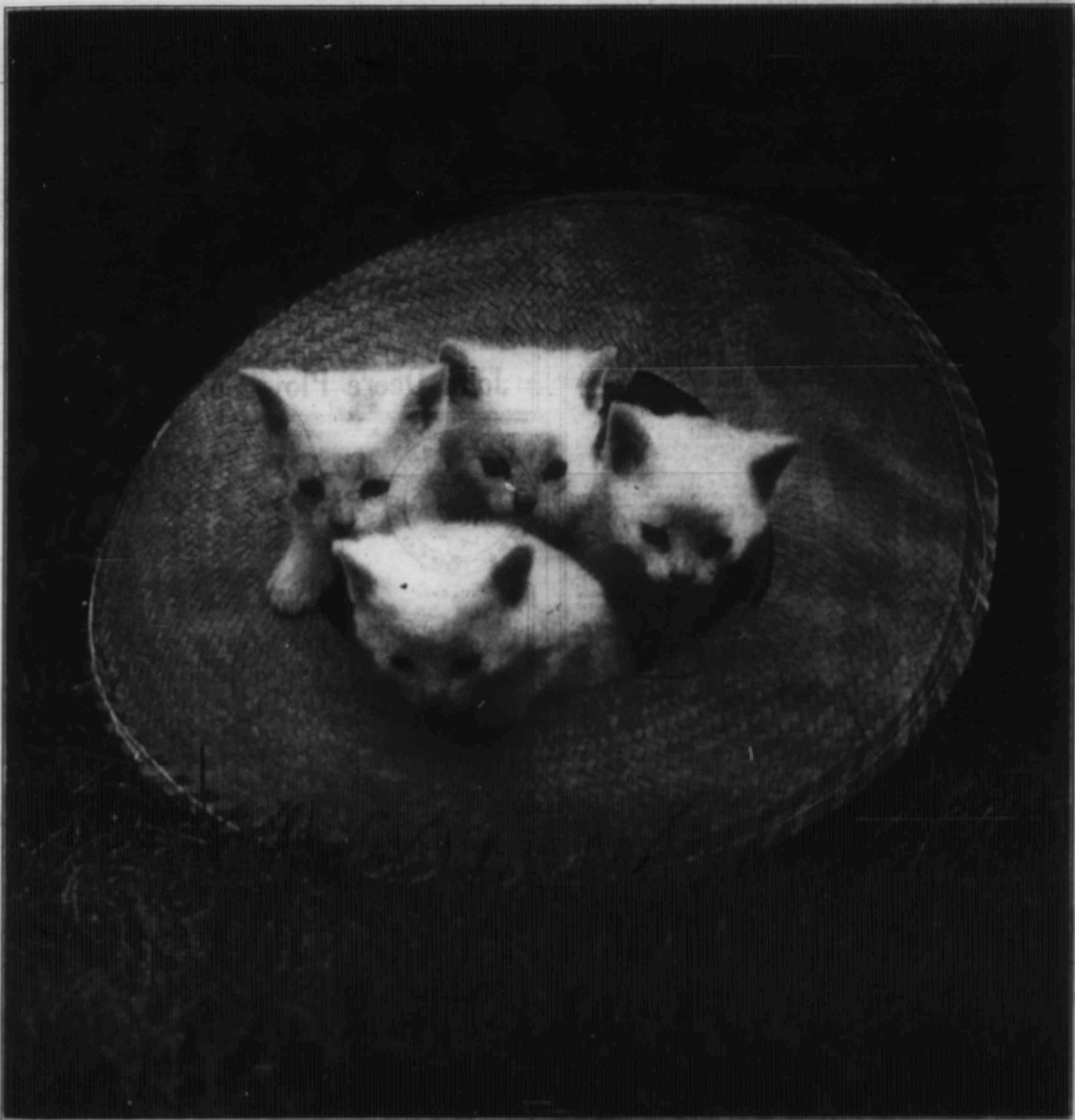
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man.

September 6, 1916

\$ 1.50 per Year



READY FOR MISCHIEF

Paint particularly manufactured to withstand time and weather—in a word "climate-proof" is none too good for your out-buildings.

Stephens'

Barn and Elevator Paints

Strong, solid paints—made honestly that cover well, give long protection and come in colors most suited to the various jobs. Your hardware dealer has them.

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



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The New Improved "TAGGART" Portable Grain Elevator

The Taggart Portable Grain Elevator represents the highest efficiency obtainable in Grain Elevating Machinery. It is made in the West—Made—not merely assembled—and sold at a lower price than all competitors

Durability! This Grain Elevator is made to last. The careful construction and even distribution of weight under portage, prevents loosening of parts and assures long life.

Quality! Made of the very best material only. It is made in one plant; not merely assembled. There is no play and wear of ill-fitting parts. The parts are well painted, assuring good weather protection.

Capacity! The Capacity is 750 bushels of grain per hour. Compare this with the old scoop bucket methods; no backaches—no labor.

Economy! Running expenses are very small. No high-priced labor is needed, no waste of time. The Taggart is a business worker and needs no oiling.

Guaranty! Guaranteed to do all that we claim for it if operated according to instructions sent with the machine.

The Taggart Elevator works easily and economically. Every part is a feature. Its use will save you much in time, grain and money. If you don't own a grain elevator, it is time you purchased one. Be sure it is a Taggart—the best machine for the lowest price.

The highest quality that the best material and careful thorough workmanship can produce at the lowest price for which an elevator can be bought.

The most profitable crop is always the one harvested with least expense. The Taggart Grain Elevator is an expense minimizer—a money and labor saver. The Grain Elevator eliminates the drudgery of "bucking" grain and the cost of labor. It does the most unpleasant work of handling a crop, whether at the car or bin.

Years of experience in the manufacture of Grain Elevators produces in the Taggart many valuable features found in no other elevator. Only the best material is used in its construction. All the parts are made and assembled in the same plant; thus they fit. No wear or tear of ill-fitting parts shortens the usefulness of Taggart service. With proper timing will last a lifetime.

The hopper and conveyor are adjustable and are placed where you can draw grain to them most conveniently. No waste of time backing into cramped places. The flow of grain is regulated as you desire by the slide in the hopper. The worm conveyor moves the grain to the bin where it is elevated to large improved buckets—located only in this Elevator. The flexible apron then delivers the load to where you want, at any angle or height up to 21 feet.



Manufactured expressly for
Cushman Motor Works of Canada Limited
Manufacturers of the World-Famous 4 H.P. Cushman Slider Engine that Does All the Farm Work
284 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Man.

EXCLUSIVE SELLING AGENTS FOR
Fanning Mills—Saw and Pitting Machines—Vacuum Washing Machines—Limekilns—Limekiln Bars—Incubators—Cornmeal Mills—Largest Ideal Self Feeders—Portable Grain Elevators—Wagon Hardware Specialties—Machinery and Little Great Rock Vase Cakes.



New Deere Light Draft Gang Plows

This gang has a simple and practical foot lift, and in addition has an auxiliary hand lever. With the aid of this lever operator can raise both bottoms when plow is deep in the ground and horses stopped.

one nut, give share a kick and it is off. Just as easily put on. Can be taken off in thirty seconds, replaced in sixty seconds.

Have your John Deere dealer show you this plow and ask about the John Deere Quick Detachable Share. Write us for free booklet, mentioning The Grain Growers' Guide.

Only high grade material is used in the New Deere Plows, and they are built right. That is why they last longer than any ordinary plows.

What John Deere Quick Detachable Shares Mean—An exclusive feature on John Deere Riding Plows. They save 80 per cent. time changing shares. Remove



John Deere Plow Co. Winnipeg Regina
Calgary Saskatoon

THE HAPPY FARMER TRACTOR CO.

PLOW MORE PLOW DEEPER THIS FALL

"It's Good"



Thin, worn horses can't do much fall plowing. The "HAPPY FARMER" Tractor can be used immediately after cutting and stacking for your fall plowing, if it is not being used for threshing. It does the work of eight strong horses. It pulls anything horses can, works long hours, and won't tire. It also does the work of a stationary or portable engine.

Because 88% of its weight is on the traction wheels, the "Happy Farmer" grips the soil and delivers a pull of 1,500 lbs. at the draw-bar. Any boy could keep it running. steers itself from one end of the furrow to the other.

In soil too heavy for horses you can use the "HAPPY FARMER." You can do better farming—plow 2 1/2 inches deep. The Bennett Air Cleaner (on the Happy Farmer only) keeps the Chaperon dust free, so the engine always runs smooth. We can supply light "HAPPY FARMER" power-lift tractor plows in 2, 3 and 4 bottom sizes.

Your tractor will be shipped immediately you place your order.

J. D. Adshead Company Limited
Canadian Representatives, WINNIPEG
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Southern Alberta:
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CALGARY

TEAR THIS OUT AND MAIL TODAY
J. D. ADSHEAD COMPANY LTD., Winnipeg
Please send me 25 cents full particulars of the "HAPPY FARMER" Tractor.

Name _____ P. O. _____ Province _____

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The Branches REGINA, CALGARY, PORT WILLIA

A PINK NOTICE

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

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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

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



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

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

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Livestock Display—14 cents per agate line.
Classified—4 cents per word per issue.

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



Ten Years Ago Yesterday

This Farmer's Company received it's first car of grain. In that first year our volume was **2,340,000 bushels**. In the 12 months ending Aug. 31st, 1916, we have handled over **48,000,000 bushels** for upwards of **11,000 shippers**.

That's a growth that couldn't have been recorded had it not been for continuous painstaking attention to shipments entrusted to our care and for generally satisfactory service. Let us supply you with

Shipping Bills and Instruction Forms

Fill in the coupon below stating how many cars you expect to have and the line of railway you ship over. Mail it to us and by return post you will get the supplies you need. It will then not be necessary to ask the Station Agent or anyone else for the form on which to bill out your car. Besides, you'll not need to write a letter stating what you want done with your shipment. Our blank form makes it easy for you to give definite instructions regarding the disposal of your grain. Nothing could be simpler or plainer in grain selling.

If our Daily Grain Market Letter will be of service to you, let us know. It goes FREE to those who want it—once a day, or once, twice or three times a week, as you wish.

Top Prices Liberal Advances Prompt Returns Absolute Security

**Whether Selling or Buying your Interests
are our Interests**

Wagon and Belting Prices are quoted elsewhere in this issue of the Guide.

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.

Branches at
REGINA, SASK
CALGARY, ALTA
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Winnipeg - Manitoba

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NEW WESTMINSTER
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The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.
Winnipeg, Man.

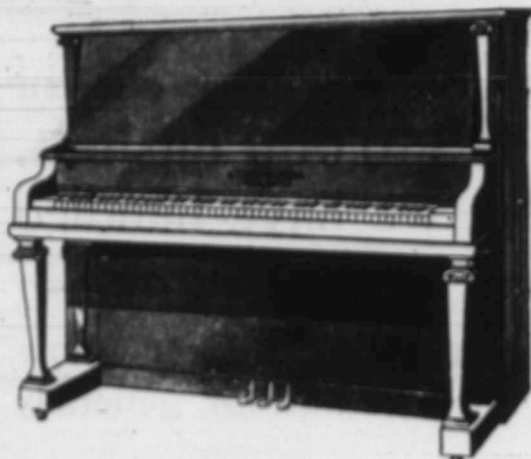
I will have about _____ cars of grain to sell. Please send me by return mail, without charge, Shipping Bills (_____ Railway) and Instruction Forms.

Signed _____

NORDHEIMER'S AGENCY TRANSFER SALE

*Following which the House of Nordheimer Relinquishes its
Retail Business in Winnipeg*

Never before in our life-time or in the history of music has an opportunity like this occurred. It arises from the decision of Nordheimer Piano and Music Company to relinquish its retail business in Winnipeg. In this, the House of Nordheimer is following well-established precedent - - since many of the leading piano manufacturers now have adopted the policy of selling through dealers instead of through their own branches



New Nordheimer Special, in Mahogany or Walnut. Regular \$500, for **\$395**

VICTROLAS AND RECORDS

With a view to immediate disposal of our complete stock of Victrolas and Records, we are offering exceptional terms of easy payments to purchasers within the next few weeks.



New Nordheimer Louis XV, in Mahogany or Walnut. Regular \$550, for **\$435**

PIANO BENCH FREE

With each new instrument we are allowing free, one piano bench, and with each used instrument a stool to match your purchase.

In concluding arrangements with The Winnipeg Piano Company for the handling of the Steinway and Nordheimer agencies in Winnipeg, we have been obliged to inaugurate a sale with the idea of clearing out all the stock now on our floors in Winnipeg; so that an entirely fresh stock may be here to commence the new arrangement. This sale will be known as the Nordheimer "Agency Transfer" Sale. It commences Friday, 1st September, and lasts until Saturday, 30th September, by which date every piano now in stock must be sold.

Exceptional Bargains in Slightly Used Pianos

- Wellington—Medium upright iron frame construction, handsome mahogany case, sweet and mellow in tone. Regular \$400. Only **\$185**
- Arion—Small upright, retouched ebony case, good tone and action. Only **\$165**
- Chickering—Upright. Has been thoroughly reconstructed by our experts and is in perfect order. Regular \$650. Only **\$225**
- Bohmer—Small upright grand taken in exchange on a Player Piano. Nice tone. Original price \$500. Only **\$195**
- Fischer—Upright, very elaborate design, in very fine condition. Regular \$600. Only **\$188**
- Heintzman & Co.—Cabinet Grand, retouched rose-wood case, etched panels, good tone and action. Now **\$197**
- Landowns—Latest Colonial design in mahogany case, taken in exchange on a Nordheimer Player Piano, almost new. Only **\$245**
- Nordheimer—Upright grand, massive in design, beautifully figured mahogany, almost new. Regular \$450. Now **\$297**
- Nordheimer—Six-note Player Piano and 24 rolls of music of your own selection—latest Colonial design, cannot be told from a new one. Regular \$900. Only **\$650**

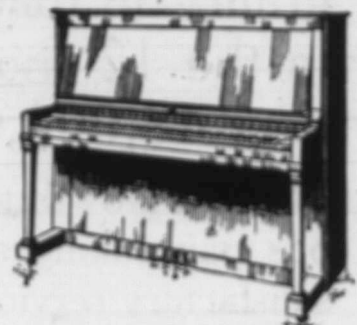
- Steinway & Sons—Upright Grand, shop worn only. Cannot be told from new. Guaranteed same as new. Regular \$750. Only **\$585**
- Steinway & Sons—Quarter grand. Only one year in use. Cannot be told from new. Guaranteed same as new. Regular \$1,050. Now **\$750**
- Steinway & Sons—Large parlor grand. Only slightly used. Guaranteed same as new. Regular \$1,500. Only **\$985**

For Your Convenience

and to assure those purchasing at this sale, and those with payments to make on Pianos purchased during the past few years, of the customary Nordheimer service, it might be explained that we are retaining offices at the Winnipeg Piano Company's store—where payments may be made and every convenience afforded, as in the past, to all our customers.

OUR GUARANTEE

Only the prices have been lowered—we could not change the quality. The same 10-year guarantee of old goes out with every instrument—a guarantee from a great house that means everything it says.



New Style Landowns, in Satin Finish Mahogany. Regular \$425, for **\$345**

WE PAY FREIGHT and guarantee safe delivery to your nearest station, of any piano you may choose.



New Nordheimer 28 Note Player. Mahogany or Oak. Regular \$950, for **\$750**

TERMS: One-eighth Cash with 10 per cent discount for extra cash payment, and the balance in one, two or three equal payments.

Nordheimer Piano Co.

LIMITED

286 Main Street

Winnipeg, Man.

USE THIS COUPON NO NEED TO WRITE A LETTER

NORDHEIMER PIANO CO., Limited,
286 Main Street, Winnipeg.

Please supply me with full particulars of _____
Piano (Name of Maker)
Player Piano
Victrola
at \$ _____ as advertised in the Sept. 6
(Fill in price you wish to pay)
issue of The Grain Growers' Guide.

Name _____
Address _____

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The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, September 6th, 1916

ANOTHER JOLT FOR THE KAISER

The entry of Roumania into the war on the side of Britain and her Allies is a severe blow to the ambition of the German Emperor and his Austrian ally. For two years Roumania has remained neutral, both the warring parties endeavoring to win her support. During this time Roumania has been organizing and drilling her army of 600,000 soldiers, equipping them with the most up-to-date weapons of destruction and making every preparation for war. Roumania has been calmly endeavoring to decide which of the warring parties it would best pay her to join. What she most wants is a slice of Austrian territory bordering on her own, peopled largely with Roumanians and she has been waiting to see which looks like the victor in order to be on the winning side. It is quite apparent that the Roumanian king and his government have decided that Germany and Austria have no possible hope of victory and have therefore thrown in their lot with the Entente Allies and Roumanian soldiers are now forcing their way into Hungary. Greece is in a state of upheaval. It is reported that the king has fled but that his wife (who is the sister of the German Kaiser) still refuses to permit Greece to enter the war against Germany as the Greek people desire. However, Bulgarian soldiers have already invaded Greece and captured several Greek forts and slaughtered a number of Greek soldiers. Greece is practically a party to the war, altho not by actual declaration. Venizelos, the famous Greek patriot, who is regarded as one of the very ablest statesmen in Europe, who has been twice deposed by the king, is again the man of the hour and is determined that Greece shall enter the war on the side of Britain.

There are reports that Sweden will enter the war on the side of Germany. The only European countries then left who are not in the war will be Norway, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland and Spain. No such war ever occurred or was ever dreamed of. Two years of the gigantic struggle have passed and today victory is a certainty for Britain and her Allies, tho the end may be prolonged for some considerable time.

IMPORTANT RULINGS FORESHADOWED

Altho no decision has yet been given by the Board of Grain Commissioners either on the "hybrid" ticket or upon the question of "substitution of grain," Dr. Magill, Chairman of the Board, gave an intimation of the probable decision at the meeting held in the Winnipeg Grain Exchange last Thursday. The chairman discussed the question of "substitution" at considerable length and showed where it would inevitably lead if the principle were admitted. He also discussed the "hybrid" ticket question and the various phases of it brought up by both sides in the arguments recently presented. He also discussed the terms of clause 166 of the Grain Act which the elevator interests claim gives them legal permission to use any kind of ticket they like so long as the farmers they deal with are agreeable to its use. While the chairman gave no definite ruling, and it is understood he will not give a ruling until the Department of Justice passes upon the legal aspects of both questions, yet both the elevator representatives and the farmers' representatives at the meeting last Thursday gathered the impression that the Board of Grain Commissioners would likely prohibit the practice of "substitution of grain" as illegal but that they would permit the use of the "hybrid" ticket, possibly changing the regulations and making more strict supervision than in the past. The definite decision will no doubt be shortly forthcoming.

MR. NORRIS' TARIFF VIEWS.

Premier Norris of Manitoba has been visiting recently in British Columbia and in an interview in Victoria he gave the following statement to the *Victoria Times*:

"So far as the West is concerned," he said, "the West wants a tariff as low as it is possible for us to have it. We want a tariff for revenue only. That's what the prairie wants. British Columbia may clash with that idea. But the clash might as well come soon as late. A tariff for revenue only will solve many of our problems in Western Canada. Moreover, let me say this, that there is no institution under the sun which develops crookedness and dishonesty in public life as does the high protective tariff. Much of the wrong-doing in this Dominion can be traced directly to the evils originating from our system of protection. Did anyone ever feel a pang of conscience at smuggling an article into the country? No! Well, the conscience of people who have reaped great wealth from the iniquitous system of high protection has been deadened whenever they have come in contact with their beloved tariff."

Mr. Norris' views on the tariff question are certainly in the right direction. He knows from long experience as a farmer that the protective tariff is crippling the development of this country and is moreover the chief cause of corruption in our public life. It is rather significant that Mr. Norris should give out a statement of this kind on the tariff question immediately following the announcement of the new tariff policy by the Liberal Party. The National Liberal Advisory Committee has framed a new tariff policy for the Liberal Party consisting of the following planks, "free wheat, free flour, free implements and equitable taxation." They have deliberately thrown aside the reciprocity agreement which the Western farmers have demanded for many years and for which they voted so overwhelmingly in 1911. It is quite apparent that Mr. Norris does not agree with this new fangled tariff platform which the Liberal Party has prepared in the hope of winning the financial support of the protected interests.

Hon. Edward Brown, one of Mr. Norris' colleagues in the Manitoba Government was a member of the Liberal Committee who prepared this new tariff platform. It would be interesting to have Mr. Brown's views on the tariff.

THE ANNUAL CROP REPORT

This week we are mailing out to local secretaries and other prominent farmers report forms from which to secure data to compile our annual report on crop conditions thruout the Prairie Provinces. These forms will be in the hands of our correspondents by the time this issue of *The Guide* reaches them and we would ask them to make a special effort, even at some sacrifice to themselves, to co-operate with us in having these reports filled in and mailed promptly on September 16. It is impossible for us to prepare this report without the assistance of a large number of local secretaries and other grain growers. We cannot afford to pay each correspondent for the time and trouble to which he will be put in preparing these reports but it is of great value to have an authentic and reliable report of crop conditions. Last year our readers assisted us in providing three reports and our final estimate of the 1915 crop, prepared from the reports sent in by our readers, was more nearly correct than any other estimate issued last year. We ask for the same co-operation this year and hope to be able to put out a report that will be of value to everyone.

The distance to town is a matter of time more than anything else. If the road is good enough to double your load you can cut the distance in half.

EDUCATE THE BOYS AND GIRLS

The season is now approaching when the agricultural colleges, universities, business colleges, high schools and other colleges will be opening their doors to the youth of this country. Thousands of farmers who had good crops last year and this, can easily afford to give their boys and girls the best educational advantages which the country affords and it is a part of their responsibility towards their children to see that they are given a good education. To equip a boy or girl mentally and physically to take their part in life's work and to render their best services to their fellowmen, is infinitely wiser than to leave them a lot of money without the mental equipment. A good education is about the only thing that cannot be mortgaged or squandered or lost and the boy or girl who is thus properly equipped will be able to take care of himself or herself in the world, whether or not they have a financial legacy.

FARMERS CAPTURE GOVERNMENT

It is an intensely interesting story which Mr. McKenzie tells on another page of this issue of how the farmers of North Dakota in a whirlwind political campaign have captured the Government of their State and have determined to get square deal legislation which has been denied them by the powers that be. Farmers of Western Canada should read this story and learn what other farmers have done to secure their rights after being flouted for many years by both political parties. So long as the farmers in Canada or any other country are willing to vote blindly for either one of the old political parties, just so long will they remain a nonentity in shaping the legislation of the country. Western Canada will remain the stamping ground for the privileged interests until that day arrives when the farmers of this country with one accord are willing to forget that they are Liberals or Conservatives and will remember only that they are men with responsibility to themselves, their families and their country and prepared to nominate and elect members to the House of Commons and the Provincial legislatures who owe no allegiance to any party but are free and anxious to promote the welfare of the country.

SUCCESSFUL BREEDING ASSOCIATION

An encouraging letter came recently from a subscriber in Eastern Saskatchewan. Its lessons are applicable anywhere that livestock is being produced. It told a story of co-operation as applied to production, of community work in breeding better stock. Indeed this letter contains so many signal lessons that we quote much of it in full:

"Our association now has fifteen active members, that means fifteen actual breeders of purebred stock in this district. Many others have signified their intention of joining the association and we believe another year will see us with not less than thirty members. While many others are changing breeds and going in and out with the seasons our members are sticking solidly to the dairy cow, for her products are the most stable of all our animal products. Our association discussed the advisability of holding a fall consignment sale but the demand for stock is so keen among the members that they will not consign any stock for such a sale until they have a surplus. However, the secretary has a list of considerable stock for sale grades and pure bred. Car lots can be secured in this district cheaper now than the same could be brought from Ontario."

All this was written soon after the second annual meeting of this association, which was held recently. It shows what a cohesion of effort and mutual encouragement will accomplish in furthering the only secure foundation on which to build our agriculture of the future. It was written of Holstein breeders but it

applies with equal force to beef cattle and to horses. Here is a little body of farmers with definite aims gradually drawing around them a whole district and insuring its future against the ills of so many prairie communities. Great Britain offers the highest results of community breeding. Breeds have been developed there to suit special communities that have now made their influence felt over all the world. There has been a crystallization of community sentiment and opinion around a certain type. In the state of Wisconsin where dairying is so highly specialized, over one hundred breeding centers have been started that must have far reaching results. We have enough breeds in Western Canada for some years at least. Community breeding permits of partnerships in the purchase and use of sires thereby enabling breeders to secure better results in shorter time. Where a number of breeders in a community pledge themselves to adopt the same breed of cattle, they insure the production of sufficient surplus stock to attract buyers. These breeders a few years ago had to bring their stock from Ontario, now they have a surplus for sale, not necessarily their best but much better stock than the average farmer possesses and it is acclimatized. The organization will be of great value when the farmers come to do testing work, particularly for the advanced registry. Such an association has also many advantages in the way of buying and of educational and social improvement.

PROTECTION IN PERSIA

In an article appearing recently in the American "Review of Reviews" there is an account of the taxing system in Persia in which appears the following paragraph:—

"Every door that a Persian has in his home is taxed fifty cents a year. Consequently all the peasants have houses with only one door. In fact, some of the poorer class, who have been un-

justly treated, live together in houses built in clusters, buried in the ground, with a communicating path known only to themselves; the result is that the tax-collectors, tho they see nothing but a grass-built hut, may be actually in the midst of several hundred tax-dodgers."

This is simply an illustration showing the effect of unjust taxation carried to the extreme. It also shows the natural tendency to dodge taxation. In Canada our Protective Tariff is framed on exactly the same principle, the effect being that our people are prevented from using many of the labor-saving devices and machines that human genius has invented for their use. The right place to put taxation is on the unimproved value of the land where it forms no burden on industry and cannot be dodged.

Prior to 1896 the Liberal party vigorously denounced Protection at every possible opportunity. After 1896 the Liberal party discussed the tariff as little as possible and Liberals and Conservatives thruout Canada were educated to believe that the Protective system was the only thing that was holding Canada together. The action of the organized farmers, however, brought the tariff into the political field with a vengeance in 1911 and it was the only subject of discussion for a time. Now, however, there seems to be another conspiracy of silence on the tariff question. Both Liberals and Conservatives are anxious to leave it alone. It is time for the organized farmers to be particularly active.

It will be interesting to see a list of the holders of vacant land in Western Canada. The number who reside in foreign countries or distant provinces is amazing. What are these people doing to assist in the development of this country? True, they are not making a great deal now out of speculation but every effort is being made to bring back the speculative boom as soon as the war is over and these people will reap a good harvest at the expense

of the people who are making their living in this country.

The Ottawa Citizen suggests that the Montreal Ammunition Company, which has made 750 per cent. profit in manufacturing war munitions, should open its meetings by singing "Old Hundred" and closing them by "Britons Never Shall be Slaves." The idea seems quite appropriate.

The party newspapers are vying with each other these days in hammering the Turk, the Austrian, the Bulgar and the Hun. Their columns are so full of this material that they are unable to find time to discuss the question of the Tariff.

From the pioneer days of Canadian railroading millions of dollars of the people's money and thousands of acres of land have been squandered. In the scramble to get some of the handout, misappropriation of funds and every kind of graft has been practiced by both government officials and private individuals. Government ownership and operation will remove this source of corruption.

If you have a few hundred dollars that you are not using at the present time, you cannot do better than purchase Dominion Government War Loan Bonds which will be issued in a few days, probably at about \$97 per \$100 bond, the rate of interest being 5 per cent. on par. No other investment is as safe and there is no other security you can purchase which is so easily saleable and which forms such perfect security upon which to get a loan. Apply by letter to any broker or to any bank manager and they will give you full information. In addition to these personal advantages you are also assisting in financing the war to a successful conclusion.



"NOBODY LOVES ME"

Note—For some time past Germany has been obtaining foodstuffs and gasoline from Roumania in exchange for munitions. Roumania's entrance into the war on the side of the Entente Powers has cut off this important source of supply.

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The Farmer and the Merchant

Results of Farmer-Merchant competition that closed June 3

SOME ACTUAL FIGURES

First Prize Letter

In the first place this village has over 300 inhabitants and all settlers within a radius of fifteen miles do business here. There are four general stores dealing in dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes; two hardware, two drug stores, four implement agencies, two garages, five automobile agencies, three lumber yards, one butcher, one harness maker, one bank, two livery barns, two doctors, one lawyer, dentist, newspaper, real estate agent, hotel, grist mill, and others all drawing their pay from the tiller of the soil.

The stores are all well built, well kept, and the owners are apparently all prosperous, several have purchased automobiles and taken vacations lasting several months. I have it on very good authority that one storekeeper made the statement that he made a turnover of \$40,000 per year. All stores have one clerk; some two and one store has three, the owners doing very little except during a rush. They all have fine dwellings, indeed real "homes." Contrast this with the average farmer who is still living in an uncomfortable shack.

This is a new district. I fled on a homestead in the spring of 1906, came to live here in the fall of 1906. I don't think there was 100 acres broken that summer in this whole district, and certainly there was not a stake driven in this village, in fact no one knew where the railroad was going to go. The majority of the settlers are still laboring under a load of debt and are still living in shacks. Some, of course, are fairly comfortable, but none have reaped the reward due them.

Of course it would be foolish to blame the merchants for this condition, but I believe they contribute some towards it, and it makes the farmer mighty dissatisfied with farm life when, after trying for ten years to break even, he finds he is some way behind yet, while the merchant who contributes no wealth to the community can take his regular vacation and purchase his motor car.

All Do Credit Business

All stores do a credit business. I myself have to run an account during summer. For the first two years I gave a note when my account reached \$50 bearing interest at 10 per cent. I paid that interest on top of a good big price for merchandise. Whenever I have the cash I pay as I go, but there has never been any difference between cash or credit prices. I still have to run an account, but I am not asked to give a note and I pay each fall. One hardware store gives a discount of 4 per cent. on cash business, lumber dealers give 10 per cent. off for cash for lumber only. There is, in my opinion, a difference of from 15 to 50 per cent. between prices here and retail prices in Winnipeg. Some lines can be bought here almost as cheap as in Winnipeg, but it has been brought about by co-operative buying.

Altho there are several in each line of business there is no real competition. A farmer could go into each store and get the same order filled and there would be practically no difference in price. There was very little co-operative buying done in this district until the Farmers' Co-operative Elevator was built. They have now done considerable in the way of purchasing flour and feed, fence posts, coal and wood and fence wire, and I know for a fact that stores will meet elevator prices if farmers will only stick to their own company.

I know of nothing that the merchants of this village have tried to do to assist farmers in any way. True, there is a rest room kept open by the Ladies' Aid, but the rural municipality pays \$125 per year

towards its upkeep. Other adjacent rural municipalities also contribute. I never heard of the village contributing in any way.

Actual Figures

Now let me quote a few prices from the mail order house and from the retailers here:

Goods	Quantity	M.O.H. Price	Store Price
Prunes (50-60)	10 lb. box	\$1.25	\$1.25
Evap. peaches	25 lb. box	2.50	3.00
Corn starch	6 lb. box	.39 (2 lbs.)	.25
Jam	4 lb. pall	.45	.90
Sugar	100 lbs.	8.55	10.50
Rolled oats	20 lbs.	.70	.90
Hams, smoked	per lb.	.25	.28

These prices are from the grocery list only. Prices in hardware and dry goods show still greater spread. The first class freight rate to this point is about 92 cents.

Is it any wonder that thousands of dollars leave

had arrived at the station he went after them. This trip took three or four days with horses or a week with oxen and was often made in heat and mosquitoes or frost and snow.

Anyone can understand it was more convenient to make a list from the catalog and have it ready for you at the station than to take a list to a town seventy-five miles away and wait to have the order filled. Besides this the goods were cheaper and exactly what was wanted. Few women cared to make this long, tiresome journey and the buying, if done in town, had to be done by the men. A woman would rather trust to her choice from the catalog than to the selection that the merchant would shove off on her husband. If the things did not suit the wife they were not going to be returned seventy-five miles. Sometimes the merchant did not have the article required and had to substitute, and sometimes the substitution if not laughable was maddening. Imagine a woman wearing a pair of boots a size and a half too large for a whole summer! Her next order went to the mail order house.

Farmers living some distance from town get more satisfaction by making their lists from the catalogs.

When the railroad was surveyed and well under construction the merchants came, not to help the farmer along but to get a share of his hard earned money. They had to offer some inducements to him to buy in town, and the only thing they could offer was the credit system. The farmer was able to pay cash till the credit system was introduced. In this town there is no discount made for cash, therefore no inducement to pay cash. Most farmers settle their store bills in the fall.

Merchants Making Money

I believe the retailers are making more than a good living in most cases. There are some failures, but everyone cannot make a success where there are more than enough. The merchants that get the most business are accumulating money. If there is a mortgaged farm for sale, one that will go cheap by making a small cash payment on it, a merchant will buy it. He has the cash. If there are horses or cattle seized for debt and sold by auction sale, most of them are bought by merchants for half their value. The farmers who need these animals can only stand and look on. Then they buy from the merchant on time, giving a note bearing interest at ten or twelve per cent. and before the animal is paid for the farmer has paid twice the value of it.

Another proof that the merchant is making money was the large attendance at the Retailers' Association in Regina. Every little town seemed to be represented, and well represented, too. If as large a percentage of farmers could afford to attend the annual meeting of the Grain Growers' Association, the city of Regina could not accommodate them. It is not necessary to mention their fine houses, autos, pianos, summer trips, etc. Every farmer can see the merchant gets more in the line of comforts and pleasure in one year than the average farmer does in ten. I think this is another reason why farmers buy from the mail order houses. The very fact that the merchant can accumulate so much in a short time gives the farmer the impression that he is being overcharged. He knows he is the one who is paying for these comforts and luxuries. I remember some years ago a merchant replacing his old frame store by a beautiful brick, modern, up-to-date store. He was explaining to a farmer how the interior was to be arranged. The old farmer listened until he had finished and then said, "Well, I guess we can pay for it."

Our merchants are giving no special service to their customers, unless you would consider two or three chairs as something special. I think most

Continued on Page 17



is the old-fashioned country store. There are still a real number of stores all over the country that are little more up-to-date in appearance than this one.

this community every year for the mail order houses! Can you blame the farmer for buying where he can buy best? The average merchant who puts up an argument says: "I carry you when you have no money, you should give me your cash when you have any." But I want to say that the merchant who carries me makes me pay dear for my ride. If the merchants would co-operate and purchase more in parlots and shorter spread they would be doing something that their customers would soon appreciate.

There is one thing sure, buying in bulk for cash is the most satisfactory method, and if the farmers had some system of rural credit whereby they could get the cash to carry them thru, we would hear less of the merchant and his troubles, because he would either have to meet mail order competition or move out. The present banking system forces the farmer to do business with the retailer, three months' credit being too short a term for farmers. A farmer has to run accounts for everything he needs during summer, and believe me he pays the penalty in the fall, 15 per cent. being a very conservative estimate of the cost of his credit.

Central Alberta.

I. B. A. J.

FEWER MERCHANTS AND MORE COMMON SENSE

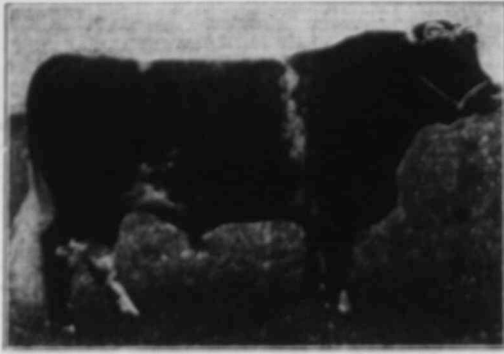
In the district in which I live the farmers were here years before the merchants. They went thru all the difficulties that accompany pioneering without the assistance of the local merchants. They bought mostly from the mail order houses. The goods were shipped to a station about seventy-five miles away. When the farmer thought the goods

Farm Experiences

LIVESTOCK TO KILL WILD OATS

Wild oats are the worst weed in this district. Ten years ago they became troublesome here and in a few years every farm in the district became infested with them. Today the farmers are checking them, and I believe in time they will be completely eradicated. Fighting wild oats has transformed this district from an exclusive wheat country to a mixed farming country. In spite of several poor wheat crops and the weeds the farmers who keep stock are prospering. Mixed farming is a slow but a sure road to prosperity. The black rust and saw fly are doing a great deal of damage to our wheat this season, so the livestock will be the farmers' mainstay this year.

The rotation followed here on most farms is summer-fallow, wheat, oats or barley; then summer-fallow. Some farmers take two crops of wheat after fallowing. The farms are fenced and the fallows used for pasture. There is no known



Shorthorn bull "Granddy's Count 5th," 1st and champion Royal Agricultural Show, Manchester, Eng., 1914

method of completely killing wild oats in one season. Any method which is not followed for two successive years is bound to fail. Now the methods which have checked or killed wild oats are, first, pastured summer-fallow followed by a crop of green feed is one successful method; seeding down to grass for two or three years then breaking up seems successful, but has not been tested to any extent; growing corn for fodder in hills for two successive years on the same land will clean the dirtiest wild oat patch in existence if the corn is thoroughly cultivated. But of all these methods the first one is the easiest for the average farmer to follow.

The cleanest summer-fallows are those which are treated as follows: Skim plow the land in the fall, keep the livestock on the field the next season from early spring to freeze up, plow the land in June and follow the plow with the harrow. The stock will eat down at least two crops of wild oats. Now it is possible to obtain a clean crop of wheat on land treated as above, but if a second crop is grown on spring or fall plowing there is sure to be wild oats in it.

Wild oats have certain characteristics which make them very difficult to fight. They will not germinate unless there is the equivalent of June heat and moisture. The seeds will not germinate the same fall they ripen. All the wild oats will not germinate the same season, some will be in the land to germinate the second season. Wild oats will grow from the root if cut off with a cultivator or disc harrow before the third joint is formed.

Every known method of fighting wild oats has been tried out in this district, and we have tried most of them on our farm. First, I will deal with the barley method. "Cut the barley on the green side before the wild oats ripen," said the wise men. In practice the wild oats ripen just long enough before the barley to shed seed enough on the ground to infest the land for years to come. There may be a good crop of barley depending on the season, but there is always a splendid crop of wild oats. Don't depend on the barley root to clean your farm. Plowing the fallow twice was a failure with us, at least was not as successful as plowing once and pasturing, besides it caused the land to drift. In wet seasons you can certainly destroy the oats, but sooner or later your land will drift. Then we tried plowing the land in early spring, letting the wild oats start, then cultivating or discing them out and sowing oats or barley. This method was a failure because enough oats escaped the disc or cultivator to grow again, and we prepared a splendid seed bed for a second crop of wild oats which ripened with the sown crop. Wild oats, as noted before, grow from the root if cut off before the third joint is formed, and if you let them go until they reach that stage you might as well plow the land. There are other methods which we have seen tried out which are failures for the reasons given. First, the dry-farming Campbell method of fallowing, on black loam lands the soil will drift so that it is almost impossible to grow crops, and even on heavy

clay land this method will cause drifting. After a certain time in summer the wild oats will not germinate, so this excessive cultivation brings them to the surface and prepares a splendid seed bed for them to germinate with the wheat the next spring. The dirtiest farm for wild oats I ever saw was one where the owner always disc his summer-fallow at least five times. As he was faced with ruin he quit that plan. Discing fallow land after August 1 or discing it before sowing the wheat in the spring encourages the growth of wild oats. They are worked to the surface and germinate with the wheat. Do not use any implement but the drag harrow ahead of the seeder.

Disc your stubble land by all means in the fall, but keep the disc harrow off the summer-fallow if wild oats is your only troublesome weed. Growing fall rye is said to be an excellent method of fighting wild oats, and from my knowledge of these pests I believe it is. The above is the result of twelve years' close study and hard fighting against these pests. They cost us thousands of dollars loss and we made no headway against them until we used livestock to aid us. We are not clear of them yet, but we have cleaned part of the farm completely and will soon have the rest of it so. We have no wild oats on fields that a few years ago grew nothing but wild oats.—"HAYSEED," Pipestone, Minn.

WEANING YOUR LAMBS

At the present time when sheep are such valuable property the proper looking after them seems to me to demand greater attention than many men give to it. I have usually found my sheep paid me better profits than almost any other class of stock on the farm. Of course we did not receive as big a price for our wool this year as we expected in view of the phenomenal possibilities that we were led to expect, from the expert letters in some of the Winnipeg papers. We have, however, made a good profit, and greater care with our flocks would be well warranted.

There appears to be too many men with the idea that lambs should wean themselves. I usually wean the lambs when they have sucked four to five months and take the lambs away at due separation. If this is not done both only fret much longer than they otherwise would. The reason, of course, for the course most people seem to follow is that the ewe's udder fills up and there is a serious danger of caked udders. The milk that collects in the udder while the ewe is worrying about her lamb is abnormal and tends to only do the lamb harm at a time when it is already too much disturbed. I believe in separating them once and keeping them separated.

Men who take care with the ewes after weaning will not have a great deal of difficulty with caked udders. There is just as great difference in the



Milking a ewe with two hands to hasten the work. From F. Klein Holms

milking qualities of ewes as of dairy cows, and many ewes should be given just as much attention when the lambs are being weaned as if a good cow were being dried off. The ewes should be put on short dry pasture for a time, and the first or not more than the second day after weaning they should be collected and milked out. This can be done with

two hands and speeds up the work greatly. She should only be milked enough to soften the udder. Another milking a couple of days later will usually do most ewes, tho there will still be some that should be watched and may need milking in three or four days more. The heaviest milking ewes can be kept track of by marking with paint or chalk. I have followed this practice for some years and have never had one udder go bad.

When I take the lambs off I try to turn them on some fresh pasture. Last year I had a piece of rape that made great feed for them. This year I have some alfalfa from which the second crop has been cut and the young growth of which should make dandy feed for them.

Parasites

I have had more or less difficulty, however, with stomach and tape worms, and I have found frequent changes of pasture very valuable for this. The



Hereford bull "Sentry," 1st and champion at the Royal Agricultural Society Show, Manchester, Eng., 1914

warm summer months help the spread of these parasites very much. Fields where there have been no sheep for a year or more and which have been plowed and cultivated since sheep grazed on them are pretty well free from infection. The old sloughs are a likely source of parasite infection. Stagnant water is no more fit for sheep than for other kinds of stock. Fresh, clean water and plenty of it is most important.

One of the commonest causes of poor lamb crops is found, I have observed, in the lack of getting ewes into proper condition before breeding them. This getting of ewes back into condition is what some call "flushing" them. The condition of the ewes is even more important than that of the ram. I have seen ewes bred in a run-down condition after raising two lambs, and they either did not get in lamb or dragged along in poor condition for a long time and finally raised a poor pair of lambs the next year. Ewes in good condition and a vigorous ram give a higher percentage of twin lambs. The last two years I have turned the ewes, after drying them up well, onto rape and they did splendidly. They picked up quickly. I have not always had this feed available and at such times have fed one-half to one pound per day of two parts oats and one part bran for two weeks previous to turning the ram with them. A little care in handling a flock of sheep will return big dividends.—F. J. L., Sask.

CHANGING ALKALI PATCHES

Many farms have more or less alkali, generally located in small patches or low stretches of land. If at all bad, wheat, oats and barley never give a profitable crop under alkaline conditions. The recognized methods of improving this soil or removing the alkali, such as by irrigation, scraping the soil or the addition of land plaster, are generally impracticable. These spots are unsightly, bad to plow and return little, yet there are several ways they can be made profitable.

I had two very bad plots that are now giving good pasture of brome grass. I manured them about six inches thick with coarse horse manure and fallowed the land. It took all summer to get the manure well worked into the soil. The next spring I sowed fifteen pounds of brome per acre in May without a nurse crop and top-dressed with manure again to check evaporation. I got a good stand, and an acre of this is as good as five of prairie. This method is best when the land can be pastured conveniently. If objection is made to brome, the same manure treatment and seeding with western rye grass will turn these patches into profitable hay meadows, but it is of little use as a pasture grass.

If alkali patches are well manured a good crop of flax is practically sure, and a few acres of this crop is a good investment on every farm if only grown for feed for calves, dairy or fattening of

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

A FOREIGNER IN NEW YORK

Canada and the United States are too much alike for New York to strike a citizen of Winnipeg as being very radically different, except in the matter of size and the variety of the foreign population. The shops are just like our shops except that there are more of them and they are not as unanimous on the matter of closing as the stores here. Many of the little stores up around the university stayed open every evening, while, on the other hand, the most important down-town stores were closed all day Saturday during the summer months, and the second most important stores closed at twelve or twelve-thirty on Saturday.

I remember being in the basement of Wanamaker's store on a particularly hot, muggy day and expressing my sympathy with the clerk who was serving me. She admitted that it was pretty bad in such weather, but told me that the management was very kind about issuing a large number of passes to the girls, allowing them to go home at four in the afternoon.

This happened to be a very amiable clerk, and the fact is deserving of comment, for the service in the large department stores was mostly exceedingly bad. It will be some time before I forget a large blondine, gum-chewing person who followed me about in the millinery department of one of the large stores and snapped out the price at me in a forbidding tone every time I paused to look at a hat. In the smaller and more exclusive shops it was quite different, but here they were apt to err on the side of exerting too much pressure on the customer to make a purchase.

But if the stores had no surprises to offer the homes did. On Manhattan Island, which is the heart of New York, nobody lives in houses but the millionaires, and you and I would consider their homes very poor affairs indeed, from the outside. They are usually tall, thin, brown stone terraces set almost on the sidewalk and without a yard or a tree of any description. Ordinary people like ourselves would live in a suite, and would be very proud indeed if we could afford one with plenty of air and light. A girl from Newark, New Jersey, whom I met at lunch one day at the little cafe across Broadway, told me that when people had two windows in their bedrooms they bragged about it, as we are sometimes inclined to do if we have hardwood finish in our homes.

It was characteristic of that very pleasant university community that a girl who happened along at the same table should chat away in a very friendly manner, for almost everyone who frequented the cafes in the immediate vicinity was a student of Columbia and that fact was an openness to many pleasant acquaintances.

The Southerners were apt to hint that one would find the Northerners cold and reserved, the Westerners had a strong suspicion that the Easterners were a little stiff, but for the life of me I couldn't tell "which from t'other" in the matter of sociability. Perhaps that was because, take them by and large, the American people are so much more approachable than Canadians that they all seemed to me to be exceedingly pleasant and friendly. In respect to this quality it would rather do us good to take a leaf out of their book, for in those lunch-table conversations I learned many things, particularly of a geographical nature which will be useful.

Isn't it strange how much clearer geographical facts become if one has them associated with a real live person? Incidentally I know that I clarified the conceptions of a good many of them in regard to our own fair country. It always struck me as very funny when, on learning that one hailed from Western Canada, the almost invariable remark was, "You must be feeling this heat terribly." Evidently the idea of the cold and frozen north has sunk deep. They were completely taken aback when they learned that the thermometer up here was dancing around between eighty-five and ninety-five in the shade. I believe they picture us as dropping off our blankets at the boundary line.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

SUCCESSFUL WOMAN FARMER

Dear Miss Beynon:—Since women farmers seem to be coming to the fore, according to Topsy and Trixie, perhaps you would be interested to hear of another one's efforts to "keep the home fire burning" until her own particular boy comes home. My husband, when he enlisted last spring, left me the half-section farm to do as I would with, making no restrictions whatever. As his battalion went overseas almost at once, I have been doing things on my own since early April. I might have hired help, rather a luxury in this season of idle, rainy weather, but I don't care to encourage slackers. I hired a neighbor to clean seed grain and to clear off some stone. Everything else I have done and shall continue to do. This is not only handling the four-horse outfit on drill, harrow, plow and so on,

but means caring for these same four horses entirely, as well as a bunch of young ones in pasture, cows to milk and cream to ship. I have forty acres summer-fallow, ten of which I hired plowed. Will start the binder before you get this in fifty-four acres of good crop that will yield as high as the average of the district. I have men for stooking, as any heavy work like that I'll let someone else enjoy. I do not mean this for bragging, only we are not supposed to deserve homesteads. "They are not able to work them," we are told. "Have not the strength nor the ability." Well, I won't have to call on some experienced neighbor when my twine breaks, as I've known some farmers (I) to do. The census taker took down his report as my team stood at the end of the land. Yet I went down as having no occupation and my husband, who is at the other side of the world, was described as "owner and manager" of our farm.

As to the hard work, I do not overwork, am old enough to know better, and let me tell you, a day at the wash tub is much more exhausting than a day on the drill or binder. As for understanding



JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY
The famous poet who died recently

machinery, a sewing machine is just as complicated as a binder. But let me assure you this farming alone isn't to be compared with keeping house and home for one's own farmer.
HERBERTA.

DECORATING A KITCHEN

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have been a reader of the G.G. Guide for a short time only, and I see that you give some good advice on house decoration. Well, I should like you to advise me what color to paint my room, which does for both a living room and kitchen. The size is twelve feet by fourteen feet, window and door south and one window north. I have the room lined with V-jointing and the window frames are painted white, with a light colored oilcloth on floor. I shall be pleased if you could tell me how to do walls and ceiling. I have only the ordinary kitchen furniture. Hoping you will oblige a new reader thru your paper.

A NEW READER

Answer

For my own part I think there are no colors which harmonize so well with kitchen furniture, which is usually either light or dark oak, than a pale olive or light tan shade. With this I would use a deep cream shade for the ceiling. If you have no preference in the matter of color it would be best to use whichever will harmonize best with the oilcloth you have on the floor.—F. M. R.

THE HOT LUNCHEON

The beneficial results to the child of a hot luncheon at noon, especially during the school year, are very marked. These good results are threefold. Physical health improves because a balanced ration is possible; a normal taste for wholesome food is created; the children eat more slowly and chew more thoroughly. A higher grade of scholarship is attained, because children are more alert, especially

during the afternoon session, the type of food provided being more easily digested.

To mothers and children are given ideals of types of food which provide the needed elements. The supervised lunch hour makes it possible to continue home instruction in proper table manners, in having clean hands and nails, and in the right use of utensils.

That there is a growing appreciation of the importance of providing warm food for school lunches is proved by such facts as these: There is a general movement in the State of Washington to provide warm lunches at school houses. State bulletins with regard to school lunches are issued by Idaho, Indiana, New York and Oregon. School boards of some cities are assuming the responsibility for the provision of warm luncheons. In other cities, charitable organizations are introducing the plan, with the expectation of transferring the enterprise to the school board's care. New York City's Department of Health has issued a bulletin on "The Health Aspects of School Lunches." Philadelphia has an efficient system for providing high school lunches under control of the school board.

The Ideal Plan

The ideal plan is to make domestic science a part of the school curriculum. The children in their lessons can prepare a hot dish for luncheon. Whatever method is adopted for providing warm luncheons, boys and girls should share the work. By a carefully thought-out plan the whole operation can be relieved of any sense of drudgery and made a valuable lesson in co-operation.

For instance, each child may bring his sandwiches of a suitable type, and a dessert, and provide his own utensils: cup, spoon, napkin, with materials for preparing a cup of cocoa or coffee substitute. A tea kettle of hot water ready at noon-time enables each pupil to have a hot drink.

The Mothers May Co-operate

As another possibility in a small community, the mothers may agree to provide, at special times, certain materials, which can be sent to the school, ready to serve with little additional work. For instance, where the number of pupils is under twenty, a schedule of days can be arranged whereby each mother can know the date on which she is to send a stated amount of such food material as dried peas and beans, carrots or potatoes, which have been cooked, sifted and seasoned ready to add hot milk at school, for a hot soup. This arrangement, together with individual provision of utensils, presents a simple and satisfactory solution.

In some schools, where supplies are contributed, the food is prepared by groups of girls under the direction of the teacher; one older girl in charge, with two younger associates. Only such pupils are chosen as have prepared their other lessons, and are therefore free to take this responsibility. This plan arouses an incentive to earn the privilege.

According to a schedule, the group on duty make all possible preparation before other lessons begin and are excused to finish preparations in time for serving. Another group of girls distribute the dishes and food. The boys help by collecting dishes, brushing crumbs from desks and floor and doing all lifting and carrying.

—Maria Lincoln Palmer, in The Delinicator.

HAPPIER WHEN FREE

Songbird was a present to the doctor's little boy, a pin-feathery, wide-mouthed little mocking-bird taken from the home nest far too soon by boyish hands and placed as "a best gift" in the hands of the little friend.

It was a present of great value. What southern boy does not long for a mocking-bird all his very own? Mother said that the bird should not be placed in a cage, but must be allowed to hop about the house at will. So Songbird grew to be a great family pet. He was tame and lovable. When grandmother, wearing her big garden hat, would run in a moment from her home next door, he would perch upon her wide hat brim and peck at it as he hopped about.

No tame did the little bird become that he would fly into the garden and often be gone for several hours, but always return to the screen door for admittance. Upon coming back one day from a visit into the garden he was greeted by a shout of joy from several little children who were guests of the doctor's boy and, becoming frightened at the noise, he flew away and was seen no more that summer.

The next season a beautiful songster and his shy little mate built their nest in grandmother's arbor. The little boy was quite sure that it was his mocking-bird, and he had a very good reason for thinking so, for whenever grandmother would go into the garden wearing her wide hat the bird would fly down and light upon its wide brim, pecking it in the most friendly manner.—Bertha H. Henley, in "Our Dumb Animals."

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Saskatchewan

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

ANOTHER FARM FOR SCRAP IRON

An interesting traction engine case has just come to the notice of the writer in the shape of a large mass of documents and correspondence, including a writ and an appeal for assistance by two loyal grain growers who are in danger of ruin because they are loaded with a traction engine which can't be made to do what it was sold to do. Of course, this is all an old story to the Central Office and scores of such cases have come to our notice, but this is particularly interesting and illuminating because of one or two facts which the writer will draw attention to.

These two farmers contracted to pay the enormous price of \$4,650 for a traction engine, guaranteed to pull six 14-in. plows, and then found that even while in the care of an expert it could be made to pull only four. Think of paying \$4,650 for a huge mass of iron and steel, weighing somewhere around 40,000 lbs., and then having only sufficient power to propel itself and to pull four plows in breaking. It is not to be wondered at that this engine was found to consume from six to seven gallons of gasoline per acre. It takes around one gallon of gasoline to plow an acre of sod. The balance is used in propelling the engine itself across the field. The traction engine has never been built that is worth one-half the amount of money that these men are expected to pay for the one in question. The writer is informed that the Doukhobor, buying for spot cash, has been purchasing for around \$1,300 a large traction engine that pulled eight plows in breaking, but even at that price it is exceedingly doubtful that it has proven a profitable investment.

It would make intensely interesting reading if the writer were at liberty to publish the whole of the correspondence in connection with this matter, but by way of illustrating how a skilled salesman may play upon the vanity and credulity of a farmer, the following letter, dated August 18, 1915, at Saskatoon and written to one of the prospective buyers of the machine in question is published herewith.

"I note your remarks about our opposition saying the price is too high for the average man; well as you know the average man is very often foolish and there is no reason why you should be in the average class, in fact, you are already above the average man, because your experience has taught you that quality is the first consideration, and when a man wants a tool or machine or engine on which his livelihood and prosperity depends then a wise man looks for something which is absolutely reliable, and the initial outlay is a secondary consideration altogether. What is \$900 or \$1,000 more spread over say 5 years or so, for an engine that will stand up and do work to a value of \$100 to \$140 per day and net a man clear \$50 to \$100 per day, and keep on doing it at a small upkeep for repairs and an engine that stands up for years? No, you want to be out of the average class and above it. Let the average man be satisfied with the cheaper inferior engine and go on fooling his money away in heavy repairs and never getting satisfaction. Our Engine will make a man some money and make him happy while working it because he knows all the time he is making good."

The farmers in question refuse to pay for this engine because they claim it cannot be made to do what it was guaranteed to do. The company has sued them for the amount, however, in spite of the fact that they rejected the engine and returned it to the company at Saskatoon. The whole matter is being gone into by the Association's solicitor.

J.B.M.

SCRAPPING THE LIQUOR STORES

My attention has been drawn to the question of the abolition of the liquor stores as a suitable subject on which, in the absence of the Central secretary, to address the Grain Growers general-

ly at the present time thru the medium of this page. My justification, if such were needed, is to be found in the fact that for years past strong resolutions on the liquor question have been passed by the delegates assembled in annual convention, and by the further fact that these resolutions were largely instrumental in influencing the government in their decision to close the bars thruout the province in July of last year.

Leaving out of the question the two classes who either profited by or were constant frequenters of the bars, public opinion in the province was practically in entire agreement with the government insofar as the bars were concerned. What caused many people to look askance on the action of the government was the fact that included in their proposals was a scheme of government ownership and control of the liquor stores, and only the promise of the government that the question of the retention or abolition of the system should come before the electors at a comparatively early date reconciled them to the scheme which eventually became law. While the decision of the government called forth considerable opposition, one thing is certain, and that is that the complete elimination of private profit so far as the sale of liquor is concerned has rendered immensely easier the closing of the stores if the electors should so decide when the question comes before them in December next. It may be that the friends of liquor will still be in evidence as the time of decision draws near, but if so the force of their opposition and their influence on the people will be tremendously weakened as a result of the taking over of the business by the government. As a permanent measure this would never have proved acceptable to the people; but as a temporary arrangement and a stepping-stone to something higher, the end, should that end be complete prohibition, will justify the means employed to attain it, objectionable tho those means have been from many points of view.

While drinking, as judged by the police court returns, has been greatly reduced during the time the system has been in force, there is no doubt whatever that it has been far more prevalent than is good either for the individuals directly concerned or for the nation at large. It did not need Lloyd George to tell us how great a foe we have in our midst. The fact has long been patent to all who have given the least study to the question, and if observation were not enough, we have medical testimony in abundance to prove the case. Common sense, therefore, suggests not only that we should see that the bars are not re-opened at the close of the war, but that the liquor stores also shall be put out of business once for all. If it is a good thing to close the bars during the war, it will be an equally good thing to see that we keep them closed when the war comes to an end. If it is against the national interest that liquors should be sold over the bar, it is equally against the national interest that they should be supplied over the counter of the liquor store. What is had in the one case cannot be good in the other, and it should be regarded as a duty as well as a privilege by every grain grower who cares for the national good to cast his ballot in December next for the overthrow, once for all, of this great enemy of the race. It will be a great opportunity, and women especially should be proud of the fact that the first exercise of their newly-won franchise should be on a question of this character.

Having won the day in Saskatchewan, as I am confident we shall, we must widen our view and look to a clean Dominion as well as a clean province. As a matter of fact, however, to which we should be foolish to close our eyes, manufacturers and dealers in al-

coholic liquors will see to it that the closing of the stores is not the end of John Barleycorn in Saskatchewan. It will still be possible to import alcoholic liquors into the province so long as some other provinces allow the traffic to exist within their borders, and the only way to prevent this is to see that we get prohibition over an area that will be as wide as the Dominion itself. We can secure this if we will. It may not be, in all probability it will not be this year, but steady and constant pressure exerted as the Grain Growers know how to exert it when their interests are at stake, will eventually bring about the fall of the citadel.

S. W. YATES

GALLANT GRAIN GROWER

Central Secretary:—I am very sorry to have to convey the sad news to you of one of our Life Members, a Mr. Edwin Brighthouse, who was killed at the front on June 22. Mr. Brighthouse joined our association only last summer while working with me, and was an earnest worker for the cause. The Thornfield G.G.A. mourn the loss of their faithful worker.



EDWIN BRIGHOUSE
Vern, Sask., an enthusiastic Grain Grower who has laid down his life for his country. Being killed in action on June 22, 1916.

Fraternally yours,
V. E. LAMBERT,
Pres., Thornfield G.G.A.
Vern, Sask.

APPRECIATES CENTRAL WORK

Central Secretary:—I have much pleasure in informing you that I have received word from the C.P.R. stating that they are arranging a coal shed site for us on their track extension here. I have to thank you very much for the trouble you have taken in this matter, for I feel quite sure that we should not have got this concession had you not taken up our case.

W. J. BRUMMITT,
Secretary.

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS PROMISED

Central Secretary:—We beg to report that the meeting arranged for yesterday was duly held here and addressed by Mr. Burrill. Mr. Burrill was able to congratulate the district on having advanced so far in co-operative activity, the Wilton Co-operative Trading Association being found vigorous in so many directions. He explained the trading plans of the Central executive, including the establishment of a Winnipeg wholesale warehouse for the distribution of grocery goods and general merchandise; the capitalization methods—several new life memberships being promised—and the general prospects that should follow good co-operative endeavor and loyalty for Saskatchewan farmers. Altho the state of the roads thru heavy rain precluded a large attendance, we feel that Mr. Burrill's visit was of considerable benefit, and would thank the executive for the arrangement thereof.

GEORGE E. COLLINS,
Sec., Wilton Co-operative Assn.

VIDORA LOCAL MEETS

Am writing to express our appreciation of the visit of Thos. Sales. This is the first time we have met any member of the executive, and altho, owing to July 12 being the date of an annual picnic some miles away, the crowd was split up, Mr. Sales was good enough to speak at the picnic in the morning and in town in the afternoon.

The touch of intimacy created by such meetings, together with the information obtained from Mr. Sales, should, I think, prove a great stimulus to the farmers' movement at the local points—so beneficial I hope that the Central office will feel justified in including in the regular yearly program at least an annual visit to each local by a member of the executive. Mr. Sales gave us some very helpful advice on the subject of incorporation, and I trust I shall be able shortly to send you word that we have fallen into line.

I have to report that two of our members—J. O. Lewis and D. M. Wylie—have enlisted.

LEWIS JOHN HARVEY,
Sec., Vidora Local

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OFFICIAL CIRCULAR No. 6

To the Officers and Members of..... Local No.....

Ladies and Gentlemen:—You will find enclosed herewith special forms for use in making application at Sarcee Camp for assistance in harvest work. I think that the form itself is fully explanatory, with the possible exception of the blank space left in the first line. The idea here is that the soldiers should be sent out with instructions to report to a certain party who will give them the necessary instructions as to how to reach the farmer to whom they are allotted. Our unions can arrange this thru their secretary or some responsible party in town. Application forms should be sent to Mr. Hartman, government agent for the employment of labor, Sarcee Military Camp, Calgary.

Re Recruiting

The following proposition has been submitted to us by Major G. W. Kerby, chief recruiting officer for the province of Alberta:

1. That each U.F.A. Union in the province be asked to supply two volunteers from among its members for the purpose of forming a U.F.A. battalion for overseas service.

2. That the remaining members of the union staying at home pledge themselves to maintain and operate, free of charge, the farms of those who volunteer, for the benefit of their dependents.

This matter was raised for the first time at our executive meeting recently held in Edmonton on August 7. Your executive were entirely opposed to committing the association in regard to this matter in any way without first getting the opinion of our individual unions. Below you will find a series of questions in regard to same, and on behalf of our executive, I would ask you to submit these questions to the next meeting of your union and return the answers to this office. The questions are printed separately at the bottom of this form for your convenience. Simply write in the answers, tear off the bottom of the page and mail it back to the office.

Yours fraternally,

P. F. WOODBRIDGE, Provincial Secretary.

1. Are you in favor of the U.F.A. recruiting a battalion for overseas service from among its members?

2. Are you prepared to send your quota of two volunteers towards the formation of such a battalion?

3. In the event of such a battalion being recruited, are you prepared to guarantee the maintenance and operation of the farms of those who volunteer for the benefit of their dependents, free of charge?

WOMEN'S MEETINGS

The following reports have come to hand from Mrs. R. W. Barrett, provincial secretary of the United Farm Women of Alberta:

The High River U.F.W.A. held its second meeting on July 28. It seems that a suggestion had been made to our women that they join the Civic League of High River, and that all become a Women's Institute. However, they decided to stand by their husbands and remain a U.F.W.A. There are twenty-one members enrolled and they are anxious to make the meetings pleasant and profitable. From our impression of High River, it should be one of our most progressive and interesting clubs.

Blackie reports a joint meeting on August 5, with Mr. Brown as speaker, and Mr. Benson is scheduled for a talk on the egg circle at the next meeting. The attendance is good. A U.F.A. hall is under construction, and when it is finished meetings will be held every two weeks.

Acme sends reports of two meetings. On June 24 a paper, "The Dominion," was given by Miss McFadden, who, we presume, is the school teacher. That is right, Acme. Work your minister and teacher for all they are worth. On July 29 there was a joint picnic, and from

the booth the U.F.W.A. took in \$24.55. An address was given by Professor Elliott, of Olds. We are glad to see that literature from the Grain Growers' Guide re prizes for seed grain was distributed. Fruit to the value of \$60 has also been ordered thru the club. Sounds progressive, doesn't it!

CO-OPERATIVE EGG CIRCLE

A special and well attended meeting of the Blackie Farmers' Co-operative Egg Circle was held in the U.F.W.A. rest room on Saturday afternoon, August 19. A very satisfactory business statement was presented to the meeting, showing that the members had received an average price of twenty-two cents per dozen for the eggs marketed from April 26 to August 4, and arrangements were discussed for extending this movement and still further improving market conditions. T. A. Benson, Dominion poultry representative for the province of Alberta, who is working in co-operation with the provincial department of agriculture organizing the farmers of the province, addressed the meeting on the subject of production and marketing of poultry products, and we are sure that Mr. Benson would feel that his address was a help to the people as he was well applauded and the members showered him with questions in regard to the poultry business. Refreshments were provided by the lady members, and the meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to Mr. Benson for his address.

CHANGE OF OFFICERS

B. E. Wise, secretary of Lobstick Local, No. 393, reports that at a special meeting on August 12, the following changes in officers took place: B. E. Wise resigned his office as president and was elected secretary. H. Weaver was elected president and A. Beamish, treasurer. Five new members were enrolled at this meeting, which makes a total of twenty-eight.

IRMA LOCAL ENERGETIC

F. D. Johnstone, secretary of Irma Local Union, No. 117, reports that they have now a membership of ninety-three men and ten ladies. This year they have distributed \$180 worth of gopher poison and a car of twine. Director J. W. Wood visited the union in March last and rendered them valuable assistance.

BUFFALO LAKE ORGANIZED

At a meeting held on August 19; Buffalo Lake Local, No. 124, was organized, starting off with a membership of twelve. It is hoped that several more will join at the next meeting. Jas. A. Somerville, of Spitfire Lake, was elected president and H. Tuffill, secretary-treasurer.

CO-OPERATIVE SEED DISTRIBUTION

The following report has been received from John Matthewson, secretary of Nakamun Local Union No. 226: At the last monthly meeting of the above local, which was held in the Nakamun schoolhouse, a fair attendance of members being present, after some minor matters had been attended to, the following resolution was passed: "Resolved, whereas this district is well suited to the raising of potatoes of extra good quality, and whereas, for purposes of marketing it is much to be preferred that carloads be all of a particular quality, color and name; therefore we would suggest that it is now an opportune time to consider whether our local unions could not organize a system of distributing seed to our members to this end before next seeding

time. A copy of this resolution to be sent to the following locals: Dunstable, Rich Valley and Onoway."

STRATHMORE LOCAL MEETS

A meeting of the Strathmore Local, No. 58, was held on August 12 last, at which Messrs. A. A. Hall, district director, and J. C. Buckley, of Gleichen, delivered addresses. Eleven subscriptions resulted and prospects of an increase are very promising.

SAVING IN BUYING TWINE

Nollin Huseby, secretary of Maple Leaf Local, No. 504, reports: This union held their second annual picnic on July 1, when a very pleasant day was spent by all those present. The weather was very nice, so there was a good crowd in attendance. The teachers and pupils of the two schools had a good program which was enjoyed very much by all. This was followed by a good program of horse races, foot races and other sports arranged by a committee of three members, namely, D. H. Williamson, N. C. Larson and F. A. DeLisle. Ice cream and soft drinks, fruits, candies and cigars were sold on the grounds by J. C. Larson and F. LeBere. A dance was held in the hall in the evening, which lasted until 12 p.m., when everybody went home well pleased. Our members are well satisfied with the twine purchase arranged with dealers in Medicine Hat. We saved three-quarters of a cent per pound on our order. We hope to get in line and buy other goods and provisions thru the union this fall.

PRACTICAL ORGANIZATION RESULTS

The following letter has been received from E. H. Keith, secretary of Scenic Heights Local, No. 154, another of the unions recently organized in the northern part of the province: "It might be of interest to you to cite our recent experience in buying twine for our members. Of course when our union was organized we thought we would be able to procure said twine from the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. at Calgary, but a wire informed us that our order was too late and that all the twine had been sold. Then our executive got busy on the dealers thruout the district up here. We received offers from several, but unsatisfactory. Finally our local had to pose as representatives for all the unions in the district, which represent the major portion of consumers of twine. The fact that the dealers had this twine on hand and we held the orders for practically all the twine in this locality made an interesting predicament for said dealers to be in. It was this co-operation that made it possible for us to get our twine from two to three cents per pound cheaper than the retail price. The lesson is a good one. It shows us what co-operation can do. Another year, however, I hope we will have a central organization up here, the secretary of which will receive the orders from all the unions in the district, he in turn ordering the amount from headquarters. In this case we will have to get a warehouse or else an elevator. Such arrangements we will try to get in working order this winter."

CO-OPERATION SHOWS RESULTS

D. R. Borthwick, secretary of Kinsella Local, No. 277, reports: A joint meeting of the U.F.A. and shareholders of the A.F.C.E. Co. was held on Saturday, August 5. Two cars of coal were ordered. Most of the farmers around this district lost heavily thru hail storm, some of them 100 per cent. Our first fall fair was held on Thursday, August 10, also picnic under the auspices of the U.F.A. and Women's Institute. There was keen competition in all classes, vegetables, flowers, domestic science, needlework and poultry. Mrs. Block and Mr. Elliott were judges and everyone seemed well satisfied. The sports at the picnic were keenly contested. The Irma Brass Band was in attendance. There was a picture show and dance held in the evening.

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.

We Fix Magneto and Spark Coil Troubles. Get Your Engine Ready for the Harvest. We are Ignition Experts. Magnets remagnetized. Condensers installed. New shafts and bearings made. Coils rewound. REPAIR DEPARTMENT. Saskatoon General Electric Co. 270th Ave. South Saskatoon, Sask.

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Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Heeders, Acting Secretary-Treasurer, Suite 4, Balmoral Court, Winnipeg, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

FARMERS' PRODUCE COMPANY

The Farmers' and Gardeners' Produce Exchange Limited is a company with headquarters at Winnipeg. All the stock is owned by farmers and gardeners of the province. The company is the outcome of the "Million for Manitoba League"—a society which was flourishing some five years ago, principally controlled and boosted by land speculators—their object being to encourage mixed farming in Manitoba and thus raise the price of land. Altho the "Million for Manitoba League" got a large grant from the city of Winnipeg and established a market for farm produce with this grant, its existence continued only for a short year and a half, and when the primary object above referred to was not accomplished it was given up. Some of the officials of the associations of Manitoba thought well of the movement, inasmuch as they considered it would provide a cash market for butter, eggs, poultry and other by-products of the farm, and with that object in view tried to reorganize the company and carry it on. Being unfortunate in the first year thru having an incompetent manager, the movement, altho supported by a large number of farmers, again proved a financial failure. The directors, however, who were principally composed of directors of the Grain Growers' organizations of Manitoba and of the market gardeners of Winnipeg, still felt convinced that a market of this nature would serve a good purpose, they therefore approached The Grain Growers' Grain Company for financial aid, which was granted, and a year ago the market was again reorganized, those having sent produce to the former company and not being paid for it receiving an advance of 50 per cent. of their claim thru the source above referred to and taking stock in the new company for the balance of their outstanding claim. Thus the stock holders were greatly extended, and being reorganized into the Farmers' and Gardeners' Produce Exchange started out on May 25, 1915, with brighter prospects and with a possibility of the movement at last becoming a decided success.

Larger Shipments Necessary

A synopsis of the report of the annual meeting held some two weeks ago was printed in The Guide, where it was shown that over \$50,000 worth of produce had been handled thru this Farmers' Exchange, and that a market had been established in Winnipeg which would take care of practically all produce of this nature received. The officials of the company with this new organization naturally felt now that an exchange had been successfully established in Winnipeg for the handling of all by-products of the farm and, backed up and offered by the farmers themselves, it would receive an increased shipment every month. This has not, however, been the case; the farmers are either not realizing the value of an exchange of this nature for the placing direct to the consumer of their by-products, or they are not producing the quantity of goods necessary to meet the growing demands of the city, as during the past month the supply of butter and eggs coming forward has fallen far short of meeting the demands of our customers. The exchange has had to go to large wholesalers in the city and buy sufficient to meet its customers' demands. Thus the farmers of Manitoba apparently are trading their butter to the local storekeeper, who in turn is selling it to the wholesaler, and this is again going to the exchange and then placed on the counter for the consumer in Winnipeg. Thus you will see that three middlemen are employed in the handling of this product where one is sufficient to do the work were the exchange loyally supported by the farmers. Since all these agents have to receive a profit, the old process is still largely in force and the producer is getting a small price and

the consumer paying over value for the goods purchased.

Eliminate the Middleman

Now your officials are more than anxious to serve you in this regard and to assist you wherever it is possible in eliminating all unnecessary middle charges. The citizens of Winnipeg have amply demonstrated that they are more than anxious to purchase these goods direct from the farmers, but if the exchange is to grow to be the use that there is a possibility of it becoming it will only be thru the farmers of the province sending their products to the exchange instead of disposing of it to pedlars and other local agents who pass them on thru three or four different hands, each exacting a toll for the unnecessary service. The last two weeks we have had to buy large quantities of butter and eggs from stock collected as stated above which, to our way of thinking, is a serious mistake.

We appeal to you as mixed farmers of Manitoba to patronize this effort which the directors of your association are putting forth to provide you with a market for the by-products of the farm, such as butter, eggs, poultry, meats, etc. Unless you wish to have what now seems to be a successful undertaking collapse for want of support you will send your produce in much greater quantities than you have in the past. We have now a large number of farmers and farmers' wives of Manitoba who ship all their produce to the exchange, and if any of the readers of The Guide are dubious about the treatment they will receive we would suggest that you write to the superintendent, J. G. Spratt, who will be pleased to furnish references of satisfied shippers, and these parties will be people who have shipped to this exchange ever since it was reorganized.

WM. MOFFAT,
Manager, Farmers' and Gardeners' Produce Exchange.

SEED RATE ON RYE EXTENDED

Your Central secretary has been able to secure a continuation of the special seed grain freight rate on fall rye up to October 30 of each year. Realizing that the present arrangements of time limit on rye for seed purposes was of no value, we took the matter up with the railway authorities and have pleasure in announcing that they very willingly acceded to our request. Parties desiring to ship in fall rye for seed will be enabled to do so by filling out the usual form of application. These forms can be obtained from any secretary of a local branch of the Grain Growers' Association. The secretary from whom you receive your application form will be able to give you all the instruction required.

CAN'T SUPPLY EGG DEMAND

Some time ago the Manitoba Poultry Marketing Association began marketing their best quality eggs in special cartons bearing the name of the association. This grade, which is termed "specials," has been well received by the consuming public, and the demand for same is now considerably greater than the supply. The members of the various associations are putting forth every effort to insure the arrival of their eggs upon the market in the best possible condition, so that a high percentage of their shipments may be suitable for putting into cartons. The grading of the eggs is being done in Winnipeg by the Farmers' and Gardeners' Produce Exchange, and a statement showing the grading of each farmer's lot is sent to each association manager, their identity being preserved by means of a "case plan" which accompanies each case of association eggs. The improvement in the quality of the eggs supplied by the various associations has indeed been quite marked, and in many instances it has been possible to secure twenty-five dozen high grade

Co-operation

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

Daily Capacity 300 Barrels

ECHO MILLING COMPANY
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HIGH CREAM PRICES

32c per lb. Butterfat for No. 1 Sour Cream.
34c per lb. Butterfat for A1 Cream.
36c per lb. Butterfat for Strictly Sweet Cream.

These are the prices we are paying at present. Write us for tags today.

Holland Creameries

References: Dominion Bank
87 Victoria Street Winnipeg, Man.

carton eggs from a thirty dozen case. It is expected that quite a number of new associations will be formed in the near future. R. J. Allen, 203 Lindsay Building, Winnipeg, who is the Manitoba poultry representative of the Dominion Livestock Branch, is in charge of the organization work. Presidents and secretaries of our local associations should avail themselves of his services. By doing so they will be able to bring valuable information with regard to the whole proposition of egg production and marketing within the reach of all their members.

Farm Experiences

Continued from Page 8

cattle and horses. It can be repeated each year on the same ground if treated with formalin regularly. Even the cereal crops can be much improved by this method. Incorporate as much manure as possible with the soil, fresh horse manure being best. This provides plant food that the plant can use. A mulch should be preserved on the surface to check evaporation, as it is the salts left at the surface by evaporated soil water that kill the plant. I find that when the alkali soil has had careful management before seeding with wheat, oats or barley, and a covering of manure is put on right after the seeder such patches will give a good crop in a year that is at all favorable. But no doubt with a considerable area seeding to brome grass for pasture and top dressing occasionally is distinctly the most satisfactory way of utilizing alkali soil.—T.W.W., Man.

RYE YIELDED WELL

Last year I sowed some spring rye for the first time since I started to farm thirty-three years ago. The rye yielded 24 bushels to the acre off gravelly land that only yielded 4 bushels of wheat the year before. I cut two acres of the rye for hay when it was in bloom and it yielded two and a half tons of No. 2 hay to the acre and a second crop grew that would yield one ton to the acre or make good fall pasture.—J.D.M., Man.

U.S. GRAIN STANDARDS ACT

The United States Grain Standards Act, which gives the secretary of agriculture authority to establish, as soon as may be, official grain standards applicable to grain shipped in interstate or foreign commerce, became a law on August 11, 1916. The act authorizes the secretary of agriculture to investigate the handling and grading of grain and to establish, as soon as may be, standards for corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, flaxseed and other grains. Not less than ninety days' public notice must be given in advance of the date on which any such standard becomes effective.

Whenever such standards are established for any grain, the act forbids the shipment or delivery for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce originating in the United States, of any such grain which is sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by grade, unless it is inspected and graded by a licensed inspector, either at the place of shipment, at a point in transit, or at the destination. In case no licensed inspector is located, either at the point of shipment or at the point of destination, the grain may be shipped without inspection, in which event either party to the transaction may refer any dispute as to the grade to the secretary of agriculture.

When grain shipped or delivered for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce is required to be inspected and graded by a licensed inspector, it is made unlawful for any person to represent that it is of a grade other than that stated in a certificate issued in compliance with the act. An appropriation of \$250,000 is made for the enforcement of the act. The act permits the shipment in interstate or foreign commerce of grain sold by sample or by type, or under any description which is not false and misleading and does not include any of the terms of the official grain standards.

The Fast Load for Ducks

When the good shot of the day comes—you want to be confident that your shot shells are reliable—that they will back up your aim and do their part to fill your game bag.

Canuck

—the speediest of all shot shells—gives you real confidence and eliminates all ammunition worries. The sensitive primer, the powerful load and the response to the trigger-pull guarantee shooting satisfaction.

There is no "might have been" with Dominion Shot Shells.

The fast Canuck, Imperial, Sovereign, Royal and Crown are all carefully tested and of known worth—the only Canadian-Made Shot Shells.

Write today for our free hanger, "A Chip of the Old Block."

Dominion Cartridge Co., Limited
831 Transportation Bldg., Montreal.

\$75.00 GALLOWAY'S Standard Farm Wagon

Made Expressly for Use in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

The best of materials, experience and honest construction combine to make the Galloway Wagon the great leader in its field. Nothing but the best material goes into the construction, and wagon makers—experts in their line—are thus able to produce the best that money can buy. Such wagons last longer, look better and give more efficient service than similar products not as faithfully constructed. Spokes, rims, gear, hounds, bolster stakes and poles are all of guaranteed heavy oak; wheels the best material and workmanship can produce; half-inch tires, cold set by hydraulic pressure, impossible to come off. Write for complete detailed description.

Galloway's Grain-Tight Wagon Box

Made from selected best quality box boards procurable, well braced and ironed. Southern pine bottom, tongued and grooved, and supplied with five hardwood sills, reinforced at wearing places; double thickness where the box rests on the bolster; detachable spring seat; Comstock patent axle nuts furnished regularly on all boxes. All woodwork is thoroughly seasoned. Painting of the highest order.

Galloway Wagon Guarantee

We Guarantee "Galloway" Wagons to be well made of good material, thoroughly seasoned and of sufficient strength for all purposes for which they are designed. Should any breakage occur within one year from date of sale to the user—resulting from defective material or workmanship—new parts will be furnished without charge, provided the defective part is returned to us at Winnipeg as evidence of such defect.

Complete Price List F.O.B. Winnipeg

Cat. No.	Arm or Sides	Tire	Gear Only	Wagon Complete
4P911	3 1/2 in.	10 in.	\$48.75	\$75.00
4P912	3 1/2 in.	10 in.	\$1.75	77.50
4P913	3 1/2 in.	10 in.	\$4.50	79.50
4P914	Double Wagon Box with Seat			23.50
4P915	Double Wagon Box without Seat			22.75
4P916	Tipping Box, 10 in.			4.50
4P917	Extra for Neckpoke and Wheelstraps			2.00



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Galloway Goods are Sold at Unusually Low Prices—hundreds of farmers already know this. The big new catalog contains hundreds of prices that will be of interest in every home in Western Canada. There is a copy of the catalog for you, send us your name and address for it. Besides saving you money, our goods will give you every satisfaction.

William Galloway of Canada, Ltd. Dept. 11 Winnipeg

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

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

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

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Some Shetland ponies for sale. Shetland stallion for service.

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JAS. BROOKS, Manager

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1/4 THE COST OF LEATHER

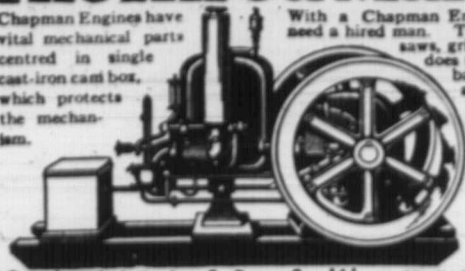
GRIFFITH'S GIANT TRACE

You can figure this up on your spring overheading of heavy work horses. Griffith's Giant Trace stands between you and the big jump in leather—and they are the big jump in leather—drought at \$111 stronger. Your complete drought at \$111. It's like finding \$10 or \$12. Giant Trace at \$21! Complete with malleable ends and electric-weld head chains, and all charges paid (\$4.50 west of Fort William).

Have your dealer show you these outfits. If he hasn't any in stock, write us. But make sure you get them. Mention this paper and we will send you a list of other money savers. G. L. GRIFFITH & SON, Waterloo St., Stratford.

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Send to-day for our Engine Book—showing how to solve power problems on the farm.

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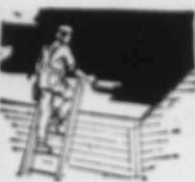
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WE WANT you to read about the articles mentioned in this advertisement and then see if you are not losing money by failing to use all or some of them. Every one of these is a leader, a specialty for farm and home and we'll be glad to tell you more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



AMATTITE ROOFING—Here is a ready roofing that needs no painting or other attention to keep it watertight. Amattite 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 Amattite. Amattite is made in rolls of 110 square feet with galvanized nails and cement in center. Try it.

EVERLASTIC ROOFING—Here is a ready roofing of wonderful value. No better "rubber roofing" has ever been made at the price. Everlastic Roofing is ready, easy to lay and sure to wear. You don't need skilled labor to lay it. Durable and inexpensive. The solution to your roof troubles.



EVERJET—On every surface exposed to the weather, you need Everjet Elastic Paint. It is the best carbon paint ever made and carbon paint is a sworn enemy of the weather. There isn't a felt or metal roof in the country that could not be improved by a coat of Everjet. It clings, penetrates and protects. Everjet is wonderful on iron work and farm implements. Its sparkling black surface is tough and elastic. Never cracks or peels. You ought to keep this paint on hand always.

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CREONOID—When it's so easy to have healthy, profitable livestock, 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.



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ELASTIGUM—Don't tinker, delay and experiment with the little everyday repairs. We have a product that makes such repairs not only cheap and easy, but permanent. It's called "Elastigum" because it's a tough, elastic, adhesive, waterproof cement. Has no equal for joining or relining gutters, sealing joints or stuffing cornices. Invest in some Elastigum now and have an ever-ready handy man in the future. A trial will prove that it's indispensable. Make that trial now.



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The Railway Problem

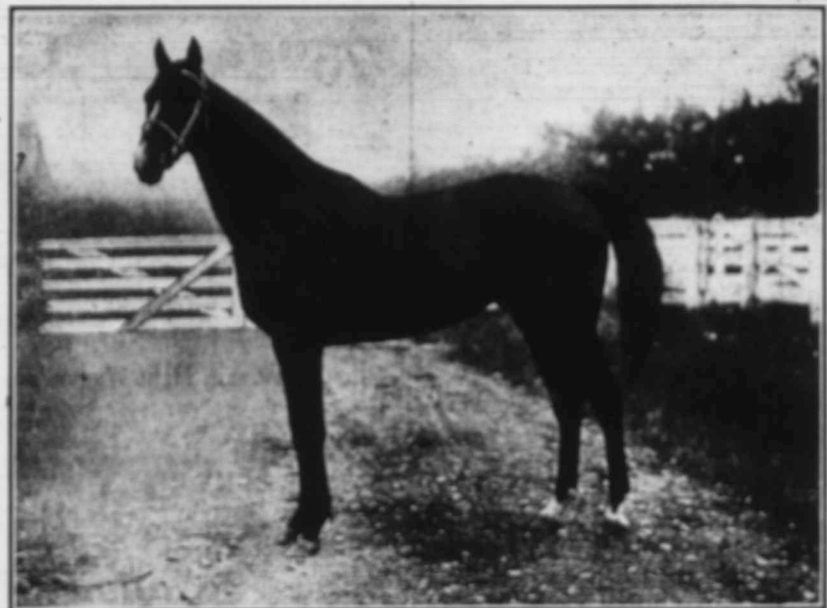
Article VI.—Blight of private ownership in early days of Confederation—What Joseph Howe foresaw—A chapter of heretofore unwritten history.

By E. B. Biggar

On July 1, 1867, the federation of the four provinces which at first formed the Dominion of Canada was proclaimed with rejoicings that were confined mostly to the two upper provinces. The cause of this division of sentiment will appear later.

The economic basis of the union was the Intercolonial Railway—the first inter-state railway in North America under government ownership—for the express condition on which Nova Scotia and New Brunswick joined Upper and Lower Canada was the building of this railway. When some people sneer at the Intercolonial as a railway that has never paid a profit they misconceive the primary purpose of this project, which was to be an instrument for bringing these provinces into social, political and economic unity. No Dominion of Canada could ever have been created while the world stood if these purposes had been subordinated to the low aim of merely getting a profit out of the instrument itself. It is only when private citizens are permitted to exercise a state function that such an object becomes the measure of national aims. None of the founders of Confederation

submission to a precedent, but as early as 1850 he foresaw the troubles that would arise in Great Britain and the United States from private ownership. In a speech advocating the appropriation of £330,000 of public money for a railway from Halifax to Windsor, N.S., he said: "There are things that they—the government—should not control, but the great highways—the channels of communication—should claim special consideration, and when I am told that we should hand over for all time to come this great western railway to a private company, I have to such an assignment a serious objection. All our roads in Nova Scotia, made by the industry and resources of the people, are free to the people of this hour. The toll bar is almost unknown, and this railroad, which will be the Queen's highway to the western countries in all time to come, should be the property of the province, and not of a private association. The roads, telegraphs, light-houses, the standards of value, the administration of justice—these are the topics with which a government is bound to deal. There was a time, in the feudal ages, when every baron ad-



"Asper," the imported thoroughbred sire donated to the Canadian government by King George V. for the improvement of the breeding of horses in this country. He will be at the exhibition at the Canadian National Exhibition.

ever considered a profit on the road as an end in itself when discussing the railway. None of the great confederation speeches even mention railway profits in any way. But suppose the Fathers of Confederation had lost sight of the great end, and had narrowed their vision to the mere means, how can the people of the present generation expect a profit in operation when the Intercolonial has always been headed at the point where it would be possible to make a profit from the traffic of the great West, which would come to it if the private roads, operating to private advantage, did not intervene? How, indeed, can the Intercolonial make a profit when the privately owned roads are allowed to levy taxation on the whole of Canada at higher rates than are permitted to the government line, while the private lines are also allowed the further advantage of a larger population upon whom they may levy taxes.

Joseph Howe on Private Ownership

No statesman in the history of Canada ever accomplished so many legislative reforms in the provincial sphere, or left a deeper impression on the whole of British America than Joseph Howe. Altho the world was still young in railway experience when his public life began, he saw from the first the true relation of the state to the railway. He was not awed into a slavish

ministered law to his tenants and retainers according to his own will, but the progress of civilization swept this system away, because men found it inconsistent with liberty, and because they found that all these modes of dealing with that which belonged of right to the state, led to tyranny. . . . The government of Great Britain erred when it surrendered to private companies the control of the highroads of the land. The little state of Belgium acted in a far wiser manner. In Belgium, the railways, radiating from a common centre, reach every section of the country. They are all owned and have been constructed by the government. In my judgment, of all the nations of Europe, not one has shown more wisdom in the construction of railways than this little state. There is greater unity of action, greater power for good, in a government than in a private company."

In another speech he said: "I believe that if all the railways of England had been made by the government it would have saved millions of pounds to the country," and he added that the depression and bankruptcy that prevailed throughout Great Britain in 1847 were due to the railways "constructed by private associations." Owing to the wholesale discharge of men by the railways, there was a great exodus in 1847, and 17,445 persons died on the passage to Canada and New Brunswick

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or in quarantine or the hospitals on arrival—a grim proof of the statesmanship of private ownership.

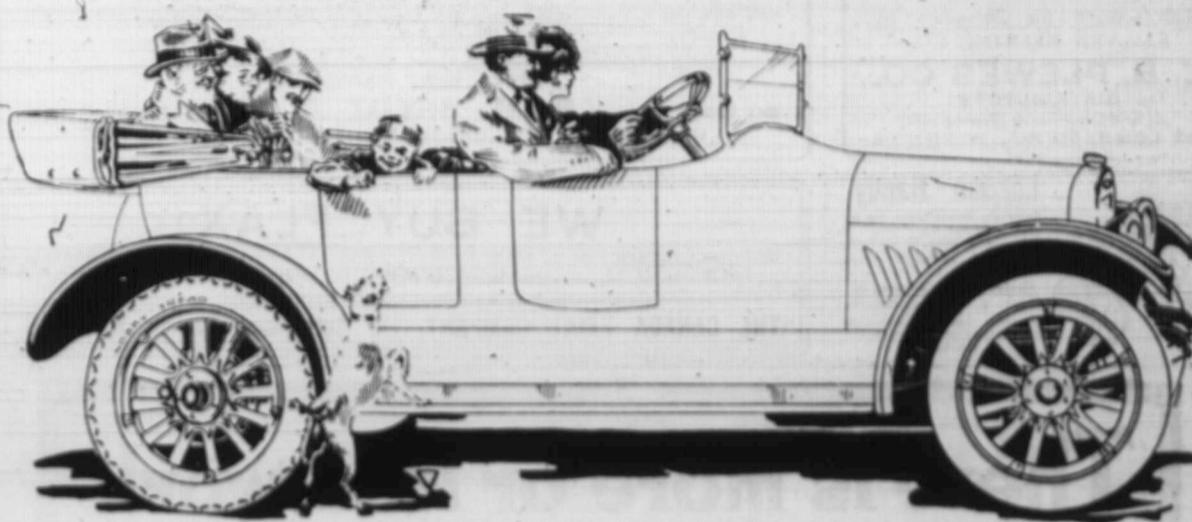
Why Howe Opposed Confederation

To many students of Canadian history it seems mysterious that Joseph Howe, after devoting his splendid gifts to the unification of British North America, and after having advocated a railway to this end from a date as early as 1835, should have become the strongest opponent of confederation, and have created in his own province an antagonism that lasted for more than a generation. It was due, in the writer's opinion, to the treachery of Sir Francis Hincks to the principle of public ownership of the railways. "I believe that many in this room," he said, in a speech in 1851, "will live to hear the whistle of the steam engine in the passes of the Rockies, and to make the journey from Halifax to the Pacific in five or six days." The man who fore-saw this so clearly also saw that if the railways to the west were to be delivered over to private corporations a heaven of corruption would be spread which would make confederation a step to be averted if his own province was to have a wholesome development.

While Howe was working for imperial aid for a system of provincially owned railways extending ultimately to the Pacific, Hincks was feathering his own nest at his country's cost, by throwing aside the inter-provincial railway plan in favor of the extension of the Grand Trunk to Detroit under private ownership. While in London working out his selfish schemes, Hincks gave out the story that he had taken up the Detroit expansion because Howe had failed to keep an engagement to meet him in London. Howe denied that he had ever made such promise, and it is evident he was already aware that Hincks was plotting to defeat the policy of national control of railways. When Archibald, an agent of the English railway contracting firm in league with Hincks, was in Canada working up a movement in favor of a privately built line to Portland, Me., and in Upper Canada in favor of the Hincks' scheme to Detroit, Howe showed with relentless logic the difference between public and private control. "When I succeeded," wrote Howe, "and it was known that so large a sum, advanced or guaranteed by the Imperial Government, was to be expended in the colonies, the question 'who should spend it' became deeply interesting. It is deeply interesting now. The interest we have in it is this: Having got the money cheap, to make it go as far as possible. Assuredly it is not to embarrass ourselves with companies and associations who shrank from us in our extremity, but who appear very anxious to aid us, now that we can do without them. . . . If they come as contractors I see no reason why they should not expend, for their and our advantage, the whole seven millions. If they come as co-partners we shall be at their mercy, and involved in complications which I desire to avoid." Then, addressing Archibald as to the case of New Brunswick, he wrote: "Put all your friends together, unite their entire fortunes and resources, and, as our neighbors quaintly say, they could not 'begin' to buy the homestead of New Brunswick. They could not purchase the property on a single river. Yet we are told that the people who own the whole, cannot risk the construction of these railways which can easily be accomplished by those whose resources are insignificant in comparison." After stating other objections he concluded: "My last objection touches higher interests than pounds, shillings and pence. Show me the state or province that ever willingly granted five million acres of its territory, with all its minerals and appurtenances, to a private association. Nova Scotia would not make such a grant if she never had a railroad. The man who proposed it would sit alone in our assembly. New Brunswick may be less particular, but such a grant, once made to any association, with all the patronage, expenditure and revenues of her two great roads, and a power would be created in her midst which would very soon control both her government and her legislature."

The terrible significance of this warning was to be revealed before

1917 Announcement



WE have no startling announcement to make for 1917. We are proud to say that the 1916 Gray Dort has exceeded even our expectations. We expected great things of this wonderful car. We KNEW the Gray Dort was the real car—no matter what price. Today hundreds of motorists are fellow enthusiasts with us in our admiration of this exceptional car. The Gray Dort has taken Canada by storm.

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We couldn't improve on the wonderful Planche motor—that veritable giant of power in the Gray Dort. The sturdy, rugged heavy frame stood the severest tests. Mechanically the Gray Dort was, and is, correct. In the searching investigation we did not find a Gray Dort owner who was not enthusiastically satisfied—even amazed—with the performance of his car. We have added some final re-

finements to the car—made it bigger, and it is now the roomiest car at anywhere near the price. A larger windshield—an ammeter—dash light—roborail and footrail—in every way the sturdiest and most mechanically perfect car is now the most refined and comfortable car. Read the specifications. Remember that in three days motor experts bought up the entire 1916 output of this car.

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Motor—Gray Dort, 4 cylinder, cast on bloc, L-head type, bore 3 1/2 in., stroke 5 in., horse power 28. Cast iron removable heads. Carter carburetor. Thermo-syphon cooling. 4 quart oil pump and splash lubrication. Westinghouse two unit starting and lighting system. Connecticut battery ignition. 12 inch cone clutch. Three speed and reverse selective transmission. Universal joint. Gasoline tank under cow. Heavy duty front axle. Three-quarter floating rear axle. High high duty bearings. 10 inch internal expanding and external contracting brakes. Springs—front 37 in. elliptic, rear 30 in. full cantilever. Left-hand drive. 14 in. irreversible worm and nut type steering wheel. Gear shift lever—centre control. Emergency brake, right pedal. Service brake, clutch pedal. Accelerator pedal. Spark and throttle control on steering wheel. Artillery type wood wheels. Detroit demountable rims. 30x3 1/2 inch tires. Nobby tread rear. Westinghouse electric lighting. Linoleum covered running board. Lock ignition switch. Inflight, ammeter, roborail, footrail, clear-view windshield, one-man top, locks, equipment complete. Wheel base—105 inches. Weight 2,100 pounds.

GRAY DORT MOTORS, Ltd.
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Thresher's Account Book

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

- 2 Sheets Summary Gains and Losses
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- 2 Sheets Standard Ledger
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- 10 Sheets Week's Record Forms
- 20 Account Forms
- 20 Duplicates of Accounts

The book is bound with stiff board, covered with leatherette, having projecting edges. A book constructed to stand rough usage. Size of book 8 1/2 by 11 1/4. Price of one copy \$1.00 Price for two copies \$1.50 Postpaid.

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Every furnace demands *some* attention. But there is no reason why the twice-a-day job should be anything but pleasant. And to save a *little* time and a little bother every day means a lot in the course of the winter.

The Sunshine is a furnace any one can look after without spoiling either clothes or temper

The door is large enough for the biggest coal shovel. The grates are strong and turn easily. The ash-pan catches *all the ashes* without the need of shovelling. The water-pan is located so that it can be *filled quickly*.

Ash-dust cannot escape when the Sunshine

is being shaken down. None of that light dust floats about the house or the basement.

The damper and the check draft can be regulated from upstairs—and perfectly too. The close-fitting doors and dampers hold the fire for hours without waste.

McClary's
Sunshine
Furnace



Do you know how little it will cost you to enjoy the comforts of a fine Heating System in your home? Send the coupon for a copy of our booklet "Sunshine." And if you wish to have prices of installing a Sunshine Furnace, let our Heating Engineer send you the information. Tell him the kind of a house you have and the number of rooms; give him a rough ground plan of the upstairs and downstairs and he will show you how to plan your heat distribution so as to get the utmost out of it. There is no charge for the service; it is free whether you buy a Sunshine Furnace or not.

Kindly send me without expense on my part—

1. Your booklet on the Sunshine Furnace.

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

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many years, and a putrifying disease was to reach that stage where the condition which Howe had thought inconceivable—the alienation of vast areas of the nation's best land for the aggrandizement of a few private franchise holders—would be taken as a matter of course. Indeed, the time was to come when these despoilers of the national heritage would be held up by not a few as angels of light whose sole mission was the advance of the people to economic freedom.

It is important here to recall the fact that the local railway lines of both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, which, in confederation, went to form the Intercolonial system, were projected and built under provincial ownership, and that these lines and the Intercolonial main line were carried thru without any public scandal, or the fraudulent construction work which marked the history of the Grand Trunk and other Canadian lines under private ownership. The frightful deathhead held up by private railway interests, showing what might happen if the nation came into possession of its own rights, vanishes like mists before the morning sun, if we examine the matter in the light of our own past railway history.

By a sure intuition Howe put into a single sentence the proper duty of a state to its railways, when he said, in one of his Halifax speeches: "It is the first duty of a government to control the great highways of the country." By an equally sure instinct his audience endorsed his definition, as recorded by a public man who heard the speech: "We never saw anything like the unanimity and enthusiasm with which the new policy thus propounded was received by this great meeting. Men who had not spoken to Mr. Howe for years were loudest in their expressions of approbation, and his friends were of course gratified at this new proof of his boldness and sagacity." Sir John Harvey, the hero of the battle of Stoney Creek, then governor of Nova Scotia, reported to Downing Street his entire approval of the policy of making the railway a government work, as the "highest and most legitimate functions of a vigorous executive."

Intercolonial Public Utility

It was, no doubt this clear statement of principle which kept the route of the Intercolonial on its original lines, and decided the Imperial Government to decline aid to the privately owned road to Portland. Hincks himself thought it wise, in arranging his deal for the western extension of the Grand Trunk, to cover up his defection from the principle of government ownership by subtly changing the conditions of his bargain with the contractors, so that while the road should be financed by government bonds, instead of the company's bonds as first planned, the railway should remain none the less under private control.

What Howe foresaw of the surrender of public rights in Canada, Lamartine foresaw in France. That scholar and statesman, speaking in the Chamber of Deputies in 1838, said: "What will be our condition when, according to your imprudent system, you shall have constituted into a unified interest, with industrial and financial corporations, the innumerable stockholders of the five or six billions which the organization of your railways will place in the hands of these companies? You, the partisans of the liberty and enfranchisement of the masses—you, who have overthrown feudalism and its tolls, its privileges of the past, and its boundaries—you are about to allow the railways to fetter the people and divide up the country among a new feudalism. Never a government, never a nation has constituted outside of itself a more oppressive money power, a more menacing and encroaching political power, than you are going to create in delivering up your soil, your administration and the five or six billions of securities to your private railway companies. I prophesy with certainty that, if you do this, they will be masters of the country in ten years."

France realized her danger and delivered herself, after a long struggle, which might have been avoided had Lamartine's warning been heeded.

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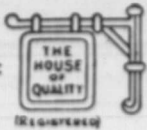
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Farmer and the Merchant

Continued from Page 7

farmers use the credit system for about six months during the year. As this district is a mixed farming one, a great many farmers keep their house with the proceeds of their butter. Some farmers hold some wheat till after seeding and could pay up their store bills then. There is no price cutting that I know of, altho sometimes an article can be found five cents cheaper in one store than another.

Two good stores could do all the business in this town. This would give a variety of goods and prices and should do away with the expense of heating, lighting and waiting on a dozen smaller ones. The farmers could get what was wanted without visiting every little shop in town. The merchant with less expense could sell cheaper.

Handicap of Surplus Stock

One of the greatest drawbacks to the success of a merchant is the amount of surplus stock he is carrying. Surplus stock comes next to bad debts. It is often said that the man who pays has to also pay for the bad debts. He also has to pay for the surplus stock. The merchant is never supposed to lose. Few merchants know how to buy stock that will sell readily in the district in which they open their store. Most men can sell a farmer the goods he wants, some men can sell him the goods he does not want, but to stock a store with goods the farmer is sure to want requires good judgment and common sense.

Here is an instance of poor buying on the merchant's part. For two years before coming to this district I bought my goods in a little store in a small town which shall be nameless. On a shelf were ten or twelve large granite tea pots, the size used in hotels or thrashing outfits. I don't think one was ever sold. They were too large for a private family and are probably there yet. Having made the mistake in buying them, the next best thing would have been to get rid of them and invested the money in tea, as that is a good seller. If he had offered them for sale at a quarter each he would no doubt have got rid of them all. It is surprising what useless things a person will buy if they are cheap enough. At twenty-five cents each one would have been taken home to water the plants, a bachelor would have bought one to boil his potatoes in, another could be used for a tea kettle, and in a short time they would be all gone and the merchant would be a wiser man. Another way to get rid of poor sellers is to have a bargain day or afternoon. Dry goods can be cut in dress lengths, or apron lengths, or even cut up and called remnants. If they are sold cheap enough someone wants them, and the money if put into articles that sell well will soon be giving a profit.

Mutual Co-operation Needed

We do not want to do away with the local merchant. He is a necessity. But if ten, fifteen or twenty merchants start business in our town I do not think it is the farmers' duty to see that they are kept in luxury. They do nothing to help the farmer. If the district is hauled out, does the merchant sell any cheaper? No. If drought visits the crop does the price of sugar go down? Assuredly not. The farmer takes all the risks, the merchant almost none.

If there were less stores in each town, less "grab all" on the merchants' part, more kindly feeling between merchant and farmer, and more business common sense there would be no need to complain of the business done by the mail order houses.

LADY CUSTOMER.

South Central Bank.

Harold Tennant, brother-in-law of Premier Asquith, has been promoted from the Under Secretaryship of War to the Secretaryship of Scotland, which gives him Cabinet rank. Tennant is a remarkably clever individual, sharing some of his sister's, Mrs. Asquith, intellectual attainments. He is very ambitious, and is credited with a consuming desire to become premier of the country. He has been in Parliament for nearly a quarter of a century, and before that acted as private secretary to his brother-in-law.

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120-ft. x 7-in. x 4-ply	93 lbs.	46.50	37.50	33.00
120-ft. x 7-in. x 5-ply	116 lbs.	57.60	47.50	42.75
120-ft. x 8-in. x 4-ply	107 lbs.	53.25	43.20	38.25
120-ft. x 8-in. x 5-ply	133 lbs.	68.00	54.00	48.60
150-ft. x 7-in. x 5-ply	146 lbs.	72.00	59.40	53.50
150-ft. x 8-in. x 5-ply	165 lbs.	82.50	67.50	60.75
150-ft. x 8-in. x 6-ply	198 lbs.	99.75	81.00	71.25
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Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 3,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

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How Farmers Captured a State

The farmers of North Dakota have organized to elect their own nominees to all state offices at the election next November

By Rodrick McKenzie, Secretary, Canadian Council of Agriculture

North Dakota is an agricultural state. Eighty per cent. of the electors are on the land. The farmers have had for some years the Grange, the American Society of Equity, Farmers' Educational Association, and recently men on government pay-rolls were busily organizing farmers' clubs, farmers' institutes, boys' clubs, etc. While there was a multiplicity of farmers' organizations there was no cohesion. The Grange looked upon the Equity with a jealous eye, and the Equity went their own way without enlisting the co-operation of the Grange. Farmers' clubs organized by government employees and "patronized" by bankers, mortgage companies, capitalists and grain manipulators were as spineless as are all farmers' associations organized under such auspices in both states and provinces. When the time arrived for electing government officials and state representatives the farmers' organizations took only a passive interest, not having sufficient cohesion to work together; result, ninety-five per cent. of the representatives would be from the urban population which only represented twenty per cent. of the electorate. Farmers' organizations were sending delegations to the Legislative Assembly thus constituted; they would be courteously received, but got nothing. Their petitions to the government would receive consideration, nothing more. This situation continued from year to year till the farmers were getting desperate.

Government Stalls

For some eight years the grain growers were pleading with their government to provide government terminal grain elevator facilities. Commissions were appointed to investigate. A referendum was taken on the question and carried by a large majority. The answer of the government to the referendum was the appointment of another commission. This commission reported adversely to the needs of the farmers. A delegation of five hundred farmers waited on the Legislative Assembly towards the close of the session of 1915 to "demand" a terminal elevator. The government could do nothing for them in the face of the report presented by the commission of investigation. After this final turn-down some ten or twelve of the leading spirits of the Society of Equity got together to consider their next move. A popular cry among the farmers was to organize a farmers' party. This committee did not look on a move of that kind with favor, realizing they had enough parties and that introducing a third party would not improve the situation. They, however, decided on certain measures they wanted and to test the temper of the people one of the members placed his automobile at the disposal of the committee to make a canvass of the best organized district in the state, with the result that seventy-nine out of the first eighty farmers canvassed agreed to support them and to sign a pledge to that effect.

Thus encouraged the committee prepared the following program and pledge and decided to undertake a complete canvass of the farmers of the state:

State Terminal Elevators, Flour Mills, Stock Yards, Packing Houses and Cold Storage Plants. State Hail Insurance. Exemption of Farm Improvements from Taxation. State Inspection of Dockage and Grading. Rural Credit Banks Operated at Cost.

North Dakota farmers lose millions of dollars each year. We can save as much of this as our organization compels the middlemen to give up. The stronger we organize the more we can keep.

Therefore, we the undersigned, to secure the enactment of such legislation, each pledge ourselves to aid and support the work of organization by paying \$9.00 membership fee. This sum to include cost of organization, subscription to Pearson's Magazine and the Nonpartizan Leader (official paper of the Farmers' Nonpartizan Political League) and membership in the League to December 1, 1916.

It is understood and agreed: That the members of this League will use their best endeavors to secure the nomination and election of men for office within the state, who the investigations of this League show by conviction, record and conduct, do approve and will support legislation necessary for the purposes above expressed.

Their mode of procedure was that one of their number went into a district, selected the best organized section; got five enthusiastic farmers to sign notes for five hundred dollars each. These notes were discounted in a local bank and a Ford automobile purchased. An enthusiastic Equity man took charge of the canvass and in every section he went into got one of the farmers to accompany him to canvass his neighbors. This method was continued until they had sixty Ford automobiles in the field and received 40,000 signatures to their pledge.

The election laws of the state of North Dakota provide the making of a primary list by the assessor. When each elector gets his name on the list he declares to which party he belongs. A ballot is prepared for the primary election on which the names of all the candidates for nomination are placed. On the date fixed for the primary election Republicans vote for their choice of candidates on the Republican ticket, the Democrats do the same. When the election for the choice of a representative takes place each elector is at liberty to vote for his choice of candidates.

Farmers' Address Meetings

Encouraged by the result of their canvass the leaders of the Nonpartizan League last winter arranged meetings in every town in North Dakota in the interests of their movement. This whirlwind campaign was conducted under the direction of an executive committee composed of farmers who had experience in the Equity organization. Proved speakers (all farmers) were used to address the meetings. Professional men and capitalists frequently attended these meetings in order to confuse the issue, and it is said that many a lively tilt took place between the farmers and bankers and professional men, the professional men coming out second best, as the speakers were on their "native heath," no side issues being allowed. When the time approached for selecting names for the primary ballot, meetings were held in every township or precinct (as they are called in the States) to elect one or more delegates to attend a district convention to select one or more candidates as required to represent the farmers and their platform on the primary ballot. A state convention was held to name the Governor and other elected officials to be placed on the ballot.

Farmer Governor Chosen

A well known farmer was selected for Governor and none but farmers nominated for district representatives in the Legislative Assembly. The result of the primary election on June 28 was that the farmers' choice for Governor received 40,000 votes, while his next competitor had to be satisfied with 24,000, and the League candidate for Lieut.-Governor, Secretary of State, State Auditor, State Treasurer, Attorney-General, Superintendent of Public Institutions, Commissioner of Insurance, Commissioner of Agriculture, Judges of the Supreme Court and Railway Commissioners were elected as were their nominees for members to the legislature in forty out of the forty-nine districts. Steps may be taken by members of the League to name other candidates in the remaining nine so that it is an absolute certainty that the Government and Legislative Assembly of North Dakota will be a farmers' government after the election of November 7.

Why Not a Prairie Organization?

What was done by the farmers of North Dakota can readily be repeated by the progressive element in our prairie province; conditions here are similar to the conditions that impelled the farmers of North Dakota to organize the spectacular campaign which proved so eminently successful. The request for reforms by the prairie farmers are receiving similar consideration to those which drove the North Dakota farmers to desperation.

Can not a number of progressive farmers in our prairie provinces get together, settle on a platform, and make a canvass of every rural constituency in the three provinces to secure support for their platform, and be prepared to influence the nomination of candidates so as to have men in the field who will stand for and advocate the measures of reform which the West demands at the approaching federal election?

September 6, 1916

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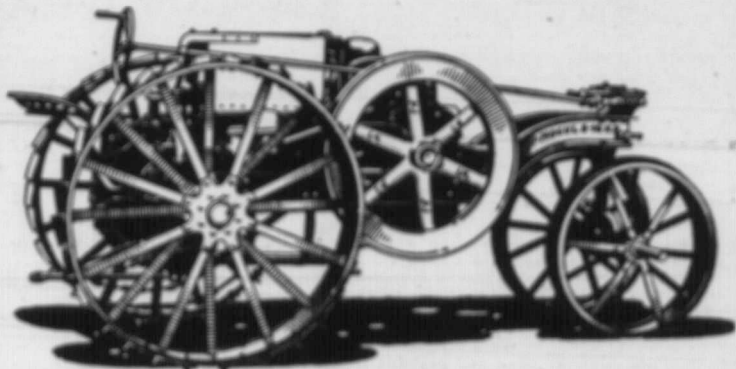
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If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write us and we will put you in touch with the makers

Buy a Kerosene Tractor For Threshing Power

Have you decided yet on the power you will use at threshing time? If not, consider a tractor that works successfully on kerosene. It means two worth-while savings.



By "working successfully" we mean a tractor that works on kerosene and that uses little or no more fuel than the best gasoline tractors. In that class Mogul and Titan Tractors stand supreme. The first saving is in the price of fuel. Kerosene costs about half as much as gasoline.

The second saving is in time. Travelling the road as quickly as a steam engine, the kerosene tractor, because of its lighter weight, passes safely over bridges and obstructions where the steam outfit would not go. Throwing no sparks, the Mogul or Titan Tractor can be set without thought of the direction of the wind.

You can buy steady power in any desired quantity for threshing, in sizes from 8-16 to 30-60 H.P., in the Mogul or Titan lines, and buy it at a price that will satisfy you. Drop us a line at the market branch house so that we can send you full descriptions of our line of Real Kerosene Tractors.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited

Branch Houses at

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

UNRESERVED

AUCTION SALE

Of Registered and Grade

Holstein and Shorthorn Cows

ROTHMAISE DAIRY

8 miles West of Calgary, and 1 1/2 miles from Car Line

Instructed by ATKINS BROS., I will sell the undermentioned, on account of failing health of one of the Partners

Wednesday, 20th September, 1916

At 12 o'clock prompt

175 HEAD CATTLE
20 Head Horses, 2 Mules
And all DAIRY UTENSILS

CATTLE

- Comprise
- 2 Pure Bred Holstein Bulls
- 2 Pure Bred Holstein Cows
- 2 Pure Bred Holstein Two-year-old Heifers
- 1 Pure Bred Holstein Yearling Heifer
- 1 Pure Bred Holstein Bull Calf
- 80 Holstein Grade Cows and Heifers (fresh and since in)
- 20 Milking Shorthorn Cows
- 65 One- and Two-year-old Heifers

HORSES and MULES

- Comprise
- 2 Heavy Work Teams, Mares
- 1 Heavy Work Team, Geldings
- 2 Good Mares and Colts, 1250 lbs.
- 2 Extra Good Saddle Horses
- 9 Yearlings and Two-year-olds (good bones)
- 1 Team Extra Good Mules

DAIRY UTENSILS

Comprise Wagons, Harness, Hay Rack, Milk Cans, Coolers, Separators, etc.

The above Herd has been put together with good judgment, and I consider one of the finest bunches I have had under me for Public Auction. They have been tested twice within the last 18 months. 95 per cent. are home bred, and 90 per cent. are by the well-known Holstein bull, Bonheur Sir Payne, and Sir Payne's heifers are bred to Korndyke Wayne, a son of the great Korndyke Lad. 4 Cows, picked at random out of this herd, won 1st, 2nd, 4th and 6th in Dairy Class at Calgary Show, 16 entries, some of the best herds in the country represented; also 2 Grade Cows 2nd and 4th in Dairy Competition against the best pure-bred Holsteins at the fair, giving over 10 lbs. a day, and were not fitted for show purposes. There is also 20 Head of Good Milking Shorthorns which were retained solely for their milking qualities. One young Shorthorn won 1st in Dairy Class, Calgary Show, 18 entries, and she is included in this bunch.

NOTE—No Aged or Cows with 3 teats will be found in this bunch

TERMS CASH NO RESERVE LUNCHEON PROVIDED

A. LAYZELL, Auctioneer

PHONE M2260

CALGARY, ALTA.

Farmers' Financial Directory

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OF CANADA

With Cash in the Bank You Can Buy to Advantage

Everything costs more when you have to buy on credit. Why not practice self-denial awhile, if necessary, open a Savings Account in the Union Bank of Canada, and with the money in hand, buy at cash prices? The saving will help your balance to grow.

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Head Office, Winnipeg
Total assets over \$50,000,000
Deposits over \$72,500,000

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STANDARD BANK

OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

Branches Throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

WINNIPEG—Main Office
455 Main Street
Branch—Portage Ave., Opp. Eaton's

EST'D 1873



A GILT-EDGED INVESTMENT

A purchase of \$1,000 Canadian War Loan Bonds would yield the investor \$50 yearly. This \$50, if deposited annually with The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company, would secure \$2,000 insurance, thereby making your estate \$3,000 in the event of death. In Peace or War, good times or bad, Life Insurance is always worth par.



The Manufacturers Life

Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO
King and Yonge Streets

Assets Exceed	\$21,000,000
Insurance in Force Exceeds	\$85,000,000

Write for our little booklet "FACTS"

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

WINNIPEG

ALBERTA HAIL CROP INSURANCE

Previous to 1911, the Alberta government had a monopoly in hail insurance, but since that year private companies have been allowed to write business. In 1915 they carried \$14,000,000 of insurance. Agitation throught the province, and chiefly thru the United Farmers of Alberta, was brought to start a scheme for compulsory insurance covering the whole province and carried on by the government. This plan was strenuously opposed in certain quarters, particularly by the ranchmen.

In 1913, the legislature passed an amendment to the Municipality Act, under the hail insurance clauses, whereby the municipalities might combine to carry on hail insurance in the approving municipalities. In 1913, twenty-two came in, and since then four others have joined, making the assessed land 4,500,000 acres. Of this there was over 1,000,000 acres under crop in 1915, so that the total insurance was over \$6,000,000. In 1915 the hail insurance clauses were repealed and the Municipal Co-operative Hail Insurance Act replaced it.

The Co-operative Act

Only rural municipalities have power to levy taxes under this act. Local improvement districts can only benefit by changing their organization to that mentioned. Two methods of securing admission to the hail insurance district are permitted:

1.—The council of the rural municipality may pass a by-law at any time providing for union with the hail insurance district. Before final passing it must be submitted to the ratepayers for approval.

2.—A petition for a by-law may be presented to the council signed by not less than 25 per cent. of the resident ratepayers of the municipality. It must be presented before October 1 any year. The council shall then, as soon as possible, give the bylaw its first and second readings, after which it is submitted for voting at the next ensuing annual election. On the assent of a majority of the electors the council shall pass the by-law by January 10 next after the vote has been taken.

Management of District

The management for the district is vested in three, one appointed by the minister of municipal affairs and two by the representative of the municipalities. These representatives meet once yearly to receive reports and arrange for the following year. The board cannot borrow money to settle claims. It may borrow money to administer the district, but this has never been necessary so far. The municipalities alone can borrow money to settle claims. The board decides the rate of taxation. The basis is the acreage of lands assessable for municipal purposes except lands leased from the Dominion government for hay or pasture, land subdivided into certain blocks and lots, unpatented quarters held under homestead, preemption or purchased homestead entry with less than 25 acres under cultivation or certain lands in dispute. The hail tax is due on or before October 31 each year, and if not paid before November 1 a penalty of \$1 per quarter section is imposed, and if still unpaid when the penalties are added to municipal taxes, it is subject to the same penalties. When the board notifies the secretary-treasurer of the municipality, that council is then required to pay five per cent. of the total amount to the board within thirty days, and the balance before November 15.

Indemnity

No claimant can secure indemnity unless the damage is over five per cent. of the crop, and the maximum indemnity is \$5 per acre. The damage season is from June 1 to September 15 for wheat and rye, and for other grains, cultivated grass or clover grown for hay from June 16 to September 15 inclusive. All the crop is automatically insured. All claims must be made within three days of the date of the storm and the attested claim sent by registered mail to the secretary of the Hail Insurance Board, Edmonton. These claims are made thru special forms in the hands of those in the municipality who may administer oaths. Inspectors go over the damage and if they cannot

The Choice

of your Life Insurance will be simplified by obtaining the booklet "Common Questions Briefly Answered"—issued by

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

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Lowest Rates—Highest Profits
Over \$125,000,000 of Insurance in force

THE Weyburn Security Bank

Head Office: Weyburn, Sask.

SEVENTEEN BRANCHES IN SASKATCHEWAN

A Western Banking Institution for Western People
H. O. POWELL - General Manager

THE LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Issue a Special FARMERS' POLICY

There is none better. See our Local Agent or write for his address to—
CARSON & WILLIAMS BROS. LIMITED
UNION BANK BUILDING, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Money to Loan

on improved farm property
Lowest Current Rates

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

National Trust Company Limited.

323 Main Street
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WOULD YOU LIKE TO INCREASE YOUR INCOME? Hundreds of men and women are turning their spare hours into dollars by following our easy money-making plan. Write us and we will tell you about it. Subscription Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

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HOLSTEIN

Proof is four for profitable Cheese. No 9 for the prod. When age of fulness. Holes of gold beef.

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Invent for each...
largest Glass...
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Famous
Dog Remedies

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 A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for
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 Puffs, and all lamenesses from Spavin,
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 Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism,
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 Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is
 warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50
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 1,000 BREEDING
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Western Bred, Grade Merino
 All under Four years

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 MAPLE CREEK, SASK.

HOLSTEIN COWS Excel All Others
 Proof is found in 100,000 official tests
 for profitable yield of Milk, Butter and
 Cheese. No other breed can equal them
 for the production of High Class Veal.
 When age of accident ends their use-
 fulness Holsteins make a large amount
 of good beef.

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 a big knee like this, but your horse
 may have a bunch or bruise on his
 Ankle, Hock, Stifle, Knee or Throat.

ABSORBINE
 TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

will clean it off without laying the
 horse up. No blister, no hair
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 drops required at an application. \$2 per
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 ointment for man and horse. Relieves Foul Swellings, En-
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 Venereal, Old Sores, Allays Pain. Price \$1 and \$2 a
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 10,000 \$1.00 bottles to home-
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PICKLESTENTS
 & AWNINGS

ASK FOR PRICES - WINNIPEG

IF YOU DO NOT SEE WHAT
 YOU WANT ADVERTISED IN
 THIS ISSUE, WRITE US AND
 WE WILL PUT YOU IN TOUCH
 WITH THE MAKERS

make the adjustment satisfactorily the chief inspector does so.

The awards are paid within three days from November 15 of the year the claim is made. Promptness in this, of course, presupposes promptness by the municipalities in the payment of their tax. The awards will be paid in full unless the total awards would require an assessment of more than ten cents per acre of assessable land. In this case only would the claims be paid pro rata in any year. The limit is believed to be quite high enough to reasonably ensure payment in full every year. The act has now been amended so that the awards cannot now be garnished or attached for any purpose, nor can they be assigned except to secure payment of money due for seed grain from which the hailed crop was grown.

The indemnity in Alberta is \$6.00 per acre and the assessment rate 5 1/2 cents per acre in 1914-15.

The Board's Work
 Some difficulty was experienced in making adjustments at first due to the difficulty of securing experienced adjusters. Out of 2,127 claims in 1915 there were only 49 appeals, or 2 1/3 per cent. These were later adjusted by the chief inspector.

In 1914 the total assessment was \$241,844, the losses \$191,000, the administration expenses \$13,241, leaving a surplus of \$37,603. The severe drought, however, left many municipalities unable to pay their assessment. This left the board able to pay only half the claims, the remainder being paid at the end of 1915. Last year was a very bad one in Alberta for hail. At least seven private companies out of fourteen lost money on Alberta business in 1915, the loss of four being greater than the premiums, not counting administration expenses. The total loss for the district in 1915 was over \$355,000. The year's assessment was \$248,470 plus \$37,000 from 1914. This left the board only able to pay 75 per cent. of the awards. The other 25 per cent. has been carried over and 2 1/2 cents per acre added to the 1916 assessment, which should enable the board to clear everything off in full. The grain blockade last year rendered it impossible for some municipalities to pay their assessment at the proper time, causing more dissatisfaction. The responsibility is really up to the municipalities that have not paid up all moneys due.

During the last three years the total losses have ran 6, 4 and 6.3 per cent., respectively, of the amount of insurance. In 1915 the insurance carried was over \$20,000,000 and the loss \$1,297,462. Municipal co-operative hail insurance is the cheapest kind of insurance yet devised. If a reserve is to be built up, however, and some should, there should be either a raising of the assessment or a reduction of the indemnity. No district in the West is immune from damage. The board believes if the scheme is generally taken up by the municipalities the cost will work out much less than that obtainable thru any other form of insurance. Copies of the annual report can be secured from the Hail Insurance Board, Tegner Block, Edmonton.

DAIRY CATTLE SALE

An important sale of registered and grade Holstein and Shorthorn dairy cattle will be held on September 20, on the premises of Atkins Bros., Rothmaise Dairy, six miles west of Calgary. Failing health is the reason that Messrs. Atkins Bros. are disposing of their business and their large herd. The herd, numbering 175 head, comprises two pure-bred Holstein bulls, one pure-bred bull calf, a number of pure-bred cows and heifers, eighty Holstein grade cows and heifers, twenty milking Shorthorn cows and sixty-five yearlings and two-year-olds. The herd has been built up with considerable care and judgment, the blood of 80 per cent. being that of the well known Holstein bull "Bonheur Sir Fayne." The other herd bull is "Korsdyke Wayne," a son of the great "Korsdyke Lad." Four of the cows which were taken to Calgary fair secured first, second, fourth and sixth in a dairy class of sixteen. The sale will be conducted by A. Layzell, the well known Alberta auctioneer.

The Dominion Bank
 Established 1871

Paid Up Capital and Reserve \$13,000,000
 Total Assets 87,000,000

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

Consult the Manager of any of our Branches.

F. L. PATTON - Superintendent of Western Branches
 WINNIPEG

ESTABLISHED 1875

IMPERIAL BANK
 OF CANADA

CAPITAL PAID UP \$7,000,000 RESERVE FUND \$7,000,000
 PELEG HOWLAND, PRESIDENT. E. HAY, GENERAL MANAGER.

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

Joint deposit account may be opened subject to withdrawal by either Party. 17

119 Branches - - - 43 Branches in Western Canada

DE LAVAL
 SEPARATORS
 Make Fall and Winter
 Dairying More Profitable

THERE are special advantages in using a good cream separator during the fall and winter months. The milk from cows long in lactation is hardest to cream, and likewise hardest to separate with an inferior separator.

Moreover, cream and butter prices are highest, so that the waste of gravity setting or a poor separator counts for most.

Then there's the sweet, warm skim milk for stock feeding, alone worth the cost of a separator in cold weather.

There is surely no reason to delay the purchase of a separator or to continue the use of an inferior one.

You can't afford to wait until next spring. Let the De Laval start saving cream for you right now and it will earn its cost by spring. See the nearest De Laval agent at once, or if you do not know him, write us direct for any desired information.

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 Case Engines. Manufacturers of Ideal Cream Feed Silos. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.

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 50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

Prompt Service on PLOW SHARES

12 in. \$2.10	15 in. \$2.60
13 in. 2.35	16 in. 2.60
14 in. 2.35	18 in. 2.85

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Complete line of wood goods, pumps, harrows, packers, steel truck wheels, etc.

The JOHN F. MCGEE CO. 74 HENRY AVENUE E. WINNIPEG

Peaches, Plums, Prunes and Pears

will only be about half a crop. Better obtain your supply early.

Crabapples and apples indicate a crop less than in 1915, but prices are lower. This in spite of additional duty.

Okanagan United Growers Ltd.
Vernon, B.C.

CHEAP FALL PLOWING

KEROSENE POWER MAKES IT SO

The Waterloo Boy Kerosene One-Man Tractor is a Kerosene Tractor throughout. It has no special attachment for the heavier fuel. Being built especially to burn kerosene, you can depend on it to give perfect satisfaction. Kerosene costs about half as much as gasoline. The saving in fuel alone is worth your first consideration. Actual buyers of Waterloo Boy Tractors report to us that they are plowing on from 1 1/2 to 2 gallons of kerosene per acre. Days in the fall are priceless. Early fall plowing pays every time. You can work the Waterloo Boy from daylight to dark. The Brandon Fair demonstration proved conclusively what the Waterloo Boy can do. We are mighty proud of its performance. You'll be just as proud, too, if you buy one.

PROMPT DELIVERY GUARANTEED

We are always well stocked with Waterloo Boy Tractors and repair parts. Place your order today. We absolutely guarantee to make shipment any day you mention.

We also handle Gas Engines, Grain Grinders, Cordwood and Pole Saws, Electric Lighting Machinery, Hand and Power Washing Machines, Grain Elevators, Pump Jacks, Milking Machines, Belting and Threshers' Supplies.



Weight only 4800 lbs. Brake Test 24 h.p. Draw Bar 12 h.p. Ignition, High Tension Disc Magneto, with Ignition Starter

Gasoline Engine and Supply Co. Ltd., Winnipeg

DELCO-LIGHT

Even Electricity On the Farm Now—AT SMALL COST



Electricity that seemed so wonderful to the farmer, yet so unattainable, can now be had on every farm. More wonderful still, its cost is low—averaging less than five cents a day. Most wonderful of all, this great achievement is completely efficient, absolutely reliable in every single detail. The name alone must prove to you how perfect and yet how simple Delco-Light is. Now through Delco-Light, you can make farm life brighter, pleasanter, easier. No more bother with old-fashioned, dim, kerosene lamps—but a brilliant, clear, convenient light or power—just at the turning of a switch.

The Greatest City Advantage

Electricity is not a luxury any more than water; it is a necessity. It is to have such conveniences as Delco-Light gives that many farmers—especially the younger ones—desert the country for the city. Delco-Light will make your home brighter, more cheerful, more enjoyable. In the odd moments left at the end of each day's toil you can read—by the light that all can enjoy.

Clear Convenient, Light, Everywhere on the Farm

Delco-Light has made the old oil lantern around the barn as out-of-date as the ox-drawn wagon. All the light you want in any part of the barn can be had by simply turning a switch. Down at the end of your lane, up in the hay-loft, in the tool-shed—anywhere and everywhere you can have a perfect, brilliant light without fuss or trouble. Chores will not occupy half the time you now spend. Animals can be tended in a good light—and there's no danger whatever with Delco-Light.

So Simple that a Child Can Operate It

The Delco-Light is a complete isolated electric plant—combining gasoline engine, a dynamo, specially designed batteries, and a switchboard. Weight is 325 pounds, capable of delivering 750 watts. Low voltage—32 volts—eliminates all danger. Gasoline engine is air-cooled, so no danger of freezing, starts itself on pressing of a lever. Automatically cuts off switch when batteries are fully charged. Run once or twice a week it will supply all current needed—a child will operate it without trouble. Nothing to get out of order. Batteries, specially built for Delco-Light of sealed glass jar type, come fully charged.

A CANADIAN SUCCESS

"Electricity for EVERY Home in Canada." That is the Delco-Light ambition—to bring all the convenience, all the brilliance of electricity to every home in Canada that now is without this great advantage. Great as is the ideal its successful attainment is assured—the Delco-Light plant is thoroughly reliable and efficient. Efficient, too, is the wonderful organization selling Delco-Light, full of enthusiasm about Delco-Light and its possibilities.

Clean, Safe, Cheap

None of the grease and grime with Delco-Light that was so annoying with kerosene lamps. A turn of the switch and the electric bulb glows, your room with brilliance—no smoke, no smell, but a clear, clean light. No need to be careful and gingerly—no danger of explosion. Best of all, Delco-Light is wonderfully cheap, average cost per day is less than 5 cents.

PRICE COMPLETE

\$375. Delco-Light was developed by the same company making the world-famous Delco starting, lighting and ignition for automobiles.

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Agents Wanted Everywhere. Write at once for Open Territory.

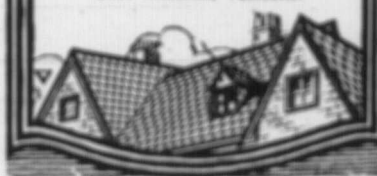


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GIVE wind and weather a chance to get beneath the shingles of your home, and you are in for no end of trouble and expense—warping, rotting, loosening shingles—leaking roofs and endless repair. Pedlar's "Oshawa" Shingles give you the permanence of a single sheet of metal with the beauty of separate shingles. Lock tight on all four sides—windproof, rainproof, rustproof—not even the nails are visible. There's a safety and permanence in a Pedlar's roof. The cost is small. Write now for "The Right Roof" Booklet G.O.

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Do YOUR DITCHING

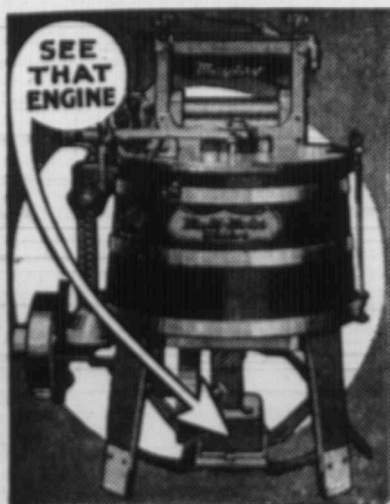
With a **Martin's DITCHER & Grader** **47.**

Does the work of 50 men in one day—Every farmer needs one—Pays for itself by its first day's work.

Preston Car & Coach Co. Limited
24 Dover St., Preston, Ont. 1855

Here is the Most Practical Washing Machine Made

Exactly What You Have Always Wanted



Maytag Multi-Motor Washer

COMPLETE WITH ENGINE AND SWINGING WRINGER

It is equipped with a light, powerful, compact little engine that does all the hard work of washing and wringing, and does a bigger, better and cleaner washing in an hour or two than you can possibly do with a wash board and tub in a day's time.

This washer takes up no more room than an ordinary wash tub and can be used in the kitchen, laundry, dining room, on the porch or out in the yard. It requires no belts, chains or pulleys, no electricity or water power, and no waiting for the men to bring their engine from the barn.

Besides running the washer and wringer, the machine is equipped with pulleys so you can operate other small machinery such as churn, sewing machine, food chopper or anything else that does not require more than one-half horse power.

The MAYTAG MULTI-MOTOR WASHER is splendidly made of the best materials and is guaranteed against defects for a period of THREE YEARS, and this warranty covers the washer, wringer and engine. This is not an ordinary washing machine, but something new, with exclusive patented features that no other washer has or can have.

WASH-DAY, and that is WORK-DAY, changed into PLAY-DAY. Goodbye backache, headache, nerve wreck! No woman need bend over the wash tub as her grandmother did, nor turn the old-style washer as her mother did, if she has a MAYTAG MULTI-MOTOR. Nearly FIVE HUNDRED of the Wide Awake, Up-to-date, Progressive Hardware and Implement Dealers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are selling this Machine. If YOUR dealer is not, drop us a card and we will mail you a copy of THE MAYTAG LAUNDRY MANUAL (48 pages). Even if you do not buy a washer, it will be a great help to you as it contains many valuable formulas and recipes that can be used to advantage in any home. It is FREE.

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The Maytag Company Limited

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Farm Women's Clubs

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

RURAL LEADERSHIP

"We are making history," was a remark one heard from time to time during the sessions of the first conference for Rural Leadership held in the province of Alberta. The Arts Building of the University at Edmonton was the scene of that gathering, and the inspiration of it will long be a stimulus and encouragement. To those of us that have been grappling with the problems of a new country alone, as we thought—the church not yet awake to the needs of the hour and apparently apathetic—it seemed as if the millennium must be dawning. And to those leaders in the church who were surveying the new conditions thoughtfully and who must often have been exceedingly depressed by the outlook, the millennium must have seemed quite as near. There were present farm men and farm women, business men, leaders in church and social work, doctors and men from various departments of the government. At times there was the impression of a deeply religious meeting and a spirit of exaltation which even leaders in church work feared to break by any word of theirs. As one minister expressed it, "It was a place where angels might fear to tread." This was perhaps most clearly felt during the two addresses given by Mr. Wood, president of the United Farmers of Alberta, on "The minister and the rural economic problem" and "The farmers' movement." The co-operative effort, the struggle against the present economic situation was lifted into the realm of the spiritual, and, linked with every other struggle for justice, was shown to be a fight against selfishness and a plea for the coming of the brotherhood of man, when the Father's will shall be done on earth as it is done in heaven.

Very few discordant notes were struck during the convention. The prevailing spirit was that of a realization of serious maladjustments in business and national life which each seemed anxious, thru organized effort, to try to right. Had anyone at the close of either of these addresses risen and said, "Let us pray," no sense of unfitnes would have been felt, and the whole audience would, I believe, have dropped reverently to their knees. The line between secular and sacred had vanished.

The Co-operative Era

The addresses given by J. S. Woodsworth on "The Co-operative Era," "Organizing Our Community Resources," and "Our Non-English Speaking Neighbors" were intensely interesting. Mr. Woodsworth is a very forceful speaker, and in Canada at least is a pioneer in his field. We wish our women could have seen the chart showing that the principal duties of the community are only the enlarged and the extended duties of the women in the home. For instance, he outlined as some of the latter washing, sewing, help, the water pail, disposal of refuse, children, church and charity. As outgrowths of these, laundries, textile factories, waterworks, scavenging, public health department, schools, colleges, moving pictures, juvenile courts, milk stations, recreation grounds, hospitals, etc. The community is only the enlarged home, and seen in that light, how can we say any longer that woman's interests should be bounded by the four walls of her house?

The information that he gave us concerning our foreign population was startling to many of us, and showed up some horrible defects in our boasted Canadianism. The problem, he says, is not that of the immigrant, but that of the immigrant's child. Julia, with her velvet dress, picture hat, powdered face and Canadian slang, when contrasted with her devout old peasant mother may well make us pause and blush for the product of our so-called civilization. Oh, the pity of it that they should copy the worst, without any chance to know the best. As he reminded us, we should

go slowly, for we have much to learn from the stranger within our gates. Mr. Woodsworth suggested that where we have non-English speaking people in colonies we might best help them by establishing there a consolidated school which would be a social centre, a demonstration farm, a district nurse and a community secretary. These should demonstrate the highest Canadian ideals. Will the government assist?

Canadian Fellow Citizens

It may be interesting to Albertans to know that we have a colony of Doukobors recently established in the province, and that there are between 25,000 and 40,000 Ruthenians in a block north and east of Edmonton and scattered southward to the Wetaskiwin line of the C.P.R.

Many other interesting addresses were given us, of which two stand out prominently, that of A. M. McDonald, superintendent of dependent and delinquent children for the province, and that of Mrs. Parlyby, who spoke on the work of the United Farm Women of Alberta. Mr. McDonald proved to us from instances that he gave us that a country slum actually exists. There is silt, over-crowding, neglect and vice even remote from towns. It is incumbent upon us to report such cases where there are children in the home, for it is our duty to give every child a chance to become a decent citizen, and where we fail to do so we shirk our responsibility.

The work and aims of the United Farm Women, as outlined by Mrs. Parlyby, came as a surprise to many. "Why don't you advertise your work more?" they said. And when she told how our organization helped the individual woman and opened up new channels of usefulness for her, how we are trying to raise the standard of community life and to bring education, recreation and health within reach of all, some who had held aloof came and expressed their complete sympathy and desire to cooperate.

Space will not permit me to refer to the other addresses, suffice to say that much information was imparted, better understandings were arrived at, and a great earnestness to find and follow the light permeated this unique gathering. To the Department of Extension of the University belongs the honor of crystallizing the thought and desire of many, and it was unanimously voted that we come together next year, when we hope to have our number many times increased.

MRS. LEONA R. BARRETT

A GOOD SIZED CLUB

Dear Mrs. Barrett:—As no report has been sent in from the Horse Haven U.F.W. this year, I take the pleasure of sending one. We have an enrollment of twenty-one paid up members, tho a few have moved away, our former secretary being among the number.

We hold our meetings at the home of each member in turn, on the third Thursday of each month. We arrange our programs ahead and try to make them interesting. Our program for this month will be a song by all the members, recitations by two of the young members, and two papers on "System in Housework."

At some of our former meetings we have taken up, what to do in case of drowning, chicken rearing, canning fruits and vegetables and some very helpful hints were received.

The Horse Haven U.F.A. annual picnic was held July 14, our U.F.W. club helping with lunch counter and stand. The picnic was a success and enjoyed by all.

Wishing the Society every success,

MRS. A. A. REES, Secretary.

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WILL KILL MORE FLIES THAN \$8⁰⁰ WORTH OF ANY STICKY FLY CATCHER

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Yes, and pictures of the friends you meet at the fair, and the incidents in coming and going. There's a worth while album full of Kodak pictures on every such trip.

Ask your dealer to show you the new 2C Kodaks and 2C Brownies. The pictures are 2 1/4 x 4 1/4 and these cameras are right up to the minute. They have all the worth while new features and make pictures of the size and shape you want at a low cost. They sell at \$9.00 to \$19.00.

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Mark which publication you would like to receive.

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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

THE PRIZE WINNERS

The story contest, "Why I Do or Do Not Like to Go to School," brought many interesting letters which you will see published in this page from week to week. The prize winners in the contest are Frank R. Leveridge, age 13, Devlin, Ont.; Helmy Ch. Silberman, age 8, Barons, Alta.; and Frances E. Pratt, age 8, Bengough, Sask.

Honorable mention should also be made of the work of Helen Auld, Rosetown, Sask.; Erna Humbke, Duhamel, Alta.; Valdina S. Sigvaldason, Icelandic River, Man.; and Ethel Marion Bridge, Isabella, Man.

AN ALBERTA COUNTRY SCHOOL

I began school at the age of six and continued for four uninterrupted years, but in the fifth year I put away books and pencils and, with the rest of the family, joined dad in Saskatchewan, where he had gone two years before.

But those brief years of schooling had made me hate the very mention of school and the hatred, I am afraid, has grown with the years, not diminished. If you were to see the school and be taught by the teacher for one day you would readily agree with me.

The school-room was a box affair, square and low, with small, diamond-paned windows placed very high in the wall. That was, I suppose, to keep us from studying nature instead of our lessons. It was highly satisfactory to the teacher, but not so to the pupils. I have often longed for a glimpse of green trees or grain when studying a particularly hard lesson in arithmetic, but what was the use of longing? We were not allowed to put vases of flowers around on the desks or sills, for Miss Ryall did not want "such trash cluttered around," as she expressed it. Trash indeed!

Very many pictures were not allowed; "they take the mind off the lessons," our teacher was fond of saying, often with a scornful glance at me, for I was supposed to be her worst pupil. There were four pictures in all; one, a roughly painted basket of fruit, and another a kinked-necked robin, with a bright carmine breast and gout in one claw (at least it looked like it). The third picture was a sketch of a little log cabin with several piccaninnies standing in front of it, looking very much like bean-poles. The picture was supposed to represent "Uncle Tom's Cabin," but since then I have read the story, and it is my private opinion that the illustration can be much improved upon. The fourth picture I very much admired, a huge, grey battleship, proudly flying the British flag, was bounding over the waves at a great pace. The waves were so blue and so shining that it did one good even to see it. It used to hang beside the north window where I could look at it at my leisure, but one day teacher saw that my thoughts were on it instead of my arithmetic, so down it came and up it went beside the back black-board!

I think that when the school was built, the men who had the job must have thought that they were constructing a combination between an open air camp and a rest room for runaway gophers and mice. The walls and floors were full of holes as big as my fist, and the roof only leaked in seven places. In the summer the rain sifted in, and in the winter the snow

And the mice and gophers that lived in and under that building! Well, they were so bad that they scared three dogs away, and altho we had repeatedly brought cats enough to supply all Alberta, somehow or other they would come up missing when wanted, so we gave up keeping, or trying to keep, animals and set traps that caught nothing but peoples fingers and feet in them. The only thing that we could do to kill them was to shoot them, and only the boys could do that.

Describing the school playground would not be hard, for it was just a dry hard-baked little cubby-hole, with not enough room in it to have a decent game of tag. When we wanted some fun we hopped over the fence, despite Miss Ryall and all her straps, and ran into the woods beyond.

I remember one afternoon when at

Johnny Nelson's suggestion we climbed over the fence and ran farther into the woods than we ever did before in school hours. "Let's run away," Pat Hamilton said excitedly. Without a moment's hesitation we all followed her and never stopped until we reached the creek, half a mile away. Clyde, Pat's brother, Pat, Isabel Granger and I all peeled off our shoes and stockings and waded in, while the more timid ones remained on the bank. Isabel struck out down the creek, but was stopped by falling into a deep hole, the water coming up to her armpits. She screamed for help, which we could not give her for laughing. Johnny was the first to recover himself and plunged in like a hero and rescued Isabel, who was shivering with cold and very indignant. Pat and I seized her and took her up to Hamiltons, which was half a mile away down the creek, for a dry change of clothing. We came back with two basketfuls of goodies, which were very welcome, much more welcome than we three girls. I cannot remember much what was in the baskets, but I can recollect two large jars of lemonade with a cupful of soda to make it "fizz," and a huge brown-iced cake which fell into the creek and was fished out by Clyde, very wet and very dirty, as well it might, but we set it in the sun to dry and promptly forgot it. But Sandy, Pat's dog, which had followed us back, did not, and when we remembered and came back for the cake both it and Sandy had disappeared.

When we got back to the school, Miss Ryall had gone, and not one of us cared a rap, but we paid dearly for our stolen picnic later, for we were given no recreation for two weeks and a strapping all around. I did not care for the strapping, because that was a daily occurrence for me, but to have my recreations taken away from me!

But, believe me, that was not half of what we got a few months later, and all thru fish, too, or the wanting for fish. Clyde and I are awfully fond of fresh fish, so we decided to take Pat and go fishing in Clyde's canoe.

One day Miss Ryall looked for us in vain, and invented fresh punishment for the three sinners, while we were hauling in big trout and enjoying every minute of it, more because we knew that it was wrong than anything else.

The night before Clyde and Pat had smuggled a can with four teaspoonfuls of tea in it (the can was to act as a teapot), a loaf of bread, a pound of butter, a chocolate box of sugar, an old tin salt cellar, a pie-pan (Pat didn't dare take a frying-pan), and cups, plates, knives and forks. In the excitement she forgot spoons, but we managed to stir our tea with the handles of our knives and enjoyed it all the more for the novelty of it.

Clyde made a fire, Pat fried the fish and I steeped the tea (I should have said boiled, for that is what it did), and we had, an altogether jolly time. I have never eaten a better supper than that one and I never wish to. We fried two trout, gave one to Sandy (who came tearing thru the trees and startled me so that I spilt my cup of tea and burnt my leg) and took four home to Mr. Hamilton and three to dad.

The next day—I laugh to think of it now—we went back to school, with a note signed by dad and Mr. Hamilton, saying that we got a ducking in the creek (I told them that fib, as the ducking only wet our feet), for after those fish they positively couldn't do anything but help us out of the fix we were in. (I have long ago found out that the way to a man's heart is thru his stomach.) Miss Ryall hummed and hawed a bit, then told us point blank that we had told a lie. We three gasped and that gasp betrayed us. Altho we would not tell her anything more than that we got a ducking in the creek, she got mad as a hatter (she has an awful temper); and told us that we Canadians were not fit for Englishmen to wipe their feet on. (Of course that riled me, as any slur on the Canadians always does, and I told her a thing or two that had better be left unwritten.)

Oh! that was an awful school and an awful teacher. But still, of course, there are worse.

HELEN ISADORE AULD,
Rosetown, Sask. Age 13.

GOWN FOR
The Patterns for
all Seams. (Show Diagrams)

9121 (With
Seam Allowance)
Collar

9116 (With
Seam Allowance)

This is a very gown, for the sides it is cut in are finished to be lovely pretty and novel. The blouse is a fitting accompaniment to the gown and are made of very to the lace by gossamer. Although the blouse is made of gossamer, it gives effect, and at the same time the blouse is gathered so that it is no fitting which make the gown, but with a plain than the ordinary handsome. The blouse copy this a silk, tulle or a or you could use it in a quite of be made to match and the collar can if the lace is not were wanted, the tulle with the collar, omitted, or could be made of embroidered down. There are a great could be treated attractive.

For the main 2 1/2 yards of material or 2 1/2 yards 4 1/4 yards 27. 5 1/2 yards in with the skirt. Size 31 waist measure. Address by the Editor on receipt of ten

AN I
Checklist Effects.
The Patterns for
all Seams given
Diagrams

Such a loose will fill an improve motorizing, it can be utilized for any truck. It can or with a belt. Velours is trimmed. The contrast is a and the road is a fashionable, but t in various motor broadcloth or in a and attractive of perlage of linen.

Fashion Department

GOWN FOR AFTERNOON OCCASIONS

The Patterns for this Design Besides Allowing for all Seams. Give the True Basting Line and Show Diagrams for Cutting and Making

lines. The skirt that accompanies it is in three pieces with a gathered back and that skirt is a pronounced favorite. It is sufficiently ample without exaggerated width and it takes graceful and becoming folds. The front edges are finished and lapped one over the other and there are patch pockets with novel laps that are both convenient and attractive. For some materials the skirt would be smart finished with buttons arranged on the hemmed edge, but here it is left plain, stitching making the only finish.



Design by May Mantou.

9121 (With Basting Line and Added Seam Allowance) Blouse with Deep Collar, 34 to 44 bust.

9116 (With Basting Line and Added Seam Allowance) Gathered Skirt, 24 to 30 waist.



Design by May Mantou.

9102 (With Basting Line and Added Seam Allowance) Top Coat with Raglan Sleeves for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.

9028 (With Basting Line and Added Seam Allowance) Three-Piece Skirt for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.

For the 16 year size the coat will require 3 1/4 yards of material 27 inches wide, 4 yards 36 or 3 1/4 yards 44; and the skirt, 5 1/2 yards 27, 3 1/4 yards 36 or 3 1/4 yards 44; it is 3 yards and 15 inches in width at the lower edge. The pattern of the coat No. 9102 and of the skirt No. 9028 both are cut in sizes for 16 and 18 years. They will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents for each.

MOTHERHOOD—1916

E. A. Honeyman, in "Leslie's Magazine," New York

The night comes down and the wind is still.

(Are both of my boys asleep?) Daylight tinges the distant hill, (Why is it I can not weep?)

A passing lad and a whistled tune, (France is so far away!) Roses bloom and the month is June, (The heat is the worst, they say.)

The list was long in the morning's news, (They are so young to die!) Which strong heart will the bullet choose— Where will his body lie?

Boys go clattering down the street, (Which will come back to me?) I hear the tramp of the soldiers' feet, (Dear God! That such things can be!)

What will they buy with the blood of men? (Hearts break, but they do not die) Victory, honor—and war again! (Dead faces turned to the sky.)

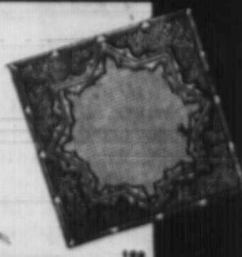
AN UP-TO-DATE COAT

Check Effects are Much Liked for Top Coats The Pattern for this Design Besides Allowing for all Seams, gives the True Basting Line and Shows Diagrams for Cutting and Making

Such a loose and simple top coat as this one will fill an important need. It can be worn for motoring, it can be worn upon the piazza, it can be utilized for sports and it can be slipped on over any frock. It can be worn loose as it is on the figure or with a belt. In the illustration, checked wool velours is trimmed with a collar and cuffs of velvet. The contrast is a good one, the materials are smart and the coat is essentially practical as well as fashionable, but this is a model that can be copied in various materials. It would be handsome in broadcloth or in serge, it would be very sports-like and attractive if it were made in glove silk, or perhaps of linen to be worn over a skirt of striped

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METALLIC ROOFING CO., Limited 797 Notre Dame Ave., WINNIPEG, MAN.

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OSTERMOOR MATTRESS is as good today as when I bought it thirty years ago.

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You willingly pay \$18 for a labor-saving device or a home comfort; then why not for an evenly buoyant, sanitary Ostermoor-Mattress that will give you a lifetime of the refreshing sleep comfort so vitally important to health?

You can buy this Mattress only at an Ostermoor dealer's. You can always identify the genuine Ostermoor by the binding around the edges similar to the border round this advertisement.

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OSTERMOOR «O» OSTERMOOR

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Steel range value possible only from the largest makers of stoves, furnaces, etc. in the Empire. Our famous divided flues, exclusive fire-box, scientific oven make it a splendid cooker on very little fuel. Complete with six 9" covers—20" oven, right hand reservoir, warming closet, ruggedly strong weight 140 lbs. Put one in your kitchen and enjoy real comfort.


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Howard P. Whidden, D.D. LL.D., President
For Calendar or any information needed, write Dr. S. J. McKie, Registrar, Brandon College, Brandon, Man.
EIGHTEENTH SESSION OPENS SEPTEMBER 26

NOTICE TO PARENTS

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

Rupert's Land Ladies' College
WINNIPEG (Formerly Navvay College)

A Residential and Day School for Girls, with large, modern buildings. See Assembly Hall, Studio and Gymnasium, in grounds providing tennis courts, basket ball and hockey rink.

Principal: Miss E. L. JONES, L.L.A.
St. Andrew's, Montreal
Assisted by a large resident and visiting staff

Special advantages for the study of Music, Art and Domestic Science. Full modern curriculum with preparation for Manitoba Matriculation and Teachers' Courses.

CALENDAR—For Calendar containing full information apply to the Bursar.

SCHOOL RE-OPENS ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11th, 1916

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CALGARY, ALBERTA

RESIDENTIAL AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

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Attention given to individual needs.

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For prospectus, apply to MISS SHIBLEY, B.A., Principal.

SEND Your Daughters to

ST. ALBAN'S COLLEGE
SASKATCHEWAN
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Leading Girls' School in Western Canada. Excellent results in Departmental, University, Music and Art Examinations

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Modern Language, Music, Singing and Elocution, Spectacles, Kindergarten Department under trained mistress. Excellent situation. Heating system. Special attention given to health and the needs of delicate and growing girls carefully considered. Good grounds—tennis court and skating rink. Moon lamp and electric light. Perfect sanitary arrangements. Fall Term starts September 12th. Write for Prospectus

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

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

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Courses in Elocution, Household Science and Art.

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GARBUTT BUSINESS COLLEGE, Calgary
SUCCESS BUSINESS COLLEGE, Regina

There always down to the During the used ourselves September much as I ments to g dandy place way down c out into th were several decoys wit deep chann up to the l miles away days to spa the sport, there in a l to complete day there l boys at the ing duck sl

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We took of us going dozen decoy all that the attached, g apiece from make our s sible, and a channel tow We had be who had spe who could blindfold an nels in the between tw ducks comin flew. We h and a half, l between ree high above lake and int breed. We away in the going down l in the west wings, three down the l lake. Hang barrels, and the water v we kept ou centage of Ducks were fast and fur Then it bee birds, the th

Some Shooting Trip

An Account of a Duck Hunt taken last Fall

There always had been talk of going down to the marshes in search of ducks. During the summer, often, we had promised ourselves the trip, but fall came, September 15 passed, and it didn't look much as if we could make arrangements to get away. We knew of a dandy place, a little shooting lodge way down on the end of a point jutting out into the side of the lake. There were several flat shooting punts handy, decoys without number, and a nice, deep channel dredged in the lead right up to the lodge. But it was sixty-five miles away, we only had a couple of days to spare and, much as we wanted the sport, past experience in getting there in a horse and rig was sufficient to completely cool our ardor. One Sunday there happened to be a bunch of boys at the house and we started talking duck shooting.

A Friend in Need

After comparing experiences for a while, incidentally of course describing the dandy place we knew, one of the boys who owned a big five-passenger car proposed that we all pile in and go down in it one day that same week. Of course we jumped at the idea and were not long making the necessary arrangements to start the following Wednesday. The plan was to leave town about four o'clock in the afternoon, so as to get down to the lake in time for the evening flight from the lake to the feeding grounds, get out again before day-break for the flight out and return home that afternoon. Wednesday came, and we put in the back of the car guns, shells, grub, blankets, rain coats and rugs, and with two in the front seat and two in the back we sailed forth on our journey. Smooth prairie trails are about the best wheeling in the world and, when the going was good, we certainly made fast time. Some places we found that short cuts had been fenced off or plowed up; once in a while a bunch of cattle would persist in attempting to race the car just ahead of the front wheel for a hundred yards or so, and occasionally a chicken, as chickens invariably do, seemed to have one thought and one alone when the car went by, and that was to get back home in spite of everything. They usually got there, but sometimes a few tail feathers were missing when they emerged, ruffled, but with the light of determination still in their eyes, from between the wheels of the car. But all these happenings added to the interest of the journey, and we were feeling just about as happy as larks when we arrived down at the lake in lots of time to get set for the evening shoot.

The Evening Shoot

We took a couple of duck boats, two of us going in each, threw in half a dozen decoy ducks, making sure first of all that the sinkers were all properly attached, grabbed an armful of hay spiced from a nearby stack so as to make our seats as comfortable as possible, and finally pushed out into the channel towards our shooting station. We had been directed by an Indian, who had spent years in the marshes and who could almost find his way home blindfold among the runways and channels in the reeds, to a narrow channel between two small lakes down which ducks coming in off the lake generally flew. We had to paddle about a mile and a half, first down a narrow runway between reeds which waved their tops high above our heads, then across a lake and into the gap described by the breed. We had just got nicely hidden away in the sedges while the sun was going down like a great red ball of fire in the west, when, with a whirr of wings, three big mallards flew straight down the lead heading for the lower lake. Bang! Bang! went a couple of barrels, and one bird toppled down into the water with a splash. After that we kept our eyes open and the percentage of misses was not so great. Ducks were plentiful and shooting was fast and furious for about half an hour. Then it became too dark to locate the birds, the the whirr of their wings still

continued, and after we had collected the bag we paddled lazily back to the lodge by the light of a full red harvest moon.

Solid Comfort

That night we slept on the floor rolled up in blankets and rugs just as peacefully as if we were lying on the softest bed made, never worrying about the alarm clock ticking steadily at our toes and set to go off at three-thirty next morning. Curiously enough, too, it didn't seem a hardship to have to get up when the time came, altho if we had been at home to have been waked a full four hours later would have been the signal for explosions that would have more than drowned the insistent ringing of the intermittent alarm. However, we had a good feed before getting out into the crisp morning air and, pushing our boats out thru a thin film of ice on the surface of the water, we once more went to our old stand between the two lakes. There were ducks all around, we could hear them moving, so we placed our decoys well out in the open in the lead and went back for the dawn to break. We hadn't to wait long. The air was gloriously clear and presently, as one of the boys quoted, "The morn, in russet mantle clad, walk's o'er the dew of yon high eastern hill," only, since it was in Manitoba, the "high hill" part was missing.

The decoys worked fine. Time and again ducks would swerve in towards the floats so that the guns had great opportunities. One of the boys didn't know much about the business end of a gun. When, in about an hour's time, the flight was over and nothing at all, except a lot of empty shells and a very sore shoulder, had been credited up to him, there happened to be a mud hen impudently swimming around out in the open water. Somebody proposed that he ought to practice on it, so he cheerfully blazed away about six shots and in the end in disgust had to finish it off with his paddle.

Partridges and Chickens

Thus ended a most enjoyable duck hunt. On the way home we ran into several coveys of partridges and prairie chickens, and, leaving the car on the side of the road, we were able to stalk them and bag one apiece. The balance of the run back to the farm was made in record time, and everybody agreed that it was the greatest trip they had ever made. Just now we're looking round for some good Samaritan with a car so that we can make the trip again in a couple of weeks' time.—A.D.

PENSION BOARD NAMED

The new pension board, which will have permanent supervision of the whole war pension system of the Dominion has been named tonight. This board will take over from the militia department the administration of the act.

The chairman of the board is J. K. L. Ross, a Montreal multi-millionaire, whose generosity towards war association funds has been very marked, and who possesses considerable business ability.

The other members are Major John L. Todd, M.D., of Montreal, and Col. Labatt, of Hamilton. Both have been to the front.

The work of the board is an important one, and its task very onerous. Already the Canadian pensions amount to a million and a half a year, and it is expected will reach fifteen millions by the end of the war. The salary which the members of the new board will receive is \$5,000 a year each.

HERBERT QUICK APPOINTED

Mr. Quick was for many years editor of Farm and Fireside, Springfield, Ohio, and for the past two years has been writing special articles and stories for



HERBERT QUICK

Saturday Evening Post and Country Gentleman, of Philadelphia. Recently President Wilson has appointed Mr. Quick as a member of the Farm Loan Board under the Rural Credits Bill. The other members of the board are Chas. E. Lobdell, Geo. W. Norris and Wm. S. A. Smith. This board will assist in the administration of the new American rural credit scheme described in The Guide by J. H. Haslam in the issue of August 30.

SHOOTING SEASON OPENS

If you intend hunting wild duck in Manitoba during the coming open season get your game bird license now. It is absolutely necessary for all persons, other than a farmer or a member of a farmer family, resident and actually domiciled on a farm in this province, who hunt wild ducks during the open season, to obtain a game bird license, which will entitle the holder to shoot all kinds of game birds during their respective open seasons. These licenses are obtainable at all the principal cities and many of the towns and villages of the province, also are being issued at the office of the Provincial Game Department, Winnipeg. License fee is

one dollar. Non-residents of the province must procure a non-resident hunting license before going to hunt birds or animals of any kind, fees are as follows: British subject resident and actually domiciled in British territory, fifteen dollars; all other non-residents, license fee fifty dollars. Any person aiding or accompanying a non-resident or any other person to hunt without a license shall be considered to have violated the law and be liable to prosecution.

The open season for shooting wild ducks, upland and other plover, woodcock, snipe and sandpiper opens on September 15 and closes on November 30. It is the intention of the government rigidly to enforce the Game Act, and all persons found violating any of its provisions will be severely dealt with. Copies of the Game Act may be obtained at the office of the Game Department by personal or written application.

WHAT WILL YOUR CROP YIELD?

At this time of the year everybody is interested in prospective grain yields. In many instances it is profitable to know before cutting, at least approximately, what will be the outturn from a certain field. In a few cases of doubtful cases of doubtful crop it may decide the owner as to whether a certain strip is really worth cutting at all. Here is a simple method of calculating the outturn which is suggested by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture:

Select one or more places in the field where the grain is uniform and thoroughly typical of the remainder of the crop. (It is better to select a number of these in different parts of the field rather than to depend upon one.) Measure carefully one square yard of ground, three feet each way. Pull all the grain from this and carefully thresh out the heads. Get a druggist or someone else with a fine scale to weigh the product.

For every ounce of grain (if wheat) produced by the square yard, figure on five bushels per acre. Thus, two ounces per square yard figures out to ten bushels per acre; three ounces to fifteen; four ounces to twenty, and so on.

In the case of barley, add one-quarter more to the number of bushels than in the case of wheat.

In the case of oats measure sixteen square feet, four feet by four feet. For every ounce of grain which this yields figure five bushels per acre. Thus if a plot the size named yielded ten ounces of oats, it would be a fifty bushel crop.

A druggist will have no trouble at all in weighing down to fractions of an ounce and reducing the calculation to the exact number of bushels per acre, so far as his work is concerned. The whole difficulty will be in the farmer securing a thoroughly typical area in the field and in getting the average amount of grain from such an area.



Wagons and Trucks

Well made from choice materials, and offered to farmers of the West, direct from the factory

G.G.G. CANADIAN WAGONS

Equipped with 28-inch Box Seat, Trees and Neck Yoke:

3 1/2 x 10 Skein, 12 1/2 Tires, weight 1285 lbs.	\$81.50
3 1/2 x 10 Skein, 13 Tires, weight 1350 lbs.	\$83.50
3 1/2 x 11 Skein, 12 1/2 Tires, weight 1320 lbs.	\$82.75
3 1/2 x 11 Skein, 13 Tires, weight 1380 lbs.	\$84.50
3 1/2 x 11 Skein, 13 Tires, weight 1455 lbs.	\$87.50
3 1/2 x 12 Skein, 13 Tires, weight 1585 lbs.	\$95.50

Gear only, with Trees and Neck Yoke:

3 1/2 x 10 Skein, 12 1/2 Tires, weight 860 lbs.	\$67.00
3 1/2 x 10 Skein, 13 Tires, weight 925 lbs.	\$69.00
3 1/2 x 11 Skein, 12 1/2 Tires, weight 895 lbs.	\$68.25
3 1/2 x 11 Skein, 13 Tires, weight 955 lbs.	\$69.00
3 1/2 x 11 Skein, 13 Tires, weight 1030 lbs.	\$72.75
3 1/2 x 12 Skein, 13 Tires, weight 1160 lbs.	70.00

G.G.G. ABINGDON WAGONS

Equipped with 28 inch Box, Seat with back, Trees and Yoke:

3 1/2 x 10 Skein, 12 1/2 Tires, weight 1230 lbs.	\$87.25
3 1/2 x 10 Skein, 13 Tires, weight 1330 lbs.	\$2.75
3 1/2 x 11 Skein, 13 Tires, weight 1380 lbs.	\$9.75
3 1/2 x 12 Skein, 13 Tires, weight 1632 lbs.	103.50

Teaming gear with Trees and Neck Yoke only:

3 1/2 x 12 Skein, 13 Tires, weight 1162 lbs.	\$87.75
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TRUCKS

(No Trees Nor Yokes)

G.G.G. CANADIAN, Steel Wheels, 28-32 inches:	
3 1/2 x 10 Skein, 14 Tires, weight 580 lbs.	\$54.50
G.G.G. CANADIAN, Wooden Wheels, 36-42 inches:	
3 1/2 x 10 Skein, 13 Tires, weight 660 lbs.	\$41.00
3 1/2 x 10 Skein, 14 Tires, weight 675 lbs.	44.50
G.G.G. ABINGDON, Wooden Wheels, 36-44 inches:	
3 1/2 x 10 Skein, 13 Tires, weight 670 lbs.	\$49.00
3 1/2 x 10 Skein, 14 Tires, weight 750 lbs.	52.25
G.G.G. ABINGDON, Steel Wheels, 32-36 inches:	
3 1/2 x 10 Skein, 14 Tires, weight 543 lbs.	\$37.75

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Winnipeg-Manitoba

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Absolute Security
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SHIP YOUR GRAIN

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WE will CHECK up GRADING etc. and ADVISE you PROMPTLY

OUR AIM IS TO PLEASE THE CUSTOMER

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US TO SECURE QUICK
SERVICE AND ATTEN-
TION

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328 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

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PENDS ON THE SERVICE YOU GET

TRY US!

The Smith Grain Co.

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Liberal advances made on Bills of
Lading. Highest possible prices.
Prompt returns. Write us for
Daily Market Cards

WINNIPEG

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Each of the grain companies whose announcement
appears on this page is licensed by the Canada Grain
Commission to handle consignments of grain from
farmers on commission. Each company is also
bonded in accordance with the terms of the Canada
Grain Act, to a sufficient amount which in the
opinion of the Canada Grain Commission will ensure
the full and prompt payment for all grain shipped
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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Co.**

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He does

WINNIPEG

**Simpson-Hepworth
Co. Ltd.**

207 Grain Exchange

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TEST OF TIME AS
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ment to, or in store direct Consignment to any Terminal Elevator, and will make Highest
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We watch the grading of each car, allow liberal advances on all bills of lading
and make prompt returns.

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ASK THE MAN

Get best results by careful personal attention given to all consignments

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we gave them the best SATISFACTION.

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(Try us with a car.)

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Send Bills to the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. Ltd., Winnipeg. Liberal advances.
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Though Yield and Grade Disappoint You

Our services can enable you to market your grain to very best advantage. There
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in touch with us for prices on grain for later shipments or set track bids.

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Careful checking of grades, liberal advances and prompt adjustments, together
with top prices when you wish to make disposition.
See that your bills of lading read Notify James Richardson & Sons, Limited,
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us your handling instructions.

We will be glad to have you write us any time.

James Richardson & Sons, Ltd.

GRAIN MERCHANTS.

Grain Exchange, Winnipeg.

Established 1857.

Grain Exchange, Calgary

Wheat—
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Aug 29	154
30	152
31	155
Sept. 1	154
2	157
4	111
Week ago	150
Year ago	92

LIVE
Choice steers
Best butcher
Fair to good
Good to choice
Medium to go
Common cows
Cows
Good to choice
Fair to good
Best grain
Best butcher
Common or h
Best feeder
Best steer
Best milkers
(each)
Fair milkers
(each)
Choice hogs
Light hogs
Heavy sows
Pigs
Sheep
Choice lambs
Best killing sh

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, September 2, 1916)

Wheat—Active markets have been seen this week as a result of a variety of influencing features. On Monday a nine cent break occurred. Due to the entry of Roumania into the European war. On Tuesday there was a reaction from this sharp break when it was realized that it would still be some time before Russian wheat would be available elsewhere. The railway situation in the United States was also a bullish factor, but on Wednesday rumors of a probable settlement caused another break in prices after a strong opening with considerable buying by exporters. Thus prices have been swayed and meanwhile considerable wheat is being sold for export. Yesterday, developments in Greece again brought the Balkan States into the limelight and caused much discussion of the possible opening of the Dardanelles. The situation in the cash wheat shows a good demand for higher grades, which will undoubtedly be scarce on the new crop. The new wheat now arriving runs heavily to lower grades.

Oats—Markets have been largely influenced by fluctuations in the wheat market, within a much narrower range. Cash oats are in pretty steady demand.

Barley—Has shown steady strength independently of the wheat market. Offerings are light and are quickly taken at advancing prices.

Flax—Was weaker during the earlier part of the week, but firmed up on Friday, and still shows a five cent loss from the previous week end.

WINNIPEG FUTURES			
Wheat—	Oct.	Dec.	May
Aug. 29	149	143	147
Aug. 30	146 1/2	141 1/2	145 1/2
Aug. 31	149	144	147
Sept. 1	147 1/2	142 1/2	145 1/2
Sept. 2	150	145	147 1/2
Sept. 4—Holiday, Labor Day	144 1/2	140	143 1/2
Week ago	144 1/2	140	143 1/2
Year ago	85	85 1/2	91
Oats—			
Aug. 29	49 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Aug. 30	49	47	47 1/2
Aug. 31	49 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Sept. 1	49 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Sept. 2	49 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Sept. 4—Holiday, Labor Day	49 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Week ago	49 1/2	47	47 1/2
Year ago	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Flax—			
Aug. 29	193 1/2	193	193
Aug. 30	189	189	189
Aug. 31	186 1/2	186 1/2	186 1/2
Sept. 1	190	190	190
Sept. 2	188 1/2	188 1/2	188 1/2
Sept. 4—Holiday, Labor Day	188 1/2	189	189 1/2
Week ago	188 1/2	189	189 1/2
Year ago	142 1/2	145	145 1/2

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES		(Sample Market, Aug. 31)	
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	51.50	No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	78
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	51.10	No. 1 feed barley, 1 car, 34 lbs.	65
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, set	51.10	No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	76
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, set	51.10	No. 2 feed barley, 1 car, 34 lbs.	65
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, set	51.10	No. 3 rye, 1 car, wild pea	1.13
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, set	51.10	No. 2 rye, 1000 bu., to arrive, S.R.	1.16
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, set	51.10	No. 2 rye, 4000 bu., to arrive	1.15
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	49.90	No. 2 rye, 1000 bu., N.D., to arrive	1.16
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, elevator	49.90	No. 3 rye, 1 car	1.14
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, sample	49.90	No. 2 rye, 1 car	1.15
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	49.90	No. 2 rye, 2 cars	1.16
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	49.90	No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	78
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	49.90	No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	78
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	49.90	No. 1 feed barley, 1 car, 34 lbs.	65
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Grain Growers! Farmers!

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

NOTIFY
STEWART GRAIN COMPANY LIMITED
Track Buyers and Commission Merchants
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Liberal Advances Reference: The Bank of Montreal Quick Returns

GRAIN DEALERS COMMISSION DEALERS TRACK BUYERS
LICENSED AND BONDED

Acme Grain Co., Ltd.

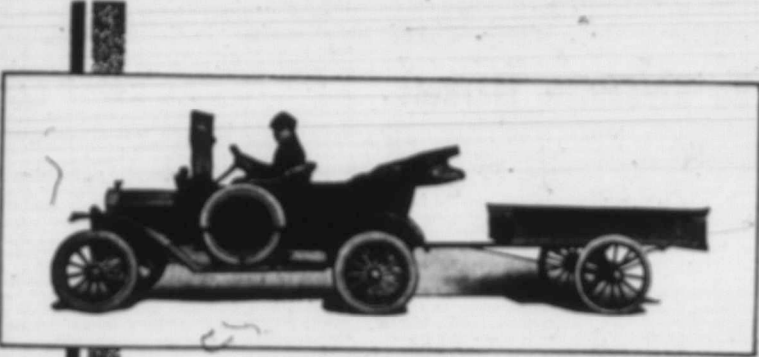
804 Union Trust Building, Winnipeg

Car Lots Agents Wanted where not Represented
Get Our Prices before Selling *Telephones: Main 3789 and 3790*

Licensed and Bonded

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

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE



The Fox Trailer For Fall Preparedness

With the Fox Trailer you can pull double the load time to buy a Fox Trailer and gain the extra hauling service when you need it most.

with the Fox Trailer you can pull double the load your car can carry. You do it in one-quarter of the time. You save the teaming charges and there is no waiting for the teamster. Your car gives you a big business advantage, but the Fox Trailer doubles it.

Hundreds of merchants, contractors and farmers are using Fox Trailers for extra profit. Built like an automobile with steel chassis, steel axle, ball-bearing wheels, solid Dunlop tires, guaranteed for 10,000 miles. Ask your automobile dealer or implement dealer today, or write.



Fox Bros. & Co. Ltd.

Windsor, Ont.

IF YOU HAVE SOME SPARE TIME which you want to convert into Dollars, write us and we will tell you how to do it. Subscription Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

slow sellers, but Thursday and Friday this class of cattle were in demand for Southern and Eastern shipment and sold about 25 cents higher. Good quality heavy steers sold from \$6.50 to \$7, with medium to good butchers as low as \$5.50. Few cows were good enough to bring \$6 or over. Ozen and bulls sold about 25 cents lower. Best ozen up to \$6.25 and bulls up to \$5.75. Stocker and feeder trade was slow, \$6.00 being the top on this class.

Choice veal calves weighing 125 to 200 lbs. bring \$7.50 to \$8.50. Edmonton fair \$6.00 to \$7.00.

Hogs—Hog receipts continue light but the market was weak opening Monday at \$11.10 fed and watered. Wednesday the price went to \$10.75 and closed for the week at \$10.85.

The quality of sheep and lambs coming forward is good. Good to choice lambs are selling from \$10.00 to \$10.75 with sheep from \$7.50 to \$8.25.

Calgary, Sept. 1.—Business has been brisker at Alberta stockyards the last two days, and today 20 cars came in. Five of these were hogs and fifteen cattle.

Although not sold before noon, prices quoted for choice hogs at \$10.55 and cattle at from \$6.25 to \$6.50. Demand still remains good.

Country Produce

Winnipeg, Sept. 2.—Note: All prices quoted are f.o.b. Winnipeg unless otherwise stated. The prices this week on butter, eggs, potatoes and live chickens are those offered by the Farmers' and Gardeners' Produce Exchange, Winnipeg. As our readers know this Exchange aims to receive and sell the farmers' produce direct to the city customer. By eliminating middlemen the very highest possible price can be paid to the producer as a glance at these prices quoted will show.

Butter—For number 1 quality butter, whether received in tubs, crocks or prints, the Exchange can pay 25 cents per pound. Lower grades are worth less, depending upon quality. The demand just now is in excess of the supply.

Eggs—Strictly new laid eggs are worth 27 cents per dozen. Eggs subject to candling are 22 to 23 cents per dozen. The supply of eggs is not up to the demand and larger quantities could be handled to advantage.

Potatoes—Potatoes are quite plentiful now in the local markets and all required can be purchased for 35 to 60 cents per bushel.

Milk and Cream—There has been a two cent rise in price all round for cream this week. Demand is excessive creameries report and, with limited supplies, prices have gone up. Sweet cream is 30 cents per pound of butterfat, sour cream is 34 to 32 cents per pound of butterfat, according to grades.

Live Poultry—There is a good demand for all classes of live poultry and high prices rule for this kind of produce.

Hay—Just this week hay prices are higher, due to shortage of help, which has gone to the grain harvest, to haul and forward the hay to market. The average quality of the hay crop is good and as soon as this temporary lack of help is overcome hay prices will probably recede somewhat. Today dealers quote for No. 2 Red Top \$10 to \$12 per ton, No. 2 Upland \$9 to \$11 per ton, No. 2 Timothy \$15 per ton, No. 2 Midland \$7 to \$8 per ton, and Clover and Timothy hay \$13 to \$14 per ton.

FLOUR PRICES

Prices for flour this week (top grades only) are as follows:—

Five Roses (Lake of the Woods), 98 lb. sack	\$4.15
Purity (Western Canada), barrel	7.40
Royal Household (Ogilvie's), sack	4.15

GRADE OF NEW CROP

Winnipeg, Friday, Sept. 1.—The receipts today show 38 cars of wheat imported on Thursday. Of that, one graded No. 1 Northern, seven graded No. 2 Northern and eight were 4 wheat. The others ranged all the way down to 8 of no grade.

RECORD FOR CAR OF WHEAT

Railway companies of recent years have increased the capacity of grain cars considerably. This along with high prices that have prevailed at times since the out-break of the European war has made it possible to net large sums on individual car shipments.

A very few years ago a remittance of \$1,000 would look big to any shipper. This year checks of over twice that amount are comparatively common. However, the highest return on a single car yet recorded was made by The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd., of Winnipeg, on August 30, when a car from Travers, Alta., carrying 1,920 bushels 10 lbs. graded No. 1 Northern, with no dockage, and sold at \$1.56. The check issued by The Grain Growers' Grain Co. in settlement was for \$2,708.56. There is little doubt but that this is the largest sum that has been paid in the history of the Canadian West for any single shipment sold thru the regular market channels.

HORSES SELL WELL

Vanstone and Rogers, breeders and importers, of North Battleford, were very successful at the North Battleford and Prince Albert fairs this year. At the former they took thirteen prizes in Clydesdales, six in Percherons and two in Belgians, and at Prince Albert eleven prizes in all. The former included two championships. Since July 1 they have sold four Percherons, one Clydesdale, one Shire and one Hackney stallion, as well as the champion Clydesdale mare, "Nellie's Queen." All this stock went to neighboring parts of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

MAKING MOST OF FEED

There have been decided advances recently in the price of millfeeds and manufactured feeds, which are keeping pace with the advances in grain prices. The proportional value of these feeds, compared with raw grain for the same purpose, continues to favor the feeds, but as both advance the fact is turned on the consumer that he must utilize the data of the science of feeding stock to make his money put into feeds and feed grain count most when they are used in connection with the roughage at his command. No haphazard feeding will in these days respond in profits; rather the opposite.—Price Current Grain Reporter.

SERBIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$87.50
The Cakertvals Homemakers Club, Theodora, Sask.	10.00
Total	\$97.50

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$7,543.00
W. G. Tully, Stoughton, Sask.	10.00
Total	\$7,553.00

McCabe Bros. Co. Grain Commission

Liberal Advances
Prompt Returns
Best Results

Winnipeg, Duluth, Minneapolis

Experience Tells

Twenty years' experience in the careful checking of grades is at your service when you ship your grain to the

CANADA WEST Grain Co. Ltd.

417 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg
Individual attention given to each car
JAS. LESLIE, Manager

OATS!

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

LAING BROS.

WINNIPEG MAN.

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation

Assets Exceed \$33,000,000

MONEY TO LOAN

Current Rate of Interest
Favorable terms of Repayment
No Commission charged
Borrowers

Geo. F. R. Harris, Manager
298 Garry St., Winnipeg

LUMBER

*Direct from our Mills
at Wholesale Mill Prices*

You cannot afford to buy LUMBER without knowing our prices. We will quote you the LOWEST WHOLESALE MILL PRICES, on dimensions, Lumber, Shiplap, Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Mouldings, Shingles, Windows and Doors, in fact everything in lumber, you would require for your building, and the prices are delivered, freight paid to your nearest railroad station.

A POST CARD will bring our prices, or send us your bill of lumber and we will give you a detail estimate of the cost, FREIGHT PAID.

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.

WE WHOLESALE TO A NATION INSTEAD OF RETAIL TO A NEIGHBORHOOD.

Consumers' Lumber Company

VANCOUVER, B.C.

September 6, 1916

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The Mail Bag

PROTECTING SPECIAL BINS

Editor, Guide:—Last fall I loaded into a special bin at the elevator, Wymark, 1,379 bushels of wheat. At the same time a sample was sent down to the government inspector and graded No. 2. On March 15 this car was shipped, and about ten days later I got a notice that the car had been graded "No. 3 and smutty." I wired immediately for a re-inspection, but received a reply that the car had been unloaded three days before. I then wrote the chief inspector to re-inspect the sample, and he replied saying that he had done so, and confirming the grade as No. 3 smutty. He showed my letter to the elevator company, and they also replied in the same strain.

I then wrote pointing out that he had graded this same grain No. 2, no smut, last fall, and the agent at Wymark wrote confirming this. At the same time I sent the inspector another sample and asked him to grade it again, telling him that I was at that time hauling it to Swift Current and getting No. 1 for it.

He replied saying that my sample was No. 2, but stated that the sample supposed to be taken from the car was different, being No. 3 smutty, and sent me a sample of this. The sample was considerably more frosted than any grain grown on my place and showed traces of smut, while no one who has seen my grain has been able to find any smut in it.

At the same time the elevator company wrote that they had seen both samples at the Inspection Dept., and admitted the difference, but declined to assume any responsibility for the error.

However, I got legal advice and stuck to my claim, with the result that they finally gave me a check for all I asked.

Now whether this was really an accident or not, I don't know enough of the ways of elevator companies and grain inspectors to be able to say; but it is rather peculiar that there are a great many farmers in this district who have had similar experiences thru similar "accidents."

In the first place, when shipping your grain, always be sure that the agent keeps a sample from every load and that such samples are kept locked and you keep the key. This must be done according to the Grain Act, but if the farmer does not insist the agent will not trouble. Such samples are accepted to decide the quality of the grain shipped, in case of dispute.

In the second place, get a sample graded at Winnipeg, and lock up the form giving the grade in the box with your samples.

If these precautions had been taken in my case it would have saved me three months' correspondence and many long trips to Wymark. As it was, I did get my money, but there are very many who just have to give in to the elevator companies and take their loss with as good grace as possible.

MRS. K. STEVENS.

Wymark, Sask.

TAXATION THE PROPER METHOD

Editor Guide:—Will you give me a little space in the mail bag column to express my views re patriotic funds. In Alberta here they have passed a resolution to publish the names of persons who refuse to contribute. Now they can publish my name a thousand times and then I won't give them one cent. Every dollar that I can spare will go for the Belgian Relief. Why go to the Belgians? Because if it had not been for the Belgians holding up the German Army long enough for the British and French to get in the field the Germans would have been in the Channel ports on the French side today, and we in Alberta instead of buying apts would have been under arms defending this country. For anyone that can put two and two together will see that had the German plans carried, instead of being broken up as they were by the Belgians, it would have been the signal for the Germans on both sides of our international line to try to take Canada. Every cent raised for our soldiers should be raised by general taxation. Then everyone would have to pay. We owe a lot to the Belgians more than we can pay in coin, so I appeal to the British farmers to insist on general taxation for our soldiers and give their spare cash to the smaller nations who have suffered most in this war.

CHARLES BLUNDEN.

Box 106, Granum, Alta.

Thresher's Account Book

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

- 2 Sheets Summary Gains and Losses
- 4 Sheets Laborers' Petty Ledger
- 2 Sheets Standard Journal
- 2 Sheets Standard Ledger
- 2 Sheets Time Book for Names, etc.
- 10 Sheets Week's Record Forms
- 20 Account Forms
- 20 Duplicates of Accounts

The book is bound with stiff board, covered with leatherette, having projecting edges. A book constructed to stand rough usage. Size of book 8 3/4 by 11 1/4. Price of one copy \$1.00 Price for two copies \$1.50 Postpaid.

BOOK DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.



New Prices August 1, 1916

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

Chassis	- -	\$450 <u>00</u>
Runabout	- -	475 <u>00</u>
Touring Car	- -	495 <u>00</u>
Coupelet	- -	695 <u>00</u>
Town Car	- -	780 <u>00</u>
Sedan	- -	890 <u>00</u>

f. o. b. Ford, Ontario

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

Ford Motor Company of Canada Limited

Ford, Ontario

Assembly and Service Branches at St. John, N.B.; Montreal, Que.; Toronto, Ont.; London, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Calgary, Alta., and Vancouver, B.C.



**REMINGTON
UMC**

Yes, it
Looks like a Big 15th

There's going to be some fast, snappy shooting this fall and, of course, everybody is busy, but you're going to squeeze in a few days' shooting here and there, aren't you? All right! Then there's one thing you must be sure to do—load up with Remington UMC. That's the way to insure that every precious hour of sport will get results.

Big game shooting days are coming, too. Turn to Remington UMC High Power Rifles and Ammunition and get the world's standard for driving power and reliability.

**Remington
UMC**

If you don't need a new Shot Gun this year, at least give your "old reliable" a chance to show what he can do with Remington UMC shells.

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