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Winnipeg Man.

August 1, 1917

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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

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



The Guide is 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: **E. A. Weir and R. D. Colquette**

Authorized by the Postmaster General, Ottawa, Can., for transmission as second-class mail matter. Published weekly at 275 Sherbrook St., Winnipeg, Man.
VOL. X August 1 No. 21

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISING

Published every Wednesday. Subscriptions in the British Empire \$1.50 per year, except Winnipeg City, which is \$2.00 per year. Foreign and United States subscriptions \$2.50 per year. Single copies 5 cents.

Advertising Rates

Commercial Display—20 cents per square line. Livestock Display—16 cents per square line. Classified—5 cents per word per issue.

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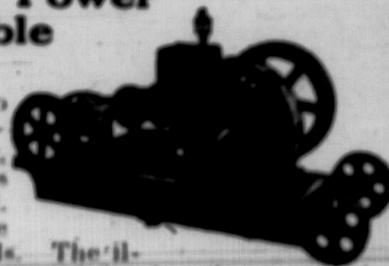
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Our Ottawa Letter

New Election Certain—Retroactive Income Tax Provided For—Fixing Wheat Prices
By The Guide's Special Correspondent

Ottawa, July 27.—The clearing of the decks for a general election and the introduction of an income tax measure designed to make those who can afford to pay contribute more than they have been doing towards the cost of the war have been the chief developments in parliament during the past fortnight. The military service bill has been given its formal third reading, the new railway act has passed through its final stages, as has also the bill providing for the assistance of soldiers who desire to take up agricultural pursuits after the war.

Opinions differ as to how long it will be before the house rises and dissolution takes place. There is still considerable work to be done, but, with the daily temperature in the eighties or more and the sessional indemnities about exhausted it is not expected that the members will want to remain in the capital for more than three or four weeks at the most. Besides, they are anxious to get to their constituencies. Apart, therefore, from the possibility of a prolonged fight being started over some contentious bill, such as a new franchise act for the Dominion, the house is likely to rise in August. Sir Robert Borden may then be able to announce that he has reorganized his government and his new ministers may include a number of Liberals, one or two being members of the house. The names of Dr. Michael Clark, of Red Deer, and Hugh Guthrie, North Wellington are mentioned with rumor in this connection while N. W. Rowell, the Liberal leader in the Ontario legislature is also mentioned as a likely member of a union government.

The most exciting event in parliament recently was the debate and division on the resolution asking the Imperial government to extend the life of parliament for another year. The prime minister supported the proposal in a vigorous speech in which he declared that an extension of the life of parliament was just as desirable now as it was a year ago when a similar resolution was passed by unanimous consent. He regretted the failure of the negotiations to bring about a coalition government and expressed the hope that it would still be possible to effect a national administration having for its sole purpose the business of the war.

Die Cast for an Election

When Sir Robert resumed his seat the house got a surprise. Sir Wilfrid Laurier did not rise but Hon. Geo. P. Graham did. After discussing the desirability of a wider measure of compulsion which would bring about the organization of the material resources of the country, the taxation of wealth for the support of the war, and the bringing out of a reduction in the cost of living he moved an amendment putting his proposals in concrete form. The amendment received the support of all the Liberals of the house excepting Dr. Michael Clark and A. Champagne, with the result that it was defeated on a vote of 78 to 61, a government majority of only 17 as compared with 63 on the second reading of the conscription bill. When the main motion was voted on the government majority was increased to 29, six Liberals voting for it. The Liberals opposed to election were: J. G. Turfitt, Dr. Michael Clark, A. Champagne, Levi Thompson, Robt. Cruise and Hugh Guthrie. Mr. Guthrie was the only Liberal cast of the Great Lakes who favored the appeal to the people being deferred for a year or more.

In view of the divided opinion in the house Sir Robert Borden announced on the following day that the resolution would not be sent to the senate for its concurrence, or to the Imperial house, thereby definitely casting the die for an election which is now unavoidable.

The third reading of the conscription bill was carried in the commons by a majority of 58. Members lined up as they did on the second reading, but there was a larger number of absentees.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in a somewhat lengthy speech for him, expressed the

fear that the bill would lead the country to a dangerous point of disunion. He vigorously maintained that it would have been wiser to let the people decide the matter by a referendum vote. He characterized the bill as a coercive measure which would cause discontent. He repeated that he should have been consulted and that all the great bodies of public opinion in the country should have been consulted by the prime minister before a measure of such momentous importance was introduced.

Hon. Arthur Meighen, who said the last word for the bill denied that there was any coercion about it. It was the only way, he said, to secure the necessary reinforcements for the front.

Retroactive Income Tax

The radical members of the house, more particularly perhaps those from the west and the Maritime provinces, can claim the initial credit for the introduction of a system of income taxes, one of the planks in the Farmers' Platform. They have advocated this move in connection with every budget introduced since the war began, while Sir Thomas White, until the budget of this session was opposed to the idea. When the budget was brought down in April he showed signs of weakening and intimated that there might be an income tax imposed next year. The steadily increasing demand both within and without parliament for the taxation of wealth and the imminence of a general election brought matters to a head in a hurry, however and the tax now imposed in order to make up arrears for the past is retroactive. Incomes for the current year will pay the tax so that so far as results are concerned the law has been in force since January 1. It might just as well have been introduced as a part of the budget. Being introduced at the present time it becomes an "adjustment" of the conscription bill. It is the natural result of the demand for conscription of wealth as well as of the man-power of the country.

Incomes of unmarried men above \$2,000 and incomes of married men above \$3,000 are taxed four per cent. In addition there is provision for a super-tax applicable to both married and single of two per cent. on incomes from 6 to 10 thousand dollars; five per cent. from 10 to 20 thousand; three per cent. from 20 to 30 thousand; 10 per cent. from 30 to 50 thousand; 15 per cent. from 50 to 100 thousand; and 25 per cent. from \$100,000 upward.

For corporation and joint stock companies the income tax is four per cent. on income above \$3,000; the super-tax does not apply to them. The tax will be collected on the incomes of the year 1917 and thereafter.

Finance Minister White estimated that he would get from 15 to 20 millions at least from the new measure. The tax, he said, was heavier than the income-tax now in force in the United States but substantially less than the income tax provided in the bill before Congress. The new Canadian tax would be collected on income of salary, and investments in stocks, bonds or anything else, including salaries paid by the government to civil servants, members of parliament and ministers of the crown. Municipal and provincial taxes, as well as contributions to the patriotic fund and to any war charity, would be deducted from income in making statements. Incomes from shares in American companies were liable for taxation less the amount of the American income taxation. American, British and foreign corporations doing business in Canada are taxed upon income from Canadian business. Canadian companies carrying on business in the Dominion and throughout the world are taxed upon entire income. The measure taxes only residents of Canada and does not apply to aliens unless they resided in Canada. As to the duration of the measure, the finance minister stated that the Canadian war profits tax would expire at the end of next December and

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The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, August 1, 1917

THE BIG CONVENTION

It is expected that at the Liberal convention in Winnipeg on August 7 and 8 there will be from 600 to 800 delegates gathered from the three prairie provinces and British Columbia. These delegates will meet on serious business. It is to be hoped that they will be seized of the true importance of the work for which they are called together. In most Federal political conventions in the past there has been a careful consideration of the attitude of the big interests. Resolutions passed and platforms adopted are usually made very indefinite so as to commit the party to nothing. One exception was the great Liberal convention of 1893, where the Liberal party declared its ideal to be "free trade as they have it in England." But following the election of 1896, when the Liberals came to power, they betrayed the people of Canada and violated the solemn pledges made at their convention. The violation of these pledges was entirely due to a desire to win the support and favor and campaign funds of the big financial, industrial and transportation interests. For 15 years the Liberal party basked in the sunshine of the plutocratic powers and turned a deaf ear to the welfare of the common people. In a partial attempt to redeem their pledges in 1911 the Liberal party was driven from power by these same big interests and the present government established. The present government has been very satisfactory as far as the protection of the big interests is concerned. If this Liberal convention in Winnipeg is in touch with the spirit of the West it will have no official connection with the Liberal party of the East, nor will it be dominated by the influence of the big interests. Public opinion in Western Canada is seriously aroused and is demanding in clear unmistakable terms that its representatives at Ottawa shall stand for democracy and the interests of the common people. Nowhere is this more clearly shown than in the Farmers' Platform which has been endorsed by 55,000 farmers on the prairie provinces. If this Liberal convention will declare its absolute independence of both political parties in the East, will adopt a truly democratic platform and discard all machine methods it can secure untold benefits for the people it claims to represent. It can rally the people of the West and secure an almost solid representation at Ottawa. If this Western representation at Ottawa is able, honestly and sincerely led, it can force from both the Eastern parties a recognition of the rights and the needs of the West. By the present outlook a solid West would hold almost a balance of power at Ottawa. If such should transpire the power of the privileged interests at Ottawa could be broken and much of the unjust burden removed from the shoulders of the farmers, the laboring classes and the common people of the cities and towns. But if the Western Liberals remain under the leadership and domination of the Eastern Liberals there is little to be hoped for from their labors.

PREPARING FOR 1918 CROP

The recent rains appear to have been fairly general over eastern Saskatchewan and Manitoba. They have not come a bit too soon and in many sections of this area not soon enough. Rain is still needed badly in parts of Alberta and south western Saskatchewan. What has fallen, however, will go far to avert what might have been disastrous if dry hot weather had continued longer unbroken. It scarcely seems probable that we can expect anything more than a very medium crop in any case and it may fall considerably below that. The lack of labor during the last year or two has been the most serious curtailing

factor, as it has been impossible to give the same thorough preparation to the land, and without that preparation crops cannot be expected in Western Canada, especially in dry seasons. With an enforcement of conscription this will become doubly serious if many men should be called from agriculture. Meantime, if we are to carry on the war successfully we must have food. Food is daily becoming a greater determining factor in winning the war. It may be the determining factor. No one can give even an intelligent estimate of how long this war may last. It may be one, three or five years. Anything may happen before the final peace terms are signed. Meantime whole concentrated effort on the farmers' part of this problem is vital. Much can be done now that will mean thousands of bushels additional in 1918. Killing weeds and conserving moisture by keeping summerfallow black, by cultivation of stubble fields wherever possible after harvest are essential for best results. A very important factor is good seed. Now is the time to provide for that, either by carefully selecting part of one's own field and picking weeds and off types of grain out of it, or by observing who has the most suitable field for seed in the district, and arranging to secure whatever is required for next spring. Hand selection is very important where one can wait for two or three years, and of course should not be neglected. For the 1918 crop, however, careful field selection of sufficient to seed next year's estimated acreage is most important. Those farmers who have not already arranged for seed should make an effort to spot what they want before this crop is cut. It will pay handsomely. In this issue, Selmer Wheeler gives valuable advice that every farmer can benefit from.

THE PORK PACKERS' REPLY

At Ottawa it is becoming a habit to appoint one royal commission to investigate the work of another. This is entirely a new feature in our national development. Needless to say the second royal commission is only appointed when the first one reflects upon the integrity of the wealthy or prominent. The government's cost of living commissioner, W. F. O'Connor, K.C., began probing the cold storage business and reported that the William Davies Company, of which Sir Joseph Plavelle, Bart., is president, made a profit of \$5,000,000 last year on bacon alone, to say nothing of large profits on other food products. Later the commissioner announced that these were gross profits, which of course convey little or no meaning. The difference between the buying and selling price of an article might be 50 per cent. and yet it is possible that there might be no profit in handling it. Plavelle is one of the big moneyed men of Canada and exercises a powerful influence in big business as well as in the ranks of the Tory party. That the government should permit the publication of such an attack on Plavelle's company, under our political system, leads one to look for the motive. During the past year when dissatisfaction has been expressed at the record of the government, many suggestions have been made that a coalition government be formed with Sir Joseph Plavelle as premier. Naturally the government is not keen to have any outsider come in as premier. Then came the report charging Plavelle with being a food robber. What connection there is between these two facts we leave to the general public to speculate upon. But Plavelle has come back strong. He has demanded that the Dominion government appoint a competent commission to investigate thoroughly the conduct of his business, and such a commission has been appointed comprised largely of cor-

poration representatives. What they will do to help restore Plavelle's reputation remains to be seen. In addition, however, Plavelle has published a lengthy paid statement in all the important daily newspapers and periodicals of Canada defending his company. He declares that his net profit on bacon was less than one cent per pound. His full statement can be read in this issue of The Guide. He says the turnover for his company for the year was \$40,000,000 on which his net profit was 3.45 per cent. out of which he paid a good big war tax. While this figure doesn't look very large, it will be noted that in his statement he has overlooked mentioning the capital of his company and has only quoted his assets. His capital is probably about \$4,000,000, and if this figure should be right his net profit on the year's business would be 34½ per cent. Even on Plavelle's own figures it is apparent that he made a mighty handsome profit in dealing with the people's food supply. If his figures are right, then O'Connor's figures are ridiculous. But out of it all shows a clear necessity for regulation, if not nationalization, of our great food storage depots in Canada. There is a well grounded belief that the packers and cold storage corporations of Canada have made very large profits at the expense of the people. This belief is strengthened by the fact that all the big packers are multi-millionaires. They could only accumulate such big fortunes either by denying the producer a proper return for his product or charging the consumer more than he should pay. There is great need here for the strong hand of regulation.

INCOME TAX ADOPTED

Great is the power of public opinion. No government, nor public institution, nor even private institutions, can long resist the demand of aroused and intelligent public opinion. Ever since the outbreak of the war, with the enormous and ever increasing expense entailed thereby, there has been a steadily growing demand for increased taxation on those best able to bear it. "Conscription of wealth" has become a popular phrase in Canada, and while it is so far largely a misnomer, the feeling behind it favors drastic taxation to pay the war bill. The Ottawa government has been slow to respond to the popular demand and has continued to pay almost the entire cost of the war by borrowing. That borrowing has largely been done from the Canadian people. Last week, however, the finance minister, Sir Thomas White, introduced in the House of Commons a sharply graduated income tax, beginning on all the incomes over \$2,000 for single men, with a further exemption of \$1,000 for married men. A married man with an income of \$4,000 will pay a tax of \$40, but if unmarried his tax will be \$80. On a \$5,000 income, the tax will be \$80 and \$120. On a \$10,000 income the tax will be \$360 and \$400. On an income of \$100,000 a year the tax will be \$14,760 for a married man and \$14,800 for an unmarried man. There will be general satisfaction throughout Canada that the government has at last imposed an income tax to take effect during the current year. The only difference of opinion will be as to the rate of taxation. In this hour of the nation's need, when men are being called upon to sacrifice their lives, it seems little to ask a man with \$100,000 income to contribute only \$14,800 to the nation. The experience in other countries, however, has been that the income tax has been steadily increased, particularly on the large incomes. The government of Canada will find it necessary to take the same action. Those who have the money

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should be forced to contribute it to the needs of the nation. It would not impose any tremendous sacrifice upon a man with \$100,000 income to force him to give \$50,000 of it to the public treasury. Our war debt will be enormous. It will be a tremendous burden to meet even the interest payments, let alone the repayment of the principal.

In connection with the income tax, Sir Thomas White stated that the present tax on corporation incomes would terminate with the present year and that the new income tax would after that time apply to corporations also. Without having definite figures it would seem that this would make the tax on corporations much higher than it is today. Big business has been protesting vigorously against the corporation tax and has evidently secured concessions. When full details are available we believe that public opinion will demand that the tax on the profits of the corporations be continued quite as heavily as it is at the present time.

DUPLICATION OF NAMES

Considerable confusion and inconvenience as well as frequent financial losses are caused by the use of similar names or sometimes identical names in different provinces for post offices and railway stations. An illustration has just come to our attention where in Saskatchewan there are three post offices named Buffalo Gap, Buffalo Head and Buffalo Horn and in Alberta two post offices named Buffalo Lake and Buffalo View. We have found cases of letters and shipments going astray on account of the confusion arising from this similarity of names. The post office department is not to blame because of the insistence of local communities in retaining their own names. It would be advisable from the standpoint of their own interests for many communities to change a name in order to

have some individuality and some distinction in the name given to their post office and their railway station. The instance cited above is only a few of many. It would be better to have no duplication of names and as little similarity as possible in Canada and particularly in adjoining provinces.

The following statement of cases before the Calgary Police Court since prohibition came into effect on the first of July, 1916, is illuminating when compared with five months previous to prohibition.

Month	1916		1917	
	Drunks	Total	Drunks	Total
January	9	201	6	171
February	45	263	3	112
March	61	314	16	272
April	58	249	17	262
May	79	356	15	269
June	49	317	12	230
July	12	202		
August	5	162		
September	6	158		
October	6	143		
November	5	129		
December	13	142		

Of course these figures are but a small indication of the sum total benefit of prohibition, for the elimination of the bar and treating system has saved immense amounts of money, much of which has gone to help build a better and saner business in Alberta. The same benefits are being felt in all the prairie-provinces.

None of the farmers have yet been honored by the King with a title. However, we know that a large number of them would like to know how it feels to wear a title and be a knight, or a baronet, or a real live lord. In order to secure this information for our readers we have decided to offer a prize of \$10.00 for the best 500 word essay

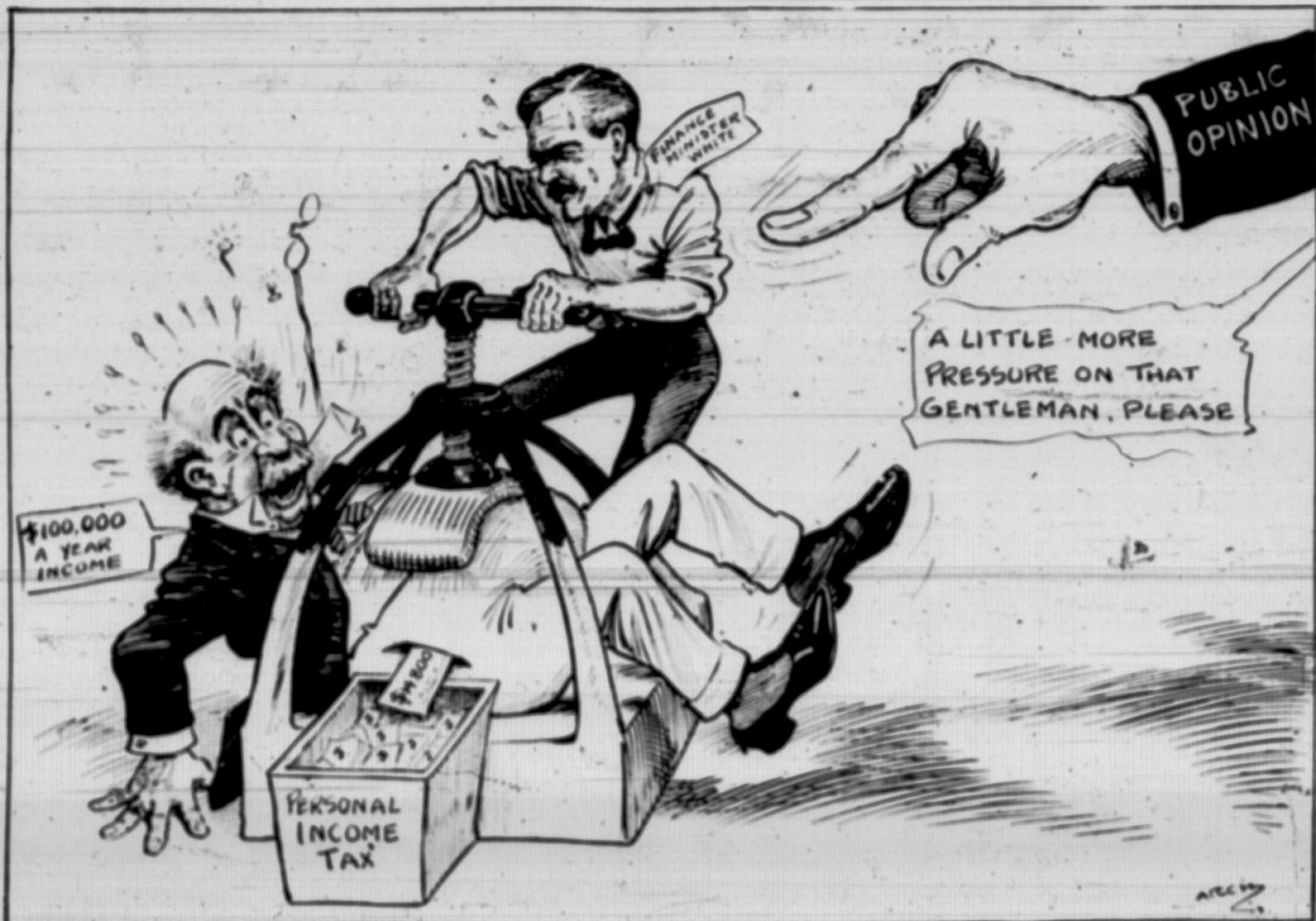
on "How it feels to be a knight." This competition is open to all the knights in Canada. We offer another prize of \$5.00 for a similar essay on "How it feels to be a lord," open to all Canadian lords. We make the prize smaller for this subject because we have only a few of these fellows in the land. As soon as these articles are received we will publish them in The Guide, and then we will all know how it feels to have a title.

Hon. Robert Rogers will no doubt be well pleased with the report of the royal commission exonerating him from all the charges contained in the Galt report. This was what the commission was appointed for and undoubtedly it has given good satisfaction to those who appointed it.

To make rural life more enjoyable and comfortable, there are four factors that would contribute very largely, cheap telephones, better postal service, better roads and more automobiles. If the government could see its way clear to take the tariff tax off automobiles, particularly the cheaper makes, it would be a great boon to the farmers and would materially assist in stopping the movement away from the land.

As our political system is developing it would seem to be a good idea to have a permanent whitewash committee appointed by the Ottawa government. This commission might be in permanent session to reply to any charges against the administration of the government or any member of the government. By having such a commission in good working order the whitewash brush might be kept in steady operation. Anyhow it is worth consideration.

Now is the time to consider crop preparation for 1918. A better preparation so far this year and the result will be the more next year.



REDUCING WILL DO HIM GOOD

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Seed Selection for Next Year

How to Increase the 1918 Crop---Seed for Field and Plots---The Why and How

By Seager Wheeler

Extremely important is the part played by seed selection in production. This is equally true whether we select our own seed or use seed selected by others. Much of this season's disappointment may be traced to poor seed. There was too much seed of low vitality, apparently nice plump seed but of poor germination, slow to come through the ground, tardy in growth and making a thin stand in the field leaving empty spaces for the weeds to get control. Considerable of this seed that did grow was lacking in strength. Spring frosts in the early part of the season helped to weaken the plant. All added to the possibility of late ripening in the fall and chances of fall frost reducing the yield.



In general field seed selection the foreign plants and types that do not conform to the variety under selection should be pulled out. If this is done early they need not be carried off the field. Here is a beautiful western piece of wheat on Mr. Webster's farm.

It is vitally important to sow good seed, of good pedigree made so by selection in the field.

Plump sound seed of high germination, and rapidity of germination make for rapid growth in the early part of the season when conditions are most favorable for root growth. At this time the yield is more largely determined than at any other stage of growth. In the early stage when the plant is about six to ten inches high the heads are already forming in the stem, long before it can be seen in the short blade. And once the heads have formed there is nothing that can add one more row of spikelets to each head. They may have any number from four to ten, or twelve rows of spikelets. Whether each row may completely fill depends on conditions at the time of fertilization, but if the plant is strong and healthy in the early stage chances are more favorable for complete filling of the head.

I consider this early stage the most important. The most vigorous and healthy seedling plant is able to form more stems per plant and larger heads, and is better able to withstand handicaps from weeds, drought, or frost during the growing season. Once the crop is starved or stunted in this early stage by any of these factors, it never fully recovers itself. I cannot lay too much emphasis on this point. Every effort should be made to have the plant strong and healthy early in the season and good seed plays a very important part.

We should get away from the idea that any kind of seed is good enough. The best is none too good and the wonder is why so much inferior seed is sown each season. It takes no more time and labor to sow good seed.

We have all kinds of proof by actual experiment and investigation covering several years, that good sound seed of high pedigree and purity will largely outyield ordinary seed under equal conditions. Even undeveloped seed of high pedigree will give better return than plump seed of inferior strain.

Selecting for the 1918 Crop

How shall we obtain good seed for the 1918 crop? It is hardly possible to select by hand sufficient seed for the 1918 crop but it is advisable to select sufficient seed to sow down a seed plot for future use as it multiplies very rapidly. For the 1918 crop it may be advisable to select a portion of the field where the grain shows up best, is the most uniform, vigorous and advanced in maturity and in harvesting to keep this portion separate from the rest for seed. If generally applied this will be found very satisfactory and profitable.

Another good plan is to obtain good pure seed from some outside source, particularly from some neighbor in the district who is growing good seed. In nearly every district some choice seed is being grown and it would be well to make a point of looking around at the time the crop is well headed out

and by a personal examination of fields one can determine what seed is pure and good and then arrange to purchase sufficient for the 1918 crop.

The Canadian Seed Growers' Association has encouraged the good work of seed selection with excellent results and the members of the association have fully demonstrated good increases. Each member is required to select by hand enough heads of grain to seed down a specially prepared seed plot. The product of this plot is sown the following season on what is known as a multiplying plot. When this seed comes up to the required standard it may be eligible to be sold under the seal of the association as a registered seed. The demand for registered and improved seed has never been met and there will be a demand for some years to come for this seed. Anyone interested in seed selection may obtain full information and particulars on application to the secretary of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, Ottawa.

The Canadian Seed Growers' Association and the government Experimental Farms have been the means of distributing quantities of good seed in the past. The Grain Growers' Guide also has during the last two seasons sent out a number of choice packages of seed, helping along the good work. Wherever any of the above mentioned seed is now being grown care should be taken to multiply it and maintain the purity. Any surplus over that needed for the home farm may be disposed of for seed purposes and it will always find a ready market for such.

Careful Selection Would Add 100 Million Bushels

Every farmer should make it a part of the farm work to select his own seed, either for seed purposes or for the market. This work, if taken up with a conscientious desire for improvement will soon show far reaching effects. If all were growing selected seed the increase in yield in western Canada would add anything from 50 to 100 million bushels in a single season.

Where no selection has been attempted the average fields of grain are of a mixed character, a mixture of different types. Some of these may be seen in the field, taller or shorter, later or earlier maturing, differing in the size and shape of the grain, etc., all making for lack of uniformity of growth, ripening and yield.

By selection we may isolate the best types and eliminate the inferior types, and grow a crop that is uniform and true to type, making for increased yields.

The method in selection of the better type does not require so much work or trouble as one would imagine. I would like to encourage every grower to make this fall some attempt at selection of sufficient to seed down a plot in 1918 and if this is done it cannot fail to produce good results in the near future.

Mass Selection

The method that is the most convenient and best adapted for the busy farmer is known as mass selection, selection of the best heads, true to

variety, growing in the field, or it may be done by storing away a number of sheaves until time permits of making selections from the sheaf. While it takes a little time in a busy season the best way is to select in the field when the grain is ripe.

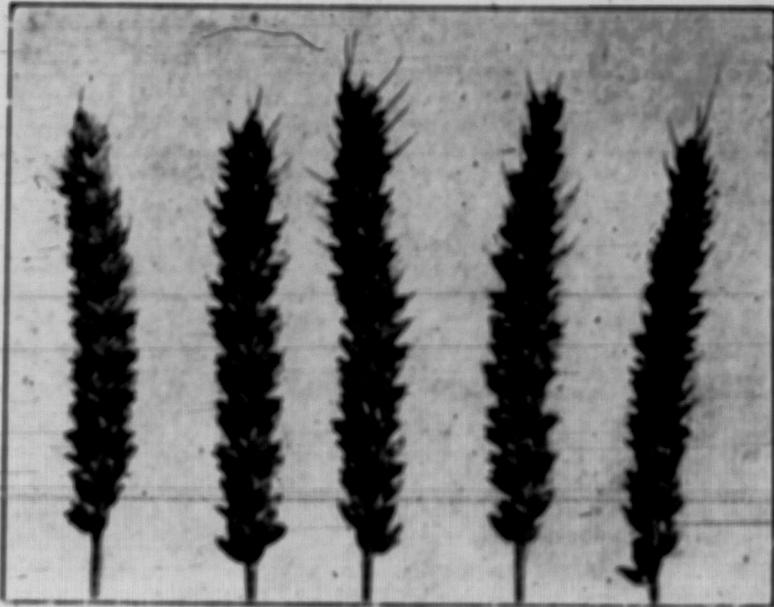
The time is fast approaching when this work should be done. Probably some readers may have some seed plots already laid down.

Where there are no such seed plots the next best place is from the general field. But it will call for some experience and knowledge to determine true varieties as selection of mixed varieties will only increase the mixtures. For seed purpose the grain should be allowed to ripen well and selection should be made when the grain is dry and not wet or damp by rain or dew. A basket or pail may be carried on one arm into which the heads when cut off may be placed. When full this can may be emptied into sacks, filling the sacks only half full to prevent any heating or moulding of the heads. Sufficient heads should be chosen to fill about three or four sacks, which will make twenty or twenty-five pounds of seed or enough for quarter of an acre the following season.

The sacks should be shaken a few times to allow the heads to dry, when they may be threshed in the sack on a hard floor by pounding with a heavy stick. When the grain is threshed the broken heads may be sifted out with a screen and the chaff and grain may be passed through the wind from one vessel to another to remove all the dust and chaff, then screened again to remove all the small grain and stored away until seed time. The results obtained will be determined by the judgment exercised in selection. For a guide I would point out that selection should be made from well inside the plot or field as those plants growing on the edge or single plants have long but not so fully developed heads, and will not reproduce large heads the next season. When any of these heads are fully developed and matured and are compact and well filled they may be chosen. The heads should be as compact as possible and well filled from bottom to top. They should be from plants that are of a uniform height and the largest (not necessarily the longest) heads, i.e., those having the largest number of spikelets.

Wholesale Field Selection

In selection that is made from the general field it is necessary to have some knowledge of the different varieties of grain and there are some possibilities of making false selection from a field that is



These are exceptionally good types of Marquis wheat. They are broad, solid, compact and well filled from bottom to top. Seager Wheeler Selection.

sown with ordinary seed. I would suggest that where a field is fairly pure to reverse the former operation and instead of making selections of heads, choose a portion of the best part of the field and pull out all the types that do not conform to the variety under selection and thus purify the portion to be reserved for seed. This should be done before the grain is filling as the plants that are pulled out may be left there, instead of carrying them off the field. This cannot be done even if the heads are half filled as they will be cut with the crop and will germinate. When cleaned thus this portion of the field may be harvested and threshed separately.

(Continued on page 15)

Co-operation in Denmark

I.—The Loss of Schleswig-Holstein—Agriculturists Control State Policy—People's High Schools

By L. Smith-Gordon and Cruise O'Brien

In Denmark, perhaps more than any country in Europe, it is possible to trace definitely the conditions out of which the co-operative organization of agriculture grew, and the gradual development of this system to its present state of perfection.

In fact, Denmark may rightly serve as a model for all countries which have any interest in the organization of small holders, because of the clearness with which the various steps to be taken can be perceived.

Up till the year 1788 the agriculturists of Denmark lived in a condition of bondage similar to that which obtained in mediæval times in every European country. The land was in the hands of large wealthy proprietors, and these men had absolute control over the work and life of all the laborers on the estate. No man working on an agricultural estate might leave it to adopt any other occupation or to go to any other part of the country, while his remuneration for the work done was paid in kind and not in money, and was entirely determined by the land-owner. As Denmark was almost entirely an agricultural country, and as social distinctions were marked with extraordinary clearness and rigidly observed, it may easily be

This is the first of a series of six articles on co-operation in Denmark by Messrs. Smith-Gordon and O'Brien, the two brilliant Irish writers who dealt so well with co-operation in Ireland in The Guide last year. They cover very thoroughly every phase of Danish technical co-operation and agricultural education, insofar as these can be covered in such space. Treasuries, credit societies, Bacon and eggs stores and the distributive movement as well as the broad effects of the redistribution of land, education, industrial and moral development are thoroughly treated in succeeding articles. Readers should follow them closely.

in the light of modern knowledge and conditions, she was nevertheless in a prosperous condition, and was able to obtain a good revenue from a comparatively small amount of work.

All these conditions were rapidly changed by two factors which operated within the second half of the 19th century. These were Denmark's wars with Germany, and the appearance of American competition. In 1818 the German-speaking inhabitants of Schleswig-Holstein rose against Denmark, and invited the assistance of Germany. An army was sent by the latter power, but was defeated by the Danes in 1819 at Fredericia, and Germany then withdrew; but it was not till 1850 that the rebellion was finally crushed.

The natural result of this war was a breach of friendly relations between Germany and Denmark, which seems to have had its chief effect upon the youthful Danish butter industry. Up to this time a certain amount of butter was made in Denmark, but its reputation was so bad that it was famous all over Europe under the name of "Forty Rod Butter," because its small made itself felt two hundred yards away. The only way in which such butter could be marketed was by selling it to German middlemen in Kiel or Hamburg at the rate of 10 or 11 cents a pound, after which it was exported to England under the name of Kieler butter.

These German middlemen were cut out by the war and from this time the Danes began to export butter direct to England. This may be said to mark the first definite step in the transition of Danish agriculture.

A far worse blow to the existing system was struck in the year 1864, when Germany declared war on Denmark—this time with far more serious intentions. The actual pretext for war was the passing of an act in 1861 regulating the government of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia and Austria both demanded the repeal of this act, and when it was refused they simultaneously declared war. The Danish army was overwhelmed at Dybbol in 1864, and the two German powers took joint control of Schleswig-Holstein until 1866, when these provinces passed entirely into the hands of Prussia, where they have remained ever since.

Thus, Denmark was deprived at one blow of a very large and fertile portion of her territory, and at the same time of her German market for agricultural produce, for while on one hand the feeling of the Danes was sufficiently bitter to prevent them from wishing to deal with Germany, on the other hand, even if they had wished to do so, the Germans followed up their military success by economic measures, and put prohibitive duties and regulations, first on Danish corn crops, and afterwards on livestock. These circumstances made it absolutely necessary for Denmark to revolutionize her whole system of cultivation. With a greatly restricted area, no industry and no near markets for these bulky commodities, she was faced with absolute bankruptcy,

and all classes of the population began to feel the pinch of necessity. By a curious coincidence, the twenty years following this crisis marked the period during which scientific methods began to be introduced into agriculture all over Europe, partly as the result of scientific advances, and partly in order to meet the competition of crops from the New World, which were now beginning to flood European markets as a result of the breaking up of virgin soil, and the increase in improvements of communication and transport. The Danes were naturally, owing to the circumstances in which they found themselves, amongst the first peoples to take advantage of the improvements of method which were now available. They saw that it was necessary for them to abandon the extensive system of cultivation under which they could not possibly hope to compete with new countries, and to set up instead some trade where the richness of the markets would give them a decided advantage, and in which small holders without a great deal of capital would be able to hold their own. Thus, we find Denmark rapidly becoming a country devoted to the production of breakfast-table articles such as butter, eggs, bacon and various forms of tinned meats. At the present time practically the whole revenue of the country is derived from these sources, and the Danes are able to hold their own in the English market, which is the best in the world for such produce, against all comers.

This result has been achieved by a judicious mixture of governmental direction and of voluntary organization. The land of the country has been divided almost entirely among small or medium farmers; these farmers have been combined in hundreds of co-operative societies to assist them in the business side of their undertakings, and the state has carried out a complete and well-considered policy of assistance and education—everything being subordinated to the particular end in view.

The Beginning of Co-operation

It is interesting to note that the first co-operative societies in the country were organizations of consumers which were created on the initiative of a minister of the Danish Lutheran Church. Monsieur Desbons, in a recently published book dealing with the subject of co-operative organization in Denmark, gives the following description of the first attempt which was made in this direction: "The Rev. Mr. Sonne was preaching one day on the subject of the Christian virtues. He was enthusiastically singing their praises when, all of a sudden, one of his hearers—a laboring man—interrupted him. 'Virtue is well enough in its way,' he cried, 'but it does not feed one; a piece of bread would be more in our line!' A new horizon presented itself at once to the overflowing activity of Christian Sonne. In a brutal way this worker had simply expressed the same idea as Karl Marx when he declared that the whole sum of human activity was devoted in the last resort to solving the problem



The only way such butter could be marketed was by selling it to German middlemen.

Denmark was deprived of one blow of a very large and fertile portion of her territory.



seen that the lot of the majority of the population was by no means desirable.

A gradual movement took place in the eighteenth century towards emancipation, directed not so much, perhaps, by moral conditions, nor by the active unrest of the workers—for the Danes are a very peaceful people—but by the realization that freedom is a necessary condition for the proper and profitable use of the land. As the revenue of the Crown and the government was derived from land, this argument had considerable weight. In 1781 a definite agitation for the division of land had begun, and in 1788 the prime minister, Bernstorff, who was celebrated for his liberal measures of reform, achieved the dissolution of the power which bound workers to a particular estate. From that time on the policy of the government became absolutely definite, and has remained so ever since; it is to favor the creation of independent small holdings of an economic size, and to combine the owners of these holdings in such a way that they are able to do their business in the most profitable manner.

Laws were passed in 1819 limiting the extent of the properties, and in 1861 and 1872 affording laborers state assistance in the buying of the land which they required; while, by a law of 1850 all forced labor on behalf of the landlord was made illegal.

Before The War With Germany

Even after the first steps in this direction had been taken, the nature of Danish agriculture remained very different from its present condition. The land continued to be cultivated on an extensive system; large areas were devoted to the growing of cereal crops, and the remainder of the country was given over to the grazing of cattle, while dairying was practically neglected.

At this time Denmark was able to command a ready market, both for grain and for livestock, in the large cities of Germany, which were very easily reached, and which exacted no tolls being very glad to be supplied with this produce, which they were unable to obtain in Germany. At the same time, it must be remembered that the area of Denmark was very considerably greater at that time than it is at present, as in those days the Danes owned the territory of Schleswig-Holstein, which was suitable for corn growing and cattle raising, and was in close proximity to the German markets. Therefore, although no one could claim that Denmark was making the best possible use of her land,

of hunger. Some devoted himself to this task with a zeal which was rendered the more irremediably by the fact that the giving up of Schleswig-Holstein—the Danish Alsace—after a desperate struggle, was a thing of yesterday, and that any amelioration which could be brought about in the material condition of the people would serve to heal the wounds caused by the war, and to give a fertile stimulus to the prosperity of the nation.

The first fruits of this policy was the foundation in Thisted—the town in which Sonne was minister of a store, based on the principles made famous

(Continued on page 12)

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The Country Homemakers

THE APPROACHING ELECTION

Never has the Dominion of Canada been confronted with a more interesting political situation than exists today. The two great political parties are playing their little checker game of politics, but there is a new element in the situation—there is an issue on which practically every elector feels intensely, either one way or another. And this intensity of feeling has split the Liberal party up into two sections, the party demanding a referendum on conscription and the party which wants conscription without a referendum. Obviously there is a place in the political arena for the Conservative party supporting conscription without a referendum, for as a very naive writer to this page said, "I don't want to see a referendum taken on conscription, because only people, like myself, who have no one to send would vote for it, and I think it ought to pass," and her point of view is not uncommon. There is a place too for a party which takes the stand that no country has a right to put conscription into force without consulting the people, but it is difficult to see where there is a place for a party, professing to believe in democracy which is opposed to having conscription submitted to the people. Wherein would such a party differ in policy from the out-and-out conservative party? It is only a long established habit of thinking of themselves as Liberals which prevents such people from going over openly and honestly to the Conservative side and taking the stand under the old imperialistic banner where they belong.

It isn't enough for this wing of the Liberal party to say that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is personally opposed to conscription. If a referendum were taken on the question and were passed with a reasonable majority he would have to put it into force. The real truth of the matter is that these people are afraid to trust democracy. They know that if the question of conscription were put to a vote of the people of Canada it is very doubtful whether it would carry.

A WOMAN LAWYER'S SUCCESS

New York has been greatly stirred up over the Cruger murder case. Last winter Ruth Cruger, a young girl of seventeen, went down to the shop of an Italian, just off Broadway to have her skates sharpened and never came back again. The city was momentarily shocked, the police made a casual investigation of the premises, clearing the shop keeper and that was all that was done about it at the time. But there was a woman lawyer, Mrs. Grace Humiston, who did not believe that the disappearance of the young girl was a thing to be dropped lightly and she refused to give up the case.

A few months later the city was startled by a request for permission to dig up the cellar of the shop, which had been closed up and left by the Italian. The permission was granted and the body of the girl was found buried there.

The shop keeper had fled to Italy just after the murder but he has made a confession and will be tried there in the autumn. In the meantime Mrs. Humiston has made an enviable reputation for herself, since the facts which she has uncovered as to the conduct of a number of the police officials has led to their dismissal. It is significant, we hope, that the case which brought Mrs. Humiston into fame is one of those in which a girl's youth and chaste life made her a prey to the evil passions of a man.

THE PROCESSION OF LIFE AND DEATH

One who has always lived in a place so small that everybody of any professional or public position was known to nearly everyone, cannot help being impressed in a great city like New York by the endless procession of life and death. Every few hours the horse creeps past the window, almost the only slow moving thing in the whole city of New York. Often they are very small funerals, followed by a few cabs, sometimes only one or two, strangers perhaps, who have only begun to find a place for themselves in this big throbbing whirlpool of humanity, others again are quite long, and are preceded by a cafile of flowers. In a place as impersonal as New York it seems strange to think of anyone forming as many associations as that implied. But the real point is that one knows that there is only one of the hundreds of streets along which that black thread is weaving almost hourly.

As almost daily tragedy is a matter of course here too, and there needs to be some unique feature to arrest the attention of the people for more than a passing second. Only yesterday, walking down one of the poorer streets of Brooklyn, we came upon the final act of a quarrel between two negroes. One of the participants came towards us, his arm dripping with blood and blood coming from his mouth and it caused less stir than an amateur argument with the fets would occasion upon the streets of Winnipeg.

THE SMALL BOY

But, praise-be, the small boy is just the same in New York as elsewhere, more sophisticated on the

surface possibly, but just boy down underneath. The other evening a group of people got onto the subway train at the Grand Central Station, three over-powering ladies in black, a young girl, a man with a suit case and an indigestion expression and three small boys. One of the ladies in black carried a huge bouquet of climbing roses from which a worm fell into the folds of her dress. Her friends across the car tried to call her attention to it by means of pantomime, but, failing that, the little lad in the grey suit with the sailor hat which shaded a pair of twinkling eyes, was dispatched to remove it. He did so, but, boy like it never occurred to him to drop it. He just sat down with it in his hands, until the young girl advised him to let go of it.

The same afternoon, as we were crossing an open square a little newsboy hardly as big as half a minute, arrested us with, "Oo-ay, Germany wants peace." We paused and laughed and asked, "Are you sure?" He looked up with the cutest expression, but not a flicker of a smile and said, "Ah ha." It was just boy again, a self confident, capable oldish boy, considering the wocness of him, but exceedingly likeable.—Francis Marion Reynon.

COMMUNITY LAUNDRIES

The farm women have long had a desire that community laundries should be introduced in Saskatchewan and have expressed that desire each



This Spring's Bloom on a Flower Tree at Chatfield, Minn.

year in the form of a resolution handed in to the annual convention of Saskatchewan farm women. We have discussed the question from every standpoint and as yet have come to no definite conclusion in regard to same. However, since the last convention held at Moose Jaw, the executive of the W.G.G.A. have been trying to get information on the subject, as well as other labor saving devices, which will lighten the work of the overburdened farm women.

We thought it advisable to conduct a department of Domestic Economy and in this department of our work we hope to bring before the people many schemes and devices to lighten our work thereby making farm life more livable and attractive. I was asked to correspond with the different departments of agriculture and any other places where information on the subject might be obtained and as a result, have learned that the most successful community laundry, in the United States or Canada at the present time is situated at Chatfield, Minn. Here the co-operative creamery and community laundry are combined, that is, the same power runs both. The power house is between the two buildings. The farmer takes his cream to the creamery and at the same time, once a week, will take the family washing which is charged for at the rate of five cents per pound, the same being deducted from the creamery checks.

Just how large an engine should be used to pump the water and do the washing depends largely on the amount of clothes in the washing. A 2 to 4 horse power engine would be advisable unless for private use.

Methods of Operating Community Laundries

There are three different ways, each very practical, in which to operate rural laundries. The first is wherever a farmer has already at hand the equip-

ment of an up-to-date laundry for his own use, he could be asked to open it to his neighbors, allowing them to bring their work there and pay him for the privilege and wear and tear of machinery.

Second, wherever there is a co-operative creamery already in operation the joint owners could be asked to install laundry machinery as well, as it could be done at moderate additional expense and it could be used on the same plan.

Third, wherever in any community there are men who through misfortune or disease or returned soldiers who can no longer do hard work and yet who must be the means of support for themselves and families we would suggest if such a man had small capital to lay out that this would be a splendid investment for him.

Laundries charge different prices, according to the finish put on the goods and according to whether they are merely rough dried or rough dried and the flat pieces ironed with the mangle.

The laundry equipment would consist of the following articles if a small, cheap outfit was desired.

Gasoline engine, 4 to 4 horse power; power washer and wringer; water heater, 4 gallons per minute; copper wash boiler; gasoline hot plate, three burners; Stationary tubs, two compartments, all of which would cost approximately \$150. Of course prices on these articles are increasing at the present time and one could not quote the exact price.

To have a larger and more expensive equipment one could have a steam engine, say from 7 to 4 horse power and could add larger and stronger machinery, larger tubs and a mangle, also one could have a drying room, etc., all of which would add to the cost.

As community laundries have been tried and proven successful in the States we would like to see them tried in Canada. We realize there is a scarcity of co-operative creameries as yet in many localities owing to the fact that farmers of Saskatchewan have not gone into dairying very extensively yet. However, where there is a creamery this scheme could be well and I believe profitably tried out. Hoping the above information may be of some use to anyone contemplating a community laundry.

IDA McNEAL,

For Sask. W.G.G. Assn.

MORE IMPORTANT ISSUES

Dear Miss Reynon:—I have been a reader of your splendid page for several years, also the whole Guide, and was keenly interested in the discussions on Free Trade in this and other papers. I have failed to find any reasonable objection to it yet.

One effect of the war seems to be the awakening of the common people the world over. They are beginning to think for themselves a bit, instead of taking everything for fact that is told them by their own particular party leader, or voting the way their fathers did, never questioning the paternal judgment. There are still a lot of voters who are willing to let others do their thinking for them.

"Reformer," why don't you get busy at some real reform, such as medical inspection of all schools, free trade, conscription of wealth, income tax, etc., and leave the mail order books alone! What about those feeble-minded individuals of which almost every community has one or more!

I have several children almost school age. I have taken particular pains to keep them perfectly healthy both in mind and body. I have to send them to school to perhaps sit in the same seat with a child affected with some skin disease, tuberculosis or perhaps worse, in a poorly ventilated school-room, or have their minds poisoned by the mentally and morally deficient. We have some very striking examples right in our neighborhood of the evils of allowing the feeble-minded to—well, run at large. Weak minded girls have been taken advantage of by some (?) human beings.

The feeble-minded should be segregated and not allowed to perpetuate their kind. There should be an institution for them, and I think it might be almost self-supporting. Any of these weak-minded folk in our neighborhood can and do work right along. Put them on a farm or market garden and let them spend their superfluous energy doing something useful instead of getting into trouble or telling other children all they know. What are we going to do about it? The men seem to be waiting for us to find a remedy.

I would like to know just what a war widow in Manitoba gets from the government, or is she dependent on the Patriotic Fund after the death of her husband!

SAPPHERE

The pension given to a war widow of a private soldier in Manitoba is \$22 per month with \$6 additional for each child. This is only paid after death of the husband. Previous to his death a varied allowance is made in which the Patriotic Fund assists in so far as it can depending on the funds available. Full particulars will be furnished by the Manitoba Patriotic Fund, Winnipeg, on application.

BUY YOUR LUMBER DIRECT
 FROM MILL TO CONSUMER
F.M.T.C. LUMBER CO.

HAVE 20% TO 40%
 Why pay middleman's profits when you can buy the highest quality lumber, shingles, lath, doors, windows etc. direct from us at lowest net mill prices? Read what our customers say.

PROMPT SHIPMENT.
 Gen. Tracy, Mayreana, Sask. writes: "Your lumber was the best I ever bought, and I saved enough in my order by buying from you to pay for the carpenter work on my barn. I wish to thank you for your promptness in shipping my order. I am well pleased in every way, and wish you every success."

HIGHEST QUALITY.
 W. E. Wallace, Wainwright, Alta. writes: "I received the lumber in good time, and in first-class shape. A number of my neighbors have called to see the lumber, and they say it is the best they have seen in Alberta. I saved \$175.00 on my order, and besides, I got the best of quality, whereas, if I had got my lumber here, I would have received No. 1 grade for No. 1."

LOWEST PRICES.
 W. J. Robinson, Pelly, Sask. writes: "I must say that I was delighted with the quality of your lumber. I could not wish for anything better. I submitted the same bill to another company and the best they could do was \$112.00 against your price of \$100.00."

PERFECT CO-OPERATION.
 C. K. Johnson, Secretary-Treasurer, Pelly, Sask. writes: "Mr. C. P. Johnson arrived in Pelly, and has given the best of satisfaction. Everything was in order, and the parties who ordered are more than satisfied. I am pleased to recommend the lumber our Association received from you, as being the best of grade and better by far than we have received from other companies."

What we have done for others, we can do for you. We make a specialty of club orders, and mark and invoice each order so there is no confusion. We allow inspection before payment. Farmers, Contractors, Secretaries, write for our terms and prices delivered. Freight paid to your nearest station. Place your order with us. We can give you prompt shipment.

The F.M.T.C. LUMBER CO.
 STANDARD BANK BLDG. VANCOUVER B.C.

Repairing of Watches and Jewelry
 Established in 1896

is a specialty with us. Mail orders promptly attended to. Reasonable prices and fully guaranteed.

JACKSON BROS.
 Retail Manufacturing Jewelers
 Watchmakers, Opticians, Engravers
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CREAM
 Highest Prices Paid
HAYS' DAIRY
 CALGARY ALTA.

BINDER TWINE
 We have the 500 feet. Will pass Canadian Inspection

COOPER TWINE COMPANY
 MINNEAPOLIS

A Cooler House in Summer with HARDWOOD FLOORS

The smooth hard surface offers an outstanding contrast to the heat retaining carpets necessary to cover softwood floors that in addition are neither as sanitary or cheerful.

For illustrated catalogs and prices of Broad Board Floors, write—

THE SEAMAN-KENT CO. LTD.
 105 UNION TRUST BUILDING WINNIPEG CANADA

Alberta

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

IN BOND

It chanced during a recent journey south of the border, that our general secretary, alert as ever for anything that meant economy and increased efficiency for the Central office, lighted upon a mimeograph that gladdened his eyes as combining more cunning devices for varied and effective work and withal simplicity of action than any hitherto met, and which could in no wise be procured within the Dominion. This, with accessories, was accordingly ordered for Calgary and in due course notice received at the office of its arrival "in bond" a suggestive expression for a free country.

The writer thereupon ventured forth, intent upon its release, and though not without misgiving, yet with some confidence born of the possession of triplicate copies of the invoice. These were proudly presented at the Custom House, but were met with enquiry for expense bills, obtainable at the C.P.R. freight sheds. Being thither and sweltering for a considerable period whilst search was made in numberless pigeon holes for said papers and numerous ropes made to appease the customs thirst for literature, it was found to be past 4:30 p.m., after which the long suffering government officials are not allowed to be worried by the public, so further efforts had to be deferred.

Appearing at the customs again next day and armed with a few copies of expense bill, duly receipted, I was presented with a budget of forms, intelligible only to an expert, with a request to fill in same. This involved an encyclopedic knowledge of tariff rates and classification and amounted to relieving the overburdened government staff by dissecting and analyzing the invoice and making out a bill of charges, various copies of course, against oneself. For this purpose I was kindly directed to another official for enlightenment on tariffs, etc., who, feeling it beyond him, passed me on to a third. This gentleman, graciously assuming a less horizontal position, kindly took the matter in hand, dividing seven items into nearly as many classifications with their respective rates of duty, and leaving me to wrestle with the abstruse calculation thus involved. Having accomplished this to the best of my ability, and entered the results upon requisite number of forms, I found upon tendering same to a fourth party that I had shown an excess of zeal in dealing with fractions, which to avoid confusion in the official mind had to be cut out and totals amended. It was next discovered by a fifth individual that there was a reverse side to these documents upon which with the aid of the Sacred Book it was necessary to subscribe to various oaths concerning ownership of the goods and my authority for putting in on the matter. This probably constituted the most legitimate swearing I had indulged in so far over the business.

After being allowed to further assist the authorities by filling out their forms, giving permission to the railway company to open, examine and also deliver the said goods, when they saw fit, which three days later is not yet, it but remained for my work to be finally checked and entered and for me to present same to cashier, the sixth party, with a request that he would kindly receive payment. This request being granted, a check of the U.F.A. was presented, business handed back with the demand that it be first certified.

A trip to the bank of about eight blocks and back, with the thermometer sizzling somewhere over 90 in the shade, following once previous two or three hours experience of official red tape, sent me back to the office pondering upon the feasibility of a protective system that erects such barriers to discourage the introduction into a new country of those innovations best calculated to facilitate its business and speed-up its progress.

S. C. TREGILLUS

Arrangements are being made by the Bear Lake, Griffin Creek and White Swan Locals to hold their first annual picnic at White Swan on August 6, 1917, and hope to have a good U.F.A. speaker on hand for the occasion.

Chinook Local, No. 231, has been very quiet for some months past, but would appear to be coming to life again. Four new members were enrolled at their last meeting and it is hoped that their numbers will be still further increased in the near future. The old members are also re-appearing their interest and the past three meetings were well attended, the last which was held at Ideal Valley having a record attendance for two years.

ORDERING TWINE FOR 1918

The co-operative department of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company advise us that they have already received an order for two carloads of binder twine for 1918 delivery from Veteran Local, No. 363, and have accepted same, to be handled at the secretary's request through the Veteran elevator. They also advise us that it is their intention in the very near future to carry on a campaign, advocating the placing of orders at once on an open price for the estimated amount of binder twine required by each local, as with this information before them they can protect their requirements with the manufacturers, and we trust that when this campaign takes place the various locals will do their utmost to assist the company by letting them have the required information as promptly as possible, as by so doing they will be able to secure their twine at the lowest price and avoid the possibility of twine shortage, such as they had to contend with this year.

SUBSCRIBE TO Y.M.C.A. FUND

T. D. Patton, Y.M.C.A. military area supervisor, has asked us to convey the following information to our members through these columns, and also asks us to submit a further appeal for financial assistance. His letter reads in part as follows: "This is the first organization to get into touch with our boys after they enlist. It has been doing something in almost every barracks town and in every camp area in Canada; it is in every area in England and France, and is even operating in dugouts behind the front line trenches. The full story of its operations cannot yet be told, but the accompanying sheet will give some idea of the variety of service. The letter paper and envelopes supplied free to our Canadian boys in England and France cost last year \$300,000. It is probable that the cost for this year will be double that amount. The athletic goods for our men overseas cost over \$25,000 for the present year. While the services of our overseas supervisor and of many other officers are without charge to us, the estimated cost of our military operations for this year is \$650,000. Toronto has subscribed \$200,000, Winnipeg \$25,000 and other cities proportionately. It is felt that many people who are scattered throughout the country and whose sons and friends are being served by the Y.M.C.A. would be only too glad to assist if they knew of the needs. Many of your members will no doubt recognize the red triangle paper, being the same as that on which letters are written from the front. Rev. Major C. W. Gordon says, "If the Y.M.C.A. had done nothing more than supply letter paper to the boys, it has more than justified its existence. Our boys are making sacrifices to save our Empire from oppression. Surely we are willing to make some sacrifice to help those who are enduring great hardships. Any help granted by your association or collected for this work may be sent to the Treasurer, National Council, Y.M.C.A., Winnipeg."

What the Y.M.C.A. is Doing for Soldiers

Base statistics cannot properly convey a correct conception of this work. They will, however, help to show its scope. There is a Y.M.C.A. branch in Canada. There are over 80 branches of Canadian Y.M.C.A. in France. Eighty-four men, who rank as honorary captains have been sent overseas; about half of this number are in France. Altogether over 500 N.C.O.'s and men under Y.M.C.A. direction are serving our boys in the army.

Special Y.M.C.A. officers give their attention to the returning wounded Canadians.

Enormous quantities of drinks of tea, coffee, etc., are dispensed to the soldiers in France.

Over a million sheets of letter paper with envelopes and writing facilities are provided free every month, in both England and France, and over two million have been similarly used in Canada since June.

On request of soldiers overseas, snap shots of their families are sent to them.

Hundreds of thousands of new and used magazines are supplied in England and France each month.

Circulating libraries are kept in many of the branches.

Wherever possible a Y.M.C.A. officer accompanies troop trains to point of embarkation. These secretaries are well equipped with writing material, reading matter, small games, song sheets, etc.

Errands of varying importance are willingly attended to, and small purchases amounting at times to hundreds of dollars a day are executed for soldiers at the front by a Y.M.C.A. staff in England.

Vast quantities of athletic and games equipment are freely supplied in England and France.

Two noted Canadian preachers are Y.M.C.A. captains doing evangelistic work among the Canadians overseas. Testaments and prayer cards have been circulated by thousands.

Entertainment in the rest camps in France, and the big camps in England always includes moving pictures, often the small portable moving picture outfits are used to entertain isolated units.

In France, wherever the Y.M.C.A. is, gramofones are to be found. So great is this feature that one man gives his whole time to conducting the record and film exchange.

Every evening finds thousands of Canadian soldiers in concerts, entertainments and lectures under Y.M.C.A. auspices. The pianos are a source of continual delight to the boys.

Thousands of Canadian soldiers assemble every week to hear religious addresses and sing the old hymns. In France Y.M.C.A. secretaries find great difficulty in closing the meeting, the men are so glad to get together in this way.

The city associations keep an open door to our soldiers and are always ready for the soldier's call. In many cases Y.M.C.A. gymnasiums are used for regular military training. There are many instances of physically unfit recruits receiving special treatment from Y.M.C.A. physical directors and then being accepted for active service.

There have been occasions when the Y.M.C.A. canteen near the front line was able to save many Canadian lives by giving away free the entire stock when rations were interrupted during a heavy engagement.

The whole Y.M.C.A. program is distinctly religious. In the home training camps this is particularly true. In England the religious program is not overlooked, but greater use is made of other features to counteract certain outside activities. In France every opportunity is taken advantage of for religious activities, and the value of the Y.M.C.A. in keeping men in touch with old ideals of living and reminding them of the old environment cannot be over-estimated.

A great contribution is made to "the spirit" of the army in France by supplying quantities of athletic material, by the concerts in the rest camps, the service of the digouts, canteens, etc.

This program involves an immense outlay in huts, tents, etc. In France these vary in size from tiny dugouts to immense quarters where 2,000 men may be accommodated in a concert at one time, besides all the writing and refreshment facilities.

Y.M.C.A. officers in Canada give special attention to hospital work.

Recently a concert party under Y.M.C.A. direction covered the four divisions in France. The best talent in England is continuously appearing before the Canadians.

Lloyd George speaking at Y.M.C.A. sports, said: "I congratulate the Y.M.C.A. on the way in which they have organized these sports. They have organized them as they have organized everything else in this war, with a most perfect success. Whenever I go I hear nothing but good of the work they are doing throughout the country, and we owe to them a very deep debt of gratitude."

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MUNICIPAL MEDICAL AID

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RE MAHARG RUNNING FOR PARLIAMENT

Mr. Maharg running for parliament... I have been in... Mr. Maharg

DAVIDSON G.O.'S APPRECIATE PASTOR

A meeting of the Davidson Grain Growers' Association... Mr. Davidson

ANSWER TO MR. BEEVER'S LETTER

Mr. Beever's letter... I am sorry to hear... Mr. Beever

THE FUTURE OF THE GRAIN GROWERS

To make better farmers would grow... The organized farmer... The future

Saskatchewan

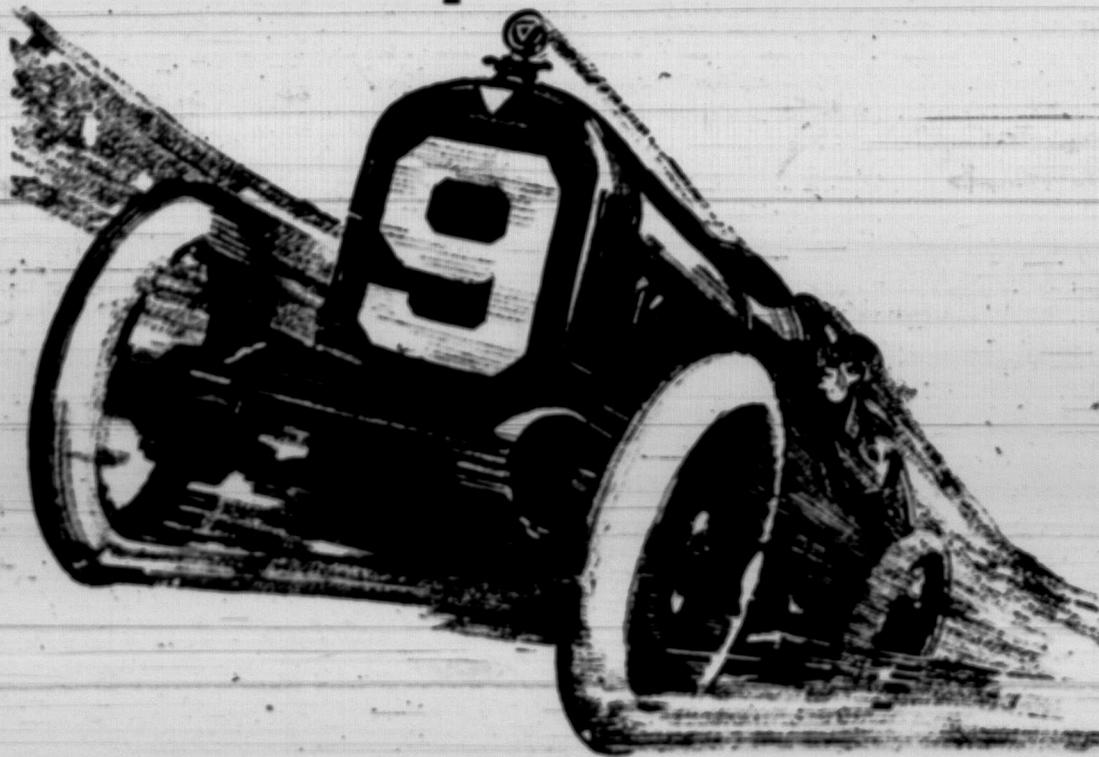
The Service of The Guide is extended... Association of I. B. Western Growers, Regina, Sask.

of the nation would be. They belonged to a calling which was world-wide and would speak in the name of the whole world. The organized farmer would exert great influence on the religious life of the future. They were going to demand that religion measure up to the ethical standard of righteousness. He had great faith in the organization, great faith in the leaders, and believed it had within itself power to lift up the life of the nation in its business, political and religious outlook. He had been a member with them because he believed these things and profited in his association with them. He thanked them for their kind protection and for the expressions of good will towards himself. He would carry away into his new field great memories of the times he had spent amongst them.

Advertisement for 'The Pedlar People' featuring an illustration of a man in a hat and coat, and text describing their products and services.

Advertisement for 'Freeland Steel Tank Co.' featuring an illustration of a large steel tank and text stating 'We Pay the Freight' and providing contact information.

Speedway's Crushing Tests Prove Hudson Super-Six Endurance



Four Hudson Super-Six Specials raced at Cincinnati. All four finished in the prize money: First, in the Free-for-All; Second, Seventh and Ninth in the 250-mile classic.

At Chicago on June 16, Ralph Mulford in a Hudson Super-Six Special broke the American speedway records for 150 and 200 miles. For 200 miles he averaged 104 miles an hour—faster than any car ever traveled such a distance before.

Speedway racing is the most abusive of all motor tests. Every part of a car is subjected to manifold destructive stresses. It is endurance that counts most on the Speedway.

Hudson Super-Six speed tests are in reality endurance tests. It is possible to build faster cars than the Hudson Super-Six Special, but the speedway record of 104 miles an hour for 200 miles, now held by a Hudson Super-Six Special, proves that endurance is more important.

Our interest in racing is not so much to see how fast we can make the Hudson Super-Six. It is to demonstrate motor endurance. It would take too long, at ordinary driving speed, to demonstrate the endurance life of a Super-Six. The speedway in a few hours calls for all the stamina required in years of ordinary use.

No other racing car of prominence so nearly resembles stock production as does the Hudson Super-Six. Practically all of the notable racing cars, and particularly those against which the Hudson Super-Six Special has shown its superiority, were built especially for racing. They bear slight resemblance to the stock production of any factory. Their cost is usually so great that not more than two or three cars are ever built. The Hudson Super-Six is essentially a production car.

The very qualities of endurance that are necessary in racing are the qualities you should demand in the car you buy. It guarantees safety, low maintenance cost and long service.

You can get a Hudson Super-Six in any body type you may desire. There are eight designs to choose from. The carriage detail matches the high quality of the chassis construction.

	Phaeton, 7-passenger \$2250	Touring Sedan 2375	Town Car 2700	52000 4000	Town Car Landaulet Limaousine	\$4150 4000	
	Speedster, 4-passenger Cabriolet, 3-passenger		(All prices f.o.b. Detroit)		Limaousine Landaulet	4150	

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

HIDES

Ship direct to the Tannery. We have decided to cut out the middleman and to buy direct from the farmer, thereby giving him the benefit of the dealer's profit.

WRITE FOR PRICES

Wheat City Tannery

BRANDON, MAN.

TANNERS AND DEALERS IN THE WEST FOR OVER 20 YEARS

Cattle Labels
We furnish to meet the demand. Save duty on all labels. Write for catalogue. Minimum, 100 labels.




A. B. CAIL, 421 Main Street, Winnipeg

DAIRYMEN

Would Cash every day help you, your farm and your district? Then ship your Cream to—

The Calgary Central Creamery, Calgary
The Camrose Central Creamery, Camrose

HIGHEST PRICES
BEST RESULTS
QUICK RETURNS

P. PALLESEN, CALGARY CAMROSE

The first to buy cream on grade. The first to pay cash for every shipment.

largely influenced, if not controlled by the interest either directly or indirectly in agricultural pursuits, and these men have seen clearly that a healthy organization of agriculture is necessary to the prosperity of the country and can only be obtained by a system of small holdings, the owners of which are organized for business purposes. They have therefore, consistently favored the schemes of land purchase, and also the establishment of cooperative societies. At the same time they have been careful—unlike the authorities in various other European countries—to refrain from any interference with the purely business side of the movement. No State subsidies have been given for the purpose of organizing trading societies or in order to help them to carry on their business; consequently, such societies are not under any obligation to accept any State control in the management of their affairs.

Any money which had been expended by the government in direct connection with the movement has been for purely educational purposes, such as the encouragement, through a State brand, of uniformity and high standard in the butter industry, the organization of better competitions and other objects of this kind which are calculated to improve the technique of the agriculturist. For the rest, the State has confined itself to a policy of benevolent watchfulness.

The People's High Schools

This direct help to the movement, however, has been very small compared with the tremendous assistance which has been given in a more indirect way by the intensive system of education which has been created. The basis of successful farming and successful organization of farmers is undoubtedly to be found in education and nowhere has this fact been more thoroughly realized than in Denmark. Not only are agricultural methods taught in all the schools throughout the country but the government has created and subsidised a special organ of education in what are known as the "People's High Schools."

There are 80 of these institutions in Denmark, with 3,619 male, and 3,194 female pupils, of whom the vast majority are between the ages of 18 and 25; 54 per cent. of the pupils are the children of farmers, and 29 per cent. of small holders, and one-third of them are supported by the State. The principle is that the State grant shall not be sufficient to cover the whole of a pupil's expenses; he is expected to prove his keenness by contributing as much as he can; but care is taken that no one shall be excluded on the ground of poverty, and the whole fees are not more than \$110 a year, while the total amount expended by the State is \$121,000 per annum.

The following quotation from a book entitled "Denmark and the Danes," by J. Harvey and C. Rippen gives a good idea of the nature of these schools: "The aim of these schools is not so much to teach expert knowledge as to develop minds not long accustomed to move in one narrow groove, to suggest subjects of thought, to open up wider vistas, to set free the trammelled imagination of a peasantry inevitably bound to the soil as a camel is bound to the eternal pilgrimages of the desert. Lectures, singing, conversation, physical exercises, history, folk lore, make up the characteristic features of these highly original foundations."

The Influence of Environment

The basis of the training is agriculture, but its detail is devoted not so much to technical agriculture as to giving the people a living interest in their work and an understanding of the fundamental spirit of self help and mutual help. It is to this training, coupled with the innate capacity for business and for hard work which is characteristic of the Danish peasant, and with the stimulus of necessity which is provided by the conditions of the country and the nature of the soil, that Denmark owes its position of pre-eminence as an organized agricultural country.

We cannot too strongly insist upon the fact that the Danes enjoy no natural advantages of soil, climate or economic conditions, which would enable them to compete in the English market with other producers of similar articles

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and that without their businesslike and at the same time idealistic organization, they would have been left far behind in the race.

Finally, it may be noted that little has been written or said about the Danish co-operative movement by the Danes themselves. They combine with their material success a certain reticence and a lack of superficial enthusiasm or boastfulness, which suggests that most of their energy has been turned to matter-of-fact organization rather than to idealistic propaganda.

In spite of this fact, however, the spirit of the movement is thoroughly understood and continually translated into practice, and there seem to be few obstacles of a social or psychological nature to be overcome at the present moment by the leaders of the co-operative movement in that country.

Seed Selection for Next Year

Continued from Page 7

To give some general idea of the value of seed selection I may refer to results obtained on my own farm. In the sweepstakes for wheat awarded at four of the International exhibitions, in each case the wheat exhibited was from fields that were one generation removed from hand selected seed. In 1911 a small plot of Marquis wheat yielded 80 2-3 bushels per acre; in 1915 a plot of Kitchener wheat yielded 80 bushels per acre and grown on three inches of rain from seed-time to harvest. It is needless to say that there were no weeds on these plots. While we cannot expect to duplicate these returns on larger fields, we may expect to largely increase present yields.

The Variation in Other Grains

To further illustrate the need for some form of seed selection I have some selections of brome grass, each selection being from a single plant. There is a striking difference between each type, and in every case each selection was absolutely true to type. Some of these were tall growing sorts, others medium height, others low. Some had fine stems, very desirable for hay, while others were large and coarse stemmed with less foliage. Some were erect in habit of growth, others very low and spreading, after the character of couch grass, while the other kept confined to clumps. Some are light seeders, others very heavy.

Brome grass as grown today is a mixture of types, some of which are responsible for the hard name that brome grass has today on account of the difficulty of eradicating it in some sections. By a selection of individual types the undesirable ones may be eliminated.

The same is true of western rye grass, is a mixture of types here but it may be greatly improved by selection. This applies to every kind of crop and there is no more profitable crop to improve by selection than the wheat crop.

Make Your Selections Now

Let us speed up the work of seed selection now and make plans to improve the seed by hand selection, or by purifying a portion of the field for seed purposes, or by purchasing sufficient seed of good pedigree, either for a few acres or for the whole area to be cropped. The cost is trifling compared to the returns. All seed sold under the seal of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association carries a certificate of quality and purity and high germination. Let us run no risk of sowing inferior seed in 1918.

Have the seed carefully cleaned and graded, removing all light and small grains and impurities. Let nothing take the place of good seed in the seed bed. Have the seed bed in prime condition and eliminate the weeds. In a future article, I shall have something to say of the importance of the seed and soil bed and the correct depth to seed.

In conclusion let me urge every farmer to lay plans now for obtaining the best seed possible, either by hand selection or from some reliable grower of pedigree seed. Make it a point to look up in each neighborhood some grower of choice seed now, while it is possible to determine the purity and quality and make arrangements to purchase some of this good seed for the 1918 crop.

Redpath SUGAR



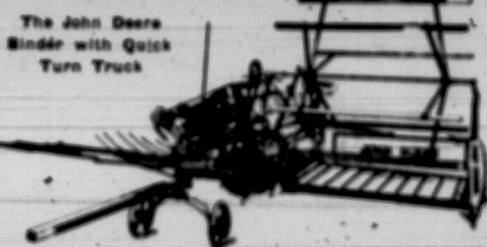
If better sugar is ever produced than the present REDPATH Extra Granulated, you may be sure it will be made in the same Refinery that has led for over half a century—and sold under the same name—REDPATH.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

15

2 and 5 lb. Cartons—
10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited, Montreal.



The John Deere Binder with Quick Turn Truck

THE JOHN DEERE "Better Binder"

EQUAL TO THE JOHN DEERE PLOW

WHY?

- 1—Has higher wheels with wider tires.
- 2—Frame sills wider and stronger.
- 3—Hot riveted main frames.
- 4—Bearing supports forged in main frame.
- 5—Roller bearing shaft with self-aligning boxes.
- 6—All steel platform and reinforced rear sill.
- 7—Counter balanced Pitman wheels and protected knife head connection.
- 8—Heavy gauge seat pipe helps stiffen elevator.
- 9—Heavier canvases—concave slats.
- 10—Convenience of levers.
- 11—Binder deck with unusual capacity.
- 12—Third packer.
- 13—Light, simple butt adjuster.
- 14—Improved Binder Trip.
- 15—Outer reel support on all sizes.
- 16—Drop steel forged packer and needle shafts.
- 17—Steel knottor parts, cut steel gears.
- 18—Mainframe of knottor case hardened at wearing points.
- 19—New improved quick turn trucks.

20.—LIGHT OF DRAFT

John Deere Plow Co. Limited WINNIPEG REGINA CALGARY SASKATOON

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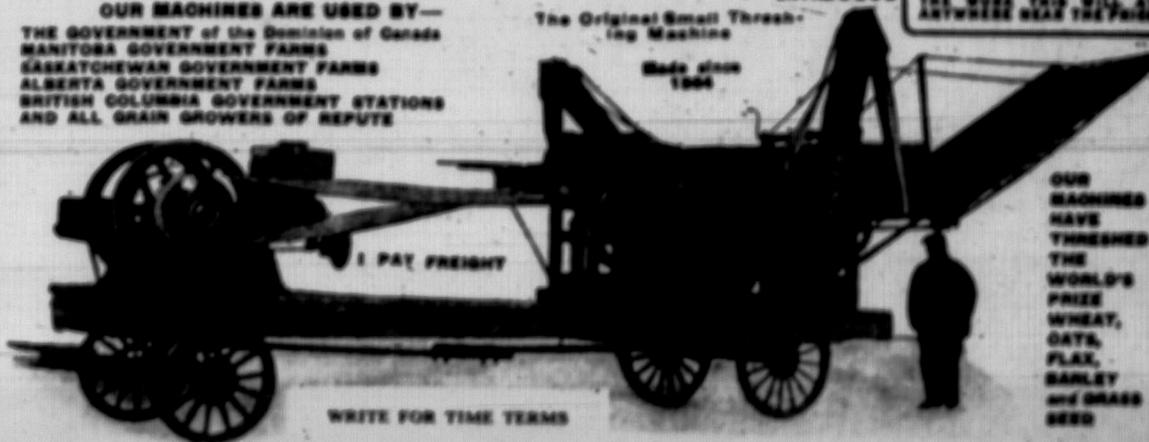
A. STANLEY JONES, N. Battleford, Sask.

OUR MACHINES ARE USED BY—
THE GOVERNMENT of the Dominion of Canada
MANITOWA GOVERNMENT FARMS
SASKATCHEWAN GOVERNMENT FARMS
ALBERTA GOVERNMENT FARMS
BRITISH COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT STATIONS
AND ALL GRAIN GROWERS OF REPUTE

The Original Small Threshing Machines

Write for FREE CATALOGUE

NO OTHER COMPANY SELLS MACHINES THAT WILL DO THE WORK THIS WILL DO ANYWHERE BEAT THE PRICE



OUR MACHINES HAVE THRESHED THE WORLD'S PRIZE WHEAT, OATS, FLAX, BARLEY AND GRASS SEED

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3 H.P. Engine, 28 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$685
3 H.P. Engine, 28 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$740
5 H.P. Engine, 36 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$1000
5 H.P. Engine, 36 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$1050
8 H.P. Engine, 48 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$1300
8 H.P. Engine, 48 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$1350
10 H.P. Engine, 60 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$1500
10 H.P. Engine, 60 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$1550
12 H.P. Engine, 72 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$1700
12 H.P. Engine, 72 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$1750
15 H.P. Engine, 84 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$1900
15 H.P. Engine, 84 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$1950
18 H.P. Engine, 96 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$2100
18 H.P. Engine, 96 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$2150
20 H.P. Engine, 108 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$2300
20 H.P. Engine, 108 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$2350
24 H.P. Engine, 120 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$2500
24 H.P. Engine, 120 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$2550
28 H.P. Engine, 132 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$2700
28 H.P. Engine, 132 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$2750
32 H.P. Engine, 144 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$2900
32 H.P. Engine, 144 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$2950
36 H.P. Engine, 156 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$3100
36 H.P. Engine, 156 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$3150
40 H.P. Engine, 168 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$3300
40 H.P. Engine, 168 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$3350
44 H.P. Engine, 180 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$3500
44 H.P. Engine, 180 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$3550
48 H.P. Engine, 192 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$3700
48 H.P. Engine, 192 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$3750
52 H.P. Engine, 204 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$3900
52 H.P. Engine, 204 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$3950
56 H.P. Engine, 216 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$4100
56 H.P. Engine, 216 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$4150
60 H.P. Engine, 228 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$4300
60 H.P. Engine, 228 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$4350
64 H.P. Engine, 240 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$4500
64 H.P. Engine, 240 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$4550
68 H.P. Engine, 252 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$4700
68 H.P. Engine, 252 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$4750
72 H.P. Engine, 264 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$4900
72 H.P. Engine, 264 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$4950
76 H.P. Engine, 276 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$5100
76 H.P. Engine, 276 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$5150
80 H.P. Engine, 288 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$5300
80 H.P. Engine, 288 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$5350
84 H.P. Engine, 300 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$5500
84 H.P. Engine, 300 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$5550
88 H.P. Engine, 312 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$5700
88 H.P. Engine, 312 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$5750
92 H.P. Engine, 324 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$5900
92 H.P. Engine, 324 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$5950
96 H.P. Engine, 336 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$6100
96 H.P. Engine, 336 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$6150
100 H.P. Engine, 348 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$6300
100 H.P. Engine, 348 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$6350
104 H.P. Engine, 360 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$6500
104 H.P. Engine, 360 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$6550
108 H.P. Engine, 372 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$6700
108 H.P. Engine, 372 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$6750
112 H.P. Engine, 384 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$6900
112 H.P. Engine, 384 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$6950
116 H.P. Engine, 396 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$7100
116 H.P. Engine, 396 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$7150
120 H.P. Engine, 408 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$7300
120 H.P. Engine, 408 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$7350
124 H.P. Engine, 420 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$7500
124 H.P. Engine, 420 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$7550
128 H.P. Engine, 432 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$7700
128 H.P. Engine, 432 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$7750
132 H.P. Engine, 444 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$7900
132 H.P. Engine, 444 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$7950
136 H.P. Engine, 456 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$8100
136 H.P. Engine, 456 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$8150
140 H.P. Engine, 468 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$8300
140 H.P. Engine, 468 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$8350
144 H.P. Engine, 480 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$8500
144 H.P. Engine, 480 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$8550
148 H.P. Engine, 492 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$8700
148 H.P. Engine, 492 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$8750
152 H.P. Engine, 504 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$8900
152 H.P. Engine, 504 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$8950
156 H.P. Engine, 516 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$9100
156 H.P. Engine, 516 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$9150
160 H.P. Engine, 528 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$9300
160 H.P. Engine, 528 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$9350
164 H.P. Engine, 540 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$9500
164 H.P. Engine, 540 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$9550
168 H.P. Engine, 552 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$9700
168 H.P. Engine, 552 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$9750
172 H.P. Engine, 564 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$9900
172 H.P. Engine, 564 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$9950
176 H.P. Engine, 576 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$10100
176 H.P. Engine, 576 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$10150
180 H.P. Engine, 588 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$10300
180 H.P. Engine, 588 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$10350
184 H.P. Engine, 600 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$10500
184 H.P. Engine, 600 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$10550
188 H.P. Engine, 612 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$10700
188 H.P. Engine, 612 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$10750
192 H.P. Engine, 624 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$10900
192 H.P. Engine, 624 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$10950
196 H.P. Engine, 636 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$11100
196 H.P. Engine, 636 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$11150
200 H.P. Engine, 648 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$11300
200 H.P. Engine, 648 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$11350
204 H.P. Engine, 660 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$11500
204 H.P. Engine, 660 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$11550
208 H.P. Engine, 672 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$11700
208 H.P. Engine, 672 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$11750
212 H.P. Engine, 684 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$11900
212 H.P. Engine, 684 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$11950
216 H.P. Engine, 696 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$12100
216 H.P. Engine, 696 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$12150
220 H.P. Engine, 708 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$12300
220 H.P. Engine, 708 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$12350
224 H.P. Engine, 720 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$12500
224 H.P. Engine, 720 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$12550
228 H.P. Engine, 732 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$12700
228 H.P. Engine, 732 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$12750
232 H.P. Engine, 744 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$12900
232 H.P. Engine, 744 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$12950
236 H.P. Engine, 756 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$13100
236 H.P. Engine, 756 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$13150
240 H.P. Engine, 768 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$13300
240 H.P. Engine, 768 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$13350
244 H.P. Engine, 780 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$13500
244 H.P. Engine, 780 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$13550
248 H.P. Engine, 792 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$13700
248 H.P. Engine, 792 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$13750
252 H.P. Engine, 804 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$13900
252 H.P. Engine, 804 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$13950
256 H.P. Engine, 816 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$14100
256 H.P. Engine, 816 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$14150
260 H.P. Engine, 828 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$14300
260 H.P. Engine, 828 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$14350
264 H.P. Engine, 840 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$14500
264 H.P. Engine, 840 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$14550
268 H.P. Engine, 852 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$14700
268 H.P. Engine, 852 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$14750
272 H.P. Engine, 864 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$14900
272 H.P. Engine, 864 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$14950
276 H.P. Engine, 876 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$15100
276 H.P. Engine, 876 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$15150
280 H.P. Engine, 888 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$15300
280 H.P. Engine, 888 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$15350
284 H.P. Engine, 900 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$15500
284 H.P. Engine, 900 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$15550
288 H.P. Engine, 912 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$15700
288 H.P. Engine, 912 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$15750
292 H.P. Engine, 924 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$15900
292 H.P. Engine, 924 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$15950
296 H.P. Engine, 936 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$16100
296 H.P. Engine, 936 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$16150
300 H.P. Engine, 948 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$16300
300 H.P. Engine, 948 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$16350
304 H.P. Engine, 960 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$16500
304 H.P. Engine, 960 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$16550
308 H.P. Engine, 972 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$16700
308 H.P. Engine, 972 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$16750
312 H.P. Engine, 984 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$16900
312 H.P. Engine, 984 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$16950
316 H.P. Engine, 996 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$17100
316 H.P. Engine, 996 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$17150
320 H.P. Engine, 1008 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$17300
320 H.P. Engine, 1008 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$17350
324 H.P. Engine, 1020 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$17500
324 H.P. Engine, 1020 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$17550
328 H.P. Engine, 1032 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$17700
328 H.P. Engine, 1032 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$17750
332 H.P. Engine, 1044 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$17900
332 H.P. Engine, 1044 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$17950
336 H.P. Engine, 1056 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$18100
336 H.P. Engine, 1056 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$18150
340 H.P. Engine, 1068 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$18300
340 H.P. Engine, 1068 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$18350
344 H.P. Engine, 1080 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$18500
344 H.P. Engine, 1080 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$18550
348 H.P. Engine, 1092 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$18700
348 H.P. Engine, 1092 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$18750
352 H.P. Engine, 1104 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$18900
352 H.P. Engine, 1104 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$18950
356 H.P. Engine, 1116 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$19100
356 H.P. Engine, 1116 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$19150
360 H.P. Engine, 1128 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$19300
360 H.P. Engine, 1128 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$19350
364 H.P. Engine, 1140 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$19500
364 H.P. Engine, 1140 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$19550
368 H.P. Engine, 1152 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$19700
368 H.P. Engine, 1152 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$19750
372 H.P. Engine, 1164 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$19900
372 H.P. Engine, 1164 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$19950
376 H.P. Engine, 1176 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$20100
376 H.P. Engine, 1176 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$20150
380 H.P. Engine, 1188 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$20300
380 H.P. Engine, 1188 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$20350
384 H.P. Engine, 1200 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$20500
384 H.P. Engine, 1200 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$20550
388 H.P. Engine, 1212 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$20700
388 H.P. Engine, 1212 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$20750
392 H.P. Engine, 1224 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$20900
392 H.P. Engine, 1224 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$20950
396 H.P. Engine, 1236 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$21100
396 H.P. Engine, 1236 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$21150
400 H.P. Engine, 1248 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$21300
400 H.P. Engine, 1248 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$21350
404 H.P. Engine, 1260 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$21500
404 H.P. Engine, 1260 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$21550
408 H.P. Engine, 1272 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$21700
408 H.P. Engine, 1272 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$21750
412 H.P. Engine, 1284 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$21900
412 H.P. Engine, 1284 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$21950
416 H.P. Engine, 1296 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$22100
416 H.P. Engine, 1296 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$22150
420 H.P. Engine, 1308 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$22300
420 H.P. Engine, 1308 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$22350
424 H.P. Engine, 1320 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$22500
424 H.P. Engine, 1320 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$22550
428 H.P. Engine, 1332 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$22700
428 H.P. Engine, 1332 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$22750
432 H.P. Engine, 1344 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$22900
432 H.P. Engine, 1344 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$22950
436 H.P. Engine, 1356 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$23100
436 H.P. Engine, 1356 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$23150
440 H.P. Engine, 1368 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$23300
440 H.P. Engine, 1368 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$23350
444 H.P. Engine, 1380 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$23500
444 H.P. Engine, 1380 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$23550
448 H.P. Engine, 1392 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$23700
448 H.P. Engine, 1392 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$23750
452 H.P. Engine, 1404 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$23900
452 H.P. Engine, 1404 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$23950
456 H.P. Engine, 1416 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$24100
456 H.P. Engine, 1416 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$24150
460 H.P. Engine, 1428 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$24300
460 H.P. Engine, 1428 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$24350
464 H.P. Engine, 1440 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$24500
464 H.P. Engine, 1440 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$24550
468 H.P. Engine, 1452 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$24700
468 H.P. Engine, 1452 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$24750
472 H.P. Engine, 1464 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$24900
472 H.P. Engine, 1464 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$24950
476 H.P. Engine, 1476 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$25100
476 H.P. Engine, 1476 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$25150
480 H.P. Engine, 1488 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$25300
480 H.P. Engine, 1488 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$25350
484 H.P. Engine, 1500 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$25500
484 H.P. Engine, 1500 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$25550
488 H.P. Engine, 1512 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$25700
488 H.P. Engine, 1512 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$25750
492 H.P. Engine, 1524 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$25900
492 H.P. Engine, 1524 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$25950
496 H.P. Engine, 1536 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$26100
496 H.P. Engine, 1536 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$26150
500 H.P. Engine, 1548 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$26300
500 H.P. Engine, 1548 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$26350
504 H.P. Engine, 1560 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$26500
504 H.P. Engine, 1560 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$26550
508 H.P. Engine, 1572 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$26700
508 H.P. Engine, 1572 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$26750
512 H.P. Engine, 1584 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$26900
512 H.P. Engine, 1584 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$26950
516 H.P. Engine, 1596 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$27100
516 H.P. Engine, 1596 in. Separator, all fittings, with truck. Cash \$27150
520 H.P. Engine, 1608 in. Separator, all fittings, no truck. Cash \$27300
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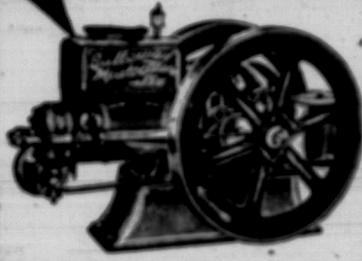
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It would bring into the Federal Treasury \$80,000,000 annually. Add to that amount the amount that will be collected by the new bill introduced for taxing incomes, salaries and certain profits from industry and we would then be able to very materially reduce the tax on all imported goods, and particularly the necessities of life and all things necessary to agriculture. By this means we will help to bring the men back to the land who will increase the production of food making it more profitable to work the land; making agriculture more attractive to those on the land; stopping to some extent the man that is leaving the land, and encouraging to some extent others to come to the land who are anxious to come to the land, but the high price of everything they must buy in order to work land prevents many from coming back to the land. I found on my trip through Ontario for about four weeks addressing district meetings for the United Farmers of Ontario, that the rank and file of Ontario are just as anxious for economic reform as we are in the West. Given the lead in such a movement it will be supported in the East just as readily as it will be in the West. The war has opened their eyes in such a manner as they were never opened before and they see the folly of one half of the people struggling against the other half. By such an action as outlined above we can get away from such a struggle, waste of energy and loss of forces. Working for the interest of the country rather than for the interests of the parties, and for the best interests of humanity rather than for a privileged class. Is it asking too much? No! Then in the name of all that is good let us have a party for the people.

JOHN KENNEDY

Winnipeg

DRYING VEGETABLES

Vegetables can be preserved for future use by drying. One point to keep in mind is that the drying should be fairly rapid so that there will be no chance for the vegetables to spoil before sufficiently dry. Another point is that the vegetables, if fleshy, should be cut into slices 1/2 to 1 inch thick. There are several ways of drying: sun heat, artificial heat and air blast. There are several makes of driers on the market. The trays on which the drying is done should have unpainted screens or wooden slat bottoms. The open bottom allows better circulation of air than can be secured in a pan. Several of these trays can be placed, one above another and then set over a stove. The heat will pass up through the trays and bring about quite rapid drying. The electric fan, when available, can be used to force a current of air through the vegetables. In drying the vegetables they should not be dried till crisp but to a leathery consistency. It takes experience to tell just what degree of dryness. One can get some idea of it by examining the dried fruits sold on the market. Farmers' Bulletin, 841, of the North Dakota Agricultural College gives full details on drying fruit and vegetables.

TYPHOID FEVER

Typhoid fever is a germ disease that is easily transmitted by water and milk and by the housefly and wherever it has a chance to be carried. Great care should be used in guarding the water supply, so that it cannot become contaminated from outhouses. Personal cleanliness of everyone in the house is also an important safeguard. The Chinese will not eat without first washing their hands. This is a good practice for all. If one gets the hands in contact with the typhoid germs which abound in what comes from the person sick with typhoid and then handles dishes or milk utensils they can become contaminated and the disease passed on to whoever takes food or drink out of the dishes or utensils. The typhoid germs may live for some time outside the body. In those days of extensive travel the typhoid germs may be carried for some distance within persons who have come in contact with things containing the germs. Cleanliness is a good preventive.

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SEEDS WANTED—TIMOTHY, BROME, WENTON ryegrass. Harris McFayden Co., Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 241

WANTED—FALL EYE IN CAR OR LESS CAR lots. Suburban and price to Box 5, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 271

FALL EYE—WHITE FOX CIRCULAR HARRIS McFayden Company, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 271

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

POULTRY AND EGGS

BARGAIN POULTRY SALE—WILL SELL 300 choice brooding hens from our yards after June 1 at \$2.00 each, to make room for young stock. Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Barred, White, Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, White Leghorns. All good layers, healthy and vigorous. The United Poultry Farms of Canada, Winnipeg, Man. 29-1

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FARM SUPPLIES—SALT, SUGAR, CEMENT, plaster, lumber and fence posts, in straight car lots. McCollum Lumber and Supply Co. Merchants Bank, Winnipeg. 29-11

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FOR SALE—ONE 25 H.P. I. H. C. PORTABLE engine, latest type, burns either gasoline or coal oil. Engine only run 30 days. At a big bargain for cash, \$750. One used J. I. Case 16 H.P. compound steam tractor, in good shape. Fitted for plowing. At a big-bargain for cash, \$1200. Brandon Machine and Implement Works, Brandon, Man. 311

TWO SECOND-HAND MULTUM IN PARVO Flour Mills, \$2500 each; two second-hand 15 H.P. Turner oil engines, \$500 each; Massey-Harris double disc seeder, \$50. 3-14 in bottom. John Deere Plow, \$40. British-Canadian Agricultural Tractors Limited, Saskatoon, Sask.

AVERY OUTFIT—20 H.P. RETURN FLEE engine, 42-70 separator, calsons, 2 tanks, 1 truck, all in good shape, \$1400. Write Box 46, Grayson, Sask. 31-3

FOR SALE—20 H.P. UNIVERSAL ENGINE and Advance 32-36 complete in good shape. Price \$1600. Easy terms, Apply, F. C. Willis, Fossil Lake, Sask. 31-2

ONE BIG 4 TRACTOR, 6 PLOW, NEW, \$1500. One Deere tractor, 4 plow, new, \$1250. One E. B. tractor, 2 plow, new, \$800. Box 1534, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

GAAR-SCOTT SEPARATOR 40 x 66, IN GOOD condition. A great bargain, \$450. A. R. Knowles, Emerson, Man. 28-4

FARM LANDS

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale cheap in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$50.00 to \$100.00 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—640 ACRE STOCK RANCH, 3 miles from Mirror, Alberta. All fenced, plenty water, 60 head of cattle and 20 head of horses all go with ranch. Price \$13,700 cash. Russell Bros. Owners, Mirror, Alberta. P.O. Box 106, Phone No. 12. 29-2

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C. S. G. A. HOLDS ANNUAL

The Thirteenth Annual Convention of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association is being held at Ottawa, July 31 and August 1. No special papers or addresses will be presented. Reports will be received, discussion held and the plots at the Experimental Farm given special study.

You Can Sell

Some people say salesmen are born and not made. And you ever say to yourself, "I am no good at selling; I would never make a salesman." Many of the most successful salesmen on the American continent thought that once. Perhaps you are wishing that you could sing the praise of your own wages like that fashionably dressed salesman with the Panama hat, high heeled boots and elegant tuckered waist you saw in the store the other day? You need not be envious. The man who can sell is the man who has something of real human value and uses a little common human sense about letting the right people know about it. That's how Henry Ford sells his cars. There's no other way that lasts.

You have something that somebody else wants and is worth the price you are asking—it may be some spring plow, your farm, a plow, a threshing outfit, but whatever it is, if it has real value, you can sell it. Put it in the market—The Guide's Farmers' Market Place—it will sell. Five cents per word is the price for a stall in this market—and there are no corner lots—all are on the same footing. You can sell in this market if you never sold before. Try it—Send in your order today to

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

LABOR UNIONS IN CANADA, 1916

The sixth annual report on Labor Organization in Canada, containing statistics, etc., for the calendar year, 1916, has been issued by the Department of Labor.

Figures are given showing the extent to which the trade unionists of the Dominion have contributed to the Canadian expeditionary forces since the outbreak of the war in August, 1914. Enrollment of one or more members has been reported by 1,284 local branch unions, the recruits numbering 21,599 and reservists 593, a total of 22,192 trade unionists in the ranks. Figures are given showing the enlistments from the chief cities and the totals for each province.

The loss in trade union membership recorded in the two previous years has been partially overcome by the increase of 17,964 reported for 1916, the total numerical strength at the close of the year being 169,497. In all there are 1,842 local branch unions in Canada.

The membership of all classes of organized labor in Canada as reported to the Department for the past six years has been as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Membership. 1911: 133,132; 1914: 166,163; 1912: 160,120; 1915: 143,343; 1913: 175,799; 1916: 169,497.

Organized Labor in Canadian Cities

Of the 1,842 local trade union branches in Canada, 828 of them are located in eighteen cities, and 589 reported a membership of 69,225, representing over 40 per cent. of the entire trade union membership in the Dominion. The following summary gives the names of the cities, number of branches in locality, number of branches reporting membership and the membership reported:

Table with 4 columns: City, Number of Unions in Locality, Number of Unions Reporting Membership, and Number of Members Reported. Cities include Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Hamilton, Ottawa, Edmonton, London, Quebec, Calgary, Victoria, Fort William, Regina, Halifax, St. John, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Lethbridge, and Totals.

Nearly all of the central labor organizations operating in Canada have benefit features on a varying scale. A table is furnished showing the expenditure made on this account by the various organizations, the disbursements for 1916 being \$12,592,128, a decrease of \$2,061,217 as compared with the payments made in 1915. The expenditure for each class of benefit was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Benefit Type and Amount. Death benefits: \$7,808,225; Strike benefits: 2,811,426; Sick and Accident benefits: 1,129,186; Old Age Pensions: 461,789; Unemployed and travelling benefits: 106,454.

Benefits Paid by Locals

A statement is also published showing the amount paid in benefits for the year 1916 by local branch unions in Canada to their own members, the disbursements aggregating \$248,180, an increase of \$119,509 as compared with the expenditure for 1915. The payments made on account of each class of benefit was:

Table with 2 columns: Benefit Type and Amount. Death benefits: \$ 56,646; Unemployed benefits: 2,121; Strike benefits: 15,542; Sick benefits: 146,592; Other benefits: 27,279.

The report serves as a directory of trade unions for Canada and their international affiliations.

Edmonton Exhibition a Success

Great Livestock Show—Principal Exhibitors—Some Awards

Edmonton fair was a most successful one this year considering the many handicaps such exhibitions are under during war time conditions. It was perhaps the most successful show held in Edmonton since the outbreak of the war. The benefit of the big crops and high prices was very apparent in the prosperous appearance of the many visitors and in the commercial activity that was prevalent about the various exhibits both of livestock and machinery. A lot of business was done and something of the nature of the old fairs where people met to buy, sell and deal more than compete was quite apparent. The attendance was very large. The Medicine Hat Stampede held the same week detracted somewhat from the Edmonton show, for Stampedes are rather unique events now-a-days and the new westerner as well as the old timer finds an unusual attraction in seeing the old range stunts with cow boys, steers and bucking horses pulled off. This year's fair was perhaps the most truly provincial in character of any of the Edmonton shows.

The special attractions at Edmonton were many, varied and good. The manufacturers' building that in other years was partly vacant was full to capacity. The dairy produce display was the best in the history of the show. Statistics showed the growth of the industry. It was interesting to note that the production of butter for the province had jumped from 5,450,000 pounds in 1914 to 8,521,784 pounds in 1916 and that the production of cheese had increased from 70,591 pounds in 1914 to 500,000 pounds in 1916. The dairy exhibit was a very excellent one indeed. The Lacombe Experimental Farm displayed a most interesting and educational exhibit. The Lacombe station is well situated to serve all of North Central Alberta and the class of educational work emanating from that station is always of a decidedly high character.

The cattle exhibits were the most fully representative of all the livestock exhibits. Beef breeds were strongest and among these Herefords reigned supreme. Never has any breed of cattle received such a wonderful amount of advertising as the Hereford breed has had during the last few months. It has made the breed predominant in the public eye and doubtless induced many to invest in Herefords who previously were uncertain to which breed they would lend their efforts to extension. Shorthorns were scarcely as good as they have been in some previous years but practically all the exhibitors were western breeders.

Angus cattle were not out in great numbers. Possibly the danger of securing little prize money in competition with the two strongest herds in Canada which annually make more or less of a clean up at most of the western fairs had considerable to do with this.

Part of the McGregor herd was sent to Medicine Hat so that the competition on that account was scarcely as strong.

All the dairy cattle but Guernsey's came from Alberta. This is the first year Guernseys have made their appearance on the circuit. Jean Du Luth Farm, Duluth, Minn., was entirely responsible for the exhibits in this breed. Holsteins and Jerseys were the most numerous and made the best classes. Ayrshires were practically a one herd exhibit, practically everything is going to Rowland Ness, De Winton.

In horses, Clydesdales made the strongest competition in quality and number of animals. A lot of new Alberta breeders showed men who have been building up a stud over many years and this was a most healthy indication, a thing to be strongly encouraged. Perhaps on this account some of the horses lacked the show look that has characterized the most finished classes in other years.

Five studs represented the Percherons and a high class lot they were. Three represented Shires and one each Belgians and Suffolk-Punch.

The swine exhibit was an unusually good one with Berkshires outstanding in numbers. Competition was keen, and never has Edmonton had so good a display of hogs especially home pro-

duced stuff. It was certainly highly representative of the central Alberta country.

There was a good poultry show of 875 birds and the quality was said to be at least 25 per cent better than in previous years. Edmonton is rapidly becoming a most important poultry centre.

The Principal Exhibitors

The principal exhibitors in the different breeds of livestock were as follows: Clydesdale Horses—Allan R. Gillies, Clover Bar; Thos. MacMillan, Okotoks; Ben Finlayson, Olds; Wm. Forsythe, Alligator; T. Rawlinson, Innisfail; A. I. Langman, Strone; W. W. Wilson, Vetsburg; D. Thorburn, De Winton; Thorburn & Riddell, De Winton; T. Nelson & Co., Three Hills; Geo. H. Crosswell, Edmonton; Wm. Lindsay, Strone; T. B. Allcock, Edmonton; Phillip Schultz, Percherons—Geo. Lane & Co., Namaoka; Geo. Lane, Gordon Ironside & Fares Co., Pekisko; W. B. Thorne, Aldersyde; L. W. May, Millet, and J. C. Grant, Spruce Grove.

In Shires—T. E. Law, Streamstown; Tom Rawlinson, Innisfail and H. Marsden made the show. N. Bishorow, Le due was the only Belgian exhibitor and G. H. Crosswell, Edmonton, had the only Suffolk-Punch.

Shorthorn cattle—Yule & Bowes, Carstairs; J. G. Barron, Carberry, Man.; Wm. Robinson, Vermillion; W. C. Short, Gwynne; Allan R. Gillies, Clover Bar; J. Oliver, New Ligon; John Miller, Jr., Ashburn, Ont.

Herefords—Frank Collicut, Crossfield; W. M. Williams, Bawlf; Thos. Baird & Son, Red Willow; I. O. Clifford, Okotoks; J. A. Chapman, Hayfield, Man.; G. E. Fuller, Girvin, Sask.

Ayrshire Angus—W. R. Stewart, Hastings Centre; J. D. McGregor, Brandon, Man.; Jas. Bowman, Guelph, Ont. Holsteins—Geo. Bevington Winterburn, Alta.; Joy Laycock, Okotoks; Duke of Sutherland, Hay Creek; C. Fell, Edmonton.

In Red Polls—J. H. Elliott, Irma and Jean Du Luth Farms, Duluth, Minn., were the only exhibitors.

Jerseys—In this division J. Harper & Son, of Westlock, Alta.; S. Hyman, Bushy; W. J. Williams, Fort Saskatchewan, and W. M. Allyn, Marinville, made the show. It was one of the best Jersey showings that Edmonton had witnessed, and at that entirely Alberta in character.

Championship Awards

Clydesdales, champion stallion and reserve—Ben Inlayson on "Edward Garnet" and "Monteith Splendor." Champion female—Geo. Crosswell on "Poppy," reserve, Thorburn & Riddell on "Nell of Aikton."

Percherons, champion stallion and reserve—Geo. Lane (Gordon Ironside & Fares) on "Marvel" and "Nelson." Champion mare and reserve—Geo. Lane (Gordon, Ironside & Fares) on "Nellie Bell" and "Melissa."

Shires, champion stallion and mare—T. E. Law, Streamstown on "Talford" and "Lawton Rose."

Shorthorns, senior champion bull—Yule & Bowes on "Banner Bearer." Junior champion—J. G. Barron on "Jubilee Star." Grand champion bull—"Jubilee Star."

Senior champion female—J. G. Barron on "Fairview Baroness Queen." Reserve, J. G. Barron on "Gracie." Junior champion and reserve—Yule & Bowes on "Clipper Girl" and "Maid of Orange." Grand champion female—J. G. Barron on "Fairview Baroness Queen." Reserve, Yule & Bowes on "Clipper Girl."

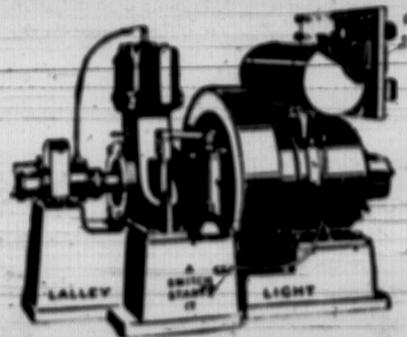
Herd—1, Yule & Bowes; 2, J. G. Barron. Junior herd—1, J. G. Barron; 2, Yule & Bowes; 3, W. M. Robinson.

Herefords, senior champion bull—G. E. Fuller on "Martin Fairfax." Junior champion—L. G. Clifford on "Lard Fairfax 5th." Grand champion bull—G. E. Fuller on "Martin Fairfax." Senior champion female—L. G. Clifford on "Miss Armour Fairfax." Reserve, J. A. Chapman on "Beau Fairy." Junior champion—G. E. Fuller on "Beauty Fairfax." Reserve, L. G. Clifford on "Florida Fairfax." Grand champion

Continued on Page 21

LALLEY-LIGHT

THE BALL-BEARING ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT



Plant is 27 inches long, 14 inches wide, 21 inches high

Safe and Reliable

LALLEY-LIGHT furnishes electricity for farm light and power.

It is both safe and reliable. It is also low in cost. Its light is bright and steady.

More than six years of actual farm use prove Lalley-Light's reliability.

They prove it the quality plant—the plant long past experiment and uncertainty.

Let us demonstrate Lalley-Light, free, in your home. Call for the owners' testimonial book.

Lalley Light

ALBERT LEA GAS LIGHT CO. FOUNDRY PRODUCTS LTD. MOOSE JAW, SASK. CALGARY, ALTA.

Why Buy ?

Here are 9 mighty good reasons why you should buy a

Here are 9 mighty good reasons why you should buy a

Stewart Sheaf Loader

- 1—It does away with all field pitchforks. This year it will be almost impossible to get them, so you can see what a Stewart Sheaf Loader will mean to you.
- 2—Does away with half of the bundle teams. This means you will only require half the number of teamsters, thus helping to solve your labor shortage.
- 3—Shells less grain than by hand pitching. With wheat the price it is today, it behooves every farmer to save every kernel.
- 4—Saves from \$20 to \$30 a day in normal times. With wheat the price it is, the saving is much greater.
- 5—Saves much money in men's board and teams.
- 6—Saves grain, leaving a cleaner field.
- 7—Keeps the separator humming all the time, when every minute counts.
- 8—Works equally well in all grains, in stock or windrow.
- 9—It is doubtfully built and good for many seasons.

Three weeks more and you will have your loader working. Send your order at once so we can ship it to you immediately.

The Stewart Sheaf Loader Co., Ltd.

WINNIPEG, Man.

NADA, 1916

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Year	Members
1911	13,337
1912	13,025
1913	7,121
1914	3,788
1915	3,539
1916	3,714
1917	2,659
1918	2,411
1919	5,382
1920	2,184
1921	1,618
1922	926
1923	965
1924	2,435
1925	4,067
1926	796
1927	1,254
1928	664
1929	69,225

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"The Safeguard"

THAT adequate protection is about those we love, is a comforting, an inspiring thought. Women, by intuition, sense the need of this protection. Every wife has a horror of having to face some day, the humiliation she has seen become the lot of others upon the death of husband and bread-winner. Yet it is an easy matter for every man to build about his loved ones a "Safeguard" which, after he has gone, will remain a permanent, tangible evidence of his affection. That "Safeguard" is an Imperial Monthly Income Policy. Write today for particulars.

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Dependable Spark Plugs Developed for McLaughlin Motors

This particular Champion was developed especially for McLaughlin-Buick Motors. It has the special Buick terminal and an extension base that places the spark exactly where it is needed to insure the greatest efficiency in the performance of your McLaughlin Motor.

The patented asbestos lined copper gaskets of all Champions completely absorb the terrific strain of cylinder explosions, under all conditions of driving.

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Back of each Champion Spark Plug is the unconditional guarantee of "Complete satisfaction to the user—Free repair—Replacement or money back."

Champion Spark Plug Co. of Canada, Limited
 Windsor, Ontario

Look for "Champion" on the porcelain and be certain.



Above—a typical crowd gathered around a tractor at the headland, the Happy-Farmer in this case. Below—two types of 10-20 and 20-35 Emerson Grantingham tractors at work.

Brandon Tractor Demonstration

Good Number of Entries—Very Variable Conditions—Companies Plowing

The second light plowing demonstration held in connection with the Brandon Fair on the three days, July 17, 18 and 19, was again one of the outstanding features of the exhibition. The tractor demonstration attracted more attention than any other section of the fair. The plowing field was situated further from the fair grounds than last year, and with the roads ankle deep in dust walking was almost out of the question and motoring was anything but a "joy ride." The dust was also very bad on the plowing field itself, as the land to be plowed was mostly of a light, sandy character and crumbled and blew badly as the furrows were turned. In spite of these conditions thousands of farmers and farm women witnessed the demonstration, following the operations with the keenest interest.

The precincts of both the fair grounds and the plowing field were jammed with automobiles—rarely has there been such a collection of cars brought together in Western Canada. The majority of the cars were owned by farmers who had driven in long distances, many over a hundred miles to attend the fair. The automobile exhibits on the fair grounds also were thronged with visitors all day long. The farmers' interest in automobiles seemed second only to their interest in the tractor demonstration.

Fifteen firms were represented in the demonstration, some of them using two outfits of different sizes, so that there were over 20 tractors actually engaged in plowing. The land to be plowed was divided into two parts by a fence and on the first day the smaller part, about one-third of the whole, was plowed. The size of each firm's allotment was determined by the number of plows in the outfit, while the positions on the field were drawn for.

Very Variable Conditions

Last year the field plowed was, except

at one corner, a level stretch. This year one of the most rolling pieces of land in the district was chosen. The furrows were not long—332 feet—but in this distance there were at least two good hills and in some parts three to be negotiated, as well as the intervening dips. The hills were so steep in places that they could only be negotiated on low speed, and in one or two cases stops were necessary. The land was stubble with a fairly strong growth of weeds and volunteer oats. The character of the soil varied every few yards owing to the rolling formation, so that light and medium sandy soils, clay and fairly heavy loam were experienced by each outfit. The amount of moisture in the top soil also varied greatly, the land being dry as dust on the tops of the ridges and fairly moist in the bottoms. As a result the plows would not scour well. After passing through the stiff, moist loam and clay the moistened plows caked in the dust-dry light soil, which did not offer sufficient resistance to scour the shares.

Nearly all the outfits were using kerosene for fuel, most of them using a little gasoline as a starter. The farmers took very careful stock of the features of each tractor, considering type, power, fuel, ease and economy of handling and character of work done. To those who were considering purchasing a tractor, and there appeared to be a great many, the demonstration offered an unequalled opportunity for an impartial inspection of actual performance. One outfit only did not complete the three days' plowing. The rest all plowed during the time specified, viz., two hours on the morning of each of the three days of the demonstration. No points were awarded or prizes given, as the demonstration was not intended to be anything in the nature of a contest. While all the outfits, most of them in charge of good mechanics, did reasonably good work,



Above—the Happy-Farmer tractor which did remarkably good work at Brandon. Below—a Ford car with tractor when testing a plow. A lady from B and H created considerable interest during all the demonstration.

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Edmonton

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there were considerable differences apparent in depth and uniformity of the plowing. The engines which had apparently the greatest reserves of power were the ones which came out best from a rather exacting test. Most of the manufacturers exhibiting preferred rather to underload than overload. Those who did this made the best showing. As one manufacturer put it, "We have learned through a long experience that it is best to under-rate the horse power."

The different engines ranged in power from 8 to 35, and according to the rated power on the draw bar pulled from two to five plows, no more than five plows being permitted. It was noticeable that several firms which have hitherto only manufactured large sized tractors are now making a light tractor to meet the demand for the smaller machines.

Women Might Plow

A lot of popular interest centred around a Ford car pulling two plows. There were three such outfits on exhibition at the grounds, the Staudt Mak a Tractor, the Wessax Tractford and the Smith Form a Tractor. The first was the only one which took part in the official demonstration. It was operated by a young lady, Miss P. Bell, who stayed at the wheel during the full time of the demonstration, striking out her own lands and plowing the full allotted space as well as taking part with the other tractors in plowing the headlands at the finish. There was always a crowd watching Miss Bell's work, the novelty appealing strongly to the spectators. One farmer remarked that after seeing this demonstration he felt inclined to yield to his wife's persuasions and buy a car as she would then be able to do the plowing.

There was no caterpillar tractor in the demonstration, though the Bates Steel Mule, whose entry was received too late, was on the ground, and excited considerable interest.

The following outfits took part, being given in the order drawn on the field: Good, Shapley & Muir, "Brantford" 15 h.p. pulling five plows; Waterloo Boy Kerosene Tractor Co., "Waterloo Boy" 12 h.p. pulling three "John Deere" plows; Minneapolis T. M. Co., J. I. Case T. M. Co., two types, three and four wheeled tractors; 10 h.p. engine, pulling three plows; I. H. C. Co., "Titan 10 20," "ogol 20 35"; Sawyer Massey Co. Ltd., 10 h.p. pulling three "Cockshutt" plows, 16 h.p. pulling five plows; J. D. Adshhead, "Happy Farmer Tractor"; George White & Sons, "White All work" Tractor, 12 h.p.; Huber Manufacturing Co., "Light Four" Tractor 12 h.p. pulling three "Cockshutt" plows; Western Canada Auto Tractor Co., "Staudt Mak a Tractor" with "Ford" car pulling two "Cockshutt" plows; Emerson Brantingham Co., two sizes 10 20 and 20 35; R. A. Lister Co., "Peoria" Tractor; Waterloo Manufacturing Co., two "Heider" Tractors, 9 h.p. pulling two "Rock Island" plows and 12 h.p. pulling three; Canadian Avery Co., 12 h.p. "Avery" pulling four plows; Advance Humely Co.

Edmonton Exhibition a Success

Continued from Page 19
female—G. E. Fuller on "Beauty Fairfax," reserve, L. O. Clifford on "Miss Arthur Fairfax."
Herd—1, G. E. Fuller; 2, Frank Colliant; 3, L. O. Clifford; 4, J. A. Chapman.
Junior Herd—1, L. O. Clifford; 2, Frank Colliant; 3, J. A. Chapman.
Aberdeen Angus, senior champion bull—Jas. Bowman on "Beauty's Leroy," reserve, J. D. McGregor on "Black Abbot Prince." Junior champion and reserve—J. D. McGregor on "Black Cap McGregor" and "Quality Lad of Glenearnock." Grand champion—J. D. McGregor on "Black Cap McGregor," reserve, Jas. Bowman on "Beauty's Leroy."
Junior champion female and reserve—J. D. McGregor on "Pride of Glenearnock" and "Prestige of Glenearnock." Senior champion and reserve—J. D. McGregor on "Majesty Queen" and "Glenearnock Rubicon." Grand champion and reserve—J. D. McGregor on "Pride of Glenearnock" and "Majesty Queen."

Herd—1, J. D. McGregor; 2, Jas. Bowman; 3, W. R. Stewart.
Junior Herd—1, J. D. McGregor; 2, Jas. Bowman; 3, W. R. Stewart.

Holsteins, senior champion bull—1, Jos. Laycock on "Korndyke Posch Pontiac" reserve, Duke of Sutherland on "Principal De Kol." Junior champion—Jos. Laycock on "Bonnie Brae Carmen," reserve, Geo. Bevington on "Sir Modest Tensen." Grand champion bull and reserve—Jos. Laycock on "Korndyke Posch Pontiac" and "Bonnie Brae Carmen."

Senior champion female—Geo. Bevington on "Duchess of Springhill," reserve, Jos. Laycock on "Princess Hol denby De Kol." Junior champion—Duke of Sutherland on "Sutherland Abbecker Polly," reserve, Jos. Laycock on "Bonnie Brae Tilly." Grand champion female—Geo. Bevington on "Duchess of Springhill," reserve, Duke of Sutherland on "Sutherland Abbecker Polly."

Herd—1, Geo. Bevington; 2 and 4, Jos. Laycock; 3, Duke of Sutherland. Junior herd—1, Geo. Bevington; 2 and 4, Jos. Laycock; 3, Duke of Sutherland. In Red Polls—Jean Du Luth Farm, Duluth, Minn., won the senior, junior, and grand championships.

Sheep

Shropshires—Grand championship in rams and ewes—A. McEwen, Brantford, Ont., Wm. Gilbert, Stony Plain and G. Oliver, New Lunnon won many good prizes.

Oxfords—P. Arkell & Sons, Teeswater, Ont., Wm. Gilbert, Stony Plain and G. R. Ball, West Salisbury, were the chief exhibitors, the first winning most of the best prizes.

Suffolks—James Bowman, Guelph, Ont., Lew Hutchinson, Dukamel and W. R. Stewart, Halkirk, made the show, with the first two winning the best awards.

Hampshires—A. McEwen, Brantford, and Campbell & Ottowell, Edmonton made the Hampshire show with a couple of entries from Wm. Gilbert. McEwen won the best money.

Herbert Smith, Camrose, and Mc Kitchon Bros, Waseca, Sask., made the Leicester show with Smith getting all the top placings.

In Southdowns, W. J. Hoover of Hittern Lake, in Lincoln, G. H. Patrick, Calgary, and in Dorset Horns, G. R. Ball, West Salisbury were the only exhibitors.

Swine Awards

The swine exhibit was perhaps the feature of the show, strong competition predominating throughout. The following shows the prizes won by the chief exhibitors:

Berkshires—R. C. Swift, Viking—One championship, one reserve championship, 6 firsts, 2 seconds, Wm. Gilbert, Stony Plain—One championship, one reserve championship, 3 first, 5 seconds, 6 thirds. Allan Gillies, Clover Bar—1 first, 4 seconds, 6 thirds. L. V. Marr, Millet—2 firsts, J. N. Wilson—1 second.

Yorkshires—Allan R. Gillies, Clover Bar—One championship, 2 reserve championships, 5 firsts, 3 seconds, 7 thirds. G. R. Ball, West Salisbury—One championship, 6 firsts, 4 seconds, R. C. Swift, Viking—3 seconds, 2 thirds. J. J. Bell, Horse Hills—1 first, 1 second. Geo. Smith, Camrose—1 second, several fourths. R. W. Candy, Edmonton—1 third prize.

Duro-Jerseys—J. W. Bailey & Sons, Wetaskiwin—1 championship, 1 reserve championship, 7 firsts, 6 seconds, 4 thirds. G. C. Miller, Strathmore—1 championship, 1 reserve championship, 3 firsts, 5 seconds and 4 third prizes. J. J. Bell, Horse Hills—1 first prize. M. J. Howes, Millet—1 first prize. D. W. Hayes—1 second prize.

Poland Chinas—E. Polehampton, Clover Bar—2 championships, 4 firsts, 2 seconds. R. P. Hoop, Millet—1 reserve championship, 3 firsts, 7 seconds, 2 thirds. J. J. Bell, Horse Hills—5 firsts, 1 second, 1 third. R. C. Swift, Viking—1 third.

Hampshires—W. J. Hoover, Hittern Lake—1 championship, 1 reserve championship, 8 firsts, 4 seconds, 2 thirds. A. J. Ottowell, Clover Bar—1 championship, 2 firsts, 5 seconds, 3 thirds. J. A. Jackson, Leduc—1 reserve championship, 2 firsts, 2 seconds, 4 thirds. Tanworths—Wm. Gilbert, Stony Plain, was the only exhibitor and won all the awards.

The Fire Started in the Chimney



Defective flues are responsible for the large majority of farm residence fires. Even when a case is reported as "cause unknown" investigation usually reveals that the fire started in the attic, or somewhere near the chimney, and the chimney can be blamed for it. If a fire were to burn down your home tonight, you would likely be the loser irrespective of the fire insurance you carry, because farm property is seldom insured for more than two-thirds of its value. The farmer as a rule, is out of reach of the town or city fire brigade, which explains the reason why the loss of lives in fires in the country is larger than in the city and that if a fire occurs in a country home, the loss is usually a total one. Why run the risk—it is poor economy to let your home burn down for the want of a few dollars' worth of flue lining. Our flue lining insures the maximum draft capacity, and affords absolute protection from fires which so often result from defective flues.

Some of the most fertile land is kept out of cultivation because it is under water at planting time. It is worth while to convert a worthless marsh into a fertile field and to do it right. Our facilities for turning out this material are so unusually good that we feel safe in the assurance that not only will our farm drain tile be found the highest in quality but the lowest in price. Write us for information and prices.

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Builders' Supplies, Sewer Pipe, etc.
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Have You a Reserve Fund

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Walls—Heavy galvanized sheets rivetted to frame.
Roof—Galvanized sheets supported by angle iron rafters.
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We can furnish duck for repairing your old canvas at per yard:
22 in. \$1.20 24 in. \$1.40 26 in. \$1.60 28 in. \$1.80 30 in. \$2.00

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Lowest rates to first 100 students registering for new term. 25 to teachers on staff. Registration last year 1,125. Over 250 positions filled during past year by competent students. Write for Free Leaflets in Penmanship, for calendar and full information apply to:
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Fall Term AUGUST 27

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*Third, Second and First Class Certificate Work Junior and Senior Matriculation.
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CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
Piano, Organ, Vocal, Violin, Cello, Cornet, etc.
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Painting in Oils and Water Colors, China Painting, Drawing.
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Enrollment for past year 414, largest in history of College. Write now for new **College Year-Book** and arrange to enroll on opening of Fall Term, September 25, 1917.



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The same condition—a scarcity of help—will exist during the coming year.
NOW, therefore is the time to get prepared. We have recently moved into larger and more suitable premises and now have the brightest, best arranged and best equipped school in Western Canada.
Write for our prospectus and mention this magazine.

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ACADEMIC—Public and High School Grades, Departmental Examinations.
COMMERCIAL—Bookkeeping, Stenography, Typewriting, Household Science.
ART, EXPRESSION—Dramatic Art and Physical Culture, Music: Piano, Vocal, Fine Art: China Painting, Metal Work, etc.
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OPENING FALL TERM—Monday September 10th, 1917.
High class Residential and Day College for Boys and Young Men, Girls and Young Women. Attention given to individual needs.
Write for Calendar and College Literature. **REV. G. W. KERBY, B.A., D.D., Principal**

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WINNIPEG
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Admission for a large number and waiting staff.
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Special advantage for the study of Music, Art and Domestic Science. Full modern equipment with preparation for Matriculation, Matriculation and Teachers' Course.
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NOTICE TO PARENTS. The Schools and Colleges whose announcements appear in this page are institutions of proven standing in their respective branches of education and The Guide believes that parents will make no mistake in selecting from them those which they consider best suited for the education of their sons and daughters.

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Luther Burbank, the world's plant-breeding wizard has announced perfection of a "super" wheat. He says its yield is five times the average production throughout United States and Canada today. It is the product of 10 years' extensive experiments and has been carefully tested, he says, in competition with 68 of the world's best wheats and excels any in productiveness. Burbank said, "I have perfected and have ready for market the most productive wheat ever evolved by man. The average yield will run around 50 to 70 bushels per acre. It is hardy, beardless, smooth and will grow anywhere in the temperate zone. Were it universally planted the same acreage today under cultivation would yield many times as much wheat."

The Irish convention for the settlement of Irish troubles is sitting in Dublin. The Sinn Feiners and O'Brienites (the Ultra Radical wing of the Nationalist Irish Party) completely ignore it. Sir Horace Plunkett, the father of Irish Co-operation has been chosen as chairman.

The Compulsory Military Service Bill passed its third reading in the House of Commons on July 23. The attendance was not as large as on the passing of the second reading and the majority was 58, i.e., 102 to 44.

Liberals who supported the third reading were: Messrs. Graham, Pender, Guthrie, Curwell, A. K. McLenn, Turpin, Charlton, Knowles, Nesbitt, McCaug, McCraney, Levi Thompson, Champagne, Buchanan, Ross, Mac Millan, Neely, Cruise, Douglass, White (Victoria), MacNutt and Dr. Michael Clark, in all, which was four fewer than on the second reading.

The Nationalists who voted against the bill were: Messrs. Patenaude, Bellemere, Girard and Barrett. Mr. Achin, who also voted against the bill, has not yet taken the floor since the second reading.

The Bill has now gone to the Senate where it will take some time for discussion.

Large deposits of Manganese Dioxide have been discovered in the Cypress Hills in South Eastern Alberta. Eight hundred thousand tons worth \$24,000,000 are said to have been blocked out with post hole augers in the last few months and is being sold to the British War Office at \$60.00 per ton. The Manganese lies on top of the ground and is largely controlled now by private interests. This is an important element in toughening iron and most valuable for munition-making. The Germans have secured much of their supply in Lent, the place recently captured by the Canadians.

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Farm Women's Clubs

SPEAKERS FOR PICNICS

Central has made special plans for an active campaign to arouse associations to working activity and to organize in new districts. Members of neighboring Locals are asked to meet together when their director is invited to speak at one of their meetings.

It is impossible for a director to visit every association in his or her district, but if Locals co-operate in their picnics, concerts or social evenings when inviting their district director, he or she is greatly helped in their district work.

We are particularly desirous that our women's sections should endeavor to obtain their Grain Grower Director, and if at all possible their Women Grain Grower Director for their summer social entertainments. Central will be glad to supply the name and address if you do not know it.

If a women's section does not care to invite a special speaker to a busy picnic, a social evening might be arranged, with the address the main feature of the evening. The main point is to recognize the fact that there is a director in your district and that he or she is especially qualified to arouse enthusiasm in the work.

ERMA STOCKING.

GETTING RED CROSS PAMPHLETS

The Silver Creek Women Grain Growers have sent to Red Cross headquarters, New Armour Block, Regina, for Red Cross pamphlets for each of their members. They are deeply interested in helping that society, and the members felt that they might feel more closely in touch with the society's needs if each possessed a booklet of war needs.

The members are still doing sewing and knitting as they have for some months. Their membership has now reached the very good number of 20. Mrs. Kraft, their secretary, writes that the members also wish Year Books to help them in making the work as much of a success as possible.

E. A. W.

SURPRISES FROM DILKE

I bear Miss Stocking—I have several reports in one of the work of the Dilke Women Grain Growers this time.

I beg to report of the splendid success we had on Grain Growers' Sunday. A service was arranged in the Presbyterian Church and Rev. Mr. Reekie came all the way from Regina to preside. The church was packed to over-flowing.

On the Saturday week previous we had a home made cookery sale in one of the stores, the proceeds to go for flowers to decorate the church for Grain Growers' Sunday. The church was beautifully decorated with the most lovely flowers from Regina. There were carnations and ferns in glass holders and every lady was presented with a flower on leaving the building after the service. You ought to have seen the surprised and pleased faces.

I have another surprise for you. Mrs. Meyer, the convenor of our fair board, invited the home-makers and grain growers to a joint social meeting at her lovely home. We spent a delightful afternoon. There was music and readings and a pleasing luncheon was served at the close. The grounds looked very gay with autumn, several of our members having learned to drive their cars.

At our meeting on the ninth we had a good speaker from the Home-makers' Club, Dilke. Miss Brooke gave an outline of a war saving scheme of hers, also a unique way of getting a nursing home in operation. Everyone enjoyed Miss Brooke's breezy talk.

I am enclosing a copy of our list of prizes for our fair. We are getting a lady and gentleman judge from Saskatoon University. We are charging an entrance fee of 25 cents for competitors for prizes. We shall have all kinds of sports and booths. You will be interested in knowing that we have 40 members now.

ELIZABETH O'BROURNE.

See Dilke W.S.G.G.A.

It is a pleasure to print the report from this splendid busy society. Good luck to Dilke in their progressive work.

SOLDIERS' WIVES SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO HELP

Acme U.F.W. send the following timely resolution:

"Whereas, the government in times past have aided and encouraged the soldiers to assist farmers when they were short handed for help, and this without deducting from their pay as soldiers; and whereas, farmers' wives are frequently quite as much in need of help as the farmer, Resolved, that soldiers' wives should be encouraged to help in the work in the country and that without losing any of their patriotic money.

The present system of paying patriotic money only to those who are not earning in some other capacity looks like penalizing work."

OVER \$600 RAISED AT BAZAAR

Mrs. James, Pencoza, writes: "A meeting of the Maple U.F.W.A. No. 52 was held on May 3, at the home of Mrs. H. H. Jones, but owing to very disagreeable weather only seven members were present.

We received the study outlines from Miss Montgomery and will take up some line of study at our next meetings. We are holding U.F.A. Sunday and hope it will prove a successful day.

Our Local had a booth at a Red Cross bazaar held on May 18 in Ponoka. Proceeds from the booth were \$48.35. There would have been more raised only for so much rain previous to the 18th. The roads were so bad a great many from here who were donating articles were unable to attend. Proceeds from the whole bazaar were between \$600 and \$700, which was splendid considering the weather.

We have also done a great deal of Red Cross sewing."

A VERY GOOD GIRLS' CLUB

Mrs. H. C. McDaniel, Whitts, Alta., sends the following:

During the past quarter our club has held five very successful meetings and one special. Average attendance, five.

The most important thing we have done was to organize a girls' club. I believe they have now between 15 and 20 members. Mrs. Mabelle Fuller is senior member. They do Red Cross work and have purchased a set of tennis for their own amusement. I believe they meet the second and fourth Saturday of the month. They no doubt will give a full report of their doings of an early date. We are arranging for a sale of ice cream the second Saturday of each month during the summer, proceeds to go to the different necessary funds. Our members number 20.

We have prepared a very attractive program for the next six months and we feel it is going to be a great help in our meetings. So far the papers have been good. On July 21 we are to have the pleasure of entertaining the Seven Persons Club and are preparing a special program. The secretary has ordered price lists of fruit from the growers in B.C. to be sent to our members.

Our treasury shows \$114.35, being the bulk amount of three funds, viz., cemetery, rest room and general. We are fencing our cemetery with cement corner and gate posts and rabbit proof woven wire. We hope to set out trees and shrubs as soon as the plots can be prepared.

It is with great regret that we hear of the departure of Miss Beynon from The Guide staff. Her help in our problems has been invaluable. We will greatly miss her at our annual convention, of which she has been a part ever since its organization and we feel she is a personal friend. We wish her success and happiness in her new field. With best wishes for success.

ALL THESE WOMEN also in features of having an office in the organized farmers to help district women communicate with the provincial secretary of the province as follows: Mrs. E. C. Womack, Mandy Mountain, Saskatchewan; Mrs. Violet McLaughlin, Ponoka, Alberta; Mrs. H. M. Spawell, Minto



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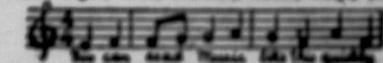
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Alleged Profits of The William Davies Company in 1916 on Bacon, as indicated by Department of Labor to be five cents per pound, untrue: Actual Profits Two-Thirds of a Cent per Pound

THE statement issued by the Department of Labor concerning the business of The William Davies Company, Limited, has been given widespread circulation throughout the country and provoked public unrest.

Whatever the technical wording of the report was, the effect has been that the newspapers have published that "the profits on Bacon alone" of this Company "for 1916" were about "five millions of dollars." This interpretation of the official report is not surprising in view of certain statements that the Commissioner of the Cost of Living makes. The Commissioner is reported as saying that "There were two individual cases of profiteering in 1916 and that had these cases occurred since the passage of the cost of living Order-in-Council, he would consider it his duty to recommend that the facts be laid before the

Attorney-General for consideration as to their criminality." The situation created by such erroneous and damaging statements is serious as emanating from a government official, from whom one looks for not only accurate statements but correct conclusions.

The William Davies Company, being a private concern, has followed the practice of all private corporations, except when it made a bond issue in 1911, in that it has not published reports of its assets and liabilities or profit and loss. The present circumstance, however, in which a government official has led the public to false conclusions, makes it advisable for this Company, for both the public interest and its own interest, to publish particulars of its business as well as point out the error of the statement of the government official.

For the last fiscal year ending March 27th, 1917, The William Davies Company bought and killed 1,943,999 head of Live-stock (Cattle, Hogs and Sheep). This, plus purchases of outside Meats, produced 160,000,000 pounds of Meats. The Company handled 6,550,000 pounds of Butter and Cheese, 5,650,000 dozens of Eggs and manufactured 26,500,000 tins of Canned Goods.

The net profits on these were .68 cents (or two-thirds of a cent) per pound on Meats, 1.04 cents on Butter and cheese, 1.04 cents per dozen on Eggs and .47 cents (or slightly less than one half a cent) per tin on Canned Goods. These profits include profits on all By-products derived from these accounts.

During the year the Company served at its retail stores 7,500,000 customers, the average purchase of each customer was 35 cents and the net profit upon each sale was $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 cent.

The turnover of the Company from all its operations for the last fiscal year ending March 27th, 1917, was \$40,000,000. The net percentage of profit upon this turnover, after de-

ducting war tax, was 1.69 per cent, or including war tax 3.45 per cent.

The William Davies Company has assets of \$13,385,000, of which \$2,865,000 is tied up in fixed investments.

To provide the necessary facilities for the increased volume of business the company expended \$750,000 in buildings and equipment during the year.

Companies of other character present no more reasonable statement of profit and loss based upon the investments made in the business.

The William Davies Company offered to the Imperial authorities, as well as to the War Office Service (which represents the Imperial authorities in Canada) to place the output of its Factory with respect to Bacon Supplies, Canned Beef and Pork and Beans at the service of the authorities, on the basis of cost plus an agreed percentage. These offers were successively declined as the authorities evidently desired to purchase in the open market, and on this basis The William Davies Company has secured War Office business by open competition with the world.

Respecting The Report of the Commissioner on the Cost of Living

Last Winter the Commissioner, under authority of Order in Council, required packers to submit statements under oath for some years back and up to December 1st, 1916, of incoming stocks of Meats and the cost of such, as well as statements of outgoing product and the selling value.

This Company represented in writing at the time that the information as specifically required was sent in accordance with Packing House Accounting methods, and invited the Commissioner to send an Officer to the Head Office of the Company to examine the books for any information desired, and to secure

a viewpoint as to the best way of collecting data which would be of use to the Government. This offer was declined, and there was nothing to do but fill in the information required as literally as we could determine it. For example, there was no recognition of the fact that a raw product may enter a factory under a specific classification and leave the factory as a finished product under some other classification.

We submitted a series of accurate figures based upon our interpretation of the official requirements which made no provision for charges of any description other than incoming

freight and unloading charges to be included in the cost or to be deducted from the selling price. There was nothing in the report which could be read so as to determine a profit and loss statement. The very fact that with only a statement based upon cost of raw products and value of sales in Great Britain a Government Official has deduced "Large margins," "Profiteering" and "Criminality" if it had occurred since the passage of a recent Act, shows too dangerous a trading and incapacity to be permitted to deal with the important situation. The statements of this Company have been treated by the author of this report

(Continued on Next Page)

The figures of the Rgg business were sub-

mitted on the same basis as Bacon, and simi-

lar deductions must be made.

(Second)—The above margin is further re-

duced in that the author of the inquiry misgled

out the Bacon figures as an item in which the

selling price shows an alleged improper ad-

vance over cost, but he did not give us credit

for the statements of other products, of which

figures were submitted, the selling prices of

which were under cost. The reason of this was

that through failure to inquire the Depart-

ment entirely overlooked the fact that product

may come in as pork and, through the process

of manufacture, go out as Bacon, or, in another

instance enter the factory as beef and go

out in the form of canned meats. For example:

much of the product which came in as pork,

and which was entered on the pork sheet

submitted to the Commissioner about which

he makes no mention—was cured and left

the factory in the form of Bacon, and was,

therefore, entered on the outgoing side of the

Bacon sheet—the result is that the Bacon sales

are increased by this amount over the incom-

ing stocks of Bacon, and, likewise, the sheet

showing sales of pork is reduced by the amount

that went out in the form of Bacon. If the

Department takes one set of figures that show

another set of figures that show unfavorable,

as if the outgoing product was identical with

the incoming product, and from the series of

reports he has singled out two items—the

Bacon and Rgg reports—and from them de-

duced an erroneous "margin" which the news

papers have interpreted as "profit." The au-

thor of the inquiry shows a strange lack of

even a fundamental knowledge of simple book-

keeping and a dangerous inability to coordi-

nate figures. The following are specific and

outstanding errors in the report.

The principal item that is causing exor-

bitant deals with cold storage Bacon. The term

"cold storage" is not defined, and the public

is allowed to make its own deductions. As all

Bacon in a packing house is under refrigeration,

and it is really all cold storage, and therefore

this Company's figures of cold storage Bacon

represents the complete quantity of Bacon

hauled in its entire plant, whether in freezers

or in process of cure for immediate shipment.

That some Companies intercept cold storage

product as "freezer" product only is evidenced

by the smallness or entire lack of figures on

the Bacon list for some plants, indicating that

many firms did not submit statements of their

complete stocks, as did this Company. An

official of this Company pointed out this cold

storage distinction to Mr. O'Connor and Miss

McKenna in Ottawa a few weeks ago, and the

failure to make the distinction after having

had it pointed out evidences lack of desire for

accuracy of the real information desired.

It is true the William Davies Company, in

1916, exported 97,911,000 pounds of Bacon, but

we do not know how the margin of 5.05 cents

per pound is arrived at by Mr. O'Connor, as

there were no figures to justify such a con-

clusion. The probabilities are that the margin

is arrived at by taking the average cost per

pound of incoming product from the average

selling price per pound of outgoing product.

This may be a rough way of estimating the

gross margin when dealing with small figures,

but when dealing with figures the size that

Mr. O'Connor has to deal with, a very small

fraction of a cent per pound of error makes a

very important difference in the total, and one

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by the author of the report from varying bases

of premises.

non conclusions, however, have been drawn

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most work to benefit.

no valuable and essential a wealth-producing power and, in

the long run, are harmful to the very people that the state

ment seeks to benefit.

If the passing out of existence of a corporation such as The

William Davies Company, or if nationalization of packing

houses would materially and permanently reduce food prices,

it ought to be consummated without delay. The fact of the matter is, how-

ever, that with millions of people in Europe turning from

livestock into consumers because of war, and the tremendous

disturbance of food products incident to war, there is no

remedy for the high prices of food products such as conditions

last, except the remedy of thrift and increase of production.

Long before there was talk of a Food Controller in the United

States or Canada the William Davies Company urged the

Government at Ottawa, in writing, to appoint a Food Con-

troller with full power to do what he saw fit, as we realized

at that time the upward tendency in the price of food com-

modities which checked by official effort. At the most a

great deal cannot be done in reducing food prices while

control is inflated and until the waste of prices of all kinds

of commodities declines also. What can be done can only

be done by a Food Controller. We wish to point out that

we accurately and clearly made and the deductions therefrom

sound. Only public harm arises from dangerous incurren-

ces in the haphazard collection and careless use of im-

portant figures.

As far as The William Davies Company is concerned this terminates all public state-

ments of the Company, and it will pay no more attention to speculative and haphazard

statements made either by newspapers or civil servants. The only further statement that

will be made will be at an official investigation

E. C. FOX, General Manager.

The William Davies Company, Limited

TORONTO, JULY 17th, 1917

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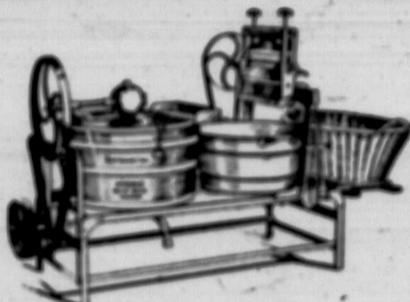
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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

WHAT HAPPENED IN THE GARDEN AT NIGHT

I have great fun over the last contest and I hope you have all enjoyed reading about the funny, shocking and exciting things that happened in the various mysterious garden plots of our members.

One little reader has suggested that your next letters have to do with your favorite sport, but I am afraid that would make rather a monotonous subject. It doesn't seem to leave any room for the imagination, and that is the quality we want most of all to cultivate in our young people. It is something that adds brightness and cheer to the dullest life. Often our readers have seen the point but have been afraid to let themselves go like the little person who wrote to say she would have written for the contest we had a year ago called "The Wrong Track" if she had been quite sure whether I meant taking the wrong road or going wrong in character. Bless her little heart, I meant any kind of a wrong track she was clever enough to imagine.

But since the boys do not seem to shine at this sort of topic, we'll take another kind next time. It is "My Happiest Day."

As usual three story books will be given as prizes for the three best stories received, and all the new writers who remember to send self-addressed and stamped envelopes with their stories will be given the club's pretty maple leaf pin.

Stories must be written in pen and ink, on only one side of the paper, and must be clearly addressed to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man., and they must be mailed so as to reach The Guide office not later than August 1.

DIXIE PATTON.

WHAT HAPPENED IN THE GARDEN AT NIGHT

It was a lovely summer evening and the moon was full. There seemed to be a queer commotion in the garden and as Eva awoke she heard it. She quietly went to the garden gate and opened it. There were sounds of music and dancing inside. Eva advanced further. She hadn't gone many steps when a voice asked: "Would you like to dance?" Eva looked around but saw nothing. Presently the same voice said: "I am a fairy and my name is Sparkle. Our queen's name is Diamond." Eva looked down and saw at her feet a fairy only four inches high. Eva told Sparkle about herself and said she'd love to dance. "Come on then," said Sparkle. She led Eva to a certain part of the garden until she came to a door. She touched Eva with her wand and Eva became as small as Sparkle. She opened the door and went down the wide hall. Sparkle at once led Eva to the queen. The queen greeted Eva kindly and said she hoped she would enjoy the evening. She was seen dancing and having a lovely time.

When supper was over there was some more dancing and after that they parted for the night.

Before leaving Eva went and bid her majesty good night and thanked her for the lovely evening she had. Sparkle touched Eva again with her wand and she was her natural size again. As she was going upstairs she fell and awoke, finding herself fallen out of bed and mother calling to her to waken up.

ANNA HOEHN.

Canora, Sask. Age 12.

WHAT HAPPENED IN THE GARDEN AT NIGHT

Last night, just as Susie and Alice Grant had gone from the garden to the house to get ready for bed their mother asked them how their garden was growing. They told her that none of the seeds were up yet, and they went off to bed feeling very sad.

The wind man came and put some of

his gold sand into their eyes, which sent them to the land of dreams.

After this he got his fairies to get some of their plants and put in the places where the girls' seeds had been because they had been having such bad luck with their garden. The fairies went back to the palace and got the plants to put in the girls' garden where the seeds had been planted. They didn't have any trouble in finding where the onions and carrots and other things were because the girls had marked all of them with sticks with the name of each thing on.

Every morning the girls had been used to go down to see their garden before breakfast, but when they got up this morning they thought it of no use because the seeds wouldn't be up yet.

While they were eating their breakfast their father said: "You'll soon be having green onions to eat, won't you?" Alice and Susie both looked at him as if they thought he were fooling, but he asked them if they had been down to see their garden before breakfast. "No, daddy," said Alice, we thought it would be of no use, for the seeds would not be up.

"Well," said their father, "when we have finished our breakfast we'll go down and see it." After breakfast Daddy and the girls went down to the garden. The girls were so surprised when they saw the plants they could hardly keep still. "Just to think," said Susie, "all our seeds are up."

It wasn't very long before they were back to the house again telling mother what had happened last night to the garden.

ADA M. DAVIS.

Spy Hill, Sask. Age 14.

WHAT HAPPENED IN THE GARDEN AT NIGHT

Tom had swung the garden gate into place, and as he walked toward the house the moon was just coming up from behind the dark hills in the far east.

Out of the woods came the Cotton-tail family, going very slowly so as to make as little noise as possible for fear someone would hear them.

They went in through the wires and into a beautiful patch of cabbage. Here they ate a good supper, and as Mr. and Mrs. Cotton-tail started for home they told Jack and Bob to come home also. In spite of their parents' bidding they stayed behind with much whispering and laughing. Then when their father and mother were not looking they turned and scampered off to the other side of the garden where the carrots grew.

Now the Cotton-tail family had an enemy, which was the old red fox, who lived behind the hill. And tonight he had come down to the far end of the carrot row, waiting for the rabbit boys to come along, for he was very hungry just then. Very soon his wish was granted for who should come down the garden but the rabbits themselves. Unobserved he quickly, and very slyly, slipped through bushes and shrubbery till he was behind them.

After satisfying their hunger the Rabbit boys, Jack and Bob, sat down for a rest before starting home. All of a sudden they were startled by a noise behind them and looking around saw Mr. Red Fox coming down the path. They ran into a small box that was in the carrots. Mr. Fox came up growling and whining but could not get in, for after the rabbits had gone in the box had closed after them. They were very glad it had done so, for Mr. Fox could not get in but sat there till nearly dawn, then ran back to his house as hungry as ever.

Next morning Tom came down to look in his trap for a rabbit and when he found two he was very much surprised. He took them to the house, made a box for them and kept them for pets.

JOSEPHINE DAVIS.

Havelock, Sask. Age 15.

August 1

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M. DAVIS. Age 14

IN THE GAR-DEN

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INE DAVIS. Age 15



Bacon and Eggs

that good old dish that most everybody likes

becomes more popular than ever when

"SWEET CLOVER" BRAND BACON

is used. These crisp, golden bacon strips are so superior in flavor and quality to ordinary bacon that you simply can't resist calling for a second helping.

"Sweet Clover" Products are for sale by all Good Dealers



TURN DOWN PEACE RESOLUTION

London, July 26.—The house of commons, after employing the whole evening session in discussion of a peace resolution moved by Jns. Ramsay MacDonald, Socialist and Labor member, defeated it by a vote of 148 to 19.

A group of pacifists instituted the peace debate in the house of commons this afternoon by introducing a resolution declaring that the German Reichstag resolution favoring peace by an understanding expressed the principles for which Great Britain stood throughout and calling on the government, in conjunction with the allies, to restate their peace terms accordingly.

Further, the resolution declared the allies should accept the Russian proposal that the forthcoming allied conference on the war aims should comprise representatives of the people, and not solely spokesmen of the governments.

Philip Snowden, Socialist, said the debate disclosed that the British government, more than any other belligerent, was standing in the way of an early settlement. He protested against more blood being shed to restore Alsace-Lorraine to France.

The smallness of the numbers in the house when division was taken is an indication of the little interest shown by parliament in any hope of a useful peace movement at the present juncture, and the conviction was voiced in an important statement by Herbert H. Asquith, the former premier, that nothing was to be hoped from the present temper of the German Reichstag and people.

The council of the municipality of Westbourne, Man., at a meeting on July 26 approved fully of the project of the farmers of the village of Longruth and vicinity to establish a rural credit society. The organization is intended for the purpose of guaranteeing to the banks the account of grain growers so that the operations of the latter can be extended. The society is organized under the short term rural credit measure passed at the last session of the Manitoba legislature.

The council passed a by-law providing that the municipality will take stock in the society to the extent of \$2,500. The legislature will also take \$2,500 stock in the society, which will make \$10,000 in all, the sum of \$5,000 having already been subscribed by the farmers of the district.

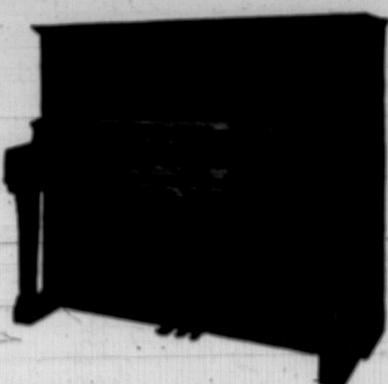
The worst explosion in the history of the Cape Breton coalfields occurred at 7.30 o'clock, July 25. Sixty-two were reported killed, including 39 British miners, 22 Newfoundlanders and 19 foreigners. It is thought the death list will run close to 80 as well as many injuries.

A serious fire, which completely destroyed the grand stand, machinery building and a number of other buildings occurred on July 25 at Regina Fair. Through the work of the military and the police no casualties occurred. The fair proceeded. The loss is estimated at \$50,000.

Unless some change is made in the Dominion Elections act the women of Manitoba will have a vote in the forthcoming general election. Under this the county court judges, whose duty it is to prepare the federal lists, are instructed to take the provincial lists and rearrange the names in federal constituencies. As the names of Manitoba women appear on the provincial lists they should accordingly be included among those eligible to vote in the federal elections.

The most revolutionary scenes of the war have occurred in Russia within the past week. Capital punishment has again been put in force. A blood and iron policy is being adopted and enforced in so far as possible. A division of rebellious troops are said to have been shot to pieces with their own guns. Kerensky is said to be in the position of a complete deflator now.

A large number of American railroads have leased great areas of their lands to cattleman or farmers at a very nominal rental or in some cases offered them free of charge to help out food production.



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Make Yours a "Home, Sweet Home"

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TO EXCHANGE WAR PRISONERS

London, July 27.—(Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency).—In the house of commons today J. F. Pope announced the terms of the Anglo-German agreement regarding prisoners of war, which has been ratified by both governments. The agreement is as follows:

"First—All existing agreements for direct repatriation shall be resumed.

"Second—The qualifications on medical grounds, both for repatriation and internment in a neutral country of combatant prisoners, shall be more lenient, and shall be based for the time being on the arrangements already in force between France and Germany.

"Third—The more severely wounded and seriously ill in Switzerland shall be sent back to their own countries, in order to make room for others who may now be qualified.

"Fourth—In addition to the last named and such others as Switzerland may be able to accommodate, there shall be selected for internment in Holland 7,500 sick or wounded combatant prisoners of all ranks. That means the total for both countries and not for each country.

"Fifth—All officers and non-commissioned officers whether in health or not, who have been in captivity for 18 months or more shall be eligible for internment in a neutral country and shall be so interned as far as accommodation can be provided. Preference shall be according to length of captivity. The Dutch government will provide places for 6,500 of this class.

"Sixth—The Dutch government will

further provide for 2,000 civilian prisoners, invalids being given the preference.

"Seventh—If the number of combatant prisoners eligible for internment whether on grounds of health or time, exceeds the accommodation, a division shall be made between British and German prisoners of each class in proportion to the eligible men of the two nationalities. As in the case of civilians it would give Germany seven of eight to one British, it has been agreed that internment should proceed on the basis of proportion.

"Eighth—Punishment for attempts to escape, in both countries, is to be reduced to 14 days' special confinement for a simple offence, of two months for an aggravated offence. All combatant prisoners now undergoing punishment for such offences shall be restored to ordinary captivity at the latest by August 1.

"Ninth—All reprisals against individuals shall be immediately cancelled and any future reprisals shall only occur after four weeks' notice, while the execution of all sentences for offences committed by combatants and civilians between the date of capture and August 1 shall stand over until the conclusion of peace."

Mr. Hope added that the government was considering the offer of Denmark to intern a certain number of prisoners at Copenhagen.

Three men were killed in the C.P.R. Yard, Winnipeg, July 23, by a runaway yard engine.

EGGS, BUTTER and LIVE POULTRY WANTED. HENS (any class) 10c, OLD DUCKS 15c, YOUNG DUCKS 7c, TURKEYS in good condition 18c, EGGS 12c, OLD SOOTERS 12c, BROILERS 20c and up. Royal Produce & Trading Co., 97 Alton St., Winnipeg.

BOYS AND GIRLS! READ THE GUIDE JUNIOR. A little paper printed for you. There are stories about Boys and Girls with pictures. There's a funny page, too. It will be sent post free—write to-day for your copy. Use this coupon. Editor, The Guide Junior, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. Please send me a copy of The Guide Junior, post free. Name, Post Office, Age.



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Mower sections, with rivets (per box of 25)	1.10
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1 PLOW SHARES	
12 inch	\$2.46
13-14 inch	2.70
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The John F. McGee Co.
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BRANDON SUMMER EXHIBITION

Brandon staged a great exhibition this year, in many respects the best it has ever had. Livestock was the predominant feature. Manitoba is fast becoming a great foundation breeding province by virtue of an early start and the consistent well-defined aims of a number of good livestock men. Properly organized there is no reason why many of these breeders should not considerably strengthen their market and many new men get into the habit of producing only the best. But while Manitoba has been making fast progress the Brandon district especially has managed to always maintain itself as the leading centre of livestock in this province. And significantly it always will be so.

A considerable sprinkling of new breeders was on hand this year and there were fewer Eastern or American entries. The competition was keen, the quality high amongst numbers large. Brandon almost always stages a strong show. This year the entries showed a decrease in every breed but the quality was high. There were 194 Clydesdale entries, 10 fewer than last year, and this breed made the greater part of the horse show. There were 26 Percheron entries. Cattle entries increased to 485 this year. Short-horn decreased 74, Herefords increased 75, Angus decreased 67. The quality was as high as ever. Dairy entries were greatly increased, especially Holsteins and Ayrshires.

Sheep and swine made distinctly greater shows than in previous years. This seems to be true of practically all the big Western shows so far this year. These two divisions have been predominant and they indicate the growing interest in these two features of our livestock work. All the important breeds of sheep were represented with an increase of about 75 per cent. in

numbers. The swine show had all others

at Brandon beaten with the most intense competition ever known there.

The College Exhibit

The agricultural college staged one of the most interesting exhibits at the show, such an one as is rarely put up at any show by any institution. One section showed how to make more attractive the farm home. A miniature home surrounded by trees, lawns, garden, etc., made a demonstration in home-making that attracted constant attention. Methods of destroying weeds and eradicating weeds made a prominent part of the exhibit.

The dairy division emphasized the improvement in quality and quantity of Manitoba dairy produce. It was shown that since 1912 the increase in value of creamery butter marketed in Manitoba was 220 per cent. or \$2,058, 160 in 1916, as contrasted with \$920, 218 in 1912. The actual output in pounds was 2,996,136 in 1912 and 5,274,510 in 1916. The cheese output had increased during the same period about 210 per cent. The basis of securing a better quality product was, in more universal practice in the province, of buying cream by the creameries, of grade, the pasteurizing of it and the selling of butter on grade.

The home department for women was especially interesting. A dressmaking exhibit and home machinery conveniences showed the busy housewife how some of her burdens could be lightened. In the hygienic studies the college had an exhibit of eight Ayrshires and nine Holstein cattle; five head of Poland China, eight Yorkshire and three Berkshire swine. It was a highly creditable display under the supervision of G. W. Wood, of the animal husbandry department. The college stock was allowed to compete in the various classes against private herds and won many splendid prizes.

The exhibit by the provincial board of health was remarkable for its educational extensiveness and influence. The important health impairing factors were shown by photographs and by placards. It was a display with which a large number of visitors very profitably spent two or three hours uncovering a vast fund of information pertaining to better hygiene for their children and themselves, and the public at large.

SHORT ON CONTRACT WHEAT

Minneapolis, July 27.—An unpropitious condition obtains in the Minneapolis market. There is not a bushel of contract grade wheat in store in any public elevator. A week ago there was 6,000 bushels of No. 1 northern and 30,000 No. 2 northern; but the latter has been shipped out and the No. 1 put into a private bin. There fore it is impossible for any wheat to be delivered on July contracts.

NO EXPORTS EXCEPT UNDER LICENSE

Winnipeg, July 28.—In order that the ultimate destination of grain shipped from Canada may be traced, the grain inspectors have decided that in future, until further notice, no shipments shall be made to the United States without their sanction.

Yesterday afternoon the chairman and secretary of the supervision board promulgated the following order in connection with the matter:

"It is hereby ordered by the Board of Grain Inspectors for Canada, in conformity with section 4 of the order in force constituting the board, that no flour as the balance of the present crop is concerned, and still further orders, the sale and shipment of Canadian wheat, without the consent of the board, to parties in the United States most cases, and it will be held to be a violation of the orders of the board if any party or parties export Canadian wheat of the present crop to the United States without having requested and received the consent of the Board of Grain Inspectors for Canada thereto."

Chairman
A. H. MATHIAS, Secretary.

WIRE CUTS AND WOUNDS

First aid is most important. Quick healing leaves smaller scars.

Don't use dust or lime to stop bleeding. Bleeding that can be stopped with powders will soon stop itself anyhow.

Frequent washing irritates wounds, prevents prompt healing and may cause proud flesh.

Small concealed stab wounds such as those from nails are the most likely to cause death. Find them and keep them clean and well disinfected.

Swab out deep cuts with pure tincture of iodine as soon as it can be secured and they will take care of themselves, then if the normal pus discharge is removed.

A long continued discharge from a wound indicates an abscess pocket, a bone injury, or the presence of a snag or something else that should not be in the wound. Call a veterinarian.

As soon as bleeding has been stopped, wash the wound with a pint of warm water to which two teaspoonsful of creolin, lysol, carbolic acid or some similar disinfectant has been added.

A wound should be bandaged in about three weeks. If it is doing well the swelling will gradually go down and the discharge will be odourless, thin and bloody at first, and thicker and whiter later.

Antitoxin will prevent lock jaw after nail or other puncture wounds. If not so prevented, very few of the lock jaw cases ever recover. The hard crust like forms over the surface of a wound favor lock jaw by shutting out the air.

Bleeding from a small can always be stopped by tying a leg rope loosely about the wound, then twisting it with a stick or small rod. Tighten till bleeding stops. Apply bandages and remove the cord if possible. If bandages cannot be applied, prevent serious bleeding by pressing the fingers against the cut blood vessels until a veterinarian can be called—L. S. Backus, Missouri College of Agriculture.

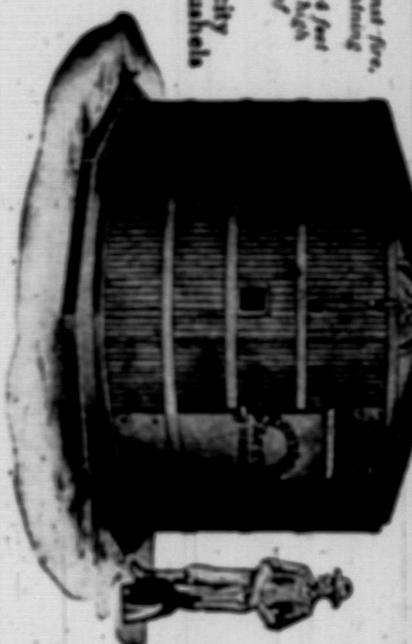
On July 27, thirteen aliens from Transvaal came before the magistrates in Winnipeg charged with disturbing the peace by interfering with the men working on the new government elevator. They were sentenced to two months in jail at hard labor and \$20 and costs or one month additional in jail.

Plenty of shade should be provided for growing elchka. When allowed to range in an orchard or corn field they will not only find ample shade and green feed but will benefit the trees or corn by destroying bugs and worms.

Strawberries and cherries planted on patty shalvow now will yield a harvest of cherries when the snowflakes whirl again.

Two-thirds of the population of New Mexico are engaged in agricultural production or in handling agricultural products.

Safety for the Golden Grain



Proof against fire, worms, lightning
Diameter 14 feet
Wall 8 feet high
Roofs of roof
11 1/2 feet

Johnston's Granary

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Weather Proof and Vermin Proof
Ready to Erect. Tight at Every Point.

The best shanty in the market. Good for full information and read what experts have to say about it and the large quantities they have sold.

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The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, July 30, 1917.
 Prices for wheat in the Winnipeg market show very little change from a week ago. October futures are one-half cent higher and cash wheat is one cent lower. On August first the maximum price of \$2.40 for 1 No. in store at Fort William or Port Arthur goes into effect. No doubt holders will sell freely now, that a maximum price is established and there can be nothing gained by holding. The Board of Superintendents has announced that its sales or shipments of wheat to parties in the United States will be permitted without their exportation first being secured.
 The oats market has furnished the chief interest and has shown much activity and trading. The rain which fell over a large area during a couple of days had a temporarily bearish effect, from which prices recovered on bullish news from other parts where hot dry weather has prevailed. As compared with a week ago, July oats are unchanged, and October futures 14 cents higher. Flax prices have advanced sharply and a fair volume of trade in the new crop futures seem to indicate sales against the growing crop.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat	July	Oct.	Dec.
July 24	229		
July 25	229		
July 26	224		
July 27	224		
July 28	224		
July 29	224		
July 30	240	224	
Week ago	240	233	
Year ago	124	121	

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, July 27)

WHEAT	No. 1 Hard	No. 1 Northern	No. 2 Northern	No. 3	No. 4
July 24	295	295	297	297	300
July 25	294	297	297	297	300
July 26	297	297	297	297	300
July 27	300	300	300	300	300
July 28	315	315	315	315	315
July 29	331	331	331	331	331
July 30	331	331	331	331	331
Week ago	295	297	297	297	300
Year ago	184	184	184	184	184

LIVESTOCK

	Winnipeg	Toronto	Calgary	Chicago	St. Paul
Choice steers	11 00-11 50	11 00-11 50	11 00-11 50	11 00-11 50	11 00-11 50
Best butcher steers	10 50-11 00	10 50-11 00	10 50-11 00	10 50-11 00	10 50-11 00
Fair to good butcher steers	10 00-10 50	10 00-10 50	10 00-10 50	10 00-10 50	10 00-10 50
Good to choice fat cows	8 00-8 50	8 00-8 50	8 00-8 50	8 00-8 50	8 00-8 50
Medium to good cows	6 00-6 50	6 00-6 50	6 00-6 50	6 00-6 50	6 00-6 50
Common cows	5 00-5 50	5 00-5 50	5 00-5 50	5 00-5 50	5 00-5 50
Canners	3 75-5 00	3 50-4 25	3 50-4 25	3 50-4 25	3 50-4 25
Good to choice heifers	7 50-8 50	7 00-7 50	7 00-7 50	7 00-7 50	7 00-7 50
Fair to good heifers	6 50-7 50	6 00-6 50	6 00-6 50	6 00-6 50	6 00-6 50
Best cows	6 50-7 00	6 00-6 40	6 00-6 40	6 00-6 40	6 00-6 40
Best butcher bulls	6 00-7 00	5 25-5 55	5 00-5 25	5 00-5 25	5 00-5 25
Common to heifers	5 00-5 50	4 50-5 00	4 50-5 00	4 50-5 00	4 50-5 00
Fair to good feeder steers	6 00-7 00	5 75-6 25	5 50-6 25	5 50-6 25	5 50-6 25
Fair to good feeder cows	5 50-6 50	5 00-6 25	5 00-6 25	5 00-6 25	5 00-6 25
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$75-\$100	\$65-\$90	\$60-\$120	\$65-\$100	\$75-\$100
Fair milkers and springers (each)	\$50-\$65	\$45-\$55	\$40-\$60	\$45-\$75	\$50-\$75

COUNTRY PRODUCE

	Winnipeg	Toronto	Calgary	Regina	Saskatoon
Butter (per lb.)	32c	21c-23c	24c-30c	27c-30c	26c-27c
Eggs (per doz.)	32c	19c-22c	23c-24c	21c-22c	20c
Potatoes	2.50-3.50	\$1.25	\$4.00	\$1.50	90c-\$1.00
Milk and Cream	40c	32c			
Sweet cream (per lb. fat)	30c	25c-30c			
Cream for butter-making (per lb. butter-fat)	30c	25c-30c			
Live Poultry					
Fowl (Yearlings)	14c-20c	15c-24c	14c-20c	14c-18c	17c
Old Roosters	14c		12c-13c		
Hay (per ton)					
No. 1 Lowland	\$7	\$11	No. 1's	14c	
No. 1 Monthly	\$14-\$15	\$15-\$16		\$10-\$12	\$10
No. 1 Midland	\$10-\$11	\$10	\$14-\$15	\$10	
No. 1 Upland	\$12				

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from July 24 to July 30 inclusive

Date	WHEAT					OATS					BARLEY			FLAX	
	1'	2'	3'	4'	5'	Feed	T1	T2	T3	SCW	SCW	Feed	1N	2N	
July 24	240	237	232	229	195	154	230	228	229	74	76	76	76	74	
25	234	231	226	214	180	157	224	222	214	74	77	77	75	71	
26	237	234	229	217	182	153	227	225	217	75	77	77	75	71	
27	240	237	232	229	185	154	230	228	220	76	77	77	75	71	
28	239	236	231	228	184	154	229	227	219	76	77	77	75	71	
29	240	237	232	229	185	154	230	228	220	76	77	77	75	71	
30	240	237	232	229	185	154	230	228	220	76	77	77	75	71	
Week ago	240	237	232	229	185	154	230	228	220	76	77	77	75	71	
Year ago	120	121	118	114	79	114	114	114	114	44	43	42	42	42	

SHIPMENTS

	1917-Lake	1916-Lake
Wheat	1,800,833 20	5,700,052 00
Oats	1,838,240 10	1,676,455 00
Barley	140,727 45	249,199 00
Flax	195,304 27	322,900 00
Wheat	229,962 20	61,332 00
Oats	115,828 07	371,934 00
Barley	3,599 33	3,442 00
Flax	2,140 55	795 00

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

Week ending July 21, 1917	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Fort William and Pt. Arthur	6,996,580	4,450,080	301,968
Eastern Can. Ter.	3,879,924	3,249,500	212,082
Total	10,876,504	7,700,580	514,050
In American Ter.	1,125,629	3,423,390	497,383
Total this week	11,992,133	16,123,970	1,011,433
Total last week	13,696,232	17,794,049	1,110,226
Total last year	17,961,856	12,812,114	838,580

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
July 19	220	\$14.00	\$14.00 to \$15.25
July 20	232	14.00	14.25 to 15.15
July 21	229	14.75	14.50 to 15.00
July 22	215	14.65	14.00 to 15.25
July 23	235	14.00	14.25 to 15.50
July 24	235	14.00	14.50 to 15.40
July 25	225	15.00	15.00 to 15.25
July 26	225	15.00	15.00 to 15.25

WINNIPEG

	Winnipeg	Toronto	Calgary	Chicago	St. Paul
Choice steers	11 00-11 50	11 00-11 50	11 00-11 50	11 00-11 50	11 00-11 50
Best butcher steers	10 50-11 00	10 50-11 00	10 50-11 00	10 50-11 00	10 50-11 00
Fair to good butcher steers	10 00-10 50	10 00-10 50	10 00-10 50	10 00-10 50	10 00-10 50
Good to choice fat cows	8 00-8 50	8 00-8 50	8 00-8 50	8 00-8 50	8 00-8 50
Medium to good cows	6 00-6 50	6 00-6 50	6 00-6 50	6 00-6 50	6 00-6 50
Common cows	5 00-5 50	5 00-5 50	5 00-5 50	5 00-5 50	5 00-5 50
Canners	3 75-5 00	3 50-4 25	3 50-4 25	3 50-4 25	3 50-4 25
Good to choice heifers	7 50-8 50	7 00-7 50	7 00-7 50	7 00-7 50	7 00-7 50
Fair to good heifers	6 50-7 50	6 00-6 50	6 00-6 50	6 00-6 50	6 00-6 50
Best cows	6 50-7 00	6 00-6 40	6 00-6 40	6 00-6 40	6 00-6 40
Best butcher bulls	6 00-7 00	5 25-5 55	5 00-5 25	5 00-5 25	5 00-5 25
Common to heifers	5 00-5 50	4 50-5 00	4 50-5 00	4 50-5 00	4 50-5 00
Fair to good feeder steers	6 00-7 00	5 75-6 25	5 50-6 25	5 50-6 25	5 50-6 25
Fair to good feeder cows	5 50-6 50	5 00-6 25	5 00-6 25	5 00-6 25	5 00-6 25
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$75-\$100	\$65-\$90	\$60-\$120	\$65-\$100	\$75-\$100
Fair milkers and springers (each)	\$50-\$65	\$45-\$55	\$40-\$60	\$45-\$75	\$50-\$75

The Livestock Markets

CHICAGO
 Chicago, July 26.—It seems to be almost a settled conviction among large numbers of livestock feeders that corn has now got too high for profitable conversion into meat, either beef or pork. Consequently grain finished stuff is at an enormous premium.
 \$14.65 was paid last week for 1200 pound headed Herefords. Many cattle are being moved out of Texas on account of drought. Northwestern cattle went through a hard winter and were late in getting into beef condition, but are now coming along rapidly and should find a good demand awaiting them.
Agitation Starts the Calf Market
 The Breckerly Gazette, July 25, says: "An extraordinary campaign, which has spread all over the country, has caused a dollar decline in the calf market. Packers bought good veals in big bunches at \$11.50 this week and \$14.00 was the limit with outsiders on picked lots, a plain grade selling at \$11.00. Heavy calves were let hard. The agitation is so serious as practically the entire crop is of dairy breeding. The chief complaint against current calf marketing is that most of the crop lacks condition, but milk is high and feeding it to calves is out of the question. The usual agitation is expected to subside in a short time and the season of light receipts is at hand."
 The out-of-hand agitation is still exerting a paralyzing influence on dressed trade, lamb being more difficult to sell now than when the market was on a \$20 basis.
 Harvesting is well on now and lighter receipts, especially of hogs, are expected. It is said hogs will tally touch \$17 before September in Chicago.
Flax Goes to Seed Trade
 The Gazette also says: "Seed values are holding firm. It is the usual quiet period that precedes the arrival of the western clip. Speculation is subsiding owing to apprehension that the government may fix a set of prices. Foreign markets are uninteresting as practically the entire British supply is under government control. American dealers are expected buying freely in South Africa and considerable contracting has been done in

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Friday, July 27, were—

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 No. wheat	\$2.40	\$2.55-\$2.65
2 No. wheat	2.32	2.50-2.60
No. 3 wheat	2.22	2.30-2.40
3 white oats	77	74-77
Barley	1.25-1.10	1.15-1.25
Flax, No. 1	3.00	3.21
Futures—		
July wheat		2.90
Oct. wheat	2.28	(Sept.) 2.21

South America. Mills are all busy and there will be a place to put every pound of the new domestic clip as soon as available.

SOUTH ST. PAUL

South St. Paul, July 27.—The following table shows the receipts from Jan. 1, 1917, to date, as compared with the same period in 1916:

Year	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Cars
1917	337,610	119,665	1,056,905	137,965	27,670
1916	28,586	111,678	1,042,152	190,494	32,572
Increase	309,024	7,987	14,753	47,471	25,098
Decrease					

Symptoms of a glut were in evidence in the cattle market today after the week's heavy run, most of which had to be taken by killers. The market today registered a fresh out of 15 cents to 25 cents and for the week is rated 50 cents to 75 cents lower, though the heavy sale offset a part of that loss. A few western range cattle were on sale today, but nothing really good in any line showed up. Stocker and feeder trade was not active enough to be of any importance. Dairy cows sold strong.

Bulk of hogs straddled the \$15.00 line today for the first time in weeks when the big end of the sale ranged from \$14.00 to \$15.10.

The following table shows the weight, cost and price range of hogs for the last seven days:

Date	Avg. Wt.	Avg. Cost	Price Range
July 19	220	\$14.00	\$14.00 to \$15.25
July 20	232	14.00	14.25 to 15.15
July 21	229	14.75	14.50 to 15.00
July 22	215	14.65	14.00 to 15.25
July 23	235	14.00	14.25 to 15.50
July 24	235	14.00	14.50 to 15.40
July 25	225	15.00	15.00 to 15.25
July 26	225	15.00	15.00 to 15.25

Winnipeg, July 25.—The Grain Growers' Grain Co. reports receipts of livestock at the Union stockyards for last week as follows: Cattle, 2,780; calves, 270; sheep and lambs, 27,100; hogs, 4,300.

The run this week has been somewhat heavier than usual with the quality coming forward very common. Trade opened the first few days about steady with last week's prices, but with more liberal receipts prices declined from 25 to 50 cents. A few steers of extra choice kind brought over 8 cents, but the bulk of butcher stuff went from 7 to 8 cents. Cows, yearlings and bulls are bringing proportionately low prices. The stocker and feeder market is rather slow with prices ranging from 54 to 64 cents.

Trade shows the same as last week with the lighter kind selling up to 11 cents and heavier weight calves from 200 to 300 lbs. selling for 7 1/2 to 8 cents. The demand has been a little more brisk for sheep and lambs, with prices holding steady for the lambs at 11 cents and sheep from 8 1/2 to 9 cents. The market opened Monday at 14 cents and sold on Tuesday at the same figure. Wednesday there was considerable strength shown with the price going to 14 1/2 cents. Another advance was made on Thursday to 14 1/2 cents, with the Friday market at 15 cents. The Eastern markets have opened up with a few calves and the prospects are for steady prices.

CALGARY

Calgary, July 26.—The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. reports this week's Alberta stockyards receipts as follows: Horses, 704; cattle, 311; hogs, 1,403; sheep, 59. The corresponding week a year ago was: Horses, 790; cattle, 908; hogs, 1,980; sheep, 220.

The supply of beef cattle still continues small and prices were maintained at last week's level. We sold a few new fat steers, shipped in by Jas. Moon, of Idaho, for \$2.50, and this seemed to be the top price of the week. Selection in good veal is good at \$11.25 to \$12.00, and the common stuff still selling from \$9.75 to \$12.25. Extra good cows sold for \$6.75 and medium cows \$6.00 to \$6.50, with yearling and common cows down to 5 1/2 cents. Choice head two year old steers are in steady demand at \$6.75 to \$7.00, with the common stuff from \$6.00 to \$6.75. Very few yearlings were offered and they would probably sell at last week's price. Top price one year ago, cattle \$7.00, hogs \$11.25.

The market at the beginning of the week showed a weakening tendency, so hogs were sold, but later in the week prices took an upward bias and Thursday's hogs realized \$14.50. Friday market made another big advance and all our hogs sold at 15 cents. Prospects are good for next week.

Country Produce

Dairy butter on the farmers' market in Winnipeg is about 3 cents up from last week, being bought at 22 cents, and very little is arriving in the city. This is due to a shortage of production in the country, which apparently can be blamed on the drying up of the pastures and probably also to the shortage of labor this season. New laid eggs are 4 cents higher, being bought also at 22 cents. There is a large shortage of eggs at the present time, which is either due to decreased production or the farmers are setting the eggs in preference to setting meat or other fowls. The latter would seem to be the case. A large number of eggs have been laid and are being stored away, and it will be no surprise to see both eggs and butter at very high prices this fall. Cream is the same price as last week in Winnipeg, that is 40 cents for cream cream per pound of butter fat and 24 cents for stir cream.

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 ply Co. Ltd.
 WINNIPEG

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 USE

Cushman Combination Threshers



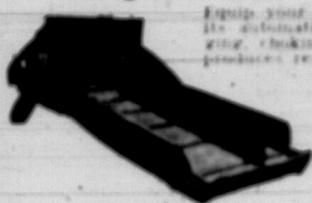
The Best Individual Outfits on the Market

The Famous Light-weight Cushman Engines, mounted on same truck with Separator:

- No. 8 Lincoln, 8 h.p. Equipped with Straw Carrier and Hand Feed.
- No. 15 Lincoln, 15 h.p. Equipped with Blower and Hand Feed.
- No. 20 Lincoln, 20 h.p. Equipped with Blower and Self Feeder.

In addition to the Macdonald Feeder furnished on No. 20 LINCOLN we are also exclusive distributors for Western Canada of the

Langdon Ideal Automatic Self Feeder



Equip your Separator with a LANGDON Ideal Self Feeder. Its automatic governing system absolutely prevents stalling, choking and overloading the cylinder. Mechanically produced results almost human in action.

It Ably Takes the Place of Men

The LANGDON Ideal Automatic Feeder cuts down costs, eliminates help, increases feed, speed and life of the separator. It feeds the separator as if by hand. Wet, tangled or stuck burnt grain always offers greater resistance. The LANGDON Feeder checks the

feed when it should be checked and as the rear knives and rollers fingers internally every little bit of grain is thoroughly divided and separated before it can pass to the threshing cylinder. You will need the LANGDON this year. It is the one sure way of overcoming the shortage of labor problem. Complete lines of repairs always kept in stock. You can depend upon Cushman Service.

Write us today and state the kind of separator you use

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Manufacturers of the World-Famous 4 H.P. Cushman Binder Engine that does all the Farm Work

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Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 4

would not be renewed, as for the income tax he thought it should run until a year or two after the close of the war when there should be a general revision of the Canadian system of taxation.

The income tax measure arose from need of funds to meet the heavy and increasing war expenditure of Canada. The total war expenditure in Canada to July 30 of this year was \$144,527, 000, and the total Canadian war expenditure elsewhere than in Canada, including the maintenance of troops in France from September, 1916, to July 30, 1917, was \$234,000,000, or a grand total on account of war since the beginning of \$623,000,000. The finance minister stated that in the last three months and a half, from April 1 to July 30 the war expenditure of Canada had been \$39,702,000. Since war began Canada had borrowed from Britain \$317,000, 000, but repayments and advances to Britain left a balance of \$95,000,000 due from Britain to Canada.

To Legislate re Elevator Overages

No more interesting debate in the average western farmer has occurred in parliament this year than one which took place on Monday afternoon of this week on the handling of the grain crop. The matter came up in connection

with the estimates of Sir Tom Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, and covered the business in all its branches. More individual interest will doubtless be attached by growers of grain to the question of the large amount of overweights which occur at privately owned elevators.

In this connection James Douglas, of Strathcona, pointed out that according to the annual report of the Grain Commissioners for 1916, the surplus of overweights for that year alone aggregated 612,842 bushels, which means that the elevator companies weighed in that amount more than they purchased. "I notice," said Mr. Douglas, "that the Dominion government elevators show a shortage with two exceptions. The Dominion government elevator at Port Arthur showed an average of 95,168 bushels, and the interior elevator at Calgary showed an average of 1,849 bushels. If the Dominion government elevator system shows an overage in wheat or any other grain, I would expect that grain would be sold and the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada would receive the benefit. These private elevators which are working under government supervision and legislation show a surplus of over 612,800 bushels of grain, which at a price of \$2.00 a bushel shows an actual steal of a million and a quarter dollars from the people of Canada. Is it not possible for the government to amend the

grain act that a condition of this kind could not possibly arise, and by which if any surplus is shown by these elevator companies the money shall be turned over for the benefit of the people of the country."

Sir George Foster in reply said that Mr. Douglas had used strong terms. When the figures as to overages quoted were compared with the large amount of grain handled by the elevators the amount was really small. After explaining in detail the system of dockages as practiced in the elevators Sir George said: "There was no possible way of restoring these to the producers of the grain. Therefore there is only one thing to do. You can reduce the dockages from year to year so as to bring the overages down to a minimum, or reasonable allowance; or you can, by legislation, affirm that the government is to take all of these overages or such portion of them as you may think it reasonable to take, taking all the expenses into account. That matter is now, and has been for some time occupying the attention of the Board of Grain Commissioners and of the department and myself. Before the house rises I propose to bring legislation before parliament which will in a legal way define to whom these overages shall go."

In a later statement Sir George declared that the weighing at the head of the lakes had been very much improved in recent years and while it would never be possible to prevent overages the object of the department was to reduce them to a minimum.

No Wheat Price Fixed Yet

There was a long discussion arising out of an apparently erroneous report that appeared in the daily press to the effect that the Board of Grain Supervisors had fixed a maximum price for the wheat crop at \$2.40 per bushel. Sir George Foster explained that such action had not yet been taken and was not likely to be until somebody on the other side of the line was given the power to act. Legislation giving this power would be passed by the United States congress in the course of a week or two and then joint action would likely be taken. There appeared to be a disposition to think that \$2.40 would be a pretty high price. Western members said that the farmers would be willing to have it fixed at \$2.00 per bushel for the best wheat on the basis of Fort William provided they were sure that the price of flour would be fixed to the consumer on the basis of \$2.00 wheat. They would object to the fixing of a comparatively low price if the millers were to reap a benefit and the consumers suffer.

Mr. F. Glass, of Middlesex, thought that the idea of fixing a maximum price was a wrong one. If the government would fix a minimum price for grain products extending over a period of years, production of food stuffs would be given a real impetus.

There was considerable discussion of the powers of the Board of Grain Supervisors. Hon. Frank Oliver maintained that the government should take final responsibility for any action they might take. Sir George Foster, while expressing the greatest confidence in the board, said that the government would do so.

Western U.S. railroads have been permitted to advance the freight rates on coal and coke 15 cents per ton by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Crop conditions in Germany are reported to be bad. Adverse conditions have made poor prospects, even with potatoes. This especially applies to eastern and northern Germany.

The U.S. Senate has finally approved a bill appropriating \$640,000,000 for the aviation service. The plans provide for 22,000 airplanes and 100,000 men.

The kingdom of Siam in South East Asia, with a population of over 6,000,000, a regular army of 12,000 men and a navy of 21 vessels has declared war with Germany.

Only about 30 years since the first silo was built and now almost one farm in every ten in the United States has a silo.

Shareholders of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited

TAKE NOTICE that a special general meeting of the Shareholders of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited will be held on Wednesday, the 15th day of August next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Convention Hall in the Industrial Bureau Building, in the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, for the consideration of the following matters and the adoption of by-laws and resolutions with respect thereto:—

1. Providing for grouping of shareholders in local societies and vesting representation and voting powers at meetings of the Company in delegates of said societies, and to vest certain powers in directors of the Company with respect to said societies, pursuant to Act amending Charter of Company passed at present Session of the Parliament of Canada.
2. Abolition of proxy voting.
3. A revision and consolidation of all by-laws of the Company and adoption of new by-laws covering all matters proper to be dealt with in by-laws of the Company. Among such proposed by-laws will be in particular the following:—

- (a) By-law increasing the number of directors from nine to twelve, and providing for their election upon a one, two and three-year plan.
- (b) By-law providing for meeting places of the Company at Winnipeg and elsewhere.
- (c) Sanctioning a by-law of the directors authorizing the directors to borrow money for the purpose of the Company from time to time upon the credit of the Company to an amount not exceeding \$10,000,000, and empowering the directors to mortgage or pledge property of the Company to secure same.
- (d) Sanctioning a by-law of the directors authorizing the directors to borrow money from time to time upon the credit of the Company in such sum or sums as the directors may think fit, but in the whole not to exceed \$5,000,000 by issue of bonds or debentures, or other securities of the Company, to be secured by mortgage, trust deed or other pledge of the whole or any part of the property of the Company. Such bonds or debentures or other securities to be in such form and denomination for such time and at such rate of interest as the directors think fit.
- (e) The ratification of by-laws enacted by the directors for any or all of the above purposes.

4. Ratification of Agreement between the Company and the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Limited for amalgamation of the two Companies.

5. Transaction of any other business proper to be dealt with by the meeting, including consideration of reports that will be submitted thereto.

As the meeting is one of very special importance a large attendance of shareholders is earnestly requested.

CONVENTION SINGLE FARES on standard certificate plan have been arranged with the railway companies provided ten or more tickets are presented.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. LTD.

(Signed) R. I. SCOTT, Secretary
Dated this 9th day of July, 1917.

CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$425 00
Monthly Farmers' Market Loan, 1916	27 00
Total	\$452 00

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$10,925 41
Winnipeg School District, 1916-1917	20 00
Total	\$10,945 41

FRENCH RED CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$35 00
A Front, Halifax, Man.	25 00
Total	\$60 00

RED CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$3800 00
Proceeds of Hazel Cliff Picnic, Hazel Cliff, Man.	25 00
Proceeds of Picnic held at Mountford Social Society	50 00
Total	\$3975 00

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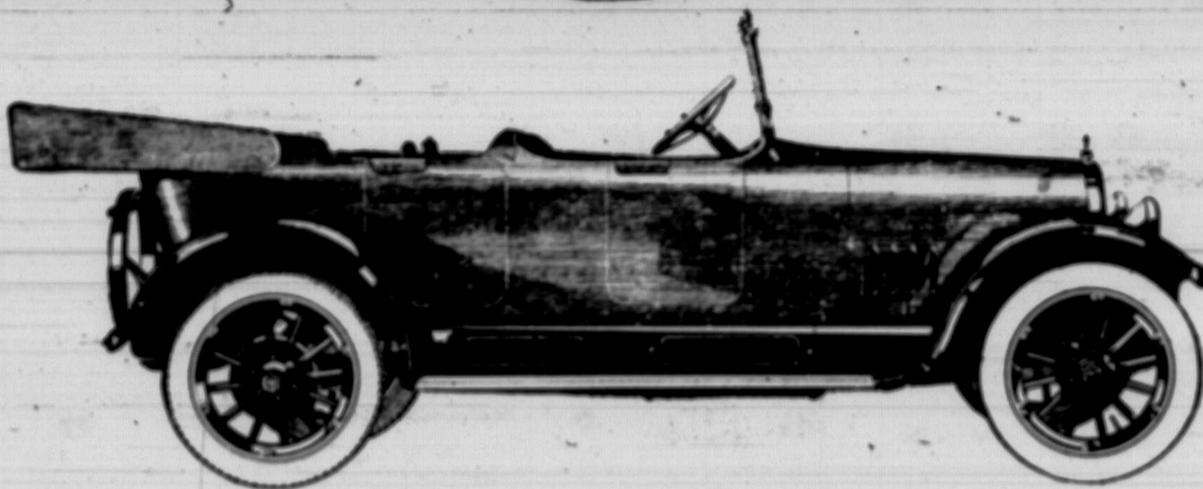
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