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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man

June 7, 1916

\$ 1.50 per Year



PROVIDE SUMMER SHADE FOR STOCK

Bill Has Joined the Army!

What Shall We Do at Harvest Time?

Throughout the length and breadth of this Western country the response to "King and Country" has been truly magnificent. Yes, "Bill" is in khaki. "Bill" may be your son or your hired man. Whoever he is, the fact remains you are short-handed, and the farmer feels his loss more than the average city business man. But what about the other side of the story? Who is going to take "Bill's" place? Who is going to help gather in the crop? Last year the hired-help problem was serious enough—this year it is critical. Food production is just as essential to assure the allies' victory as ammunition. But what's the use of producing if you cannot move the crop?

The Stewart Sheaf Loader

Is the practical solution of the harvest labor problem. It will put you on Easy Street. The "Stewart" is the greatest labor-saving harvesting machine made. More than that, it is not built to meet the emergencies of the moment nor to catch the farmer's penny. It has behind it the reputation of having made good and the endorsement of hundreds of our Western farmers—people YOU know. With these facts before you, you owe it to yourself to investigate the merits of the Stewart Sheaf Loader.

CUTS COSTS TO A MINIMUM

The "Stewart" pays by the grain it saves. It does the work of field pitchers and fewer bundle teams are required. "Stewart" owners have no such thing as a large wage and board bill bugaboo to face. In wet weather it requires no keep. Comparatively few of these machines can be manufactured this year. That is all the more reason why you should place your order early to avoid disappointment. Go into details while there is time. Write us to-day.

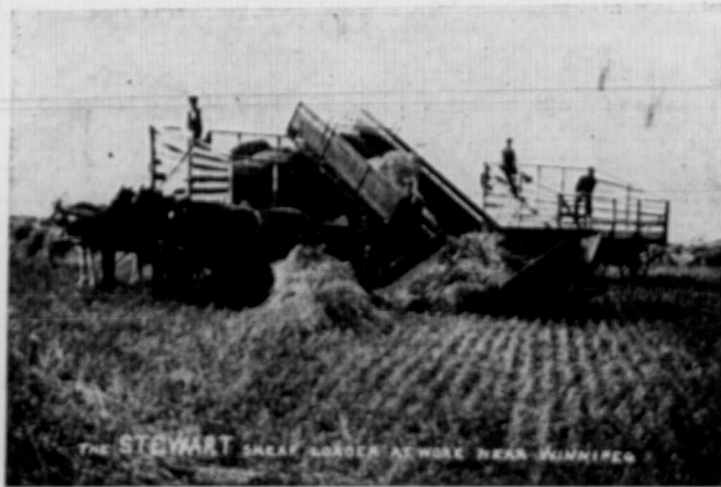
Read what these Farmers say about the Stewart Sheaf Loader:

When we say it SAVES MONEY, Dickson Bros., of Trezona, Sask., back us up in this letter:

"With the Loader we need only three teams and a man. We thereby save \$12.00 a day in wages, not counting the extra load saved."

When we say it SAVES TIME, Wm. P. McLachlan, Eskbank, Sask., proves it by telling us:

"I used a 40-64 Separator and had no trouble keeping it busy with the Loader and six bundle teams. I threshed 51,316 bushels of wheat and 1,000 bushels of oats in twenty-seven days, making an average of 2,300 bushels per day."



THE STEWART SHEAF LOADER AT WORK NEAR WINNIPEG

When we say it SAVES GRAIN, Mr. C. J. Turnbull, Manager of Steele, Briggs Seed Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, says:

"There is less shelling with a Loader than with regular pitchers and the work is vastly superior. I do not think on our whole 1,000 acres a wagon box full of loose straw could be raked after the Loader."

And A. A. Downey, Arlington Beach, says:

"After careful examination I am convinced that the Loader saves at least one bushel per acre over the old system of field pitchers."

THE STEWART SHEAF LOADER CO. LTD.

WINNIPEG

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LOUDEN BARN EQUIPMENT

FOR QUALITY

FOR SERVICE

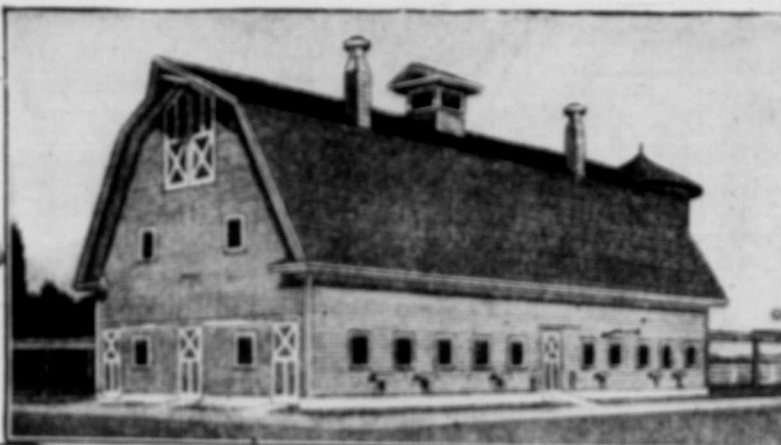
FOR SECURITY



Book of Barn Plans Free

Louden "Barn Plans" is not a catalogue of barn equipment. It is a complete and valuable book of reference and instruction on barn construction. The 112 pages of Louden Barn plans is full of dollar saving information—the best of ideas gathered by the Louden Company during many years of barn building, and barn equipment experience. 51 representative designs for cow barns, horse barns, general purpose barns and hog houses. In addition, there are 32 pages devoted to general construction problems, such as concrete work, laying floors, roof construction, ventilation, etc.

FILL OUT AND MAIL US THE COUPON FOR THIS FREE BOOK.



Louden equipment makes possible a clean, sanitary barn with a minimum of expense for upkeep. When cows are transferred from dark, dirty barns to Louden barns, the milk flow often increases from 15 to 25 per cent, and the labour of caring for the herd is reduced from one-third to one-half.

The cost of installing Louden equipment is surprisingly small, and is just as great an economy for the man with a half dozen animals as for a man with a hundred. The percentage of labour saved is the same.

The Louden Line includes:

- Litter Carriers,
- Feed Carriers,
- Horse Stalls,
- Cow Pens,
- Hay Carriers,
- Cow Stalls,
- Water Fountains,
- Bull Pens,
- Hog Pens,
- Barn Door Hangers.

Catalogues Free

Please send me 2 copies of Louden Barn Plans. I expect to build (or remodel) barn for _____ acres and _____ horses.

Barn will be about _____ ft. _____ ft.

Name _____

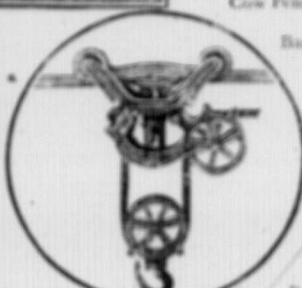
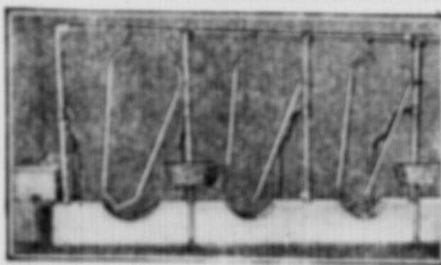
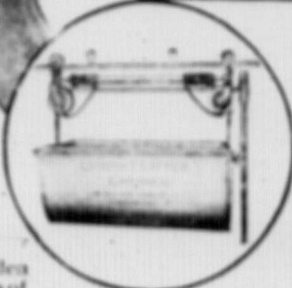
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A PINK NOTICE

A pink notice attached to this page shows that your renewal is due. We hope you have enjoyed The Guide and that you will send us \$1.50 for your renewal at once, using the blank coupon and the addressed envelope which will also be enclosed.

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.

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THE GREAT NAVAL BATTLE

On Wednesday, May 31, at 3:30 in the afternoon there commenced the greatest naval action between the German and British fleets that has ever been fought in this or any previous war.



Miss Kathleen Burke
Scottish nurse who has served on European battlefronts. She is honorary secretary of the Scottish Women's Hospital, which has been doing work in Belgium, Serbia and France.

The statement gave the German losses as two battleships, two dreadnought battle cruisers, four light cruisers, nine torpedo boat destroyers and a submarine.

JAMES J. HILL DEAD

With the death on Monday, May 29, at St. Paul of J. J. Hill there passed away one of the greatest and most successful railway builders and organizers and one of the most remarkable financial geniuses of our time.



Mr. Frederick E. Smith
The brilliant young attorney-general presiding at the Senate hearing for high treason.

was the basic industry which furnished the wealth of the nation, and in every practical way possible he encouraged the improvement of agricultural methods, more particularly in the territory thru which his railroads passed.

WILL FIGHT MACDONALD ACT

The Hudson's Bay Company has decided to test in the courts the validity of the Manitoba Temperance Act. The solicitor acting for the company states that the rights claimed are based upon Section 2 of the Deed of Surrender, which is as follows: "The company is to be at liberty to carry on its trade without hindrance in its corporate capacity and no exceptional tax is to be placed on the company's land, trade or servants."

The first move in the action took place on June 1, when the Manitoba attorney-general's department seized the company's whole stock of liquor. It is understood that the company is willing to refrain from doing any further business in liquor pending the decision of the courts.

DEADLY SAMENESS

"Why so gloomy?" inquired the bachelor friend. "You used to tell me that married life was one grand, sweet song!" "And so it is," replied the gloomy one. "To be more exact, it's one grand sweet refrain—refrain from cards, refrain from smoking, refrain from going to the club, refrain from drinking, and refrain from opening my pay envelope until I get home!"

BOYS!
This Splendid Baseball Outfit FREE!
The baseball season will soon be in full swing. Now is the time to secure your outfit. Examine these pictures carefully. The articles illustrated make up a very complete outfit. They will bring you many hours of real wholesome pleasure.
THE BAT—"St. George's No. 19," is made of solid ash and is a first rate all round bat.
THE BALL—"St. George's League No. 24," is made of the very best material. It is regulation size and weight, has horsehide cover and rubber centre. It is a high grade ball in every respect.
THE CATCHER'S MIT is covered with good quality tanned leather and will give good service.
THE FIELDER'S GLOVE can be supplied in either black or tan leather. It has a webbed thumb and is well and thoroughly made.
THE MASK is guaranteed to withstand the hardest ball thrown by the strongest pitcher. A weak baseball mask has often been the cause of serious accidents. This mask is guaranteed and we have every confidence in offering it.
This splendid outfit will be given free to any boy who will spend a few hours of spare time in getting some subscriptions for The Guide. If you do not care to work for the entire outfit you are at liberty to earn one or more of the articles illustrated. You will likely want to win them all, however, when you find how easy it is to secure them.
Fill out the coupon below with your name and address and send it to The Guide office, when full particulars and instructions will be sent you. Mail the coupon today.
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The Grain Growers' Guide
Winnipeg, Manitoba
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June 7



A Monthly Income for Life

SUPPOSE you knew for certain that when your earning days are over your present income would be replaced by another—one which would be adequate for the support of yourself and of your family! And suppose you were sure that income would continue as long as the need for support exists! Can you imagine anything more comforting?

For Yourself in Old Age

NINETY-FIVE out of every hundred men who live to be sixty years of age are then dependent upon their daily earnings or upon charity for their support. It was this condition that caused Lord Rothschild, the eminent banker, to say that "while it required a great deal of boldness and of caution to amass a fortune, it required ten times greater wit to keep it."

But you can easily escape the misfortune of being dependent in your old age. Simply invest a portion of your earnings for a few years in an Imperial Monthly Income Endowment. Then, beginning when you are 55 or 60, or at whatever age you choose, we will send to you—regularly—each month—for the rest of your life—a cheque to provide for your comfort and independence.

If you should die before the policy matures the Monthly Income will be paid to whomever you have named as your beneficiary. And these Monthly Income payments will be made to you or to your beneficiary for not less than 20 years, no matter when your death may occur.

NOW—while you are insurable and can spare the money—ask us to tell you how small a yearly saving will put an Imperial Monthly Income Policy between you and a penniless old age—between your family and a life of hardship. Just fill in the information called for on the coupon at the side and mail it to us and we will send you full particulars without delay. It will cost you nothing to learn all about this most modern form of life assurance. Sign the coupon and mail to us to-day—to-morrow may be too late!

For Your Wife in Widowhood

YOUR salary will stop with your pulse. But your widow and children will still require shelter, food, clothing, education.

You can provide now for these needs by means of an Imperial Monthly Income Policy. Then after you're gone we will send to your widow—regularly—each month—a cheque for \$25, \$50, \$100, or whatever sum you may choose. These Monthly Income payments will commence immediately after your death. They will continue as long as your widow lives. Should she not live to receive at least 240 Monthly Income cheques, the balance of that number will be paid to her estate.

There is no other provision you can make for her that is so sure and, at the same time, so convenient. Just think! She will have no worry or bother or expense in looking after the investment of her legacy. She can't lose it. Neither can she be swindled out of it. And it will earn a rate of interest far beyond what could be secured by an inexperienced investor, without danger—great danger—of losing the principal sum.

The Imperial Life Assurance Co. of Canada
 Head Office: Toronto

Please send me full particulars and quote premium rate for an Imperial Monthly Income Policy to pay \$ _____ each month.
 I was born on _____ and if I should
 decide to purchase a policy would want the Monthly Income made payable
 to my _____ who is _____ years of age.

Name _____
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The Imperial Life Assurance Company
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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, June 7th, 1916

THE FARM MORTGAGE

One of the most popular institutions in this Western country is the mortgage. The great majority of our farmers entertain one of these more or less useful boarders from year to year. In Eastern Canada a mortgage on a farm is considered somewhat of a stigma and farmers generally look upon it as a skeleton in the closet which is to be kept dark. In Western Canada the mortgage has been a very general necessity and has been of great use in the development of the country. An investigation by the rural credit commission in Saskatchewan a couple of years ago showed that 80 per cent. of the farms in that province were mortgaged, the rate of interest running from 7 per cent. upwards with an extreme case as high as 15 per cent. and with plenty of them at 9 and 10 per cent. The agricultural industry is as truly a manufacturing industry as is any other manufacturing plant in this country. The large export of agricultural products during the past year is claimed by the protectionist economists to be the practical salvation of Canada, yet the agricultural manufacturing industry is discriminated against in Canada in almost every possible way. Farmers are paying interest on their mortgages of from 7 to 10 per cent., while the manufacturing plants in the cities and towns are borrowing their money at 5, 6 and 7 per cent., despite the fact that their security is no better, if as good, as the security of the farms. In addition to this farmers suffer abuses at the hands of mortgage companies that are not suffered by manufacturers in the cities and towns. The governments in Canada have advanced fabulous sums of money in donations, land grants or bond guarantees to railway companies, have given special price increasing tariff legislation to manufacturing industries and valuable concessions to banking interests. There is now developing a widespread demand that the governments should assist farmers to secure their mortgage loans at low rates of interest and on more satisfactory terms. British Columbia has made a start in this work and it will no doubt spread thruout Canada. In the meantime there is an opportunity for a very considerable improvement in the relations between farmers and private mortgage companies who are now doing all the mortgage business of the country and will continue to do the bulk of it for a great many years to come.

In July there is to be a conference between the leaders of the organized farmers and the managers of the mortgage and loan companies in Winnipeg to discuss all grievances and endeavor to arrive at a general policy on the matter of farm mortgages. Now is the time for farmers to look over their mortgages and to consider any grievances which they wish to have adjusted. Any farmers who have grievances against mortgage companies either on the rate of interest, the placing of insurance, the cost of renewals and other costs, terms of foreclosure or anything else should put those complaints in the form of a letter and send it in to the editor of The Grain Growers' Guide within the next few weeks. These complaints should give the name of the company and all the circumstances and they will be taken up with the managers of the mortgage companies at the conference. Farmers may write freely as their names will not be divulged, but only the circumstances will be discussed. The mortgage question must be brought into the open and discussed freely in order to get the necessary improvements. Not all the mortgage companies are sinners in this respect, and by letting daylight into the question, those who have been taking advantage of farmers will be forced to put their business on a better basis.

EDUCATING THE YOUTH

The Farm Boys' and Girls' Club movement is becoming very popular and spreading very rapidly thruout the Prairie Provinces. In Manitoba over 7,000 boys and girls have been supplied with one dozen eggs each for hatching purposes from the extension department of the Agricultural College. Three hundred boys in the province are also growing registered grain on specially prepared seed plots, while numerous others are growing other kinds of seed. In Saskatchewan a large number of boys are also growing seed grain and there are many boys' and girls' clubs in connection with the rural schools. In Alberta the department of agriculture is putting on a vigorous campaign to encourage boys and girls in the production of various field crops and also the care of animals on the farm. All three provinces are encouraging the boys and girls to take hold of some phase of agricultural development. Boys and girls engaged in any of these enterprises will exhibit their products at the school fairs this fall, which will afford an opportunity for them to test their ability in comparison with that of their comrades in their own community.

This movement to encourage boys and girls to take an active interest in agriculture is one that deserves encouragement from every quarter. If properly conducted the educational value of this club work cannot be measured. It will not only attract boys and girls to the beauties and possibilities of nature but it will also give them a practical demonstration of the value of selecting only the best in everything. In a properly organized boys' and girls' club with its own officers and organization there will be developed a spirit of self-reliance and a business training that will be invaluable in later years when these boys and girls take an active part in the conduct of public affairs. Working together in community clubs the boys and girls will also learn by practical application the beauty and value of the Golden Rule and will receive a moral training of the highest type. One phase of the boys' and girls' club movement that should not be overlooked is that of marketing their products. There is always a good market for good seed, good poultry and other choice products of the farm. If the boys and girls learn how to produce the very best and then to market their product they will be learning in their early years what their fathers and mothers learned in the hard and expensive school of experience later on. As the marketing end of this work develops the boys and girls will unconsciously come face to face with the economic problems of the country. Questions will naturally arise in their mind to be answered by their elders and there will develop an educational work in political economy of a practical nature. The boys and girls who learn in this practical way the handicaps that are placed upon them by man made laws will have an incentive towards democracy that cannot fail to have its influence when the ballot is placed in their hands. It will be a good day for this country when the boys and girls in every rural community and in every village and town as well are organized into these clubs and are learning all the lessons that can be taught in this work. The coming generation will be better for it and a higher type of citizen will be developed. The great farmers' organization which now has its local units in two thousand communities in this country can well afford to encourage the farm boys' and girls' club movement, because it is only a few years until these same boys and girls will be the men and women who will comprise the membership in their present farmers' organization.

MAKE YOUR WILL

It is surprising in this day of enlightenment how frequently we hear of some man who has died and has left no will with the result that his family suffers great inconvenience. Every man who possesses any property whatever and particularly if he is a married man with a family, should have his will made and properly signed and witnessed. A case recently came to our notice where a man died without making a will, leaving a wife and one infant child. The law tied up two-thirds of his property until that child is 21 years of age, and is causing great inconvenience and some hardship to the widow as the amount of the property was not large. The man was an excellent husband and father and did not intend to leave his family in this plight but he simply neglected to make a will by which he might have left all his property to his wife so that she could have been much more comfortable than she is at present. Similar cases come to light nearly every day where men have neglected to take this precaution. The cost of making a will is very slight and then a man's property is divided as he intended that it should be and in the best interests of his family. A holograph will, that is, one written in the man's handwriting thruout, and signed by him, is quite legal even without a witness provided it states clearly and within terms of the law just what a man wishes to do with his property. It is generally better however, to have the will drafted on a proper form and signed by the two witnesses in the presence of each other. This is the regular proceeding and it removes many of the causes of doubt and difficulty which may occur afterwards. It would generally cost only about five dollars to have a notary or a lawyer prepare a will which will be absolutely valid and if a man has any property to amount to anything he can well afford to pay this much to be sure that it will be properly distributed and his estate properly administered after his death. The time to prepare for the unforeseen possibilities of the future is when a man is in good health and strength and everything looks bright and rosy. In making these preparations one thing that should not be overlooked is to have a proper and valid will providing for the distribution of his estate after death.

WHO PAYS THE FREIGHT?

In discussing ocean freight rates in the House of Commons a few weeks ago, Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, laid down the doctrine that ocean freight rates are immaterial to the wheat producer as they do not affect the price which he receives for his wheat. No one will deny that Sir George was correct in stating that the consumer pays the freight bill. The price at which the flour ground from Canadian wheat is sold in England includes all the charges from the farmer to the consumer and in this way the consumer pays the freight. But this does not necessarily mean that the charge for freight is not deducted from the price which the farmer receives for the wheat when he sold it upon the Winnipeg market. To take a concrete example, we might consider the Winnipeg market in relation to the wheat produced in the three Prairie Provinces. The freight rate on Alberta wheat to Fort William is several cents a bushel higher than on Saskatchewan wheat, which, in turn, is higher than on Manitoba wheat, yet the price for wheat from all three provinces on the Winnipeg market is identically the same with no regard whatever to the freight charges paid. Whoever buys the wheat on the Winnipeg market of course pays the freight, but it is deducted in every case from the returns which are sent

out to the farmers who produce the wheat. If it were true that the freight rate did not affect the farmer then Alberta and Saskatchewan wheat of the same grade should bring a higher price than Manitoba wheat on the Winnipeg market.

In the same way Canadian wheat shipped to Liverpool has a shorter freight haul than wheat shipped from either the Argentine or Australia, yet the difference in the freight does not show in the price paid at Liverpool for wheat from these three different countries. If the consumer paid the freight, then, the grade of wheat being the same, the price on the Liverpool market should vary according to the distance from the source of production. The high price of wheat during the past two years has undoubtedly been caused by the extraordinary demand for that article of food and has also been influenced by the fact that the Russian crop is not available owing to the Dardanelles being closed. There is also a shortage of production in Europe on account of the large number of soldiers being withdrawn from agricultural labor. Supply and demand has forced up the price of wheat higher than it has been for many years. Few will contend that if the ocean freight on wheat which is now somewhere about 50 cents per bushel from New York to Liverpool, was reduced to eight or ten cents per bushel as it was before the war that all this benefit would go to the wheat growers. But certainly a large portion of it would do so and we have yet to see any convincing argument to the contrary. At present as the matter stands the ship owners have taken advantage of the war and the shortage in ocean tonnage to act the part of pirates on the high seas and rob both producer and consumer in the transportation of the necessities of life.

Are you building a silo this year? There is nothing which will enable a man to save

his feed so that cattle will have everything there is in it like a good silo.

On June 1 Manitoba went "dry." Prince Edward Island was the first and Manitoba the second province to enforce prohibition as far as the division in legislative authority between the Dominion and the Provinces allows. The sentiment in favor of the measure was overwhelming and there can be no reason to expect that the drink traffic will ever again be allowed to impose its toll in the shape of distress and decreased efficiency on the people of the province. Sentiment in favor of this movement is spreading. Alberta goes dry on July 1 and Ontario on September 15. All the other provinces, with the exception of Quebec, are considering the measure and it will not be long before they too will follow Manitoba's lead. The full benefit of the reform will not be at once apparent. Under the Manitoba Act those who are in the habit of taking liquor will still be enabled to obtain it from outside the province. But the removal of the wide open bar and liquor store will do away with the temptation to the younger generation that formerly existed and just as surely as day follows night the men and women of tomorrow will be better fitted to take their places as citizens and the country as a whole will benefit immeasurably.

There are two quarter section farms adjoining each other. On one lives a husband and wife with seven children none of whom are large enough to assist in farm work. On the other quarter section lives a bachelor. The father pays a tariff tax of 42½ per cent on the woolen clothing for his children and also for their boots and shoes and nearly as heavy a tax on everything else they wear. The bachelor pays these taxes only on his own clothing. Yet some people try to tell us that the tariff tax is equitable and a good thing for the country.

Successful mixed farming necessitates good fences, barns and houses. Yet every such addition adds to taxes and is a fine for progressiveness. Our present system of taxation encourages a nation of homesteaders, housed in mud shacks.

Some cows even this spring after a season of plenty came out in that too popular "spring condition" frequently known as "on the lift." It is an unnecessary condition for cattle of any kind at any time.

Every good farmer has experiences that would be valuable to other farmers. True co-operation means helping one another and there is no better way of doing it than giving your experience thru The Guide.

The abomination of party patronage is a most blighting influence in the efficient administration of our various public departments. In fact the idea of efficiency is one of the last possible things. The quality of being a "fixer" is regarded more highly than that of knowledge.

Have you made arrangements to care for cream carefully this summer? There is a difference of seven cents between sour and sweet cream. That's nearly nine cents per pound of butter.

A serious steel famine is predicted for the world and most marked in Canada during the coming year. Wire fencing will soon be beyond buying for Western farmers.

Do you exercise your franchise at every election? You should and you should also see nothing occurs to hinder your wife from exercising hers. The franchise is only valuable when exercised.



AN EXPERT PERFORMER

Country Church Failures

This article from Everybody's Magazine will have a great interest to those interested in the rural churches in Western Canada

By Washington Gladden, D.D.,

(Of the First Congregational Church, Columbus, Ohio)

We have just had in Columbus a national convention to study the conditions of the rural churches. Representatives were here from all the leading denominations and from nearly every state in the Union; the president of the United States was present, and made a most intelligent and sympathetic address. The facts which came to light in the various reports and discussions are serious, not to say alarming.

They show that a large percentage of the rural churches in this country are either stationary or decadent in point of membership. The population of many of these rural communities is decreasing, but the church membership is generally decreasing much faster than the population—in many cases more than twice as fast.

From a thoroughly scientific survey of three counties in Indiana—counties of about 25,000 population each—such facts as these appear: In these three counties there are 232 churches, one church for every 320 of the population.

In the southernmost of these counties, during the last ten years, the population has decreased seven per cent, and the church membership fourteen per cent.; in the northern county the population has fallen off four per cent, and the church membership seven per cent.; in the central county the census shows a loss of six per cent, and the churches have gained ten per cent. The growth here is not, however, exuberant; a church of one hundred members adds one member a year.

Of these 232 churches thirty-eight per cent, only are growing; fourteen per cent, are standing still, and forty-eight per cent, are losing ground. The record of one township in the southern county can be duplicated in hundreds of communities; at the beginning of the decade it had seven churches; at the end of it one church had held its own, four were losing, and two were dead.

Surveying Conditions

These statistics of careful surveys in Indiana have been duplicated by surveys substantially similar in Ohio, in Pennsylvania, in New York, in Vermont, in Kentucky and in Missouri. They have been made by young men and women who have been trained for such work in social service studies and who know how to measure and weigh figures. They are much more accurate than ordinary church statistics.

A survey of the state of Ohio is now being made, with a map, by counties and townships, locating every country church in the state and indicating whether or not the church has a resident pastor; if not, how often it has preaching services; and whether it is increasing or decreasing in membership. Thus a vivid picture of rural church conditions is spread before the eye. It is quite useless to attempt to argue down such an exhibit. People can see for themselves.

The Ohio counties surveyed are representative counties, scattered all over the state; the percentages obtained from them are not likely to be materially changed when the survey is completed. They indicate that 23.6 per cent, almost one-fourth, of the townships in the state are without resident ministers. In each of these townships there are on the average four churches, one church to every 286 persons in the population.

Of the churches in the open country about twenty-six per cent, are growing; the remaining seventy-four per cent, are either stationary or decaying. Here, as in Indiana, the shrinkage in church membership is much more rapid than that of the population. Of the open country churches about eighty-three per cent, have memberships of less than one hundred. As most of these churches are dwindling rapidly, the condition of these communities within a few years can be imagined.

The statistics thus far taken seem to show that about six per cent, of

these open country churches have individual ministers, and only about a quarter of them have as much as half a minister; twenty-three per cent, have one-third of a minister; twenty-seven per cent, only one-fourth, fourteen per cent, only one-fifth, and five per cent, only one-sixth.

More Churches Less Membership

Moreover, it appears to be a rule to which there are but few exceptions, that the more churches there are in a community of, say one thousand persons, the fewer church members there are. If there are two churches in such a community, there are apt to be more church members than if there are four.

These figures simply demonstrate the fact that the principal cause of the enfeeblement of the coun-

movements which are resorted to from season to season to increase the membership only intensifying the bitter rivalry by which the religious life of the community is perverted and enfeebled. Some detailed reports of the sectarian antipathies and squabbles attending the distribution of the results of these "revivals" are sufficiently painful and disgusting. One minister boasted that one-third of the addition to his church in a revival had come from the other churches. "I tell you," he said, "my denomination is growing in these parts."

This is the kind of character which is the natural product of the sectarian schisms that we are encouraging all over the land. This is the kind of society which we are building up in a great many of our rural districts. No wonder our churches dwindle when such a spirit inspires them. They ought to dwindle. And there is no wonder that the rural communities are in so many cases losing ground. Communities where religion takes on such forms as these are not communities where intelligent men and women want to stay and bring up families.

I do not think that this is the sole cause of the depopulation of the countryside. There are economic causes which must be studied. But this is one of the most important causes, and the problem will never be solved without giving to this the consideration to which it is entitled.

Churches Should Harmonize

The church ought to be in every community the unifying, harmonizing influence. What most of the rural communities most need at the present time is the spirit of co-operation. There are many possible co-operative methods by which they can promote economies and increase production. Another great need is the cultivation of a better intellectual and social life. For all this there must be among them an atmosphere of good-will, a sense of community. It is the prime business of the church to create this atmosphere, to diffuse this spirit.

This is the Kingdom of Heaven, which the church is first to seek. If it were what it was meant to be, it would do more than all other agencies combined to shed abroad the influences which make for harmony and prosperity and happiness in the countryside.

But the naked fact is that in hundreds and thousands of rural neighborhoods the church is one of the chief obstacles to the unity and co-operation on which the economic and the moral welfare of the community depend. This is not true of all rural communities, but it is true of great numbers of them—of the great majority of them, in my opinion. And the time has come when American Christians must face these facts and deal with them courageously.

As a general rule, one church in a community of a thousand inhabitants would be infinitely better than four, and far better than two. It is inspiring to think of what such a church could do for the economic life, the intellectual life, the social life of the community. It could support one capable minister and have his services all the time. He could be with his people in sickness and in sorrow, he could be a frequent visitor in their homes and a leader in all their social and religious work. The church would be the social centre and the rallying place of the whole community. It would then become a community in a sense in which few rural districts in these days are or can be communities.

Improving Rural Life

And the community life would centre, as it ought to centre, in religion. The people could work together as they never before have done to make it a better community, safer to live in, more interesting and attractive to those who live in it, a place where boys and girls would be willing to stay.

Such a church, putting less

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A German "Fokker" brought down within the French lines. This is the famous speedy German machine. It carries a rapid fire machine gun in front. Such is put on its wings to discharge its stores from the enemy flying above. This was a "Red" for the French.

try church is the enormous over-churching of the rural communities. In a community which could be amply served by one church we generally find from three to six or seven churches.

A little district in Pennsylvania contains a population of 632. The schools in that district have been consolidated; there is but one school. But in that territory there are eight churches. A country district in Ohio four miles long by three miles wide holds five churches with a total of 183 members, averaging thirty-seven members each.

Church Quarrels

What we are looking at is the simple operation of cause and effect. When the body of Christ is hacked to pieces after this fashion and its dismembered fragments are scattered over the face of the earth, just such results are inevitable; a multitude of feeble and petty and unimportant churches, steadily declining in membership; religion a by-word in the community; the spasmodic revivalistic

THE COUNTRY CHURCH

All students of country life and those who have watched the development of rural civilization throuthout the world agree that the Country Church and Country School are two of the biggest factors in developing the community to its best and noblest possibilities. In the present day very severe criticism is levelled against the churches, because it is claimed they are not performing their proper function in molding public opinion along right lines and assisting in the improvement of social life in the community. Throuthout the West in many sparsely settled communities there are often three or four struggling churches where there is only room for one. Is it possible to remedy this situation? If so, how is it to be done? It is claimed that the men, women and children in the country are not attending the churches nor the Sabbath schools as they did in days gone by. What is the reason for this? What is wrong with the country church? It is an accepted fact that people dwelling on the farm are more religious than those in the city. What kind of a country church is needed in Western Canada today, and what can the country church do to build up a higher and nobler type of Christian citizenship?

The Guide would like to receive letters from farmers, farmers' wives, ministers, ministers' wives, or any others interested in this question. Nothing will be published on doctrinal subjects nor on the peculiar tenets of any denomination, but the subject must be discussed in terms of the Country Church, its shortcomings and its possibilities only. It is the intention to publish the best letters received in The Guide with the aim of helping the country church to come to its own. Address all letters on this subject to The Editor, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

On the Edge of the Barrens

By Stephen Allen Reynolds

CHAPTER I

The Black Sheep

"Buck" Walsh—otherwise, according to the roster of the Royal Northwest Mounted police, "Constable Buckley F. Walsh"—spread a generous layer of hot mustard paste over the cut-off tail of an old flannel shirt, and approached his sick comrade.

Modulating his wonted gruff tone of voice, he addressed the sufferer, meanwhile shifting the steaming poultice from hand to hand.

"Roll over, lad," he rumbled sympathetically. "I want to slap another one on your back. We've got to bust up that congestion on your lungs."

Slowly, weakly, Constable Robert Francis Patrick Napier turned on his side, faced the corrugated inner wall of the galvanized iron "barrack," and then flopped over face downward on his caribou robe.

"Thank you, Buck," he murmured. Then, between breaths that seemed to stab and burn him to the core, he added: "Awfully decent of you to go to all this trouble on my account."

"Hell!" muttered the tall constable in charge under his wheat-colored, bristly moustache.

He had but little use for what he called "parlor tricks." He could never bear to be thanked. Politeness, conventional greetings, were curtailed to a gruff "God' night!" a hearty "Fine mornin'!" or a blunt "Howdy!"

Yet the ex-sergeant of Connaught Rangers—the wildest regiment of the British army—had a heart as big and tender as a woman's, a spirit as generous as was his tongue reserved.

Seven years in Gibraltar, India and South Africa with the toughest battalion of the toughest regiment had changed the rollicking Irish lad into a sober man who could use both his fists and his rifle.

By the time he took his discharge and received his twenty-one "quid," there were but three men out of the fourteen hundred Connaughts who dared face him behind the canteen counter and shoot off, bare-knuckle affairs. And with a Lee-Metford pressed to his shoulder Buck could average ninety out of a hundred "possible" at any range under the thousand yard limit.

Five years in Saskatchewan and Alberta, raising wheat and herding cattle, softened the bludge of the ex-soldier, while toughening his riding muscles and broadening his view of life. Then followed an unsuccessful rush for gold, and his ultimate enlistment in the "mounted."

Ten years spent at Dawson, Herschel Island, Regina, and the lonely barrack at Seal Point taught the straight-backed, grey-eyed Irishman the art of preserving the king's peace among quarrelling gold-seekers, taught him how to keep in check the wild spirits among the American whalermen wintering in the Far North who would have debauched a native tribe with whisky and worse. In fact, it was his successful work at Herschel Island that led to Buck's appointment as constable in charge at the new post on the western shore of Hudson Bay.

It was on Buck's thirty-eighth birthday, some two years before, when his major sent for him and apprised him of the new post he was to command.

"Walsh," said Major Bourke, as he twisted his grey moustache and eyed the human ramrod before him, "you've made good up at the island, and now we're giving you the command of a small post at Seal Point."

Buck stood at attention, his bright grey eyes full upon those of his superior.

"You're to take a man or two along for a start," went on the commandant at Regina. "If you need more men to keep the whalermen and whisky-runners away from the Kenipatoos you can have them. The Scotch whaler left material at Seal Point out of which you can build a double-walled iron house.

"There's also a heronome-motored whale-boat on the beach. You'll find no timber there. You're forty or fifty miles above the timber-line. The whaler also left provisions enough for three men for three years.

"The Hudson's Bay Company's packet calls once yearly. You'll have to keep warm with kerosene and seal oil. You're forbidden to trade with the native Kenipatoos for anything excepting what meat you can't shoot or what furs you actually need for bedding and winter garments."

The commandant paused to look over some pa-

pers before him. Rapidly his active mind grasped the sense of a document lying before him. Then he looked up at the silent constable.

"Briefly, your orders are to keep peace among the natives; to prevent the unnecessary slaughter of caribou and other game; to seize and destroy liquor wherever you find it, and to apprehend the runners and keep them under close arrest until the weather permits you to deliver them at Fort What Cheer, some two hundred miles below you."

Major Bourke's face grew sterner, than usual. He removed his eye-glasses, polished them vigorously for a few moments, and then eyed Constable Walsh thru the shining lenses.

"You've heard of 'Whisky' West?"

"I have, sir," Buck's answer was brief and to the point.

"Very well; your real mission up there is to clean up West and his gang. If you catch them on shore with liquor in their possession, you're to arrest them as well as to destroy the liquor. If they offer resistance or violence you know what

the headquarters of the Royal Northwest Mounted police.

"Do you know why you are selected instead of one of our corporals?" snapped Major Bourke suddenly.

"I don't, sir," answered Buck.

There was a quizzical look upon the weather-bronzed face of the commandant as he proceeded to enlighten his subordinate. "It's partly because since we lost Harris you're the best shot on the force; partly because you made good at Herschel," he explained.

Buck still remained at "attention," awaiting the further pleasure of the field officer.

"Now we'll get down to business," went on that official, curtly. "How many men shall I give you? One or two?"

"One man will do me, sir."

"Whom do you suggest?"

"Constable Napier, sir."

"Why Napier?" demanded the major.

"He's the second best shot on the force, sir," was the significant response.

"Very well," grunted the major.

He picked up his pen, jabbed it in the inkwell, and scratched away for a minute or more. He then summoned his adjutant, handed him a sheaf of documents, and turned on-ward to the waiting man.

"They're making you up a good dog-team at What Cheer," the major continued. "You can get up to the point on the last of the spring snow. Then you'll have the whole summer to build your house and get ready for trouble. How soon do you think you can start?"

Buck's eyes shifted from the face of his commandant to the orderly room clock.

"There's a train to Winnipeg in an hour, sir," he answered curtly.

"Very good. Find Constable Napier, and report back in thirty minutes for final orders and travel warrants."

Constable Walsh back-paced one step to the rear, whipped his right hand to the visor of his new regulation cap, and then swung about smartly and disappeared.

"Damn it!" complained the commandant to his adjutant. "There goes a man I hate to lose."

"He might have been promoted years ago if 'twasn't for his gruff tongue and surly disposition," commented the adjutant.

Heading first for the barracks, Buck had made known the major's wishes to Constable Napier; then the "surly" one spent twenty minutes getting his field kit together, and a matter of eight minutes in stroking and petting a certain bay horse with a white star on his forehead.

In this manner was begun the close association between Buck Walsh and Constable Robert Francis Patrick Napier; the latter a lineal—if at times an unworthy—descendant of Lord Napier, of Magdala.

Together they plunged into the barren wilderness to the northward of the timber-line; together, they kept their lonely watch, and enforced the law in far-off Keewatin. Then came the day when pneumonia seized the younger constable and laid him by the heels.

For two days, and the greater part of two nights, Buck had kept watch beside the bunk of his sick comrade, thankful that simple remedies were at hand and that the brief arctic summer was approaching.

But with the coming of summer was expected the arrival of Whisky West and his schooner. The first warm season the two men of the mounted spent at Seal Point saw the liquor-runner in the bay.

But he had kept far to the northward of the little post, and confined his operations to the hunting grounds of the Inuit at points well beyond sledging or boating distance of the spidder-police-men.

When the Barren Lands had again turned green West left the bay, after threatening openly to return the following summer and "trade where or how he damned pleased."

And now the strait might be expected to be fairly free from ice. Excepting a mere rim of rotten, yellowish ice which still hung on within the reefs fringing the western coast, Hudson Bay was clear.

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Buck sat smoking his pipe. Then his wandering eyes rested on the breakfast dishes, as yet untouched.

to do. It's a long way from Seal Point to What Cheer."

The major's last sentence was significant to Buck, even if not quite clear to the layman.

Years before on the Pacific coast, while running a contraband cargo of opium into Vancouver, the deaths of two Dominion revenue officials had been attributed to West and his gang. A technicality saved them from the gallows.

Latterly the scene of activities of the seal-pouching, whisky, and opium-running desperado had switched to the shores of Hudson Bay.

Commanding a stub-nosed sloop of sixty-odd tons, West had for two alternate years pushed his way thru the Strait in early July, subsequently wintering his craft near Seal Point, and leaving the bay with his plunder the following summer.

Costly furs had been "purchased" for a sup of fiery rum, herds of migrating caribou had been slaughtered for their skins alone, native women had disappeared, winter meat caches had been broken into, causing suffering and privation among the peace-loving brown folk of the north.

And worse—a man of the mounted sent out from Fort What Cheer on "summer patrol" had been shot to death near Seal Point.

No natives witnessed the shooting. It was impossible to fasten the crime on Whisky West, even though it was known his sloop was anchored off the Point the night before the deed.

Buck Walsh knew of these incidents in the career of the big American who had long since, for urgent reasons of his own, taken out Dominion naturalization papers. Buck knew also that West was due back in the bay that summer; that the apprehension and arrest of the whisky-runners meant gun-fighting.

The major's words, "It's a long way from Seal Point to What Cheer," meant substantially to Buck that Ottawa would be satisfied with summary action; that a brief report, "Shot and killed while resisting arrest," would be more than welcomed at

Farm Experiences

GROWING TABLE CORN

I am a great lover of green corn, served up on the cob steaming hot from the pot. When we arrived on our family homestead at Beulah, Manitoba, in the fall of 1879, we found that the Indians nearby were growing corn, and altho it was nothing like as good as we were used to in Ontario, we welcomed it with satisfaction in those early pioneering days. This was called Squaw corn, perhaps because the labor of producing it was laid upon the squaws. It had a good berry if well selected, and sometimes of one color, a creamy white, but mostly as the Indians liked to grow it, in all the variegated colors of the rainbow. We secured the best white seed we could get and bred it up year by year by sowing only good sized even ears, and breaking off a portion of the top end where the grain was small, and a portion of the bottom end, should the rows show irregular formation.

We often tried sweet corn and other kinds, but could scarcely ever get the cobs to form owing to the shortness of the season, so had to rely entirely upon the native variety which, tho of small stature in the stock, was many times grown as a fodder corn in place of something better. About five years ago I was fortunate enough to secure a sample of the corn that the Winnipeg Free Press was distributing throout the country, and its superiority over any other kind we had tried, especially as a garden corn, was so manifest the first year that I fed my squaw corn to the chickens, altho I now think it good to sow some of both kinds as the green corn season of the latter variety lasts longer, and by sowing a rotation of plantings, as you would for green peas you can have green corn right up to freeze up. This is not so with the Free Press corn, for I have, starting early, more according to the advancement of the season than by date, planted a few rows across the garden and after a week another few rows for three weeks, but to my surprise I found that altho these different rows might come up in rotation, I could see scarcely any difference by the time corn was ready for the table, and when ripening time arrived it seemed all as one sowing.

Another thing I have noticed is that it is of no advantage to soak corn to get it to start quickly. It will come up just as fast nearly every time if planted dry, as it seems it must have right conditions above ground before it dares to show its tender blade, and those conditions rest upon those underground, and no matter how you try to hasten the matter will only call forth the young plant at the right time. After it is up you may have a late spring frost as in 1913, and you may think your crop destroyed, if frozen to the ground, but altho some plants will kill out the majority will come on again seemingly as good as ever. I have found this corn to be ready for the table a few days after the earliest Squaw corn, and in looks, yield and flavor there is no comparison, the former being of a beautiful amber color with good sized even rowed kernels and a remarkable slender cob. As yet I have grown this corn only in my garden, but each year have had a lot of good seed that has been distributed around this district.

Plant in Hills

I have planted in hills much the same as potatoes, in well-worked, well-manured land, hoed the plants early when about five inches high, and kept them free from weeds. It is better to remove all the suckers as soon as possible, otherwise they will sap the strength of the main plant, and if left on will pull down the size of the cobs on the main stock and produce on themselves all kinds of monstrosities in ears. If left on too long pulling them off will greatly disturb the parent root, which is always tender in the early part of the season, and then it will be necessary to hill up very high in order to give enough support to the stock to enable it to stand a windstorm. I find this corn does better hilled as little as possible, and if the suckers are removed at the right time will grow over six feet high in any ordinary season. It would not take its place as a fodder corn beside North West Dent and similar varieties, but if grown for a fodder would probably produce more weight and better fodder if the suckers were allowed to remain on.

During my thirty five years' residence in this Western country I find the climate changing steadily toward higher winter temperatures,

We invite our readers to contribute their experiences to this page. Letters suggesting new ideas along any line of farm work will be welcomed and all that we can use will be paid for at our regular rate of 25 cents per hundred words. Write on one side of the paper only and send your ideas on each subject on a separate sheet. Favorable and unfavorable experiences are alike acceptable and by exchanging ideas on this page our readers will be able to obtain a great deal of very valuable information from each other.

more rapidly during the last ten years, owing no doubt to the northern advance of cultivation, and feel sure that the time will come in Western Canada when we will grow and mature anything that



A splendid bred steer as a milking Shorthorn of superior type. This is the kind that make the big, useful farmer's cow.

is now grown in Ontario. The northern march of the corn belt will be rapid from now on, and Canada will be greatly enriched by the successful production of this great cereal.

W. C. PAYNTER

Tantallon.

CONTROL OF WEEDS

With a new crop season already well on its way, all will admit that it will be a case of combating the weed pest as strenuously as in past years. My observations gleaned from the past year's experience will be very beneficial in the coming season, and no doubt others could benefit from my successes and failures. I class weed eradication in three periods: the summer fallow, the time between harvest and seeding, and during the growing of the crop. Fallow treatment is more depended on by me in eradicating peren-



Poorly broken through soil. A field that it will be difficult to work down and get into good shape. Much work and time could have been saved by turning it over properly.

nials, and is a broad subject. One very strong point in fallow treatment is this: A fallow that is skim plowed and packed in the spring or even double disked and harrowed is, nine times out of ten, more than doubly efficient in destroying weeds than one left till July.

A man who is acquainted with the condition of his soil and the preceding crop will know whether wild oats will be many or few in the next crop. Even a thin stand of wild oats pull down the yield so much and leave the land so much more polluted that any measure that brings results will pay rather than neglect them. The following plan is becoming general in this district, and I think its more general adoption would make money for everyone. If wild oats or French weed make an appearance on the fallow, leave it by all means till the oats are showing the second blade, then disc and sow at once across the disking and the succeeding harrowing will make the operation complete. Double disking is necessary unless the first stroke is done really well. It makes a splendid job of French weed that has lived over winter and on any fallow the increase in crop will pay the cost. It may not be possible to get a growth on spring plowing for wheat, but with early maturing Marquis it is admissible on fall plowed land. While many in Northern Manitoba who followed this plan this last year had frozen wheat, it was more profitable than a polluted, poor yield of higher grade grain.

The practice of plowing the oat ground, packing and harrowing and leaving for ten days while doing the same with ground for barley or flax, has always been a winner with me. Time is valuable and I know people say, we haven't time. From experience and wide observation I find it pays to take time to put on the extra cultivation even if it means following more. I find that wheat is giving forty bushels instead of twenty-five; oats nearly double and barley forty bushels instead of stuff I had to cut for green feed when I just plowed, harrowed and sowed any time at all, irrespective of the amount of wild oats that were shelled the previous season.

After plowing the barley ground I disk and sow the oat ground and repeat the same with barley or flax or even oats for green feed, because whatever grain has wild oats in it, the green feed must be clean. On my land or any I have seen land for spring crop so treated will be cleaner, yield higher and mature a week or ten days earlier than grain sown on land untouched till June 1.

I experimented with harrowing growing grain for lamb's quarter, stink weed and foxtail last season. For all three weeds I concluded very definitely that the best results were obtained when the ground was fine, free from stone and trash, and the surface level and packed after seeding. The harrowing was most efficient when done just as the grain showed green and a heavy harrow that moves all the ground thoroughly two inches deep, moving briskly, is the implement to give results. When weeds such as lamb's quarter or stink weed reach the three-leaf stage the damage done to the grain was not offset by weeds killed unless they were very thick. It is just another case of, "It pays to do it well and at the right time." Give the best attention I question if there are any grain farms that cannot profit from more thorough weed treatment in the second and third years after fallowing.

T.W.W., Man.

FALL AND SPRING RYE

From my experience spring rye is not a good crop to sow, because any of the best known tame hays or green oats will beat it for feeding qualities and the hay crops sown with grain can be sown at a more convenient time. As for fall rye, the tame hays make, I believe, better food, but when one takes in the usefulness of fall rye it is the best crop for any farmer with cattle, especially dairy cattle, to grow. Fall rye is first and best a land cleaner, it is ahead of any grain or hay crop for cleaning dirty land. Sown early in August it supplies good, green pasture for cattle long after everything else is dead. In the spring it can be pastured and still a fair crop of hay or grain can be taken off, but from my experience it pays better not to pasture in spring if you are going to take a crop of grain off. Both fall and spring rye is best cut with the binder and stacked in the sheaf (for hay), and

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The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

KNOWLEDGE VERSUS IMAGINATION

Women's clubs interested in the pure food question should provide themselves with a little book, *1001 Tests*, by Dr. Harvey Wiley, formerly head of the Bureau of Chemistry for the Government at Washington, now *Pure Food Expert for Good Housekeeping Magazine*. This book is a scientific answer to the propertious claims put forth by the manufacturers of household products and cosmetics. While not quite as useful in this country as it will be in the United States, where a good many of the American products listed are not marketed in this country, it is yet surprising how many of the names are household words with us.

Particularly Dr. Wiley scores the mislabeling of goods as being a very dangerous practice. Not only must the manufacturer be compelled to state the chemical composition of his product, but he must be prevented from making absurd claims in regard to its efficacy. If the consumer is to be protected from fraud, not only are a great many well-known products listed and their rating given but each chapter contains a general statement as to the possible and impossible claims made for the article and the probable adulterant used.

For example, in regard to cold cream, he answers the burning question as to which cream causes hair to grow on the face and which do not, with the statement that none of them do. He gives the same answer to the question as to which cause pimples and wrinkles to disappear and the checks to become round. These things are a matter of constitution, health, age and cleanliness. There is no such thing as a skin food. Food enters the system thru the stomach, not the epidermis.

So he goes on all thru the book laying bogys of the advertising immigration, while at the same time dealing out justice to those firms which have made a good product, put it up in full weight packages and given it a truthful label without extravagant claims.

Even the introductory chapter dealing with the fast and furious fight waged on the other side of the line in the interest of pure food will be abominably interesting to many of our housewives, who will read with amazement of the severity with which the Government in that country licensed the manufacturers to poison the people and cheat them by the use of adulteration.

The obvious question that will suggest itself to every housewife who reads this book is, "What are we doing in Canada in the direction of securing pure food?" It is a question that every active woman's club should set out at once to investigate. *Good Housekeeping Magazine* contains a coupon which, if filled out and forwarded to the publishers with sixty cents, will bring this book. The address of Good Housekeeping is 119 West Fourth Street, New York City.

TOO LITTLE RESERVE

Over and over again in this department we have emphasized the importance of young girls being very reserved in the matter of careers, but the same principle applies to both men and women, married and single.

Some months ago a young girl inquired whether I thought it wrong for her to let her second cousin, a middle-aged married man, kiss and embrace her frequently, or did their relationship make it all right. It has never been the policy of this department to conduct a bureau of department, but there seems to be something very lawyerly and undignified in that sort of thing on the part of both the man and the girl. One cannot help feeling that a girl knows more of her modesty by encouraging it and that the man cheapens both himself and the girl by offering it.

Perhaps this is old-fashioned prudery, but it is our firm conviction that a more beautiful relationship would exist between men and women in marriage if they cultivated a greater reserve in this matter before and after that event.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

THE VALUE OF EXAMPLE

Not because I have had a great deal of experience, having had the rearing of but one child, now in her teens, but because I have always been interested in this subject, I will endeavor to put my thoughts on paper and if there there are permitted to appear I shall feel greatly honored.

From my earliest childhood I can remember the extreme carefulness and vigilance with which my dear mother tried to mould my actions and ideas; what indelicat passes she would take with the smallest detail and how, without a consent, rebuke or preaching at me, she would gently point out the difference between the right and the wrong. Her motto was to rule by love and not by fear. She taught me to obey her because I loved her and not because I was afraid of the punishment I would

get as a result of wrong doing. She taught me to respect her by her own Christian life, by her own noble character.

Because I never knew her to tell a lie over the smallest thing, I had the greatest confidence in her and always believed what she told me.

I once heard her say, after I was married myself, that the greatest compliment ever paid to her was when she overheard some other children and myself talking just in an argument and mother heard me say, "If my mother says so, it is so there."

Trustfulness is one of the greatest mistakes a mother can make. Many good women who would wish to tell a lie even to get themselves out of



A QUAIN PAI

a scrape, think nothing of telling little fibs to their children, and tho it may seem trivial to them at the time it is of the greatest importance to the child.

The child's brain is like a sensitized plate, waiting for an impression, and it is bound to get that impression. Should we not be careful that it is the right one? If we teach our children to have confidence in us by telling them the truth in small matters, are we not inviting their confidence for after life, when they have to leave the shelter of a mother's wing and go out into the world to face its temptations and to meet its snarls and pitfalls?

It's the little things in life which count. I was staying at the home of a friend and the youngest child, a boy of three, did not want to go to bed because I was there. The little fellow wanted to stay with me a little longer, but the mother, who had strict notions about putting her children to bed at a certain time, told the child if he would go to bed I would come and sleep with him. I was surprised when I heard her tell him this, because she had planned for me to have another room entirely.

The boy went to sleep comforted by the false promise, but as soon as he opened his dear little eyes next morning his first words were: "Mamma, you said Mrs. H. was going to sleep with me. Why didn't she?" Of course, another little fib quieted him once more. No, to say the least of it, I was surprised and shocked and very much disappointed, as she is an ideal mother in so many respects. What a pity to make a mistake like this when the issue is of such vital importance.

I know of a case where a sweet little girl nearly lost her life by being told an untruth. She was suffering from appendicitis and was laid on her little cot and taken to the station to be put on the train for an operation at a distant hospital. The child made a dreadful fuss about going to bed that night and her mother told her that she would take her up when they got into the train, but when they did not do so she kicked and screamed, and, of course, the result was almost fatal. If that mis-guided mother had reasoned with the child, telling her that the doctor was going to make her well if she would only lie still until they got to the end of the journey, showing the little one that it would hurt your mother no, if she did not try to be patient

until they got to the hospital and that if she did not get well poor mother would be heartbroken, because she loved her little girl so, and could not bear to part with her.

The Value of Home Training

The home training, if it is of the right kind, will prove the greatest blessing we can bequeath to our children. It is laying up treasures for ourselves too. My mother was a good girl to her mother and would care for her when she was sick, and she told me that grandma would say to her: "Polly, some day you will have a daughter who will be kind to you when you are sick." Her words came true, for when my dear mother, who was a great invalid, needed care, I counted it one of my greatest privileges to care for her and she would say to me in her mother's words: "Some day you will have a daughter to look after you when you need it," and my own girl is such a blessing to me that I have repaid what I have sown in love and kindness a thousand times over.

A true mother's love is the purest thing on earth, and oh what a privilege is ours to have the moulding and training of an innocent child. Should we not be very prayerful and exceedingly careful in the way we tend our little plants? What a privilege to work in God's garden tending to the little vine, cutting off a little slip here and there in order that the plant may grow stronger and better. The responsibility is great, but the power which we may obtain from the Giver of our little flowers is infinitely greater.

A gentle rebuke from my daughter's eyes does more to restrain me than all the sermons I can hear and tho I tell her I hope she will copy my few good points and leave out my many failings, I know that her young life is being moulded day by day by my actions and by my example. I have always found that a little praise where praise was due is encouraging. Some mothers do not think it wise to praise their children, but if this is done tactfully I believe it will do more good than harm in nine cases out of ten, especially with a very sensitive child.

When I was a child, if my mother was telling her friends what a good girl I had been, I used to feel ashamed to think of the many times I was naughty in my own heart, even tho I seemed good on the surface and a prayer would go up to God just then asking Him to make me a better girl so that I might be as good as mother thought I was. There is a certain amount of selfishness in us all. We should not be human if we were not selfish, but this, like all other traits in a child's character, may be adjusted if we start right. For instance, if a child is taught to respect itself it will respect others, and while the sturdy little fellow would proudly champion the cause of his weaker playmate, yet he would not take all the snubs and insults offered to himself without retaliating in righteous self-defence. A mother is often responsible for a great deal of the jealousy and selfishness in her own children. Instead of telling the boy of three that his nose is put out by the arrival of little baby sister, teach him that mother's heart is so large and so full of love that there is a place for them both, and that little sister is just a weak little darling, and can do nothing for herself yet, and that little brother is getting quite big and strong and must help mother to care for little sister and by-and-by, when she gets a little older and begins to understand, how she will love her little brother and how they can be little playmates, loving each other, and mother loving both of them.

Here at the very outset a chafing feeling is instilled, and the little fellow will count it a privilege to care for baby sister, and no feeling of selfishness or jealousy will mar the peace of that home, for after all, life is nothing without love at the very core and at the very root of things. Look at the birds, nested and happy, the stronger caring for the weaker. All nature seems alive on a bright summer's day when we can hear the fragrances of the flowers and hear the birds singing. Do we not realize that "God's in His Heaven, all's right with the world?" We mothers must keep God in our hearts, then His divine influence will permeate our homes, and our children will grow up to bless us, and we shall have the satisfaction of seeing their characters develop in the right way, and their young feet walking in the path which leads to life eternal.

MRS. J. H. BROWN-SHANK.

Two little cousins, Jennie and Kate, were discussing about who was the older of the two, when Jennie settled the argument by exclaiming, "Why, Katie, I know I am older than you, 'cause I remember distinctly one morning going over to your house and saying, 'Hello, Aunt Sarah, where's Katie?' and Aunt Sarah answered, 'Why, Katie isn't borned yet.'"

—From the *Illustrator*.

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U.F.A. SUNDAY

As promised last week, I will endeavor this week to give a general idea of how the U.F.A. Sunday was observed by various of our unions throughout the province. The day has undoubtedly brought about a good deal of interest in the organization, both from within and from without if the remarks which have reached me at this office can be taken as any criterion. It would take a great deal of space to publish all the remarks that have been made to me, most of which have been worthy of note. Even in districts where the day was not officially observed by the unions themselves, it seems to have had its effect. As one man put it, "I noticed a number of U.F.A. men at church on May 21 whom I have never seen there before." The idea undoubtedly met with general favor. It was quite a live topic in the city of Calgary, a large percentage of ministers referred to it in their sermons, and several took it as their subject. I have the report of one or two of these sermons, which I may possibly be able to publish at a later date, as in my opinion they are well worth reading.

The following are reports received from some of our unions as to how the day was observed in their particular districts. Heathdale Local No. 581, Cayley No. 256, and others have also notified us that the day was observed by them, but have not sent us a detailed report of the proceedings.

ALTORADO LOCAL UNION NO. 268

While educative and commercial forces have been operative in the workings of our local U.F.A. meetings, Christianity has somewhat been obscured and viewed from the individual rather than the social viewpoint, but owing to the resolution passed at the last annual convention, Sunday, May 21, was set apart as a U.F.A. Sunday, and it is to be hoped that all unions observed this Sabbath and that much good will be attained therefrom. A most enthusiastic meeting was held in the Altorado School on U.F.A. Sabbath and it is with much pleasure I am able to report the schoolhouse filled to overflowing. Joseph Maddaugh, president of the local union occupied the chair and gave a very enlightening address on the objects to be attained thru the U.F.A. Sabbath. His remarks were very much appreciated by the audience. P. E. Baker gave an interesting talk on the comparisons of the U.F.A. standards of Christianity with the plane of Christ's Christianity. He pointed out that Christianity has drawn attention to moral evils and has created a sense of sin and unworthiness which has helped many to break away from pernicious customs; that Christianity has engendered a more adequate appreciation of the ideals of brotherhood and social justice, and thereby has stimulated new conceptions of the relations of man to man and of mutual responsibility. Rev. A. C. Baker also gave a much appreciated address to the assembly, rebelling to our minds the fact that we are too prone to leave God out of our daily considerations, and that a closer touch with Christianity is necessary in our social organizations. The addresses were interspersed with many hymns, which were rendered with heartfelt vigor and enthusiasm. Mrs. A. McMillan favored us with a most appropriate solo. Messrs. Baker and Fulton and Miss Fulton and Miss Klason sang a beautiful quartette. The meeting closed by the singing of the National Anthem.

EDWELL LOCAL UNION NO. 53

On Sunday last, May 21, the Edwell local union gathered in force at the schoolhouse for church service, this day having been appointed for the purpose. The Rev. Mr. Meek, of Willowdale, kindly conducted the service, which was of an exceedingly hearty character, the singing being especially good, everybody joining in a splendid style. Mr. Meek chose for his text "And behold a sower went forth to sow." He pointed out how the U.F.A. was sowing the seed of good fellowship and co-operation amongst its members, and further he pointed out that the U.F.A. stood for justice for all, as its motto was first of all "Equity."

Mr. Meek in the course of his remarks pointed out how each and every

Alberta

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

one was a sower, but not all lived to reap the crop he sowed, leaving that for others. He cited as examples Livingstone sowing the first seeds of Christianity in the darkest Africa, Florence Nightingale, that of the Red Cross, Dr. Lister, who revolutionized surgery by the introduction of antiseptics, and many others. His address was excellently chosen and appropriate to the occasion, and was thoroughly appreciated by all who were present.

POPLAR RIDGE UNION NO. 321

We, the members of the Poplar Ridge Union No. 321 have carried out the request of our president, H. W. Wood, in regard to the resolution passed by the annual convention at Calgary. We are glad to say that we had members in our own local who were able to address us on the 21st, U.F.A. Sunday, and also to preach us two sermons. We had preaching at 11 a.m. by Brother Joseph Wilson, and a few remarks by Brother R. B. Stewart, address by Brother Phil Lee, and an excellent sermon by Rev. H. C. Jenkins, our local president. We had a nice congregation, with dinner at the church. The weather was fine and we all enjoyed ourselves immensely. The wives of the members are very anxious to join our local union and help carry on the work of the union.

EAST CLOVER BAR LOCAL

There was a crowded church at Clover Bar on Sunday, when the members of the Clover Bar and West Salisbury Local Unions of the United Farmers of Alberta, with their families and friends, gathered to hold their first celebration of what is to be an annual institution amongst the farming community of the province. H. W. Wood, of Carstairs, the president of the United Farmers of Alberta, was in attendance as the speaker of the day, and amongst the congregation were such well known U. F. A. men as D. W. Warner, hon. president, and Rice Sheppard, vice-president. Rev. W. J. Whelan, Methodist minister, and Rev. C. H. McClellan, Presbyterian, conducted the service, and the choir of the church gave some special music which was greatly appreciated.

After a brief introduction by W. J. Jackson, Mr. Wood held the rapt attention of the congregation for an hour with an address on the subject of "Christian Civilization." Mr. Wood, who has had the advantage of a university education, and is a forceful speaker, handled the theme in a manner which gave evidence of deep thought, unprejudiced and unrestrained by the bonds of orthodoxy. He traced the progress of the human race from primitive savagery to barbarism, and from barbarism to civilization; then described the different stages of civilization from the heathen civilizations of the remote past to that perfect state of Christian civilization, founded on love, which is the ideal yet to be attained.

The speaker showed how our present social state, so often called a "Christian Civilization," is based on principles so utterly opposed to the teachings of Christ that it can never reach that ideal. He referred to the admitted fact that a small group of financiers by owning or controlling the national wealth practically ruled the destinies of Canada, and pointed out the absurdity of a nation governed by the devotees of Mammon boasting of her Christian civilization.

The speaker showed how the Church had utterly failed to rise to her great opportunities and responsibilities; how she had, whilst preaching individual purity, tolerated national corruption and viciousness in public life. He pointed out that a true "Christian Civilization" could only be attained by tearing down our present social fabric and rebuilding it on a foundation not of selfishness but of that mutual love taught by Christ, and appealed to the different branches of the Church to fit themselves for that great task by working in unison and in that perfect har-

mony which must prevail for the attainment of the ideal taught in Christ's prayer, "Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven." A collection was taken for the Red Cross Society, and Rev. Mr. Whelan, in closing the service, congratulated the U.F.A. on having as its leader a high-minded man of the calibre of H. W. Wood.

OBSERVANCE AT CEREAL

The following letter has also been received from the Rev. David Simpson, Methodist minister, Cereal: "I observed U.F.A. Sunday on my circuit here. Fortunately having been a member six years ago, I knew the ideals of the movement and was able to speak from experience. The majority of the members had no idea that the Sunday had been set apart, and the president of one local was sympathetic and let it go at that. I would suggest that you hammer away at the idea, and probably by next year the members will be not only passively sympathetic, but openly enthusiastic."

FIRST LADY MEMBER

W. G. Cowley, secretary of University Local No. 684, reports a paid up membership of thirty-one. They voted in their first lady member at last meeting, which was not crowded owing to seeding operations, but they had an interesting meeting. The union pledged itself to purchase twine from the Farmers' Elevator Company. There was an interesting discussion on the Co-operative Hail Insurance, which, to some of the members, seems in need of improvement. They decided to hold their next meeting at 7 p.m. instead of 8 o'clock, as formerly, and lunch will be provided. Two members were appointed to act on the committee for the second annual U.F.A. picnic, to be held at Stibbald on July 1, at which five locals will take part. Seeding in that district is nearly finished and the crops are looking fine.

ORDER YOUR ANNUAL REPORT

In reference to the annual reports, the following letter from one of our secretaries is just to hand: "Referring to your circular letter of the 28th ulto, enclosed please find \$1.25 for twenty-five 1916 reports. I have perused the copy you sent me and feel sure that the distribution of the copies ordered among our members cannot fail to interest them and help forward the cause."

Have you sent in your order yet? We still have sufficient on hand to supply a number of unions at twenty or twenty-five copies to the union. Send us your \$1.00, or \$2.00 if you can make it, and help the Central Office to make a success of the distribution of this annual report which will warrant a similar effort another year. If you agree with us that the report is a good one you can afford to order a few copies, and if you do not think that the report is a good one then, we would welcome your suggestions for its improvement next year.

WAR RELIEF FUNDS

Belgian Relief Fund	
Previously acknowledged	\$3,628.65
Red Cross Fund	
Previously acknowledged	\$2,372.43
Rocky Coulee Union No. 105	20.00
J. Barnes—\$10.00	
C. Jensen—\$10.00	
Anonymous	1.00
Hope Valley Local No. 425	31.50
	\$2,424.93
U.F.A. Patriotic Fund	
Previously acknowledged	\$1,716.20
Spring Ridge Union No. 80	15.00
Rocky Coulee No. 105	10.00
Leith Union No. 391	35.00
	\$1,776.20
Canadian Patriotic Fund	
Previously acknowledged	\$1,267.10
Polish Relief Fund	
Previously acknowledged	\$67.00



Our **\$50** DIAMOND Engagement Ring

A Diamond bought on the basis of size only must suffer when compared to a Diamond that is bought on the basis of quality. A \$50.00 Diamond, bought on the basis of quality, however, will never suffer by comparison with any Diamond, irrespective of size. A "D. E. Black" Diamond at \$50.00 is a good size, absolutely perfect and blue white, and is mounted in Solid Gold 14K or 18K with Platinum tips. You can order by mail, subject to prompt refund if not entirely satisfied.

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Portage La Prairie

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THE SASKATCHEWAN CREAMERY COMPANY

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Advertisement for 'Big Money in Running Water' featuring an illustration of a man and a team working with a large machine.

Saskatchewan

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

CONSTITUTION IN FRENCH

A desire has been expressed several times for the translation of our Constitution into the French language. Our French-speaking members will be glad to know that this edition is now ready, and copies may be had from the Central Office at the usual charge of five cents each.

S. W. Y.

IMPORTANT LEGAL MATTERS

The following is a circular letter issued by the Department of the Attorney General of Saskatchewan dealing with the matter of a married woman's interest in her husband's property. It should be carefully read by every farmer and by every married woman upon the land.

Following this circular letter is a letter written by the Hon. George Langley, minister of municipal affairs, to Mrs. John McNaughtan, president of the Women's Section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, for the publication of which the consent of the writer has been secured. This letter is also of importance to all property owners in Saskatchewan and their wives.

J. B. M. Regina, May 15, 1916.

Under the Act Respecting Homesteads, being Chapter 29 of the Acts of 1915, as amended by Chapter 27 of the Acts of 1916, provision is made for the protection of the wife's interest in homestead land and for her waiver being required on transfers, mortgages, etc., of such homestead land, such acknowledgment of waiver being taken before certain officials named in the Act and every Justice of the Peace in and for Saskatchewan is appointed an officer under Section 2 of the Act Respecting Homesteads for the purpose of taking the acknowledgment of the wife to the waiver of her rights under the said Act.

As it is necessary for the wife who waives her rights to acknowledge that she understands her rights, the Justice of the Peace who takes the acknowledgment should explain carefully to the wife what the effect of such action on her part amounts to. The owner of homestead land cannot transfer or mortgage such land without the wife joining in the instrument and waiving her rights, and if she desires to prevent her husband making such transfer or mortgage, she is at liberty to do so, and if she executes the transfer, must do so of her own free will and consent and without compulsion on the part of her husband. The Justice of the Peace therefore should take this acknowledgment from the wife separate and apart from her husband and be satisfied that the wife is waiving her rights of her own free will.

Meaning of "Homestead"

Moreover, it is necessary for the Justice of the Peace to understand what land is affected by the Act Respecting Homesteads. It is only homestead land, and the word "homestead" in this Act means, in the case of farm-bands, the 160 acres exempted from seizure under execution upon which the house is located, or in the case of city or town land, the lot or lots upon which the house is located which is similarly exempted from seizure under execution. In other words, the only land affected is the land upon which the owner and his wife are residing, and has no reference to whether it has been obtained by homestead entry under the Dominion Lands Act, for it is just as much homestead whether it has been purchased as if it were obtained by homestead entry so long as the owner and his wife are residing on it. In the case of the death of the owner of such homestead land, the widow has the same right to prevent the executor or administrator from transferring or mortgaging such land without her consent.

In the case of an assignment for the benefit of creditors, the assignment must be accompanied by an affidavit of the assignor stating whether he has a wife, and if he has a wife, giving her name and address. If the assignor has a wife, the Registrar of Land Titles will notify the wife by registered letter of the filing of

such assignment for the benefit of creditors and the wife has thirty days from the mailing of that notice within which to file a caveat if she claims the land as homestead.

ATTORNEY GENERAL

To the Justice of the Peace for the Province of Saskatchewan.

CAVEAT FORMS PROVIDED

Mrs. John McNaughtan, Peche, Sask.

Dear Madam:— Since receiving your letter of recent date enclosing one from the Registrar of the Land Titles office at Saskatoon I have gone carefully over the matter to which you call my attention, viz., the difficulty the average woman may have to know how to protect herself by filing a caveat.

Our law provides that when an assignment is made by the owner of a homestead and he acknowledges that he is married, the Registrar is required to notify the wife that she has thirty days allowed her during which she may file a caveat to protect her interest. I am taking the necessary steps to ensure that the Registrar in his letter to the wife shall enclose a caveat form (this form is provided in Schedule "D" of the Act and is simple enough to be understood by any person who can read and write; so that all the wife will have to do will be to fill in her name, the location of the land and sign and date it in the usual way; in addition to this it must be sworn to before either a Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, or Commissioner for Oaths and returned to the Registrar, and no expense except the cost of registering the letter will be involved. I trust that you will agree that this pretty completely meets all the requirements.

Yours sincerely, HON. GEO. LANGLEY, Minister of Municipal Affairs.

MEETING AT WHITE BEAR

A meeting of the White Bear Grain Growers' Association (Women's Section) was held on Wednesday, May 10. New officers were elected for 1916: President, Mrs. Hyde; vice-president, Mrs. John Akister; secretary, Miss Reaney; directors, Mrs. Hyde, Mrs. C. Akister, Mrs. B. Fletcher, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Lytle, Mrs. Warner. All members to act on the local committee.

A vote of thanks was given to Mrs. Kellog for her work and perseverance in the past year as president. A picnic was arranged for the children on June 3. Mrs. Hyde gave a few interesting points which were brought forward at the convention, and Mrs. Kellog read a splendid paper in rhyme on the "joys" of growing grain, composed by herself. MISS I. A. BENNY, Secretary.

PLAN RAILROAD FOR WALDVILLE

Central Secretary:— I take pleasure in forwarding some news of much importance to Grain Growers. A railroad meeting was held at Waldville under the auspices of the Waldville local on May 13. There were a number of well-informed speakers. Mr. Spence, the famous railroad man from White Water, being the leading speaker of the day. There were representatives from districts for miles around and the project certainly "soaked in." The details for the plans for a railroad in this district are too lengthy for discussion, but the general plan may be stated briefly as thus. To make every man here a Grain Grower and when once we are thoroughly organized, the local will be in position to appoint men as directors on the railroad board.

At the general meeting Saturday a directors' meeting of the already prepared locals held the next directors' meeting, and they began business by hiring Mr. Spence as a managing director and organizer.

LESLIE W. CALBO, Pres. Waldville Local.

NEW SWANSON ASSOCIATION Central Secretary:— At the first general meeting of the Swanson Grain Growers'

Association Ltd., held on Saturday, May 20, the following directors were elected: G. P. Moen and W. B. Nisbet, to hold office until third annual meeting; Wm. Beaton and Jens Larson, until second annual meeting; Ole Harilstad and A. Sunderland, until first annual meeting. At the meeting of directors G. P. Moen was elected president and Ole Harilstad, vice-president until first annual meeting; secretary, W. B. Nisbet. Owing to the rush of spring's work we could not get a meeting together any sooner, but we will have more time from now on to devote to our work.

W. B. NISBET, Secretary. Swanson, Sask.

PATRIOTIC ACRE FUND The Grandest Act of All

A member of one of our locals, writing with respect to his Patriotic Acre Contribution, concludes his letter thus:— "Wishing you every success with the scheme, which is a magnificent and noble act. Your Association has done much good since its inception, but this is the grandest act of all." Refreshing, is it not?

This fund is gradually assuming very large proportions. The number of promises received to date is about 6,500. Of this number approximately 3,800 have been redeemed, leaving about 2,700 still to come in. The number of acres redeemed by contributions of grain is 2,615, the total contribution being 80,000 bushels and averaging a little more than thirty bushels per acre. In addition we have cash contributions to the amount of \$27,700, representing about 1,200 acres. The total proceeds of the contributions already paid in, when made into flour, will be approximately 4,580,000 lbs., thus coming within measurable distance of the total amount estimated by Mr. Musselman some months ago, while there are still considerably over 2,000 acres to be redeemed. In view of these facts is it too much to hope for a total of 7,000,000 lbs. of flour from this fund?

S. W. Y.

ATTENTION, ZEALANDIA

Some months ago a graded storage ticket, No. 5120, covering thirty-two bushels of No. 1 wheat, and issued by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Zealandia on November 26, 1915, was sent to the Central Office as a contribution to the Patriotic Acre Fund. Unfortunately the donor failed to enclose either a letter or anything whatever, by which his identity could be established. Every effort to trace the contributor has so far failed. If this should come to the notice of the person who sent in the ticket in question, he will greatly oblige by communicating with the Central Office immediately in order that the contribution may be properly recorded.

S. W. Y.

ELFROS GRAIN GROWERS ORGANIZE

On March 15 the Elfros Grain Growers became incorporated with a capital of \$10,000 composed of \$50 shares of which \$5 was payable at the time of subscription. An enthusiastic entertainment was held early in April when Mr. Inglis of Hokeby addressed the meeting. Last year when still unincorporated four carloads of supplies were handled. On a car of twine 2 cents per pound was saved. When potatoes were selling at \$1.25 a bushel the association brought them from Ontario for 80 cents. William Barnett has been largely instrumental in re-organizing this association.

THE PUT-IT-OFFS

My Friend, have you heard of the town of Yawn, On the Banks of the River Slow, Where Blooms the Wait-a-while flower fair, Where the Sometimes-or-other scents the air, And the soft Go-enays grow?

It lies in the Valley of What's-the-use, In the Province of Let-'er-slide; That tired feeling is native there, It's the home of the listless I-don't-care, Where the Put-it-offer abide.

The Put-it-offer smile when asked to work, And say they will do it to-morrow, And so they delay, from day unto day, Till death cycles up and takes them away, And their families starve, beg or borrow. —Anonymous.

DISTRICT ORGANIZATION WORK

The following letter has been received from our District Secretary of the Provencer Constituency and indicates the difficulties met with in the organization work of the Grain Growers' movement.

Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 18th to hand. As you state, owing to the severe winter we have found very little organization work could be undertaken locally and meetings called had to be cancelled in practically every case. Personally I shall be too busy to devote much time to district organization work but I hope to visit personally and canvass every farmer on townships 4, 5 and 6, covering all the country between the C.P.R. track and the Red river. In this way I expect to locate possible points at which we can organize branches and at the same time get the farmers' cause before the notice of all who should be with us. Niverville was successfully organized just before seeding. I have 320 acres to break and nearly 200 to plow between this and haying, so shall have very little time to spare.

T. C. BUCKLAND, Sec'y Provencer District Ass'n.

DIFFICULTY IN ORGANIZATION

Another District Secretary writes:—Last winter was a corker; we could not get anybody to face the roads, so we did not do much, and I am afraid this summer will not see much done. Work is so backward and much will have to be cut out this year. We find it a drawback to farmers attending meetings; they are too busy in the summer time.

CANNING COMBINE

The following extracts from the Toronto Globe of May 29, may throw some light on the operations of the combine in canned goods in Ontario, and the names of those associated with it:—

"Canners Fall Out and Make Big Suit."—Trent Valley Canners allege Dominion Canners are Combine.

"Names of members of parliament are mentioned in connection with the charges made by the Trent Valley Canners, Limited, in their defence to the action for breach of contract brought against them by the Canadian Canners Limited. The amount of damages claimed is \$50,000.

"The Canadian Canners claimed that they had a three year contract for the entire output of the Trent Valley Company. They stated further that the option was recognized by the defendants and that they suffered great loss in consequence.

"The names of Messrs. David Marshall, M.P., Hon. E. D. Smith, J. J. Nairn, Samuel Nesbitt, M.P., R. L. Innes, W. Lumberg, H. Bedell, Mark Smith, John Wall and T. Bell are mentioned by the Trent Valley Canners as members of a combine which endeavored to restrain trade by reducing the price paid to farmers for raw fruits and by raising the price of canned goods to the consumers.

"The said persons held meetings and endeavored to obtain the assistance and co-operation of all other persons and corporations engaged in the canning business in the province of Ontario," the statement reads.

"The Trent Valley concern claimed that the above named men obtained control of the Canadian Canners and an attempt was made to limit the production of the Trent Valley factory to 61,000 cases, altho it was capable of producing at least 42,000 more. They endeavored to sell these on their own account and repudiated the three-year old contract. They stated that the option is illegal. The case is proceeding to trial. McMaster, Montgomery, Fleury and Co. will appear for the plaintiffs and Bain, Becknell, Macdonnell and Gordon for the defendants."

INGELOW SOCIAL

The annual banquet and social of the Ingelow Branch was held in the church on March 18. The attendance was good. The Ladies Aid of the church provided the supper which was beautiful and served in their usual good taste. The principal speaker was T. W. Knowles of Emerson, who forcibly contrasted the condition of the farmers in Manitoba some fifteen or twenty years ago and their present day conditions, showing that organization had been the means of securing many

Manitoba

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

rights and advantages, and also, maintaining them in the face of strong opposition. The address was punctuated with many humorous stories and was altogether most instructive and enjoyable. Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Bennett of Pine Creek arrived at a late hour but gave short addresses which were well received.

CONTRIBUTED.

POPLAR POINT BRANCH

The Poplar Point branch are making progress. They have this week sent in a contribution of \$82.00 to the Patriotic Acre Fund and report that they have more members already this year with good prospects for a further increase in the near future.

BASSWOOD ASSOCIATION

The president of the Basswood Association sent in an additional donation to the Patriotic Acre Fund, express order for \$50.00, this contribution to be devoted to the relief of Belgian sufferers. Basswood association has been a very generous contributor to our War Relief Fund.

CHANGE OF SECRETARY

Manson branch sends in the membership fees for forty-nine paid up members for this year to date. Owing to the lack of sufficient help the secretary, H. W. Wilkins has had to resign the secretaryship for the present and P. S. Rose has been appointed to take his place. Mr. Wilkins has been keenly interested in the work of the Manson branch and fulfilled the duties of his office faithfully.

NORTHERN BRANCH PROGRESSING

W. Sigvaldson, secretary of the Geysir branch sends in their membership dues for fifteen members. This is one of the northern branches that are making progress.

ARDEN ASSOCIATION RE-ORGANIZED

A meeting was held on April 11, to re-organize the Arden branch. The following officers were elected:—President, E. S. Haggerty; sec-treasurer, Jas. Henderson; directors, Messrs. W. Hiscock, R. T. Elliot, W. Francis, H. J. Walker, A. Moffat, Jas. Sutherland. They have forwarded the sum of \$11.50, being membership fees. We hope to see this association grow and become a good strong force in the Grain Growers' movement in the Arden district.

GRAIN GROWERS' MEETINGS

The officers of the Souris District Association are holding a number of meetings throughout the district during the first half of June and are arranging for the district convention the latter part of the month. President R. C. Henders addresses a meeting at Oak Lake on June 15, will attend a picnic of the Dauphin District Association at Dauphin on the 22nd, a picnic of the Redlin District at Deepdale on the 23rd, will address the Neepawa District Association at Carberry on the 28th, and the Selkirk District Association at Stonewall on July 1.

President Henders will also give an address at the Methodist Conference at Portage la Prairie on June 14, on the principles of the Grain Growers' Movement.

Secretary R. McKenzie will attend a meeting of the Grain Growers' Association at Somerset on the 9th, will hold an organization meeting at Whitemouth on the 17th, attend a district convention of Marquette at Shoal Lake on June 20, and meetings in the Neepawa district at Inkerman June 21, Glenholm June 22, Ogilvie June 23, and Gladstone on June 24.

OAKVILLE WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

The Oakville Women's Auxiliary have now a membership of thirty-two. They hold regular meetings and interest themselves in social and economic questions striving to benefit their own neighborhood as well as taking up some of the larger and broader activities of the day.

OAKVILLE ASSOCIATION

The secretary of the Oakville Association has forwarded a check for \$101, as a further contribution to our Patriotic Acre fund. This with the \$1,005 contributed previously makes their branch near the top in this deserving cause. The following is the list of those contributing at this time:

Thos. Irvine, \$10; C. McG. Saunders, \$15; S. Gowler, \$15; H. Veale, \$5; Mill Creek School, concert, \$10; a Friend, \$1; N. Kitchen, \$25; S. Coates, \$10.

MARQUETTE DISTRICT CONVENTION

The Marquette District is holding their summer convention in the town hall, Shoal Lake, on Tuesday, June 20, commencing at 3 o'clock. Every branch of the association in the district is expected to send delegates, as matters of importance pertaining to organization will be considered. It is especially desirable that one or more of the officers of each branch should be present and present a report from their branch. Rural credits, co-operative associations, livestock co-operative shipping and hail insurance will be discussed at the evening meeting. R. McKenzie, secretary Central Association, will give an address on Rural Credits.

Longburn Association

The secretary of the Longburn Association sent in a further contribution to the Patriotic Acre fund of \$5, contributed by W. Johnston, of that district.

DAUPHIN DISTRICT WORK

The Dauphin District Association officers are arranging to hold a big picnic at an early date, at which there will be addresses given on the live questions of the work of our association. They are hoping for favorable weather so that they may have a good attendance at this time. Further notice of the date of their picnic will be given in a later issue. The Dauphin branch have ordered two cars of binder twine from The Grain Growers' Grain Company already.

KEEPING DOWN WEEDS

Compliance with the following suggestions will do much to keep weeds under control:—

Be careful of the feed you give your stock. Crush all grain and if there are weeds in the rough feed, do not spread the manure on the field until it has become well rotted.

Keep all roads, fence corners and waste places free from weeds. There is very little sense in leaving around the outside of a well cultivated field a fringe of Russian thistle, tumbling mustard or Canada thistle.

Get acquainted with the weeds. Learn to know them by their manner of growth, by the nature of their seed or by a few pieces of the plant if found in some fodder or straw. Get to know the weeds, no matter in what form they may be before you.

Be always on the watch. Many a farm today would be worth double its present value if the owner had stepped across and pulled those first few weeds.

Plan the farm work to make it possible to do fall cultivation. It is not so much the weeds you will kill in the fall, but rather the fact that conditions will thereby be made right for germination in the spring.

Fence the farm. Keep your own stock at home, keep your neighbor's stock away and prevent the making of trails across your fields.

Every farmer in the West has at least a few acres of clean land. Now only clean seed on that lot and go over that field several times during the summer and make sure that there are no stray weeds. A safer and wiser investment of time would be hard to find.

Be your own weed inspector. Saskatchewan Dept. of Agriculture.



Gurney-Oxford tremendous output makes this value possible

PRINCE

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

Four 9" or six 8" covers, right hand reservoir, high shelf; weight 410 lbs. Gurney-Oxford Prince, Canada's greatest value in cast-iron ranges. New low price. \$28.65. F.O.B. Winnipeg. Without high-shelf or reservoir \$20.45.

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

Gurney North-West Foundry Co. Dept. 221 WINNIPEG Limited Montreal Hamilton Toronto & 13 W. Calgary Vancouver

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

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EVERLASTIC is a splendid "rubber roofing". It is just what you need. Tough, durable, weather-proof and inexpensive. No better "rubber roofing" could be made at the price. Very easily laid. It will solve your roofing troubles. Made in one, two and three ply-weights. Be sure to ask for it the next time you go to your dealer's.



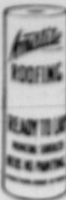
EVERJET ELASTIC PAINT

THEN there is Everjet Elastic Paint—the best carbon paint ever made. Everjet has saved many a dollar by keeping "ready roofings" in first class condition. It is elastic and expands or contracts to meet temperature changes. It never peels, scales or cracks. And as a roof paint Everjet stands alone. It has great covering capacity—therefore, it is not expensive to use. Absolutely waterproof—therefore, protects against leaks and weather. You should never be without Everjet.



AMATITE ROOFING

AMATITE Roofing is distinctive for two reasons—its bright, attractive, sparkling appearance and its great durability. It has wide fame, too, as the roofing that needs no paint. Its mineral surface is waterproof and fire-resisting. Amatite is made in rolls, each roll containing enough to cover 100 square feet with a 3 inch lap.



CARBONOL

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

CREONOID, LICE DESTROYER AND COW SPRAY

CREONOID is the most effective lice destroyer and cow spray ever made. Spray your live stock with Creonoid and they will be happy and healthy. Creonoid makes care-free horses—cows that give a generous yield of milk—and clean, good-laying hens. A little Creonoid sprayed in the piggery helps make profitable porkers. Follow directions carefully.



GRADEONE CREOSOTE OIL

NOW those fence posts of yours would not have rotted if you had used Grade-One Creosote Oil. It has been proved that this wonderful wood preservative will keep fence posts and timbers rot-proof for twenty years. Don't think of putting wood into the ground without treating it with Grade-One Creosote Oil. It penetrates farther into the wood than any other preservative. It also lasts longer. And it is so easily applied. Use it wherever wood is exposed to dampness, earth or weather. It saves you money.

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MANY a leak in your purse is caused by neglecting the little everyday repairs or else by paying too much to make them. Play safe. Have Elastigum—the wonderful, waterproof cement. It makes those little necessary repairs easy and cheap. And they are permanent too. It's just what you want for joining and relining gutters of metal or wood. It seals leaks and joints. The best thing you can use for chimney flashings. Elastigum is waterproof so that any joint sealed with it stays sealed.



Send for illustrated booklet describing Barrett Money Savers in detail. Address nearest office.

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With the newly-sprouted grain. What assurance have you that a crop will be harvested and turned into money? No section is free from HAIL. Protect yourself from loss by taking out a policy in a **PURELY SASKATCHEWAN COMPANY**, assuring yourself of Security and Service.

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The Mail Bag

AN OPEN FORUM

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

PREVENT TARIFF ROBBERY

Editor, Guide:—The Rainside Grain Growers' Association desire to draw the attention of the Dominion Government to the following items:

That the policy of protection adopted by the United States to ensure the support of its own industries and to prevent the invasion of its market by European manufacturers caused prices to rise to a much higher level than in Europe.

That these prices were and are sufficiently high if correctly distributed to permit of the payment of high wages to employees and the amassing of great wealth in the case of manufacturers.

That the colossal fortunes of large numbers of manufacturers and the strikes for higher wages, sometimes accompanied by bloodshed, and continual and

facturers to compete from outside and thus compelling them to bring their industries into the country or lose the trade, whereas Canadian manufacturers by adding the duties in their prices make it possible for many large firms to continue a profitable business from across the line.

That the high prices, famine prices in many cases, in Western Canada greatly reduce the purchasing power of the agriculturist. If reasonable prices were charged, the agriculturist could purchase three articles where now he is only able to purchase two, and in some cases four where he can only now purchase three, which would mean in the aggregate that three factories would be required where now are only two, and four as against three, respectively, giving employment



SEAGER WHEELER AND HIS FAMILY

Seager Wheeler has done more to stimulate the production of good seed grain than any man in Western Canada. These years he has won the world's championship. Not only has he shown what proper selection will do, but he has also given a practical demonstration of the value of proper cultivation in the production of the maximum crop. In a very short time there will be thousands of farmers crowding Mr. Wheeler's land to obtain the secret he has made. But the farmer who wins from him will have real sense, and Mr. Wheeler is the broad-minded type of man who will be the first to congratulate his fellow farmer who produces a superior strain.

great labor unrest are an indication that it is the classes and not the masses which benefit by the imposition of high tariffs.

That the Government of Canada in adopting a policy of protection found itself compelled to protect its market against a neighbor whose prices were greatly inflated by a high tariff, resulting in abnormal conditions and the placing of a heavy burden upon the basic industry of agriculture which is paid for its produce on the basis of prices in the Free Trade British market.

That demand for a living wage made in recent years in one of our largest factories was answered by a statement that if the laborers resorted to a strike the factory would be closed down for from two to three years; furthermore, the laying off of thousands of laborers for considerable periods are indications that conditions for the Canadian laborer are by no means ideal.

That the Canadian manufacturer in adding the duty on imports to the prices charged in the market with which he has to compete defeats the object of the policy of protection, which primarily is to cause support of home industries by making it impossible for foreign manu-

to the large number of adults usually unemployed and improving conditions in every sphere of trade.

That 96 per cent. of the farms in Saskatchewan and 98 per cent. in Alberta are mortgaged, apart from the heavy burden of other debts not covered by these mortgages. That in consequence most of the earnings in these provinces are absorbed by loan companies which have their headquarters in countries outside this Dominion. That these conditions are in large measure directly attributable to the policy of protection persisted in by the government.

That, furthermore, the impoverishment of the agriculturists is greatly detrimental to the interests of the country, entailing as it does under consumption of the multifarious necessities of farm life and a decreased demand for manufactures of every description, whereas prosperous agriculturists means increased demand, increased production, employment for the unemployed and in fact normal conditions.

That the cry "Canada for the Canadians" is a false and hollow cry, when the system which shelters behind it preys upon Canadian agriculturists and is a

fruitful source of unemployment for Canadian laborers.

That the present high tariff is being used by manufacturers as a source of revenue, thereby proving a hindrance to the progress of the Dominion and calling for steps which will make protection effective for the purpose for which it is intended. That if protection were made effective there would be an influx of industries into Canada which altho having large connections here are in existing conditions able to manufacture outside of the Dominion for the Canadian market.

That whereas the government has declared itself opposed to a policy of Free Trade, it should make the policy of protection effective by making it illegal for any manufacturer to use the tariff as a means for his enrichment. As afore stated, prices in the nearest market are sufficiently high to ensure prosperity for all engaged in the production of manufactured goods in Canada, and this Association therefore requests the government to forthwith enact legislation making it illegal for manufacturers to add the duty on imports or any part thereof to the prices in adjacent markets on sales to Canadian purchasers.

This letter was read to the Association by one of our members and it was decided to forward it to The Guide for publication.

GEO. E. HUMPHREY,

Shellbrook, Sask. Secretary.

Note.—The estimate given in the above letter of the number of farms in Saskatchewan and Alberta that are mortgaged is probably too high. The royal commission appointed by the Saskatchewan Government to investigate agricultural credit estimated that 80 per cent of the farms in that province were mortgaged.

The recommendation in this letter to have legislation enacted preventing manufacturers from using the protective tariff for their personal benefit is bound to be futile. The protective tariff was established and is maintained for the express purpose of enabling manufacturers to get more than the market price for their products. Thru their political and financial influence the protected interests have succeeded in maintaining the tariff. They would succeed even more easily in preventing such legislation as is recommended in the above letter, and even if such legislation were enacted it could not be effective because of the impossibility of deciding upon a fair market price. The only safe method to pursue is to have the protective tariff completely abolished. Free Trade would force manufacturers to stand upon their own feet and sell at prices fixed by world competition, the same as the farmer now has to sell his wheat.—Editor.

MAKING HANDSOME LAWNS

In preparing land for lawn making, it should be put in a special state of cultivation. The soil should be finely pulverized, and, if possible, the surface should be enriched with some well-decayed manure or some rich garden loam.

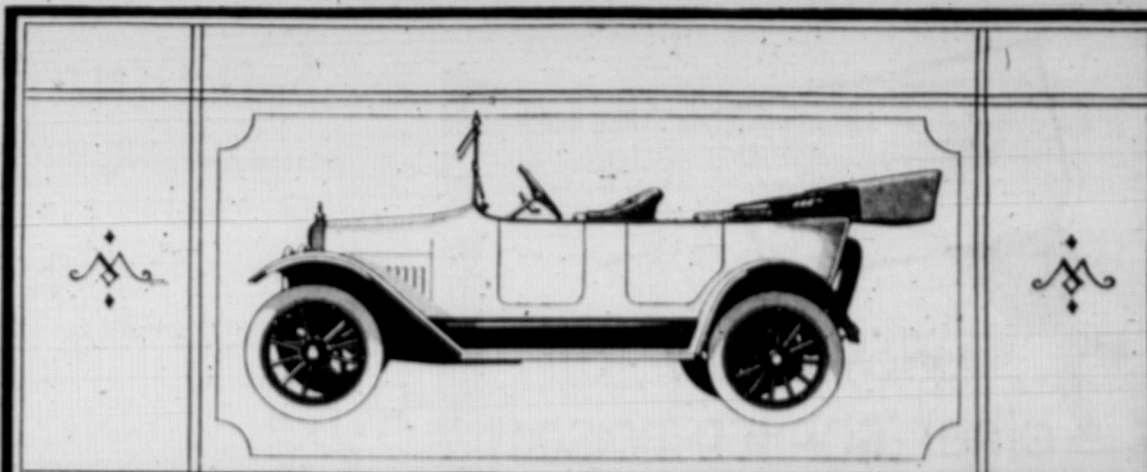
In obtaining good results in lawn making, the surface should be made perfectly level, or the seed bed put in any desired grade before the grass is sown. The proper time for seeding is during the early part of the summer, before the summer rains have begun.

The best method of seeding is to scatter the seed broadcast on the surface and rake it in with a fine-toothed garden rake. Where different kinds of seeds are sown, some recommend the sowing of the different kinds separately in order to get an even distribution of the seed. After sowing the seed and raking it in, the surface should be well firmed with a garden roller to firm the soil around the seed and ensure a quick germination.

Good grasses for lawn-making purposes are Kentucky and Canadian bluegrass, 30 per cent each; red top, 20 per cent; Rhode Island bent, 5 per cent, and white clover, 5 per cent. These are all fine grasses and will make a compact lawn. If firmness of grass is not so important a consideration, the amount of bluegrass and red top can be reduced and say 25 or 30 per cent of the mixture be made of Western rye grass, although this is a very difficult grass to clip with the mower.—By Prof. F. W. Brodriek, Manitoba Agricultural College.

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"A little white wash well applied helps save the politician's pride."



The World's Champion Endurance Car

Reputation

"What Car Shall I Buy?"

LET us give you a suggestion. Buy the car that has the best reputation for service in your city or town or county.

You should see that for your investment you secure—not merely a motor car—but motoring. We are less anxious to make you a Maxwell owner than to make you and keep you a satisfied motorist.

By service we do not mean merely the serviceability of the car you buy—the soundness of design, the excellence of materials and workmanship, the sturdiness and willingness and dependability of the car. True, these are vastly important things.

But still more important is the Company back of the car. Still more important are the company's local representatives who sell you the car and whom the company must hold responsible to fulfill its just obligations and keep its pledge with you.

Buy the car, then, which embodies Character as well as Reputation. For reputation is what people think of you, while character is what you really are.

Buy that car which carries with it an actual guarantee of continuous, care-free, economical motoring. In fact, select your company before you select your car. Buy motoring.

And in just so far as The Maxwell Motor Company, after you have made such an investigation, comes up to these standards and survives these tests, we shall urge you to buy a Maxwell Motor Car.

Brief Specifications—Four cylinder motor; cone clutch running in oil; unit transmission (3 speeds) bolted to engine, $\frac{1}{2}$ " floating rear axle; left-hand steering, center control; 56" tread, 103" wheelbase; 30 x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " tires; weight 1,960 pounds. **Equipment**—Electric Headlights (with dimmer) and tail-light; storage battery; electric horn; one-man mohair top with envelope and quick-adjustable storm curtains; clear vision, double-ventilating windshield; speedometer; spare tire carrier; demountable rims; pump, jack, wrenches and tools. **Service**—16 complete service stations, 54 district branches, over 2,500 dealers and agents—arranged and organized that service can be secured anywhere within 12 hours. **Prices**—2-Passenger Roadster, \$5,000, 5-Passenger Touring Car, \$5,500. Three other body styles.

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Way above all other 'GOPHER' poisons "SUREDETH"

the new poison by the new method solves the gopher problem quickly and completely. Gophers are increasing at an alarming rate and despite the enormous amount of money that is being spent each year on old-style poisons. This proves conclusively that the old methods have failed. They have not done the work, consequently they are useless and expensive.

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used according to instructions supplied, will, in one quarter the time, and with one fifth the expense, exterminate absolutely.

Get a package from your druggist, or send \$1.00 and we will send you a package of 25.00 boxes sufficient to cover quarter section. Consider fully describing "SUREDETH" needed on receipt.

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Co-operative Stores

By N. O. Nelson

The following article, taken from the New York Outlook, is from the pen of N. O. Nelson, who is probably the foremost American authority on the co-operative plan of production and merchandising. Mr. Nelson established the co-operative village of Leclaire, where he has his home and carries on a manufacturing business, with headquarters at St. Louis. As will be seen from his article, he is now engaged in establishing co-operative merchandising on a practical basis in New Orleans.

The co-operative movement in the United States has had a checkered career in the last forty-five years; but it must be added that all countries have gone thru the same course.

England is the birthplace of modern co-operation, but Robert Owen, the world reformer, carried it thru two decades of disaster. It was after his several hundred co-operative stores had failed that the famous twenty-eight weavers and Socialists of Rochdale, England, started the present successful plan in 1844. These twenty-eight pioneers insisted on self-help and independence; they contributed \$5 apiece in four-cent weekly instalments until they had \$140. With this they bought staple groceries and retailed them at the full market price, for cash in hand, out of the little "Toad Lane Store," costing about a shilling a week rent. They had no hired help, and they found they selves possessed of about \$200 when the first stock was sold. Every member received a token, showing the amount of his purchases, and at the end of three months he received credit on additional shares; on the shares he received interest. Non-members received half-dividends in money.

The essential of this Rochdale plan, which has spread the world over, was cash payments and the profit going to the purchaser instead of to capital. This unique plan was copied abroad; neighboring towns started similar stores; it was self-contained and self-acting.

The Business Today

Jumping a period of seventy years, Great Britain's co-operative stores now have a membership of over three million, retail sales of four hundred and eighty million dollars a year, manufacturing and wholesale business of two hundred and twenty million dollars, and annual net profits of seventy million dollars.

The same principle has spread into practically all the civilized countries, not only in storekeeping, but in manufacturing, in farmers' business, in banking, and in insurance. The system is democratic; every member has the same vote, whether he holds a single share on which he has made a small initial payment or whether he holds the maximum shares allowed. Every member pays the same price in a store and gets the same price in a productive enterprise, and whatever profits are made he gets his share according to the amount he has contributed.

Roughly estimated, there are fifty million members of co-operative associations, representing a population of two hundred and fifty million. The plan has been spreading at an accelerating rate; it doubles itself, say, every ten years. There is no limit to its expansion. The very large profits that are earned and returned are a pressing inducement. Experience has shown that co-operative concerns secure as good managing ability at moderate pay as private concerns at high salaries.

In America

The Americas have lagged far behind Europe and the Orient in this movement, but there is a substantial start, and it is sure to come. In the '70's the Patrons of Husbandry movement ran largely to co-operative stores; the country was full of them. It was a protest against the supposed exorbitant prices and the rigid terms of the merchants. The Patrons took the co-operative idea, but not the Rochdale plan. They sold on credit; they sold at cost; they limited the membership to a class. Any of these motives was obstructive;

combined, they made success impossible.

Innumerable stores have been started from that time to this, but rarely on the Rochdale plan—always with some Yankee improvement, always catering to the needy. The Rochdale plan is self-help, not aid to the helpless, not reprisal against the prosperous. The twenty-eight Rochdalers raised their own capital, they bought the goods they had cash to pay for, they sold them to members or others at full market prices. They economized expenses, got more members, more business, more capital. John Smithie, with the help of the others, did the dealing out evenings. They saved the entire gross profit, which, at the shop credit prices, was large; they had this increase as fresh capital. With this profit and new members they could lay in a more varied stock.

A Thousand Stores

In these times and in this country the number to start a store with should be at least one hundred, with a thousand dollars capital. The size of the start is comparatively unimportant if the spirit, loyalty, and clear-headedness are there. At this date, as at any date in the past forty years, there are probably a thousand co-operative stores in the United States; few of them are five years old. They start with wrong ideas, without sufficient membership or capital or competent management, and, of course, fail. There are a number of stores in the United States fully established and prosperous, but probably not over one per cent of those that have been started in the last forty or fifty years.

The Johnson County store in Olathe, Kansas, is a notable survival of the Grange stores. It started in 1870, has always prospered, and is the chief store in that town or section; but, unfortunately, shareholding is limited to Patrons of Husbandry, and, these gradually dying out, it has long been merely a joint stock company, earning large profits for its few and fewer stockholders.

A co-operative association must be open to all comers on equal terms; it must give at least half-dividends to non-members; it must give an equal vote to every member regardless of his stockholding.

There are a goodly number of co-operative stores in California, in Washington, in Minnesota, and in New England; but few of them are on the genuine plan; few of them save money for their members, and few of them are of any considerable age. Much more progress has been made by productive associations, such as creameries, fruit and truck shipping, and the like; but this is another story.

In Canada

Canada has about a dozen stores on the Rochdale plan; but only a part of them have succeeded in saving money for the members or surviving for any length of time. The movement is led by Mr. Keen, an Englishman, who devotes a large part of his time to publishing a monthly journal, correspondence, and addresses. He will make it a success in time; devoted leadership is needed.

In Central and South America I have not learned of any attempts at co-operation.

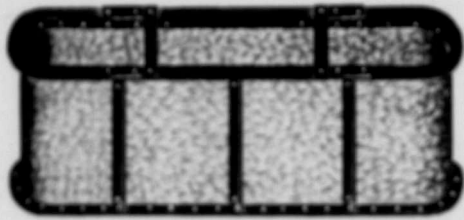
In my own home town of Leclaire, Illinois, we started a co-operative store in 1892, strictly on the Rochdale plan. It has about one hundred and fifty members, about forty thousand dollars a year sales, and regular dividends on purchases of eight or ten per cent, be-



WE PAY THE FREIGHT



From Factory to Farmer at Factory Prices



4 ft. x 2 ft. x 8 ft., 15 barrels, \$18.00

GALVANIZED SHEEP DIPPING TANK

No.	Height	Length at top	Length at bottom	Width at top	Width at bottom	Weight	Price
1	3 ft.	6 ft.	4 ft.	2 ft.	1 ft.	150 lbs.	\$16.50
2	4 ft.	8 ft.	4 ft.	2 ft.	1 ft.	190 lbs.	\$24.00

Drip Board, 8 ft. long, same width as tank, edges turned up, for sheep to walk out on, \$2.00 extra.

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Freeland Steel Tank Company

Manufacturers of All Kinds of Steel Tanks



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Lock Box #7



All Steel—8 ft., \$2.00
6 ft., \$3.00

12 barrel—\$38.00
16 barrel—\$42.00

Fitted Shares at Lowest Prices



12 inch	\$2.00
13 and 14 inch	2.25
15 and 16 inch	2.50
18 inch	2.75

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Get our Prices before selling

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OATS!

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

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WINNIPEG MAN.

Highest Price Paid for all your

Farm Products

We want more Butter, Eggs, Live Poultry, Dressed Meats, Hides and Wool. Ship your supply at once.

Farmers' and Gardeners' Produce Exchange, Limited

Under control of Manitoba Grain Growers' Association

305 Carlton Street, Winnipeg

Live Hens Wanted

Hens	.....	15c
Ducks	.....	12c
Turkeys	.....	18c
Young Roosters	.....	Best Market Price

If you have any Heavy Hens, ask for price. These prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt cash on receipt of shipment.

ROYAL PRODUCE & TRADING CO. - 97 Arns St., Winnipeg

CREAM WANTED!

Highest cash prices paid for Cream, sweet or sour. We remit on receipt of each shipment; also pay express charges.

MANITOBA CREAMERY CO. LTD., Winnipeg, Man.

WOOL!

Don't forget to write us for prices before you sell your clip. We buy anything from a fleece to a carload. We also handle hides, furs, horse hair and sheepskin.

North-West Hide & Fur Co. Ltd.

278 Rupert Ave. - WINNIPEG



ABSORBINE STOPS LAMENESS

from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone, or similar trouble and gets horse going sound. Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells how. \$2.00 a bottle delivered. Horse Book 9 K free.

ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind. Reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Gout, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Varicosities, heals Old Sores, Allays Pain. Will tell you more if you write. \$1 and \$2 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P.O. Box 101, Lymanville Bldg., Montreal, Canada. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

sides paying interest on its capital and accumulating a surplus fund.

A New Orleans Enterprise

After thirty years of active participation in promoting co-operation, I concluded, five years ago, to begin operations in New Orleans, without adhering to the Rochdale plan as far as starting was concerned, but aiming at the same purpose. I planned to establish a co-operative association later. I adhered to the Rochdale plan of buying and selling for cash, but, instead of selling at the full market price in order to accumulate capital, I sold at as low net price as economical expenses would allow, and supplied the capital and management myself. I could see my way clear to undersell the current market prices about twenty-five per cent. The goods were sold and paid for at the counter, without any wagon deliveries. The first day's sales were \$2,12; the first week's sales, \$48; the sales of the ninth month, about \$12,000 in the three stores then established. The sales of this year will be about one and a quarter million dollars.

At the beginning of 1915 I organized a co-operative association, made up of twenty thousand \$5 shares or memberships. These can be paid for in any way down to 10-cent weekly payments; the dividend begins when the share is paid in full, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. The association owns all of the stores, a good bakery, a good creamery, a condiment factory, and the stock and equipment on a rented farm. It has a few more than three hundred employees. It is intended to make a net profit of 2 or 3 per cent over and above expenses and interest and depreciation, which will create a free capital for expansion. Several thousand shares have already been taken, and in due time all will be taken off my hands, and thus be completely co-operative. One-fourth of the net profits are awarded to employees as dividends on their wages. The managers of the stores make a bond to account for the goods put in their hands, the goods being charged to the manager at selling price. The clerks are girls. We have no credit business whatever.

In Country Towns

Recently I have opened stores in country towns near New Orleans; I have made it a condition for opening a store that two hundred householders should subscribe as members for not less than three hundred \$5 shares and pay up not less than \$500; only members are allowed to buy. This has worked successfully, and will be my working plan in other country towns and other city localities.

The plan which I am operating here may be used by any capitalist or by any number of people who choose to provide the money and give it the necessary business attention. The low prices insure the patronage; the membership of the people insures its permanence and its growth.

Among the practical co-operative authorities there is a divergence of opinion as to centralization in federated stores or autonomous productive associations and consumers' associations. The English and Scotch "wholesales" illustrate the former view; the co-partnership associations of Great Britain and the farmers' associations of Ireland and the United States illustrate the latter. I favor the centralized body. In my own undertaking the co-operative association will be the central body for storekeeping, for manufacturing, and for farm production, radiating from the center as far as required.

SOME FRENCH GOING

The French army on February 1 possessed twenty-three times as many heavy guns as at the beginning of the war.

It possessed a daily output of thirty times as many shells for the "soixante quinze" guns.

It possessed an output of forty-four times as many shells for larger guns.

The powder factories had twenty-three times the capacity they had at the start.

The French stock of munitions not only keeps up comfortably with the terrific expenditure round Verdun and elsewhere, but increases daily.—London Times Correspondence.

Ship Your Grain

Ship your grain, notify James Richardson & Sons Limited, and let us handle your cars for you. Our experience and facilities will assure you best results. Highest possible prices, careful checking of grades, liberal advances and prompt adjustments accompanied by Government certificates. ESTABLISHED 1857 LICENSED AND BONDED

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Grain Exchange WINNIPEG

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On request we will Wire or Phone Higher Prices than any competitor for grain of any kind, for shipment to, or in store either Government Interior or any Terminal Elevator, and will make Highest Cash Advance to shippers who sell, or who wish to hold their grain

705 Union Trust Building, Winnipeg

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

All prices which are quoted below are absolutely guaranteed for 15 days from date of this paper, and are for live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg.

Turkeys	.....	Per lb. 18c	Old Roosters	.....	Per lb. 11c
Hens	.....	" 15c	Cocks	.....	" 12c
Young Roosters	.....	" 14c	Ducks	.....	" 18c

Let us know what kind you have and how many you have for sale and we will forward enough crates for shipping.

EGGS 22c PER DOZ. F.O.B. WINNIPEG, cases returned. If you have not any cases, let us hear from you and we will forward you 30 dozen size. Our terms are cash—Bank Money Order—on receipt of goods.

GOLDEN STAR FRUIT & PRODUCE CO. - WINNIPEG, MAN.

Cream! Eggs! Cream!

The Highest Market Price
All Express Charges on Cream
Cash for Each Shipment

I Pay

Calgary Central Creamery

F. PALLESEN, Proprietor

Box 2074 CALGARY

Dairymen of Southern Alberta!

We are in a position to handle your Cream at any one of the following places:

CARLYLE DAIRY Co., Calgary or Medicine Hat
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Co-operative Principle in Hail Insurance.

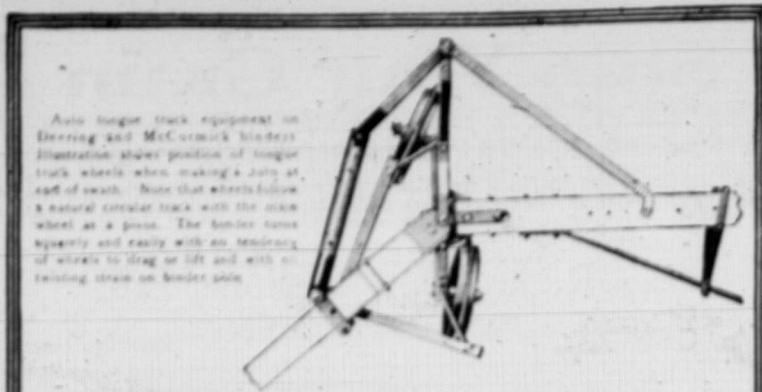
The Municipal Hail Insurance Commission of Saskatchewan is prepared to furnish \$5.00 additional insurance on a co-operative basis upon crops situated in Rural Municipalities having passed the Hail Insurance Bylaw.

The premium rate is 5 cents per acre for each dollar of insurance applied for, and the regulations provide that the Commission may distribute up to half of the net surplus in any year as a dividend to the assured based upon the amount of premium paid. Farmers, patronize your own institution. Agents in all districts under the Act.

Municipal Hail Insurance Commission

Farmers' Building Regina, Sask.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



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

The New Auto Tongue Truck on Deering and McCormick Binders

THE announcement of a new auto tongue truck on Deering and McCormick grain binders this year is great news for Canadian farmers. It means less work and less expense for them at harvest time.

With this new auto tongue truck the binder pole is held in line with the truck pole. An 8-foot binder enters the grain and continues to cut as square as a 6-foot machine.

Equipped with this auto tongue truck, the binder cuts a full 8 foot swath without crowding the horses into the grain—a gain in the width of every swath, with far less work for the driver.

Auto tongue truck wheels are fitted with removable dust proof bushings, equipped with hard oil cups. When a bushing wears out, you put in a new one instead of throwing the whole wheel away.

This new tongue truck is one of the most important improvements made on binders in the last ten years. Do not fail to see it at the local agent's place of business next time you are in town, or write us at the nearest branch house for details.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd.



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



A. STANLEY JONES North Battleford SASKATCHEWAN The Original Small Threshing Machine

COMPLETE OUTFIT—8 h.p. Engine, 28 in. Separator
All fittings, belts and truck with 18 ft. track. Cash \$870.50
28 inch Separator alone, all fittings. Cash, \$117.00
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FREIGHT PAID IN MAN. OR SASK.

As used by Norman M. Ross, Superintendent of the Government Experimental Farms, Indian Head, Paul Gerlach, Allen, Winner of the World's Prize Wheat, 1913, W. S. Simpson, Pandora, Winner of the World's Prize Flax, see prices in my catalogue. John Ellingworth, Roscull who came within thirty inches of a point of Sapper, Wheeler in 1914. Also see Official Government Report on my machine, as given by the Government expert, all in my catalogue. Many improvements. Order Now. My price for cash is the same as last year and my time price is only 2% more. Other companies have advanced from 10% to 25%. You will notice I publish all my prices plainly in my advertising and in my catalogue and do not have two or three different prices for the same article.

GENERAL SALES AGENT FOR LA COMPAGNIE DESJARDINS

Home Pork Making

By A. W. FULTON



The art of curing and preserving pork on the farm is not by any means generally known. Every person can kill a pig, but not every person can kill and dress a pig properly and very few persons can cure and preserve the pork to retain its best flavor. This book is a complete guide for the slaughtering, curing, preserving and storing of pork, and instructions are given for the preparation necessary for slaughtering, scalding, dressing and curing. Directions are given for making the best use of the offal, head making, pickling, barreling, curing the hams and shoulders, dry salting the bacon and sides.

Directions are also given for smoking, and several different types of smoker houses are described that could be easily and cheaply built on the farm. Not the least valuable part of the book is that containing a large number of recipes for cooking pork in different ways. This is a book valuable not only to the farmer, but also to his wife. There has been a great demand for it all over the West, and wherever a copy is found in a house, it will pay for itself many times over, and will make the pork industry more profitable and pork a more popular dish on the table. Postpaid 35 cents.

BOOK DEPARTMENT, GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

The Co-operative Community

The Better Use of Sunday

By J. S. Woodsworth, Director, Bureau of Social Research



J. S. Woodsworth

Several weeks ago I spent a Sunday in a little "town" in Saskatchewan. There were only a few hundred inhabitants but they represented six or eight nationalities and, as many denominations. In the tributary district there lived Canadians, Old Country English, Americans, Germans, Swedes and Norwegians, Bohemians, Ruthenians, Poles, Hungarians and Croatians. There was little community life—each group living largely to itself.

Two unifying forces outside the public school were at work. The Home-makers' Club had drawn together most of the women who spoke English, but as yet the club had touched only the fringe of the non-English peoples who formed the majority in the district. The Roman Catholic Church, neglecting national barriers, drew to the same church members of various groups. Its ministry, however, did not extend to the provision of social and educational opportunities and its exclusive attitude made a clear-cut division between Catholic and non-Catholic.

The school did bring together the children of all classes, but its work was narrowly limited to the impartation of a certain amount of book knowledge to the little girls and boys. It did not help the majority of the older girls and boys. It did not provide for the wider and deeper educational and social and religious needs of the little children, the young people or the adults.

The two Protestant churches doubtless stimulated the higher life of their little groups of adherents. But in the one case the service was conducted only once in two weeks by a visiting clergyman; in the other case two-thirds of the congregation did not really belong to that denomination, the activities were "strictly religious," and, moreover the frequent change of ministers made community leadership impossible.

Part of the day I spent in the village. On this particular Sunday there happened to be no regular Protestant service. The two Sunday schools—one very diminutive—afforded an hour of social life and religious education to a handful of children and their teachers. The rest of the day was blank so far as organized life or recreational life or social life was concerned. The Catholic people were in a somewhat better position, as they attended a morning service and then felt free to utilize the rest of the day to advantage.

In the country the lack of any stimulating activity was even more manifest. One little Sunday school gathered in some of the Protestant children; it could not hope to help the majority. The people observe the "Lord's Day Act" fairly well, the some of them protested against the maintenance of this survival of puritanism. But they needed the physical rest and they visited their fellow countrymen, so the day was passed not unenjoyably.

But is this the best we can do with Sunday? Here is one day in seven set aside, ordinary work forbidden—are we making the best use of it? There may be considerable difference of opinion as to what forms of recreation are justifiable on Sunday. Yet even here the strictest Sabbatarian may well consider whether in the midst of a mixed population he may not defeat his own ends by insisting upon a too rigid observance of Sunday. For example, in Montreal the Art Gallery is closed on Sunday. That much Sabbatarianism has been able to accomplish. But the moving picture theatres are wide open and great crowds flock to the cheapest of shows. Since it is impossible under existing conditions to close the "movies," might it not be wise to open the Art Gallery?

But leaving aside this vexed question of recreation on which in fact there must

be radical differences of opinion as long as there exist such divergent beliefs as to the religious character of Sunday, there are certain uses of the day to which all might agree. In the case of this village, why not an "afternoon meeting" where all might meet to discuss social and educational subjects. In the Old Country the "Pleasant Sunday Afternoon" flourished for a generation and has been succeeded by similar meetings, promoted by the Brotherhood movement.

In this country, in the cities, the Forum movement is spreading and thus Sunday is being used to stimulate the higher life of the people and to establish a better understanding among the various nationalities and denominations, and social and political groups that make up our population. The churches themselves are providing similar programs in connection with their young men's clubs and brotherhoods and organized Bible classes and social hours. Why not a similar movement in the little places where it is even more needed than in the cities.

On this particular Sunday we did hold a public meeting in the fine little hall in the public school. This public meeting was advertised by some of the Roman Catholic friends at the church service, as well as by members of the various Protestant churches, and the attendance, tho' not large, was representative. One man, confessedly religious, did not favor the meeting. If it wasn't a religious meeting it must, in his opinion, be a business meeting. He attended his own religious meetings and he wouldn't attend a business meeting on Sunday, so he wouldn't go to this meeting in the school house.

The address which I gave was on "Learning to Live Together," and was much the same as I have given repeatedly from the pulpit of various Protestant denominations. But it seemed to be catholic enough to make its appeal to "all sorts and conditions of men." In the discussion it was said that this was the first time that there had been a meeting of this kind and the wish was expressed that it might be held every week. And why not? Why should church institutions attempt to monopolize a day which under conditions existing in many of our Western communities they cannot use. And why in the name of justice and Christianity should hundreds in our communities be thus deprived of those stimulating and elevating influences for which the day ought to stand.

And how might the day be used out in the country in those "foreign" communities? How can the English-speaking Canadian best help their neighbors? The lack of a knowledge of English is the great barrier. Why not organize classes for the teaching of English. In all our cities we have Sunday schools in which we try to teach the Chinese "boys" English. Why not schools, held on Sunday, in which we can teach English to Ruthenians and Poles and other immigrants? Of course these would not be conventional Sunday schools as we understand the phrase. Religious dogmas or exercises could not be introduced. But to help those in need is after all more religious than to ignore and neglect them as we are too doing.

After all, how did the great modern Sunday school movement take its rise? Robert Hall had pity on the poor ignorant factory girls and boys, and as they had no chance of attending school during working days, he employed teachers to instruct them on Sundays. These teachers, following the school curriculum of that day, spent most of the time in teaching the children reading and the catechism. The Sunday school was thus primarily a school for giving the

neglected the elements of a common school education. As education was brought within the reach of all, the Sunday school devoted itself to distinctively religious training and the paid teacher was replaced by the volunteer. Times have again changed and we in the West face new conditions. Why should not Christian workers, in the spirit of Robert Raikes, seek to meet the pressing needs of the neglected groups in our communities? From such an effort there might develop a movement of as great religious importance as the modern Sunday school movement.

How start such work? Let two or three earnest people get together to consider the outstanding needs of the community. Let these attempt in the simplest and most direct way to meet the need which is most urgently felt. This will give the line of advance. Soon the Sunday Afternoon Institute will discover new needs and develop new methods. The viewpoint must be that of the community rather than that of any particular institution. "Organized Helpfulness" must be the watchword; neighborly love the motive. Against such activity there is and can be no valid objection.

BEWARE OF DEAD FLIES

The tendency at this time of the year of the health authorities in various cities of the middle west to offer a premium of 10 cents a hundred for dead flies in connection with their municipal clean-up campaigns brings up for discussion an important question of sanitation and hygiene. If a fly, alive, is a possible bearer of death thru the disease germs which it carries on its body, how do children who swat the fly and then carefully preserve the decomposing bodies for the coveted 10 cents a hundred escape infection thru the same germs?

Apparently, thru zeal in these wars of extermination, those in authority have overlooked a most dangerous feature of the movement. Swat the fly, of course, but burn him up immediately because he is more filthy dead than he ever could be alive. Decomposition adds to the menace.

To instruct children to "swat flies" and accumulate them until they have enough to bring in and collect 10 cents a hundred seems nothing short of a crime against modern sanitation. It would be a dangerous practice for grown people who took every possible precaution against infection; but for children to carry dead flies with their hands and then perhaps handle food without washing it almost certain to spread every disease that flies are known to carry.

The only possible way, from a sanitary standpoint, in which flies could be caught and preserved for the estimating of their number would be on a sheet of sticky fly paper which embalms the flies' bodies with a glue which prevents germs from spreading. This might add to the difficulty of estimating the exact number but it would be near enough for all practical purposes. And it would protect children from probable infection in the very disease against which the fly campaign is supposed to protect them and would teach them to regard the fly as the deadly insect he is instead of encouraging them to regard him as an object of familiarity and indifference.

ERROR IN "COST OF LIVING"

In the article on "The Report on The Cost of Living" by F. J. Dixon, M.L.A., a slight mistake was made. In speaking of the number of families living in houses of various sizes the article states, "The number of families living in a single room has increased seventy-four per cent. The number living in two rooms, over sixty per cent." The last half of this sentence should be, "those living in eleven rooms" instead of two rooms.

COUNT JACQUES DE LESSEPS

The well-known aviator now brings down Zeppelins by the use of anti-aircraft guns instead of fighting them in the air. The Count is well known in Canada, having married a daughter of Sir William Mackenzie, of the Canadian Northern Railway, and was a resident of Toronto prior to the outbreak of the war. He also made many flights in Canada, being the first aviator to do any real flying in this country. Some few months ago he was awarded the Military Cross for valorous work at the front while a few days ago he destroyed a Zeppelin with an anti-aircraft gun.

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS!

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

A Hail Insurance Policy

issued by

The Middle West Insurance Co. Ltd.

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

ANDERSON & SHEPPARD

General Agents Box 1090, Moose Jaw, Sask.

LUMBER and POSTS

Full Car Lots

Get our prices before ordering. Best grades. Lowest prices.

We were first here to ship direct to farmers and continue first in point of value and satisfaction.

McCorm Lumber and Supply Co.

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Sweet Clover

The Great Weed Destroyer

For feeding purposes, better than red clover. Similar to alfalfa. Thrives in any soil. Grown on our famous Seed and Percheron Farm in Saskatchewan and is adapted to Western Canadian conditions.

Sow from now until July 1st; drill or broadcast fourteen pounds per acre. Particulars free. Prices on high tested, guaranteed, pure seed:

12 lbs., \$3.75; 25 lbs., \$7.75
50 lbs., \$14.50
100 lbs., \$28.00

By express or freight
Wm. Galloway Co.
of Canada Limited

Dept. 211 - WINNIPEG



DR. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wound-Healer. 10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horse-men who give the Wound-Healer. Guaranteed for inflammation of Lungs, Hooves, Kidneys, Feet, Intestines, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents Wanted. Write address plainly. Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

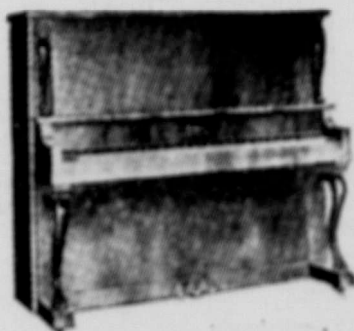
Retired from Retail Business

That's why you can now secure these new high grade standard pianos at such extravagant discounts. When the Doherty Piano Co., of Clinton, Ont., decided to abandon the retail business in Winnipeg, on April 30, we took over the balance of their stock at very advantageous discounts—in some cases below actual manufacturing cost. Now we are in a position to allow you to

Share This Saving With Us

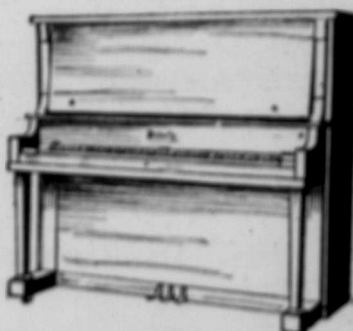
Fill in the Coupon Now

The manufacturer takes the loss, and the ultimate purchaser saves One Hundred Dollars and more, as you will see from these sample values.



NEW DOHERTY

Style Louis XV. Regular \$425, Now **\$320**



NEW DOHERTY

Style Colonial Regular \$400, Now **\$295**

We Pay Freight

No matter where you live in Western Canada we will pay freight and guarantee safe delivery to your nearest station.

Terms:

One-eighth cash with 10 per cent. discount for extra cash payment, and balance in one, two or three equal fall payments, or monthly, quarterly or half-yearly payments arranged as you desire.

Our Guarantee

Despite the fact that prices have been severely cut, the same ten-year guarantee goes with every new piano.

Slightly Used Pianos

We have on hand a number of slightly used and second hand pianos at \$150, \$175 and \$200. A list of these will be sent you on request, and purchasers have the privilege of exchanging at any time within three years for any new piano on our floors with allowance of full price already paid.

Free

At the present time we have a number of new piano benches with receptacle for music. With each purchase made from this advertisement we are giving one of these free.

COUPON

Winnipeg Piano Co.,
333 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg
Please mail me full particulars and catalog showing Doherty piano advertised in The Grain Growers' Guide for \$

Name

Address

WINNIPEG PIANO CO

333
PORTAGE AVE.
WINNIPEG

Farmers' Financial Directory

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President
JOHN AIRD, General Manager H. V. F. JONES, Assistant General Manager
V. O. BROWN, Superintendent of Central Western Branches

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

FARMERS' BUSINESS

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

The Dominion Bank

Established 1871

Paid Up Capital and Reserve	\$13,000,000
Total Assets	\$7,000,000

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

Consult the Manager of any of our Branches.

F. L. PATTON - Superintendent of Western Branches
WINNIPEG

FARMERS!

Money to Lend - Farms for Sale

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

THE STANDARD TRUSTS COMPANY
WINNIPEG

THE GREAT SECRET

of the Farmers' Confidence in our

Hail Insurance-Policy is

Our FAIR and QUICK ADJUSTMENTS and IMMEDIATE CASH PAYMENTS

Our Assets Total \$37,900,000. Consult our local agent for rates and ask to see letters from satisfied clients. Agents Wanted.

NOVA SCOTIA FIRE UNDERWRITERS } Of the Home Insurance
WINNIPEG FIRE UNDERWRITERS } Company
MILBY-MILLER INSURANCE AGENCIES LTD., General Agents (for Alberta) - P.O. Box 1225, CALGARY

IT IS NOW TIME TO THINK OF

Hail Insurance

INSURE WITH

The Home Insurance Co., N.Y.

The largest Company writing Hail Insurance on the Continent

ASSETS NEARLY \$38,000,000

All losses promptly adjusted and paid. See the Local Agent or write:

Western Branch Office - Saskatoon

LIFE INSURANCE TAXATION

Some of the Provincial Governments have put a tax on premium income and the investments of life insurance companies. This is a form of indirect taxation the legality of which some life insurance actuaries have questioned as they hold according to the British North America Act only the Dominion Government can levy taxes indirectly. That life insurance premiums should be exempt from taxation seems to have been the stand of the Dominion Government during the past few years. The exemption of life insurance companies from the provisions of the Business Profits War Tax Act recently passed was one indication that Ottawa recognises the injustice of taxing life insurance. Life insurance today is a scientific proposition and very largely mutual. All policy holders contribute to a common fund and the profits from the policies and investments are mutual and go to the policy holders. Of course there is a variation in the amount of profits in various forms of insurance but this is the general scheme.

The provincial treasurer of Saskatchewan at a recent meeting of the Regina Life Underwriters' Association gave it as his opinion that the taxation of life insurance appeared to him to be just. Life insurance income, he claimed to be a certain portion of an income which should be no more exempt from taxation than any other part of that income. Insurance today is scientific and under most careful inspection and regulation. The best authorities recognise that every man should carry a certain amount of life insurance particularly if he had anyone dependent on him. For that reason life insurance should be distinctly encouraged since it is one of the wisest and soundest precautions one can take, not only for the protection of one's family, but also for the covering of indebtedness or possible loss in case of unfortunate circumstances. The men who do not carry insurance are gradually becoming scarcer. Ignorance of the great value of insurance or improvidence are two of the main causes of failure of many to take insurance today. Such failure of a man to insure is to some extent to neglect his family and his duty to the community. Under this insurance taxation the improvident man escapes, while the more provident people have to pay. Insurance encourages thrift and many men who would not save money in any other way pay their life insurance premiums regularly. Consequently the taxation of life insurance is a tax on thrift and foresight.

ALBERTA HAIL INSURANCE

According to the amended Municipal Co-operative Hail Insurance Act in Alberta, twenty-five per cent of the electors of an Alberta Municipality may before October 1, in any year petition the Municipal Council to submit a by-law at the next annual election empowering the Municipality to unite with the hail insurance district. Money can be borrowed for carrying on the business other than the payment for losses by hail. The levy is made in March of each year to pay all losses. If this is not sufficient a second levy may be made in September but the two shall not exceed ten cents per acre. If these two levies do not pay all losses in full the amount so collected shall be apportioned and shall be taken as final settlement for that year. No money due for losses from hail can be garnished or attached except for purchase price of seed and furthermore it cannot be assigned. Eight per cent interest is due on levies in arrears. No loss will be paid unless it amounts to five per cent of the actual value of the crop. Unpatented homesteads, pre-emptions or purchased homesteads with less than twenty-five acres under cultivation may be withdrawn before the 1st of June and thereby become exempt from taxation. Insurance on wheat and rye covers from June 1 to September 15. Formerly it was from June 16 to September 15.

HOW THE BANKER WORKED

One North Dakota banker, finding that the farmers of his community were almost entirely friendly to the Equity has come over to the Equity side, and has brought with him some valuable information. At one time this banker was very antagonistic to the Equity Co-operative Exchange, but now that he has come over to the farmers' side he has made a clear statement of the methods used by the grain combine to control his actions prior to his coming over to the farmers' side. This banker

A Wedding Present

that will be appreciated better than jewellery or silverware is a Life Insurance Policy arranged so as to mature on the Twentieth Anniversary.

YOUNG MAN, when buying the license, do not forget to take out a Life Insurance Policy! It will mean a Systematic Savings Bank, compound interest, affectionate protection.

We can arrange a suitable policy. Rates and full information gladly given on application to

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Head Office - WINNIPEG

THE Weyburn Security Bank

Head Office: Weyburn, Sask.

SEVENTEEN BRANCHES IN SASKATCHEWAN

A Western Banking Institution for Western People

H. O. POWELL - General Manager

THE LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Issue a Special FARMERS' POLICY

There is some better than our Local Agent or write for his Address to—
CARSON & WILLIAMS BROS. LIMITED
UNION BANK BUILDING, WINNIPEG, MAN.

MONEY TO LOAN!

in moderate amounts on improved occupied farm property

PROMPT ATTENTION CURRENT RATES

Full Particulars from

UNION TRUST COMPANY LIMITED
REGINA, Sask. 101 WINNIPEG, Man.

Do You Need Money?

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

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

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

APPLY TO

CHAS. V. CAESAR, Edmonton, Alta.

COLIN FRASER, Box 34, Regina, Sask.

OR TO

P. D. MCKINNON, Lindsay Building
Winnipeg, Man.

ANY SPARE TIME THIS SUMMER can be occupied in a very profitable way. Send to a principal and we will tell you how. Investigation Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.



FIRST IN THE NORTH WEST

Your Life is Worth \$10,000 in Cash

to your family if it costs you as much as \$500 a year to support them. Like buildings, livestock or other property, it should certainly be insured for close to its full value.

Is it? If not, what will replace to your family the income that may any day cease with your death?

What will keep your wife in the comfort to which you have accustomed her? What will educate your children?

These are vital, urgent questions. Postponing the answer is tempting Fate—as so many have done and left their families in want.

A moderate premium, paid NOW, will INSTANTLY add thousands in cash to your estate, and safeguard your family's future. Can you afford to neglect it?

A Policy in the Northwestern Life Assurance Company will give you ALL that you get from any other company, and valuable additional advantages. It will certainly pay you to write us for full particulars.

The Northwestern Life Assurance Co.
HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG.

Money to Loan

on improved farm property

Lowest Current Rates

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

National Trust Company Limited.

323 Main Street
WINNIPEG

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EDMONTON REGINA
SASKATOON

Radford Silos Give Results

Made with steel, wrought iron—all light steel, fire proof—strong inside, outside, and inside—provides the best silage for Western Cattle. Write for full particulars to Radford Silo Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.

reports that about two months before harvest when he was very anxious to get hold of money that he could loan to the farmers at 10 per cent., and the farmers were very anxious to get the money even tho they had to pay this high rate of interest, a representative of a chamber of commerce firm called on him, and asked him if he did not want some money on C.Ds. He replied that he did, and that he would appreciate very much having money left in his bank at this time, as the demand among the farmers was so keen that he could get almost any security he wished, and a good interest rate besides. After this conversation he received a draft from the commission firm, amounting to a good many thousands of dollars, which he accepted, returned certificates of deposit for and proceeded to loan the money to the farmers.

After he had loaned the money out, he was again called on by the commission firm, asking him if he could not secure for them the shipments from the farmers' elevator company in that town. He at once called on the manager of the elevator company, and induced him to work for this particular chamber of commerce firm, and against the Equity Co-operative Exchange. He then made it a point to interest his depositors one by one, and endeavored to enlist their aid in keeping their grain shipments from going to the Equity Exchange, and for a time was quite successful. Now he admits freely that he was in the wrong, and is more of a booster for the Equity Co-operative Exchange at this time than he was for the chamber of commerce firm before. The farmers of this locality have shown their good sense by forgiving the past actions of this banker by placing their elevator account in his bank, and helping him in every way that they can to get deposits for his bank. It is encouraging at this time to find a number of bankers thruout the state of North Dakota coming over to the farmers' side and assisting them in their battle for an honest grain market. —Montana Equity News.

THE U.S. LAND QUESTION

Senator Morris Sheppard, of Texas, knows that there is a land problem in the United States. He has introduced a resolution to amend the Constitution to empower the Federal Government to buy land in large tracts, subdivide it, improve it, and sell it in small parcels. He hopes thus to stop the increase of landlordism in rural districts. Massachusetts recently adopted a similar amendment to the State Constitution for the purpose of increasing small home-owning.

Senator Sheppard deserves credit for taking note of a fundamental evil and trying to apply a remedy. But disappointment awaits him. Should he succeed in bringing about adoption of his amendment, which alone will require a tremendous effort, he will find the task of blocking landlordism still unaccomplished. He has begun his reform in the wrong place. Farm land values are advancing at present by leaps and bounds. If there were reason to believe that the government was about to enter the market and become a purchaser on a large scale, not only would present high prices be maintained, but the upward tendency would be accelerated. The Government would be forced to buy at the top of the market.

But suppose this did not happen, or that, having bought at a high price, the Government, nevertheless would philanthropically sell at a loss. That would only check landlordism temporarily. Having bought up the land and redivided it, it would not stay divided. It has not stayed that way in the case of homesteaded lands. The possibility of gain from unearned increment must cause the land to drift back again into the hands of speculators, and there will be the same old situation to be dealt with.

This can be avoided by going about the matter in the right way. There is no reason why increased values created by all the people should go into private pockets. If that were prevented, there would be no incentive to holding land for any other purpose than for use.—American Economic League.



Will your district be next?

This thought has occurred to you many times when reading of the enormous damage done by hail storms—and it has worried YOU

Your worries are gone with a Canada Hail Insurance Policy

Now is the time to insure, and not wish you had when your crop is destroyed. Our rates are low. Our policy gilt-edged. Our reputation is of the highest.

Investigate just what our protection means to YOU. Full information from our Branch Recording Offices: P.O. Box 366, Regina; P.O. Box 232, Calgary, or our local agents.

CARSON & WILLIAMS BROTHERS LIMITED
UNION BANK BUILDING, WINNIPEG

Before the Hail Storms Arrive

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

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

The Excess Insurance Co.
Limited, of London, England
A STRONG BRITISH CONCERN whose claim to your confidence has been proved by Three Seasons' Satisfactory Service. Assets amounting to over \$1,000,000 are your guarantee.

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Insure with the **Great North Insurance Co.**

A home company for grain growers in Alberta and Saskatchewan
Fair Adjustments and Prompt Payments

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Write us for any Information. Agents Wanted.
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GUARANTEED PLOW SHARES Reduced Prices

12 inch	\$2.00
14 inch	2.25
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Write for our full priced prices on 25 Shares or more. Write for our full priced prices on Cash Sales. Any Defective Shares Replaced.
THE NATIONAL SUPPLY CO. Swift Current, Sask.

Imperial Bank of Canada

PROCEEDINGS

of the Forty-First Annual Meeting of the Shareholders

Held at the Banking House of the Institution, in Toronto,
on Thursday, 25th May, 1916, at 12 Noon

A The Forty-first Annual General Meeting of the Imperial Bank of Canada was held in pursuance of the terms of the Charter at the Banking House of the Institution, 25th May, 1916.

THE REPORT

The Directors beg to present to the Shareholders the Forty-first Annual Report of the affairs of the Bank, with Balance Sheet as on the 29th April, 1916, together with statement of Profit and Loss Account showing the result of the operations for the year ended on that date. The net profits after providing for bad and doubtful debts and for interest on bills under discount not yet matured amounted to \$1,003,960 85. Being at the rate of 6.687 per cent. on the combined paid-up Capital, Reserves and Profit and Loss Account. The balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account brought forward from last year was \$1,012,989 23.

Making total at credit of Profit and Loss of	\$2,016,950 08
This amount has been applied as follows:	
Dividends at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum	\$ 840,000 00
Annual contribution to Officers' Pension and Guarantee Funds	7,500 00
Contribution to Canadian Patriotic Fund (being balance of subscription of \$25,000)	15,000 00
Contribution to British Red Cross Fund	2,500 00
War tax on bank-note circulation to 29th April, 1916	37,293 79
Auditors' fees	5,000 00
Balance of account carried forward	1,089,656 29
	\$2,016,950 08

During the year branches have been opened at Newmarket, Ont., and Ivershoe, B.C. The following branches have been closed—In the Province of Ontario, Elk Lake and West Side Branch, Welland; in the Province of Quebec, St. Lawrence Boulevard Branch, Montreal, and Upper Town Branch, Quebec; in the Province of Alberta, Lethbridge Branch; in the Province of British Columbia, Atholmer Branch, and Douglas Street Branch, Victoria.

Your Directors deeply regret to have to advise the death on 14th January last of Mr. J. Kerr Osborne, who had been a member of the Board since 15th June, 1904, and on 5th April, 1916, of Mr. George Hyde, one of the Auditors of the Bank.

The vacancy on the Board has been filled by the election of Mr. J. W. Woods. The Bank has received notice from shareholders of the intention to nominate Mr. G. T. Clarkson, of Toronto, to replace the late Mr. Hyde. In addition to the amount already paid a further subscription of \$25,000 to the Canadian Patriotic Fund has been made which will be required probably during the current year.

All the branches of the Bank have received the usual careful inspection during the year. The Auditors appointed by the shareholders have made their examinations as required by the Bank Act and the certificate of the surviving Auditor is attached to the Balance Sheet.

Your Directors have much pleasure in testifying to the loyalty, faithfulness and efficiency of the staff. All of which is respectfully submitted.

PELEG HOWLAND, President.

LIABILITIES

Notes of the Bank in circulation	\$ 3,944,439 00
Deposits not bearing interest	\$11,253,426 11
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of Statement	48,965,261 86
Balance due to other Banks in Canada	60,218,627 97
Due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom	38,595 14
Due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom	7,370 12
Acceptances under Letters of Credit (see per contra)	313,222 34
	90,346 96
Total Liabilities to the public	\$49,612,101 53
Capital stock paid in	7,000,000 00
Reserve Fund Account	7,000,000 00
Dividend No. 105 (payable 1st May, 1916) for three months, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum	210,000 00
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward	1,089,656 29
	8,299,656 29
	\$57,911,757 82

ASSETS

Current Cash held by the Bank	\$1,626,161 34
Dominion Government Notes	8,422,186 00
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund	\$10,042,347 34
Notes of other Banks	526,272 00
Cheques on other Banks	663,352 00
Balance due by other Banks in Canada	2,161,925 36
Due from Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom	333,049 72
Due from Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom	2,196,471 60
	8,352,289 15
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value	\$2,089,791 43
Canadian Municipal Securities, and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian	\$1,926,145 36
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value	4,947,674 02
	884,321 71
Loans to Provincial Governments	10,751,381 96
Loans to Cities, Towns, Municipalities and School Districts	\$ 63,793 99
Call and Short Loans (not exceeding thirty days) in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	6,548,023 70
Call and Short Loans (not exceeding thirty days) elsewhere than in Canada	4,127,322 78
	4,049 31
	10,743,189 78
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest)	\$41,506,472 57
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit (see per contra)	34,946,311 02
Goodwill (estimated loss provided for)	90,346 96
Real Estate (other than Bank premises)	226,529 36
Mortgages on Real Estate held by the Bank	239,629 86
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less accounts written off	449,673 38
Other Assets, not included in the foregoing	2,621,943 84
	38,497 13
	\$57,911,757 82

PELEG HOWLAND, President. E. HAY, General Manager.

AUDITOR'S REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS

I have compared the above Balance Sheet with the books and accounts at the Chief Office of Imperial Bank of Canada and with the certified returns received from its Branches, and after checking the cash and verifying the accuracy of the Chief Office and certain of the principal Branches on 29th April, 1916, I certify that in my opinion such Balance Sheet exhibits a true and correct view of the Bank's affairs according to the best of my information, the explanations given to me and as shown by the books of the Bank.

In addition to the examinations mentioned, the cash and accounts at the Chief Office and certain of the principal Branches were checked and verified by me during the year and found to be in accord with the books of the Bank.

All information and explanations required have been given to me and all questions of the Bank which have come under my notice have, in my opinion, been within the powers of the Bank.

The customary motions were made and carried unanimously. Mr. R. J. Delworth, F.C.A., Toronto, and Mr. G. T. Clarkson, F.C.A., Toronto, were appointed Auditors of the Bank for the ensuing year. The resolutions appointed at the meeting reported the following shareholders duly elected Directors for the ensuing year: Messrs. Peleg Howland, Elias Rogers, William Ramsey (of Bowland, Stone, Scotland), Gordon Mulock, Hon. Richard Furner (Speaker), William Hamilton Merritt, M.D. (St. Catharines), W. J. Gage, Sir Jas. A. M. Alison, K.C. (Winnipeg), Hon. W. J. Hanna, M.P., John Northway, J. F. McKie, J. W. Woods.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. Peleg Howland was re-elected President and Mr. Elias Rogers, Vice-President, for the ensuing year.

PELEG HOWLAND, President. E. HAY, General Manager.

A Visit to the Old Home

For several years we had been in the habit of making a trip to the old home town in Eastern Canada as soon as seeding had been completed and things could be left to the care of the hired help. All these trips had been by rail, but with the advent of a motor car, which had been delivered early in April, the thoughts of myself and family turned to the possibilities of making the trip with the car.

With this idea in view we commenced a search for information as to the best way of travelling from our farm, near Napinka, to London, Ont. This was secured from the secretary of the Manitoba Motor League, who kindly laid out the entire route, gave us instructions as to customs, bonds, touring regulations, etc., and left us with nothing to do except prepare ourselves and the car for the trip.

My two sons were anxious to make a regular camping trip of it, and be independent of hotels as long as the weather made it possible, so we made a roll of a tent specially constructed as a lean-to, and attached to the side of the car, with a ground tarpaulin to keep off dampness, when sleeping at night. This together with a spade, a length of rope, spare tires, etc., was all packed as neatly as possible, and with ample provisions for the first two days' journey we made a start on the first of June and followed the green and white route from Napinka to Boissevain, then by the yellow and black route to Morden, where we left the marked routes and proceeded by way of Plum Coulee and Bergman to Greta.

Here we laid over for the night and secured our touring papers from the Canadian Customs so that on the return trip we would have no difficulty in re-entering Canada. From Greta the journey was resumed to Fargo, N.D., with the roads in excellent shape and freedom from trouble of any description, making the run thoroughly enjoyed by everyone. The first night camp was pitched between Moorhead and Alexandria and the boys proved pretty expert in rigging the tent and preparing the sleeping quarters, whilst their mother was busy attending to the culinary department, leaving myself to look over the car, oiling up and seeing that the mechanical department was ready to do its share.

We were now travelling on what is known as the Red Trail, the highway from New York to Seattle, and with the first beams of the morning sun the boys were up and calling on us to get busy with the breakfast, whilst they repacked tents. We passed thru Alexandria almost before the town was properly awake and travelled by way of St. Cloud to St. Paul, where we decided to lay off for a day and take in the sights.

From St. Paul the Red Trail was still followed by way of La Crosse to Milwaukee and around Lake Michigan to Chicago. From Chicago our route went to South Bend and Toledo, where we left the Red Trail and headed the car to Detroit and visited the factory responsible for the building of our car. Here we were received with every courtesy and the account of our trip listened to with interest by the sales manager, whilst the car was taken into the shops and examined to see that everything was in apple pie order. This service was given entirely free and a representative sent with us to pass us thru the customs on the American and Canadian side.

From Windsor to London was a little over 100 miles, and this we determined to cover in the one day making our total time for the trip eight days, including the stop-over at St. Paul. We found that we had set ourselves a real good day's work for the final run, as the roads were not so good and we had our first trouble with tires. This caught us in the shape of a horseshoe, which inflicted a bad gash in the right rear tire, necessitating a change to one of the spares, and a resolve in our minds to attach an engine tire pump at the first opportunity to save the work of hand pumping, which with a hot sun is far from a pleasant task.

We could have made the run from Chicago to Detroit by way of Kalamazoo and Battle Creek, but were advised that the route selected had better roads

and altho farther round would be less likely to give trouble.

We spent nearly three weeks in the old home before returning and followed practically the same route to Fargo, but from that point headed the car to Emerson as we wished to visit Winnipeg before returning. From Emerson we found the road excellently marked with the red and white bands of the Manitoba Motor League and the directions given denoting turns on the marked routes in Manitoba we found to be more easily followed than on the American side, where the poles are painted and the action of the weather fades them so that they are not so quickly noticed.

For the farmer that owns a motor car, no pleasanter or more profitable way of making a trip east can be found than by following our example, as the expense total was considerably less than in former years, when train tickets for four were purchased, without allowing for the healthier manner of travelling and the constant change and variety to be gained by the use of the car.

A. C. EMMETT.

WAR'S MOST FAVORED INDUSTRY

With ocean freight rates now ten times those before the war owners of any old kind of a "tub" can make enormous profits. Today vessels change hands at an enhancement of 500 per cent.

When war broke, the world's shipping paused. Germany and Austria by wireless sent 80 per cent of their merchant fleet to neutral ports. The rest fell prizes to the allies. This took a tonnage of 6,515,000 from the world's supply.

According to Lloyd's Registry at the outbreak of the war the world's steam and sail tonnage was 49,089,552, composed of 30,836 vessels of 100 tons and upwards. Of this the United Kingdom had 11,328 ships of 21,945,049 tons; France, 1,576 ships of 2,317,438 tons; Italy, 1,160 ships of 1,668,296 tons; Russia, 1,254 ships of 1,053,818 tons; Belgium, 182 ships of 352,124 tons; Portugal, 291 ships of 129,531 tons; Japan, 1,163 ships of 1,708,836 tons. Total for the Allies, 15,791 ships of 26,554,647 tons; Germany, 2,388 ships of 5,439,296 tons; Austria, 445 ships of 1,655,719 tons; Turkey, 292 ships of 648,173 tons. This leaves for all neutral nations 10,907 ships of 15,178,346 tons. Of this United States is credited with 2,174 vessels of 5,368,194 tons, over half of which was lake and river tonnage and harbor service boats.

Lloyd's list of January 22 gives the vessels "detained, captured or destroyed" at 2,193 ships of 3,774,319 tons.

Again, according to Lloyd's, merchant tonnage launched in 1915 by all nations was 1,104,696. This does not equal losses, and shipbuilding cannot relieve the situation.

Ocean tonnage is growing more difficult to secure and rates continue to advance. There is no source for relief while war lasts, unless ships are speeded up. This can only be done by relieving port congestions allowing for faster loading and discharge.

When peace is signed, wherever that may be, it will mark the beginning of the battle of unarmored ships. Neutral countries will strive to hold the new trade; the warring nations to retain lost patronage. The advantage will be with control of ships. England's merchant marine, though reduced, will still be in command of the seas. Should the Allies win, Germany will not be a serious factor in the world's shipping trade for years to come, for England has her eyes fixed upon Germany's great fleet of interned ships as part of war's indemnity.—Journal of Commerce.

ON THE EDGE OF THE BARRENS

"On the Edge of the Barrens," our new serial which commences this week and will be continued in several succeeding issues of The Guide is a Canadian story full of vim and vigor. The scene of the action is the bleak coast of Hudson Bay where one of the officers of the North West Mounted Police and an assistant lie in wait for a certain notorious contraband trader and his party.

The arrival of the rogue and his men at a very critical juncture in the affairs of the two policemen, the encounter in the dark and the part the Indian girl, Oulah, played in the adventure make up a story full of thrills and suspense from the opening to the closing chapters.

KEROSENE More efficient than GASOLINE

It's time you owned a Kerosene Tractor. Kerosene has more power than gasoline. What is power, you ask? Power comes from the "heat units" in the fuel. Kerosene has the same number of heat units per pound as gasoline, but kerosene has more pounds per gallon than gasoline, so that kerosene gives from 15 to 20 per cent more heat units—which is just much more power. Gasoline in the country now will cost anywhere from 35 cents to 40 cents per gallon. It is really not surprising that we are selling so many "Waterloo Boy" Kerosene Tractors because the



"WATERLOO BOY" KEROSENE ONE-MAN TRACTOR

is built through to operate on kerosene with no special attachments for the heavier fuel. Remember that! And gallon for gallon it will give equal and even greater efficiency at a consequent lower cost per acre. We guarantee it to fulfill every requirement we claim for it.

Weight only 4800 lbs. Brake Test 24 H.P., Draw Bar 12 H.P. Ignition, High Tension Dual Magnets. With Automatic Spark Advance.

The "Waterloo Boy" One-Man Tractor will pull a light engine and with three 14-inch plows in shallow and depth you wish. It will pull two 14-inch plows in six furrows breaking the soil economically. It will handle a disc with harrows behind, at from 2 1/2 miles per hour. It will drive a 24-40 threshor with all attachments at a capacity of 1000 bushels of wheat in 1,400 hours of one per day. Easy to operate. It will pay you to obtain full information, price, etc., mailed free. Write us today. We also handle Gas Engines, Grain Grinders, Cornwheels and Pans, Saws, Electric Lighting Machinery, Hand and Power Washing Machines, Grain Elevators, Pump Jacks, Small Threshing Machinery, Setting and Threshing Supplies. Live Dealers Wanted in Territories Where We Are Not Represented.

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on first mortgages on improved farm lands at current rate. Loans promptly negotiated. Charges reasonable. Correspondence invited.

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WHAT a blessing always to have hot water quickly when wanted. The special damper under the Kootenay's polished copper reservoir lets in plenty of heat, giving abundance in a jiffy. But why waste heat when you do not need warm water? The handy damper takes care of that, too. Just another instance of Kootenay Economy and efficiency worth knowing more about.

The wash-boiler can be set the long way of the range, if you wish, leaving

two of the hot, front holes free for cooking. Wash-day dinners can be just as good as on other days.

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You can learn why Kootenay Ranges stay good as new, long after other ranges have to be repaired or replaced,—how the asbestos joints prevent leakage of air or drafts at joints, how the aluminized flues prevent rust. These things are all fully explained in an interesting little booklet. You may have yours by sending the coupon to the factory.

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Kindly send me a copy of your booklet about the Kootenay Range.

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60 PURE BRED WHITE LEGHORN HENS...

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MOOPA FARM BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK EGGS...

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS...

BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1.25 PER SETTING...

LATE SEASON PRICES—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS...

HORSES AND PONIES

U. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN. BREEDERS...

FOR SALE—THE IMPORTED THOROUGH-BRED STALLION...

LOST, STOLEN OR STRAYED

DARK BAY DRIVING MARE, 5 YEARS OLD...

STRAYED FROM S. 1/2 SEC. 4-4-5, DARK CHESTNUT...

FARM STOCK FOR SALE

ORCHARD FARM OFFERINGS—48 SHORTHORN...

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Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. Count each initial as a full word...

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CANTINGS WELDED AND GUARANTEED... DAY-ASTYLENE PROCESS...

WANTED—EVERY FARMER TO KNOW THAT he can add 500 per cent to the life and service of his gears...

FOR SALE—36 BY 50 GOODISON SEPARATOR... one 6 furrow Perlin & Greenleaf plow...

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IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE WINNING AND IMPORTED STOCK...

IMPROVED REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—Large and prolific pigs...

FOR SALE—IMPROVED YORKSHIRE PIG from prize-winning stock...

SPRING PIGS—REGISTERED DUROC JERSEY... We are looking for new prize-winning hogs...

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OIC BOAR PIGS—BEST OF BREEDING, increased April 2nd...

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FARM SUPPLIES—CAR LOTS—SALT, SUGAR, cement and fence-wire...

SAFES—ALL SIZES NEW AND SECOND-HAND... Safe Cabinets, Cash Registers...

STEAM AND DOMESTIC COAL—SCREENED lump on cars at Tothel \$1.90 per ton...

THE BRIGGS TANNERY, CALGARY, ALTA. Fur and hide dressers...

GENUINE HELP—DISINTEGRATING BACK; dental wiping unnecessary...

WANTED—TERRITORY TO DRILL WATER wells... Improved outfit and practical driller...

FARM LANDS

FOR SALE—HALF SECTION WEST OF INNISFAID, Alberta; fenced, good buildings...

CULVILLE RESERVATION, HOMESTEADS—250,000 acres to open, drawing July 27...

FOR SALE—THREE ADJOINING 1/2 SECTIONS, fenced, frame house, good buildings...

FARM HELP

A HOUSEKEEPER, A RUMELY OIL PULL engineer and plowman, state wages...

SEED GRAIN AND GRASSES

BROME SEED, 12 CENTS LB.; \$10 HUNDRED pounds, sacks included...

FRUIT

SWEET CHERRIES BY EXPRESS FROM Greater to Consumer direct...

RED POLLED CATTLE—AMERICAN IMPORTATION coming in June...

WANTED TO BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE registered Aberdeen-Angus bull...

WANTED—DURHAM BULL, BEEF TYPE, must be sure. Will exchange cows...

HOLSTEINS—1 BULL YEARLING, \$100; 1 COW, \$125; two heifers, yearling in calf...

REGISTERED (BROWN SWISS) BULL, PRINCE of Wilmot, sire Hiawatha...

FOR SALE—ONE REGISTERED HEREFORD bull, 2 years old, low blocky type...

Livestock News

GREATEST HEREFORD SALE On March 17, Warren T. McCray, of Kent land, Indiana, sold 75 head of Herefords...

GOOD CLYDESDALE SALES Messrs. P. M. Hedd, of Calgary, have reported some good sales of Clydesdale stallions...

INTERNATIONAL PLANS FOR 1916 Preliminary plans for the International Livestock Exhibition at Chicago have been arranged...

EDMONTON EXHIBITION FOR 1916 The prize list for the summer exhibition in Edmonton is now out. Among the features noted are additions of \$1,000 to the prizes for cattle...

CALGARY SUMMER FAIR Calgary is offering its regular list of prizes at the summer exhibition, but on the same basis as those awarded at the spring show.

About Those Hogs

Experienced breeders who have hogs for sale are advertising now. This is the time when the farmer who is wanting to get into hogs is looking for good pure bred pigs...

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

ASK Do You Want to Make Money? ...

Mail This Coupon Today

MESSRS. CATESBYS LTD. Dept. "C" (of London, Eng.) Tribune Building, Winnipeg, Man. Please send me your new season's Style Book and pattern pieces of cloth. I am thinking of buying a suit.



If You're Looking

for a suit at a reasonable cost that will give you good wear, get it from Catesbys the largest Mail Order Custom Tailors in the British Empire.

The Burlington Suit—\$13.00, Duty and Carriage Paid.

Fashion or money returned, get that guarantee from your local tailor.

We pay all duty and express charges. All it costs you is the catalogue price of the suit.

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CATESBYS LIMITED

(Of Tottenham Court Rd., London, Eng.) Tribune Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

Calgary Industrial EXHIBITION

June 29 to July 5, 1916

PRIZE LIST containing many new features now ready. Entries close June 15

Splendid Attractions including:

- MISS KATHERINE STINSON Greatest Loop-the-Loop Aviator MARCH OF THE ALLIES TRENCHES, BOMB-PROOF HOUSES ROBINSON'S ELEPHANTS and many other features

E. J. DEWEY, President, Calgary E. L. RICHARDSON, Manager, Victoria Park, Calgary

PICKLESTENTS & AWNINGS

ASK FOR PRICES - WINNIPEG

Do YOUR DITCHING



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

Preston Car & Coach Co. Limited 54 Dover St., Preston, Ont. 1915

when the value of the prizes offered depend upon the number of entries. This apparently gave good satisfaction and was not only a fairer way of awarding prizes, but also a more direct encouragement to small breeders. The usual classes for heavy and light horses, beef and dairy cattle, sheep, swine and poultry will be put on. The Canadian Percheron Horse Breeders' Association have decided that this class would be judged at Calgary in 1916. \$5000 will be offered for this class, half of it for stallion foals and half for filly foals. The prizes run from \$100 down to \$10. George Lane has also offered two shields, one for the best stallion foal and one for the best filly. Good prizes will be offered in the dairy products competition, as also for grains, roots, grasses and small fruits. A large number of special attractions have been engaged. A copy of the prize list can be had on application to the Secretary, Exhibition grounds, Calgary. The fair will be held June 29 to July 5, 1916.

GOOD SHORTHORN SALES

W. J. Housfield, of MacTegor, Man., has made some good sales of shorthorns during the past few months. Two heifers and a herd heifer, the latter sired by 'Manitoba Chief,' went to Thomas Lottian, Pipestone, Man. Another herd heifer was sold to William McFadden, Methven. The bull, 'Lovely Duke,' was sold to Joseph Shields, MacLeod, Alta. This is the fourth bull in nine years. Probably one of the best bulls that has ever come to Manitoba in many years was bought to head Mr. Housfield's herd from the Mitchell herd at Burlington, Ont. He is a son of 'Right Sort' (imp.). 'Right Sort' sired fourteen winners of prizes at Toronto Exhibition in 1914 and eighteen winners in Toronto in 1915. Two other of his sons were sold about the same time, one going to W. H. English, Harding, Man., and another to J. L. Walters, Clive, Alta.

GOVERNMENT TO LIST FARM LANDS

In order to enable bona fide land seekers to purchase the lands they will require direct from the present owners, the Manitoba Department of Agriculture and Immigration, thru its Immigration and Colonization Branch, announces a plan whereby lands for sale may be listed at a nominal charge in all the immigration offices under direction of the province.

The Department has now prepared the literature in connection with the whole scheme, and anyone writing a request to the Immigration and Colonization Office, 429 Main St., Winnipeg, will be supplied. The blank forms furnished the farmer or other land owner wishing to dispose of his land enable him to give a very complete description of his property, and this description is reproduced in multiple form and the information kept on file at the different colonization offices, where it will be inspected by any land seeker.

Colonization experts agree that success in inducing settlers to locate in Manitoba cannot be expected without submitting to them detailed description of land available, together with price and terms on which it can be acquired.

REGINA EXHIBITION

The Regina Provincial Exhibition will be held July 24 to 29. There will be classes for all the leading breeders of heavy and light horses, beef, dairy and dual purpose cattle, sheep, swine and poultry. There will also be special prizes for exhibits of wool, eggs and dairy and country home products, as well as a large number of specials. Prizes ranging from \$100 to \$5 will be offered to local branches of The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association for the best exhibit of grain and a grand challenge exhibit has been offered by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. for the local securing first prize. This will be only open to the Grain Growers' Associations. Home-makers' Club exhibits will have a special department and be offered prizes ranging from \$50 down to \$5. There will be prizes in a large number of different sections for various kinds of school work. A full official prize list can be had on application to the secretary of the Provincial Exhibition, Regina.

CALGARY WOOL

Under date of May 23, E. L. Richardson, secretary of the Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association, advised that applications had been received for the co-operative sale of wool from 11,500 sheep by owners who wish to sell thru this association. This will represent something over 80,000 pounds of wool, and it is anticipated that even this amount will be considerably increased.

CALGARY EXHIBITION

There is more than the usual amount of interest in connection with the prize list which has just been issued by the Calgary Industrial Exhibition, to be held June 29 to July 5. The prizes in the livestock department are to be paid on the basis of the prize number of entries in each class, the prize increasing in number as well as in value as the entries increase. A definite amount is guaranteed to the exhibitors; the balance will be divided among those who exhibited. Thirteen hundred dollars is offered for the bread and cooking classes. There are special classes for white and brown bread made by residents living outside of Calgary, apart from similar classes for the citizens of Calgary. A very generous increase has been made to the prizes for dairy products. The entries close on June 15, and prize lists may be obtained by addressing a letter to E. L. Richardson, manager, Calgary.

An exceptionally strong program of attractions has been provided, including the greatest woman loop-the-loop aviator, a re-production of trenches with barbed wire entanglements, bomb-proof houses, etc., as in use in the present war. The march of the Allies, illustrating the several armies fighting our cause in the present war, will be most interesting. This was undoubtedly the best feature of the Canadian National exhibition last year.

Farmers of Canada!

Breed Your Mares

WHY? HORSE STOCK DEPLETED!

World Wastage by War, increased Commercial demand and past neglect to breed all suitable mares.

Prepare now to get your Share of an Assured Higher Market.

Breed Every Good Mare in 1916

Horse Breeders' Associations Canadian National Livestock Records

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Breeders and Importers of

Pure Bred Shires, Clydesdales and Hunters

Champions, Silver Medal and Gold Cup Winners Always Good Horses for Sale

A. R. MACKAY, Manager

Cochrane, Alberta

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Galloway's GUARANTEED PAINT

When you buy Galloway Guaranteed Paint, you can depend upon receiving a paint which will repay you for your work in putting it on, because it is made from the best of materials, is thoroughly mixed in linseed oil, is of even color and provides a lasting surface. We can supply cheap paint—as cheap a paint as can be found on the market—but we will not sell it under our label, nor will we guarantee it. Just remember that buying cheap paint is wasting money—buying guaranteed paint is saving money.

OUR PAINT GUARANTEE—Galloway Guaranteed Paints are guaranteed to contain no cotton seed oil, water, water solutions nor adulterations of any kind. We guarantee them to be made of pure materials, pure lead, pure zinc, except in those shades in which lead and zinc cannot be used; pure linseed oil, pure driers and the necessary color pigments. We guarantee that when properly applied, these paints will not crack, chip, fade, peel or rub off, and if any of these points fail in any of these particulars we will, upon proper showing, refund entire cost and freight charges on paint purchased.

Galloway Guaranteed Ready Mixed Paint for Inside or Outside use. Colors: Cream, Straw Buff, Gray, Dark Slate, Apple Green, Sky Blue, Medium Green, Light Red, Maroon and Brown. Price per gallon \$1.50. Price per 5-gallon can \$7.50

Pure White, for either inside or outside use Price per gallon \$2.10. Price per 5-gallon can \$10.50

Galloway Guaranteed Shingle Stain This Shingle Stain will penetrate the grain of the wood and thus preserve the shingles for many years. Made from coconuts oil and very strong color. If brushed, a gallon will cover 150 square feet, best coat. Colors: Brown, Black or Moss Green. Price per gallon \$0.55. Price per 5-gallon can \$2.75

Price per half barrel, about 25 gallons \$1.00

Galloway Guaranteed Barn-Paint A very durable paint for Barns, Elevators, Roads, Sheds, Fences, etc.

Color: Red. Price per gallon \$1.20. Price per 5-gallon can \$6.00

Price per half barrel, about 25 gallons \$6.00

Color: Moss Green or Dark Gray. Price per gallon \$1.35. Price per 5-gallon can \$6.75

Price per half barrel, about 25 gallons \$6.75

Send for catalogue of varnish for interior and exterior use and paint and varnish brushes.

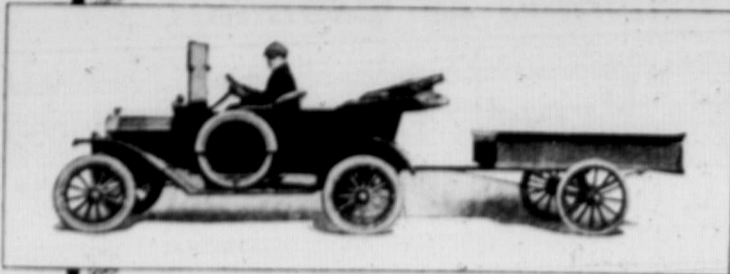


WM. GALLOWAY CO. OF CANADA LIMITED

Dept. 11, Winnipeg

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Keep the Horses at Work in the Fields

No need to take the horses away from work on the farm—you can do your hauling to and from market, mill or store far quicker, easier, better in every way with a FOX Trailer.

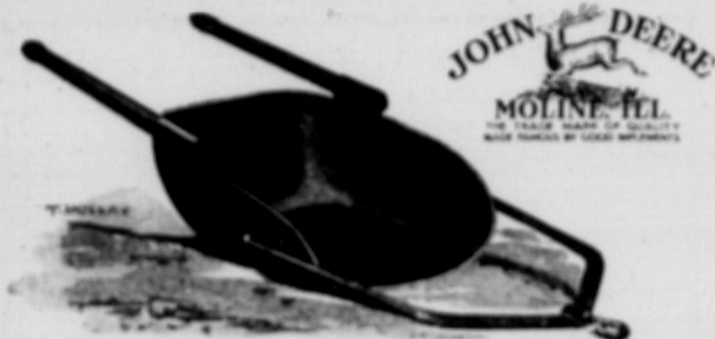
The FOX Auto Trailer is made to attach to any make of automobile. It causes not the slightest injury to the car and can be driven easily and without any inconvenience. It is built in accordance with the best designs of expert automobile engineers; has steel chassis, direct draught from steel axle, ball-bearing automobile wheels, solid Dunlop tires guaranteed for 10,000 miles. Size of body 6 feet by 4 feet. Write for descriptive catalogue.



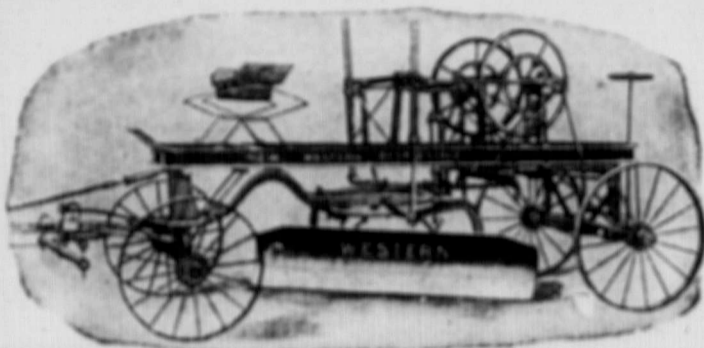
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FOX BROS. & CO. LIMITED
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Road Makers, Attention!



COLUMBUS AND WINNER K. & J. SCRAPERS
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STANDARD WESTERN ROAD GRADER

Write for our free catalog of Road Making Machinery. It will pay you to get our prices before buying elsewhere.

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WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY

Gid or Stagers in Sheep

By C. D. McGilvray, M.D.V.

This disease of sheep is popularly known under various names, such as "Gid," "Sturdy," "Turnstick," and "Stagers," and results from the presence of a parasite in the brain or spinal cord.

Characteristics

The disease is caused by the presence in the brain or spinal cord of sheep of a bladder worm, technically known as the *coenurus cerebri*, and which is the larval or immature stage of a tape worm, termed the *taenia coenurus*, which inhabits the intestines of dogs.

The life history and development of these parasites, as well as their effects on sheep, are definitely known and established and takes place as follows:

The adult tapeworm (*taenia coenurus*) inhabits the intestines of an infected dog and develops in them until they reach sexual maturity, when they produce ripe segments containing immense numbers of eggs which are expelled with the excreta to the ground. The eggs thus expelled by infected dogs become scattered over the ground and grass, or may be washed by rains into ponds or pools of water, which thus become contaminated with the eggs. Sheep, while grazing or drinking are then liable to swallow the eggs with the contaminated grass or water. The eggs

lived by sheep with the contaminated food or water.

Cattle are also liable to be affected with this parasite, altho less frequently than sheep.

Symptoms

As a rule the first symptoms to attract attention are that some of the sheep in the flock have become very peculiar in their actions and movements. The affected animals are often noticed to keep apart from the rest and to be showing signs of brain trouble. The head is kept in an unusual position, and may be pressed up against any obstruction. The eyes become reddened and inflamed and in some cases the eyes even appear to be twisted or turned to one side and the animal becomes blind. In all cases, after a time, the actions and movements become particularly changed and noticeable. The affected sheep move with an unsteady gait, become giddy and are seen to keep turning and wheeling around in a circle. In other cases they may keep lifting the feet unusually high and keep going straight forward until stopped by some obstacle in their path, while in other cases they are seen to stagger and stumble about and to often fall down. The kind of movements which they go thru depends upon the location



Dipping sheep at a western farm. Every farmer ought to make arrangements to give his sheep one bath a year at least in some good dip.

when thus swallowed by sheep, on reaching the stomach and intestine, become hatched out by the action of the digestive fluid, dissolving the shells of the eggs and the young worm, or embryos, which they contain is liberated. The embryos thus set free then bore their way out thru the walls of the intestine and wander among the tissues and penetrate also into some of the blood vessels, and then are carried by the blood current to the brain and spinal cord. Those which do not succeed in reaching the brain and spinal cord generally die in a short time, as they do not appear to develop in any other location. In the brain and spinal cord the embryos grow and undergo further development and become transformed into the bladder worms, or larval tapeworms. Each of these bladder worms consists of a round watery cyst, or little bladder like sac, filled with watery fluid, about an inch in diameter, the wall of which consists of a thin transparent membrane, and is marked on the surface by numerous little white spots, each of which is in reality the head of the separate small parasites or larval tapeworms (*coenurus cerebri*). These cysts or vesicles are found situated at various parts of the brain and by their presence may finally cause the death of the affected sheep.

After thus dying the brain of the diseased sheep, if eaten by a dog, the bladder worms contained therein are swallowed and, on reaching the intestines, develop into the mature tapeworms. On reaching sexual maturity they produce ripe segments containing the eggs, which are expelled with the faeces, thus maintaining the cycle of development by, in turn, being swal-

lowed by sheep with the contaminated parts of it which they are passing on. The symptoms keep recurring and by their continuance, the affected animals refuse to eat and become thinner and weaker and death finally results in most cases. The disease is seldom found affecting sheep over two years old, and is met with most frequently affecting yearlings and lambs.

Treatment and Prevention

The treatment of sheep affected with Gid by the use of drugs is, generally speaking, futile. The various methods of practices which are claimed to be practiced to remove the parasites from the skull and brain, are of little practical value, unless in the case of some especially valuable animal, and then only in the hands of some one skilled in the method of operation. The prevention of the disease among sheep is of greater importance and with the observance of certain rules and precautions is comparatively easy and effective in preventing its occurrence among sheep. In the first place all superfluous dogs on the premises should be disposed with, and only those retained which are actually required. Those which are retained should be treated at regular intervals, at least twice a year, for tapeworms, and no untreated dogs should be allowed on the premises or pastures where sheep are kept.

In treating the dogs for worms they should be tied up and first given a dose of physic, such as two or three tablespoonfuls of castor oil, to empty the bowels. They should then be kept without food, except a little milk, for a day and then given some medicine to kill

Continued on Page 27



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

Clean to handle. Sold by all Drug-gists, Grocers and General Stores.



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We are refiners and manu-facturers of Gasoline, Coal Oil, Distillate, and all Petroleum Products

Let us quote you on any quantity from a can to a tank car.

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Get a Farm of Your Own
TAKE 20 YEARS TO PAY

The land will support you and pay for it self. An immense area of the most fer-tille land in Western Canada for sale at low prices and easy terms, ranging from \$11 to \$30 for farm lands with ample rainfall—irrigated lands from \$25. Terms one-twentieth down, balance within twenty years. In irrigation districts, look for farm buildings, etc., up to \$2,000, also repayable in twenty years—interest only 4 per cent. Provision of paying in full at any time. Here is your opportunity to in-crease your farm holdings by getting ad-joining land, or secure your friends & neighbors. For literature and particulars apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, Gen'l Supt. of Lands, Desk 19, Dept. of Natural Resources, C.P.R. CALGARY ALBERTA

Be Safe!



KENDALL'S Spavin Cure
It has been used by horsemen, veterinarians and farmers for 35 years—and it has proved its worth in hundreds of thousands of cases.

"I have been using Kendall's Spavin Cure for a good many years with good results. In fact, I am never without it."

H. NEWBURY
\$1 a bottle—4 for \$5, at druggists—or write for copy of our book "Treatise on the Horse" free.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY
Enosburg Falls, Vermont, U.S.A. 109

Farm Experiences

Continued from Page 9

the best time to cut it is when it is just coming into head.

As far as growing fall rye as a grain crop is concerned, unless a man grows enough to load a car he has hard work to dispose of it. The best thing to do is to grow just what you can feed on the farm. It makes fine feed for horses when mixed with the oats and hogs will fatten quicker on rye mixed with other grain than with any other grain I know of. —J. A. L., Man.

WHEN LABOR IS SCARCE

Just a little over a year ago I bought a three-horse gas engine with a six-inch crusher. I intended to do my own crushing. Before the outfit was unloaded off the sleigh a neighbor phoned up wanting me to do some crushing for him. It wasn't long before other neighbors found out about this convenience, and loads kept coming. I found that one gallon of gasoline crushed 12 bags of oats or barley, or 12 bags (36 bus.) at 10c a bag—\$1.20. One gallon of gasoline at 25c—25c.; machine oil and engine oil—10c. Balance, 85c. profit.

Our well is a deep drilled one, cased with six inch casing. Pretty soon the engine was pulled around to the well and put to work pumping water. A \$5.50 pump jack was all the extra expense. We had to slacken the governor and retard the spark to get the proper speed. A seven barrel trough proved a bonanza thru the summer, especially as all the sloughs in the pasture went dry.

In the spring we sized up the wood pile and took down the bucksaw. But soon hung it up again and purchased a 24-inch circular saw, new, with a second hand frame shaft and boxings. When we belted the engine to this and drove the saw about 1,000 rev. per minute, we had a little wonder of a machine to saw pole wood anything up to a 12-inch stick, and we kept four men on the jump.

During the summer the engine did the churning; turned a home-made cement mixer, drove an emery wheel and a grain blower. All this work was done outside. In August we built a power house 12 ft. x 14 ft. and put in a line shaft. It costs about 25c a week for gasoline to pump.

Anyone wanting information as to the layout of the power house, cost of shafting, belting, pulleys or how the cement mixer was arranged can have my little experience for the asking. I might explain that for crushing, sawing, running the grain blower, etc., where high speed was needed we used the 2-inch pulley on the engine. When it came to churning, pumping, cement mixing, anything requiring slow speed, we used a four-inch pulley, which we fastened to the main shaft just where the starter handle slipped on, and by letting out the governors and retarding the spark we could get a very low speed. —H. F. P., Man.

A SUCCESSFUL YEAR

The statement of the Imperial Bank of Canada, presented at the annual meeting on Thursday, May 25, showed a highly satisfactory condition of that bank's business.

The profits for the year equalled 6.68 per cent on the combined capital and reserve fund, and, after paying the usual dividends amounting to \$840,000, paying the Government war tax on circulation, subscriptions to patriotic funds, and the annual contribution to the pension fund, the bank was able to carry forward to the credit of profit and loss account \$1,089,656.29. Deposits show an increase of over \$5,000,000, a considerable portion of which is non-interest bearing.

The bank's holding of Canadian municipal securities and British and foreign and colonial public securities now stands at the splendid figure of \$4,947,074. A marked feature of the statement is the strong position in liquid assets, which stand at \$43,586,000, a gain over the previous year of \$7,819,000, and over \$9,000,000 above 1914. Commercial loans in Canada were reduced by \$1,000,000, while Call Loans, as compared with the previous year, remained practically stationary.



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Touring or Roadster
\$975.00
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Touring or Roadster
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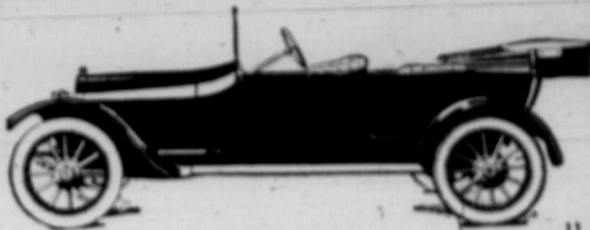
Briscoe
MADE IN CANADA

All the features you would look for in buying a car are found in the Briscoe.

Individuality and appearance the last word in good taste. Economy in first cost and cost of operation and upkeep. Power sufficient for every purpose. Highest quality of construction and material, making a trouble proof car. Complete equipment requiring no outlay beyond the original cost.

Write today and we will tell you where you can see it and send full specifications and particulars.

The Canadian Briscoe Motor Company Limited, Brockville, Ont.



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

"I'll guarantee you will make no mistake in buying an ALPHA"



THE strongest words of commendation for the Alpha Gas Engine come from the men who use this engine. In the long, economical and reliable service the Alpha gives they have positive proof of its value and they never hesitate to assure their friends of the wisdom of buying an Alpha.

Possibly you can buy an engine for less money than you can an Alpha, but you cannot buy an equal amount of good service in any other engine for so little money. In the Alpha you get more years of service, the lowest fuel cost, exceptional freedom from the need of repairs and the easiest engine to operate and care for.

The Alpha is a simple engine, with plenty of power, perfectly controlled by a governor that keeps it running steadily and smoothly under light, heavy or varying loads. This engine has no complicated, delicate parts to require constant attention—not even batteries. It starts and operates on a simple low speed magneto. You can use either kerosene or gasoline for fuel.

You need a gas engine on your farm. Buy an Alpha now. That is the quickest and best way to save the money that is to pay for the engine. Ask for a copy of the Alpha Engine catalogue.

Made in eleven sizes, 2 to 28 H.P. Each furnished in stationary, semi-portable, or portable style, and with hopper or tank cooled cylinder.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Ltd.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA. Sole distributors in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separator. Manufacturers of Ideal Green Feed Silos. Catalogue of any of our lines mailed upon request.

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Peerless Poultry Fencing

A real fence, not netting. Strongly made and closely spaced, a complete barrier against animals of any kind. Keeps the small chicks confined. They can't get through. Does all and more than is required of a poultry fence.

The heavy, hard steel top and bottom wires with intermediate laterals will hold a curiously backed wagon or unruly animal and immediately spring back into shape.

The wires are held together at each intersection by the Peerless Lock.

Send for Catalogue

and address of nearest agent. We make a complete line of farm and ornamental fencing. We now have agents nearly everywhere, but will appoint others in all unassigned territory. Write for catalogue today.

THE DANWELL-HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., LTD.
WINNIPEG, MAN. HAMILTON, ONT.

FITTED PLOW SHARES

At Lowest Prices

12 inch	\$2.10
13 and 14 inch	\$2.35
15 and 16 inch	\$2.60
18 inch	\$2.85

These prices are F.O.B. Regina. You can save freight by ordering your shares from Regina at the above prices, which will equal any prices on shares. We carry a large stock of shares for EVERY make of plow and can make PROMPT SHIPMENT. Order at once. Write for catalogue showing the full line of goods.

THE WESTERN IMPLEMENT SUPPLY CO., 1605 11th Ave. (Dept. G.) Regina, Sask.
JAS. CUNNINGHAM, Manager

MANY gasoline tractor manufacturers are prepared, at slight extra expense, to alter engines now in the field so that they may burn kerosene.

Clean, reliable, uniform, powerful fuel---that is what you get when you come to our tank stations and buy **SILVER STAR KEROSENE** or **ROYALITE GOAL OIL**. They are the safest, cheapest fuels for tractor use.

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BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

Some Prairie Blackbirds

Blackbirds destroy some grain, but are among our greatest benefactors

By H. H. Pittman

There are comparatively few of the smaller birds on the prairie that are not beneficial to the farmer at some time or other, altho we are very short-sighted in

fairly deep cavities or cups. The eggs are bluish or greenish with black scrawls and also clouds of blotches of dark brown.

The typical blackbird of the prairie is the Brewer blackbird, which is smaller than the Bronzed Grackle and far commoner. It is a great enemy of the cut-worm's, which, with other insects, form about 32 per cent. of its diet. The food of the nestlings is 89 per cent. insectivorous. The glossy plumage of the male is violet-purple on the head and deep black over the rest of the body, and the eyes are yellow. The female is brown. It may be distinguished from the preceding species by its smaller size, difference in tail and by the absence of the tarnished brassy look of the back. In life it looks a far sleeker bird. I have found nests upon the ground and elevated in bushes round the same slough during the same season. In the former position they are generally built of coarse grasses, but when in bushes, small twigs are brought into use, only the lining being of grass, to which is added horse-hair. The cups of the raised nests are often deep, so deep in fact that a photograph I took of one of these birds sitting showed only the top of her head and part of the tail. The ground nests are shallower. The bird undoubtedly eats grain, but I think



Male Cowbird

the matter and often condemn on insufficient evidence. We have several grain-eating species, but personally I consider in nearly every case the benefit derived outweighs the damage done. Perhaps the most harshly criticized of our feathered visitors is the crow, yet careful examination of a large number of stomachs of these birds has proved that under ordinary conditions quite 20 per cent. of their food is insectivorous and that nearly all the insects eaten are of injurious kinds. Of the remaining 80 per cent. a fair proportion is what we may call "neutral" and a part of the remainder waste, so that in reality the crow is not so black as he is painted.

Many farmers, seeing flocks of blackbirds on the stacks, put the birds on their black lists at once, forgetting about the insects destroyed all spring and summer. Nearly all our small birds feed their young upon an insectivorous diet, and when we remember that some species have been proved to carry food to the nest from thirty to sixty times an hour, fetching from one to five insects each time, we realize that the amount of insect life destroyed is enormous. Our blackbirds certainly do eat grain, but it forms only a small proportion of their food, the balance being chiefly insects and weed seeds.

It is customary to group our dark-hued



Nest and Eggs of Brewer Blackbird

should be tolerated on account of the insects and weed seeds it destroys.

The cowbird is the smallest of the four and can be readily identified by its chocolate-brown head and glossy black plumage. They are the neatest of this group, always looking spotless and sleek, with unruffled feathers. Their song during courtship is a musical little "bubble-and-speak," delivered with much bowing of the head and spreading of the tail. A friend once declared that they sang as tho their mouths were full of water. I believe these birds do some damage to the oat fields, but their diet is chiefly, or at least largely, insectivorous. The female cowbirds are the new women of the feathered world, leaving the cares of their families to other birds. They do not construct nests or look after their young, but deposit their eggs in the nests of their neighbors. On the prairie the foster-parents are frequently red-winged blackbirds, but I have found clay colored sparrows and even goldfinches imposed upon. It is amusing to watch a pair of little birds feeding a fledgling larger than themselves.

The red-winged blackbird with its scarlet and yellow epaulettes is the most



Nest and Eggs of Bronzed Grackle

birds together without attempting to distinguish the species, referring to them as "blackbirds," altho we have four easily recognized species on the prairie, all of great interest. The largest of these is the Bronzed Grackle, which measures about twelve inches. The eyes are yellow and contrast strikingly with the dark plumage. The back and nape of the neck have a brassy appearance--varying with the light that falls upon them--and the rest of the plumage generally spoken of as black, changes to purple or violet with every movement. The twelve tail-feathers are graded in length, the two middle ones being the longest. During flight, or under the influence of any excitement, the long feathers are depressed and the shorter outside ones raised, giving the bird a rather remarkable appearance. The female is similar altho not so brilliant. Some time ago I found several nests low down in some bushes growing up thru the water of a tree-surrounded slough. They were substantial structures of coarse grass and mud, lined with fine grass, measuring about six inches in diameter, and with



Two Cowbird's Eggs in Nest of Red-winged Blackbird

brilliant member of the group. It is not at all shy, and perches upon the top-most sprays of the bushes as if proud



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of its bright colors. Its song is musical, but short, and is well represented by the words "one-two-three," the last being considerably higher than the first two syllables. Its sins consist of eating grain, but it also destroys great numbers of insects, chiefly of injurious kinds, and weed seeds. I have never found it do any harm worth mentioning, but in several parts of the United States bounties have been placed upon its head at times. The nests are to be found in the sloughs, both in the rank grass and in the bushes. They are deep and the materials are beautifully woven round the supports, so that the eggs are rarely shaken out by the wind. The eggs are pale bluish-green, curiously scrawled with blackish-brown.

There is what may be called a "balance of nature" and interference sometimes has unexpected results. Insects are among man's worst enemies, and are also the hardest to control, so that the destruction of insect-eating birds is not advisable except under abnormal conditions. All the birds I have mentioned are described as useful to the farmer in a bulletin issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, and personally I think they deserve the small amount of grain they destroy.



KENNETH MCGREGOR, D.S.A.
Recently appointed Professor of Animal Husbandry at Alberta University, Edmonton, Alta.

Country Church Failures

Continued from Page 7

emphasis on the matters which divide Christians than on those in which they agree, would speak to the whole community with a more convincing voice than any sectarian church could employ. The very act of three or four churches coming together for such a purpose would do more for religion than any revival the neighborhood had ever known.

It is a great thing for a community, for the young people in it, for its homes and its schools and its morals, to have religion represented in it in a way which commands attention and respect; it is a great misfortune to any community to have the institutions of religion administered in a feeble, petty, narrow, unvital fashion. If any community can settle this vital question in the right way, the strong probabilities are that its boys and girls will grow up with higher ideals, that its homes will be happier, that its population will be more stable, that its farms will be worth more.

This is more than a conjecture. Several communities can be pointed out where the question has been settled the right way; where a single community church has replaced three or four schism shops with great gains to the welfare and pleasantness of the countryside.

Getting Together

This result may be reached in several ways:

It may be sought by a confederation of the churches, each keeping its denominational organization and its affiliation with denominational interests, but all agreeing to worship and work together, having one minister and one Sunday school. Some of these schemes are working fairly well, but I should not expect them to be permanently successful.

The same end might be secured by

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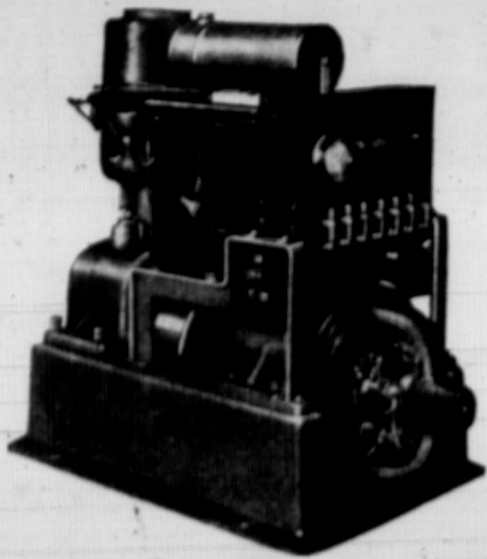
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There is no reason why you cannot use this plan in helping finance your church. It is something in which all your members can take part and we believe it will bring good results.

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merging all the churches in an undenominational community church. This may sometimes be advisable, but it creates practically another denomination, and the church thus constituted has no affiliations and leads a lonesome life.

As a rule, I believe that it is better to unite on the basis of one of the existing denominations, letting the church in each community which is strongest and best fitted to serve the community survive, and merging the other churches in it. This should be by a sympathetic and friendly co-operation of the denominational leaders, who should arrange equitable exchanges as far as possible, so that denominational losses in some communities are balanced by gains in others.

Instances of these various combinations might easily be mentioned. In Aurora, Ohio, two weak churches, one of the Congregationalists and one of the Disciples of Christ, have united for work. Each keeps its ecclesiastical organization and contributes to its denominational charities, but the two churches have one minister, one Sunday congregation, one Sunday school; the people all worship and work together; the church has become a community church, to the great satisfaction of all concerned.

In Hampden, Massachusetts, a similar arrangement has been effected between the Congregational and Baptist churches.

In Benzonia, Michigan, by amicable exchanges, a considerable district is now under the direction of one central church, with several outlying branches, all of which are co-operating harmoniously.

In Dublin, Ohio, a village of three hundred inhabitants, three years ago there were three churches. There had been no resident pastor in the community for thirty years. All the churches were weak, holding infrequent services. Three years ago a providential cyclone removed the roofs of two of these church buildings. The people accepted the intimation and united as one church of another denomination. Within six months this church had more members than the three had before the cyclone; a resident minister was installed, a parsonage was purchased, and the spirit of community was notably strengthened.

Sin of Sectarianism

It must be well understood, however, that all this means for every denomination large sacrifices of denominational prestige and pride. It is the deadly sin of sectarianism that has plunged us into this pit, in which the rural churches are smothering and devouring one another; it ought to cost us suffering to pull ourselves out of it, and it will. Nothing will avail but heroic surgery, freely and fearlessly applied. That ought not to be questioned when the life of the church is in danger.

As I have intimated, an attempt is being made to deal practically with this great problem in the state of Ohio. Under the auspices of the Federal Council of the Church of America, a careful survey of the state is being made, which will graphically present, by means of maps, the exact condition of the rural churches of every county. A committee on inter-church co-operation has also been formed in the state, in which are bishops of the Methodist Episcopal and United Brethren churches and the Home Missionary and Church Extension leaders of all the principal denominations. As soon as the survey is near completion it is the purpose of this committee to grapple with the situation as thus presented, with the purpose of developing practical methods by which needless and obstructive churches may be eliminated, thru combinations and exchanges, so that the religious needs of every community may be rationally met, and the calamitous and ruinous competitions now prevailing may be averted.

It is a difficult task, but the men who have it in hand are the responsible leaders of the various denominations, and they seem to be undertaking it with courage and determination. They will need the sympathy and support of good men and women everywhere, and it may be that they can open a way to the renewal and replenishing of the life of the countryside.

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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

MORE PRIZES COMING

Let me see what splendid stories you can write on this subject—"The Wrong Track." I can think of a thousand people and things which might get on "the wrong track," and of the very queerest things that might happen to them, but I'm not going to tell you about them. That's the whole point of the thing.

I expect we shall have some splendid stories on this subject, indeed they ought to be the very best you've ever written. In order that we shall have a goodly number I want you to take this paper to school and ask your teacher to read the prize offer to the class.

For the three best stories, prizes of story books will be given and every new writer sending a story and enclosing a self-addressed and stamped envelope will be given one of the new maple leaf membership pins.

The contest is open to any boy or girl under seventeen years, on the following conditions:—The stories must be written in pen and ink and on only one side of the paper; they must be clearly addressed to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man., and a parent or teacher must certify that the story is original and that the age given is correct.

DIXIE PATTON

A HALLOWEEN PARTY

Last year our teacher said that we could have a surprise party for Halloween. She said she would have a surprise for us, and we could have a concert to surprise her.

So we all commenced to learn our different parts for Friday, for that was the day before Halloween. At last Friday came. We all studied hard till noon, and after dinner we said our pieces. Three of us girls were going to have a Halloween dialogue. I was a sick girl, and one of the girls was to be dressed up like a ghost, and the other was the well girl. We also had a large cat named Tom. His name was printed on a post-board around his neck, but just as we were going to have the dialogue the cat jumped out of the basket and ran home. We tried to get it again but it would not come out from under the house.

The teacher then gave us her surprise. She had a string stretched from one end of the room to the other, on which hung large red apples. Then we all had to take a bite out of our chosen apple before we got it. Easier said than done, but we all started in to do it. After that the teacher passed fudge candy around and while we were eating that, she went outdoors and hid some. It was great fun looking for the hidden candy. After we had found all the candy, we played games till five o'clock and then we went home.

GLADYS M. VOLDEN

Moosebank, Sask. Age 12

A COLD DUCKING

When I was seven years old I went to South Dakota with my aunt on a visit to see my grandma and grandpa, uncles, aunts and cousins. When I was at my aunt's, my cousins and I went to the artesian pond to skate, and the place where the water from the well ran into the pond did not freeze over very hard and I did not know it. They did not tell me not to go close to it. I was skating as fast as I could and went right into the hole head first and went clear over my head in the water. We had quite a distance to go to get to the house. I nearly froze to death before I got there and aunt had to put all dry clothes on me again. She was scared when she saw me. I was six hundred miles from where my mamma and papa lived and they didn't know it until we came home. On our way the train was stuck in the snow for over three hours but we got to grandma's safe and sound and had a fine time.

BEULAH CRIPPEN

Aylesbury, Sask. Age 14

THE SOCIAL

I am going to tell you about a children's social Mrs. Sanders held at the school-house. Mrs. Sanders is a Sunday school teacher.

We met at two o'clock. Then Mrs. Sanders wrote out the list of songs and recitations. Olive Palmer, (my school chum) and I sang two songs. I recited

a poem called, "The Tickler." As soon as every one had sung and recited, we passed lunch, such as cake, pie and sandwiches. Then Mrs. Sanders passed ice cream, (rather early for ice cream, isn't it?)

When lunch was finished we cleaned up the mess we had made and then we went home. Mrs. Sanders said that her class were to have a box social, (the limit being twenty-five cents) to raise money to buy a curtain to divide her class from the others.

LAURA HEBNER,

Gilbert Plains Age 12

TWO STORIES

Last spring my cat brought in baby rabbits alive nearly every night for a week.

She must have thought they were kittens because she washed them and took them to bed.

A hunter lives near us who kills bears. Once he killed an old bear and brought home the three cubs which were about ten days old. They were like woolly black puppies.

DOROTHY PITFIELD,

Walkerburn, Man. Age 8

MY UNLUCKY DAY

It happened three years ago last summer when we had been away all day. It had rained when we were away, so when I got home I took off my boots and stockings and went barefoot.

My sister Merna said that she was going out to the straw stack, so I said that I would go with her. When I got out there I thought I would run around it, but when I got half way around I stepped on a pitchfork which was lying on the ground. I ran a little piece further, dragging the fork with me. I sat down and perked it out, and started to scream.

I could not walk, so father carried me to the house, which was about twenty rods. I could not sleep all night for the pain. Father got up in the middle of the night and put a poultice on it. I was in bed for about a week because I could not walk, and when I did get up I had to walk on tip-toe.

I will close now hoping to receive a membership pin.

EILEEN ELLIOT

Alden, Man. Age 11

A BAD FIRE

One day when we were eating our dinner a great smoke arose. We thought it was a storm gathering up, so we took no notice. Dad was away. After dinner I went out and saw it was a fire. I ran at once and told mother. We could not hear each other speak for the noise it made. Mother got a wet sack and got ready to fight it. Fortunately for us it was on the other side of the road, so it did not harm us. It burnt down the fence, went across the field and over to a bush. Mother went over to see whether it had burnt the hay, and she just arrived in time to save it.

After the fire had passed dad came home. We told him about the fire. He said he thought it was on another place where no one lived. The next day dad went to see what damage it had done and found trees six inches thick and green, burnt thru. Next winter people grew a lot of wood it had burnt. It was one of the worst fires in the settlement. I am glad to say no house was burnt.

IRIS DIAMOND

Togo, Sask.

No, little one, I prefer you to use your own name, rather than a pen name.—D. P.

A STRANGER IN THE NEST

Last summer I found a canary's nest. It was on my way to school, a little way from the road. It had four little pinkish eggs in it at night and in the morning it had a bigger egg which was a cowbird's. I took it out thinking it would not make the little bird angry, but it moved its nest to a different place and there the little birds hatched and they began to get their feathers and began to grow. They were able to fly around from tree to tree singing to the little folks and making them cheerful.

JESSIE GRAHAM

Dry River, Man. Age 11



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On the Edge of the Barrens

Continued from Page 8

West might show up almost any day. His previous pickings of bear hides and walrus oil from the half-starved Iwiliiks was far from satisfying his greed. There was richer trade to be had with the Kenipatoos around Seal Point and Chesterfield Inlet.

There had been years when a silver fox pelt had been swapped for a single bottle of bad whisky; seasons when a ton of whale baleen worth four dollars a pound had been exchanged for a case of raw spirits.

That Whisky West would return, head for the Kenipatoos country, and lock horns with the two men of the mounted seemed inevitable.

This, then, was the situation when the two constables returned from a scouting patrol to Chesterfield Inlet, and Napier had complained of fever and a severe pain in his lungs.

For an hour after poulticing the sufferer Buck sat smoking his pipe and listening to the labored breathing of his patient. Then his wandering eyes rested upon the breakfast dishes, as yet unwashed.

Two paces brought the lanky constable to the door of the barrack. Softly he unlatched the door and called:

"Oolah!"

Scarcely had his lips closed than the skin-curtains of a native tupuk, a red away, were parted and a young woman appeared. Moving noiselessly in her seal-skin mukluks, the girl approached Walsh and came to a halt before him.

Slender, taller than most women of her race, with eyes and skin that spoke plainly of the white blood in her veins, Oolah made a striking picture as she stood demurely before the king's soldier, her winsome face turned full upon him.

"Time to clean up, girl," growled Buck not unkindly.

"Yes, sir," answered the native girl in purest English. Then she added: "And I hope the young master is feeling better today."

Walsh shook his head, knocked the dottle from his brier, and then turned toward the lead-colored waters of the open bay. A hair-seal popped up its glistening head less than a hundred yards away, but Buck was in no humor to waste either glance or thought on the creature.

His mind was occupied with thoughts of the impending visit of Whisky West, the illness of his comrade in arms. His eyes were on the eastern horizon, soon to be notched by the sail of the liquor-runner.

CHAPTER II.

The Girl He Left Behind.

"Buck, I've been a bad egg," came weakly from the unshaven lips of the junior constable.

"That's all right, lad! You've been a man these two years, haven't yuh?"

It was the fifth day of Napier's illness. The high fever had passed, the patient breathed easier, but his weakness was pitiable.

"I—I've got pneumonia, haven't I?"

"Looks that way, lad," came un- easily from Walsh.

"And I may cash in!"

"Nonsense, man! You're sure to get well and strong."

The sick man studied the face of the other. Then his gaze roved over the interior of the tiny barrack and rested upon the mission-bred Kenipatoos maiden.

"Oolah was preparing a broth of veni- cian."

Her glossy brown hair, her soulful eyes, the pink and cream of her cheeks, might have been envied by women of position and wealth. Nothing but the fawn-skin garments, the seal-skin foot-wear proclaimed her to be a daughter of the wilds.

Once more the restless eyes of the ne'er-do-well sought those of his com- rade. "Buck," said he, "I want you to do something for me."

"Sure, lad. Anything I can."

"Look in the bottom of my 'hold- all' for two small red books. One of them is our 'Service Manual.' I want the other one."

(To be continued next week.)

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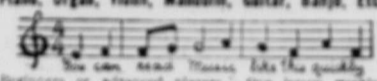
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Now, readers, would you like a suit or pair of pants absolutely free? A most astounding offer is being made by a well-known English firm! They have discovered a remarkable Holeproof Cloth. You can't tear it! Yet it looks just the same as \$20 suitings. You can't wear it out no matter how hard you wear it, for if during six months of solid hard grinding work every day of the week (not just on Sundays), you wear the smallest hole, another garment will be given free! The firm will send a written guarantee in every parcel. Think, readers, just \$6.50 for a man's suit, and only \$2.25 for a pair of pants, sent to you all charges and postage paid, and guaranteed for six months' solid grinding wear. Now don't think because you are miles away you cannot test these remarkable cloths, for you simply send a 2 cent postal card to The Holeproof Clothing Co., 56 Theobalds Road, London, W.C., Eng., for large range of patterns, easy self-measure chart and fashions. These are absolutely free and postage paid. Send 2 cent postal card at once! Mention "Grain Growers' Guide."—Advertisement.

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These Boots combine the easy comfort of Indian Moccasins—the protection of solid leather soles and heels—and the waterproof qualities of the famous Palmer-McLellan oil-tanned leather. They are made on right and left lasts—are light in weight, soft and flexible. If you work all day around the farm, in the fields, in the woods, railroading, in fact, at any work where you are on your feet a great part of the time, you need Palmer-McLellan Plow Boots—they'll give you the comfort you wish and they'll wear like iron, they'll prove a pleasure and an economy. Get your dealer to show you Palmer-McLellan Plow Boots or send us the price and tell us the size desired. We will ship to you, at once postpaid. For your boy just give his regular size boy's last. Made for men, 8 in. high, \$5.15 per pair; Made for men, 10 in. high, \$5.60 per pair; Made for boys, 8 in. high, \$2.50 per pair; Low cut harvest shoes, \$2.75 per pair. DEPT. B Palmer-McLellan Shoe & Sack Co. Limited FREDERICTON, N.B. Catalogue free, illustrating oil-tanned footwear.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

URGE TAX ON LAND VALUES

The arguments for the proposals we press on the government and the House of Commons are unanswerable. As the united committee declares in its manifesto:

"If there is one class that cannot make good any claim to escape fair contribution, it is that of the landowners who hold land which they are neither using nor allowing anyone else to use. The man who holds land out of use or only puts it to partial use is vetoing all the production which would be possible if labor and capital had access to that land on fair terms, and, by helping to maintain an artificial scarcity of land, he is increasing the price of it, and so worsening the conditions upon which labor and capital may obtain access to any land. In these days it is not only fair but urgent for economic reasons that all landowners should be taxed alike on the true value of the land they hold. The great need now is, and will be in the years to come, to open up every source of wealth and to increase production in all possible ways, in order to maintain our economic position during the war, and to repair the waste afterwards. The taxation of land values is the surest means to this end, as it would tend to bring into full use land which, in the absence of such taxation, land owners are encouraged to underuse or keep out of use altogether. For the above reason it is urgent at once to take the necessary administrative and legislative steps to secure the taxation of land values."—A.W.M., in Land Values Monthly (London, Eng.)

SHADE TREE SPRAYING

Last summer was decidedly the worst season for insect damage to shade trees that Manitoba has experienced for some time. In some districts the canker worms ate the leaves almost entirely from the maple trees and almost killed them. They were not, however, distributed over all the province. But in every part of Manitoba plant lice were abundant, and between their depredations and those of other insects, the shade trees in many parts of the country had a very hard time of it.

This year the Horticultural Department of Manitoba Agricultural College has launched a vigorous crusade against the tree pests. Two posters have been distributed and J. A. Neilson, B.S.A., assistant professor in horticulture, is touring Manitoba giving public demonstrations in tree spraying. His remaining dates are as follows: Virden, June 7; Alexander, June 8; Carberry, June 9; Portage la Prairie, June 10.

As indicating the damage done last year to the trees, the following news item from the Boissevain Recorder of recent date is representative:

"The maple trees around town show the deadly effect of the insect pests of last year. Many people have used the axe already, and others will later. Many of the smaller trees are dead, the older ones are dead to the larger limbs; they may sprout out again, but the continuation of the insect another year will finish them entirely."

HORSES AFTER THE WAR

Not only has the wastage by reason of war been enormous, but in all the belligerent countries, not omitting Great Britain, there has either been a partial stoppage or a whole stoppage of breeding by reason of the scarcity of labor, the disturbed conditions or entire devastation.

Whether the war lasts or ceases there must continue an undiminished demand for horses. When peace comes there will be a long period of replenishment. Then quality as much and even more than quantity will be required. Hence the evident call to every Canadian farmer is to breed and to breed to the best available, to utilize his mares for production and to secure the immediate services of the best purchased sire of type in his neighborhood. It will pay.

The demand is increasing and will continue to increase long after peace has been declared. If Canada is to take advantage of the situation the time to start in is now. There will be an assured market demand for foals at weaning time from mares bred now.

REDUCE BEER OUTPUT

London, May 29.—The House of Commons today passed the second reading of the bill which would reduce by 13 per cent. the output of beer. The object of the bill is to relieve the room in ships required for importing foreign hops.

The measure empowers the government to prohibit the importation of hops unless the home-grown supply is insufficient to meet requirements, when licenses for importation will be granted.

This question has been a highly controversial one in Great Britain for some time past. The economists have pointed to the wastage of sea-carrying power incurred by the carrying of hops for brewing purposes, which space, they have asserted, could be so much better utilized in carrying food stuffs and other necessities.

MUST FENCE RAILWAY LINE

Ottawa, May 28.—A judgment has been issued by the railway board ordering the Canadian-Northern Railway to complete the fencing of its line east and west of Onoway, Alta. The complaint as to lack of fencing was made by P. P. Woodbridge, secretary-treasurer of the United Farmers of Alberta.

CO-OPERATIVE POULTRY MARKETING

Last fall the Saskatchewan Co-operative Organization Branch, working in conjunction with the Poultry Husbandry Department of the Provincial College of Agriculture, conducted a co-operative poultry killing and marketing station at Saskatoon with the object of encouraging a greater production of poultry and poultry products in the province. This work met with such a hearty response on the part of the producers and brought such satisfactory returns that it has now been decided that this year two killing and marketing stations will be operated, one in Regina to serve the southern half of the province and the other at Saskatoon for the territory tributary to that point.

Poultry producers are invited to fit up their birds and send them in alive to these stations this fall, where they will be killed, plucked and graded, under the supervision of experts provided by the College of Agriculture, and subsequently stored and sold by the Co-operative Organization Branch. Advance payments at graded prices, consistent with the quality of the birds, will be forwarded to producers when their birds reach the killing station, and when the poultry has been disposed of final payments will be forwarded, returning to the producer every cent realized from the sale of the birds, less the actual cost of handling. It has not yet been definitely decided when the stations will be opened, but it is anticipated that they will be ready to receive birds by November 15, and will remain open for a month or more. Favorable prices are anticipated. Parties desiring information in regard to the production and handling of poultry should communicate with Professor R. K. Baker, College of Agriculture, Saskatoon. Inquiries in regard to the administration of the killing stations should be addressed to The Co-operative Organization Branch, Department of Agriculture, Regina.

Bernard Partridge, the principal cartoonist of Punch, holds a warm place in the hearts of Canadians for the picture which appeared in Punch a year ago, showing Canada as the defender of the Empire. The picture was inspired by the heroic stand made by the Canadians at St. Julien, and the battle-scarred soldier who holds the flag with one hand and his rifle with the other adorns many homes in the Dominion. Partridge was born in London in 1861 and early in life took up his work of decorative painting and illustrating books. He joined the staff of Punch in 1891, and for a number of years has been principal cartoonist of that famous English publication.

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Previously acknowledged	\$1,542 45
Egbert Gosser, Brown, Man.	20 00
Total	\$1,562 45
BELGIAN RELIEF FUND	
Previously acknowledged	\$7,211 24
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Mrs. Fred Garrett, Miami, Man.	5 00
J. H. Leary, Miami, Man.	10 00
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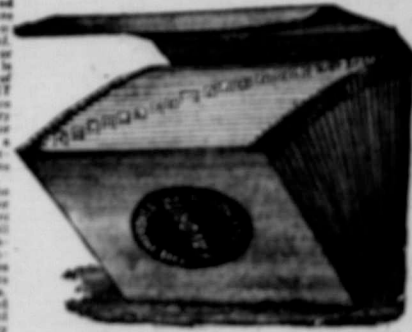
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Farmers' Letter File—FREE!

Nearly nine farmers out of every hundred lose money at some time because they have not kept copies of their business letters in one box and the receipts for bills they have paid. When you ship grain, produce or livestock or order supplies of any kind by letter, it is important that you keep an EXACT copy of the letter you write. Without these EXACT copies you will often be put to inconvenience and frequently lose money. Every secretary of a farmers' association, school board or any business organization should have a FARMERS' LETTER FILE and keep his correspondence in proper shape. It will save several times the cost to every farmer yearly. The FARMERS' LETTER FILE shown in the accompanying illustration contains pockets for all the letters of the alphabet. Letters you receive and copies of letters you send, as well as your receipts, can thus be filed alphabetically and be found in an instant whenever you want them. This file is 11 1/2 inches by 9 1/2 inches, and will accommodate letters of any size up to 9 1/2 inches by 11 inches. When closed the file is 14 inches thick and opens like an accordion so that it will hold 1,000 letters. It is made of light, heavy, flexible paper and perforated, subdivided with lines. With ordinary care it will last twenty years. With each file we supply six sheets of "Manifold" carbon paper, specially made for taking copies of letters with pen or pencil, also six "Manifold" pens, which are more rigid than the ordinary pen and made specially for writing letters of which carbon copies are to be taken. Ordinary letter paper such as can be purchased anywhere may be used, the most convenient size and style being 8 1/2 by 11 inches.



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CIRCULATION DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

"COUPON"

Coupon form with fields for Name, P. O., and Prev. (June 7 1916)

Canadian Wheat History

Where did the famous Canadian hard spring wheat, Red Fife and Marquis, come from? Probably there are few farmers who have any idea of the origin of the grain they have just sown this spring. While the practical value of such knowledge is not to be compared with that of knowing the characteristics of the varieties, so that the seed sown is always clean and true to type, still the following history, recently given by C. C. James, C. M. S., L. D., of the Dominion Department of Agriculture should prove interesting to every progressive farmer.

Red Fife Wheat

In October, 1869, a Wisconsin farmer, J. W. Clarke, wrote a letter to The Country Gentleman and Editor that attracted attention to the high quality of Red Fife wheat, and the success he had had in growing it. In that year his crop averaged 36 bushels to the acre, and he recommended it to replace winter wheat. He referred to its originator, David Fife, of Ontario, Canada West. The Canadian Agricultural Reporter, Mr. Clarke's letter, and added an account of the origin of the Red Fife wheat written by George Keom, a neighbor of Mr. Fife. The Fife and the Keom came from Kinross, just east of Tullyhahn, Scotland, and settled in Ontario, Peterborough County, Ontario, about 1827. Here is Mr. Keom's letter, which may be found in The Canadian Agriculturalist for March, 1901, p. 167-168.

"About the year 1842, David Fife, of the township of Ontario, Canada West (now Ontario), procured from a friend in Glasgow, Scotland, a quantity of wheat which had been obtained from a cargo direct from Glasgow. As it came to hand just before spring seed time, and not knowing whether it was a fall or spring variety, Mr. Fife concluded to sow part of it that spring and part for the result. It proved to be a fall wheat, as it never ripened, except three ears, which grew apparently from a single grain. These were preserved, and also sown the next year under very unfavorable circumstances, being quite late and in a shady place. It proved at harvest to be entirely free from rust, when all the wheat in the neighborhood was badly rusted. The produce of this was carefully preserved, and being in remarkably good condition, not only with the rust, but with the circumstances, I saw youth for the correctness of the statement, and if necessary produce incontestable proof."

From An Ontario Farm

There are some traditions in connection with David Fife's wheat that differ from the above. One is that having by experiment found that the Scotch hard spring wheat was a spring and not a fall variety, the sowing in which the wheat had been contained was looked up and a handful of grain was found on it, and this was sown in the succeeding year. Mr. Keom's account is probably the more accurate. Another story is that Mrs. Fife is entitled to share in her husband's honor for discovering the family stock, probably making a mistake in the growing of grain, she was in time to remove a portion of it before it was too late. It is worth recording in Canadian history that the millions of bushels annually produced on the Canadian prairie are the descendants of one or more grains that a pioneer farmer in Ontario was fortunate enough to sow over seventy years ago. In 1862, Walter Hildahl, of Northumberland County, in one of his communications to The Canadian Agriculturalist called attention to the fact that no public recognition had been paid to Mr. Fife by the farmers of Upper Canada. "It does not reflect much credit on our farmers that they have not ere this bestowed some public recognition on the gentleman who was the means of introducing it into the province." (July 16, 1862, p. 442). It is too late now to make the personal recognition, but we can at least inform our people of this story and suggest a

proper place in the historical records of our country.

European Origin Established

But the story is not yet complete. In 1905, Dr. Chas. K. Saunders, Dominion Cerealist, in his evidence before the Parliamentary Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, referred to Mr. Keom's letter, and then added the following:

"This account has given rise to the idea that Red Fife is a Canadian wheat, that it originated with Mr. Fife in some wholly unaccountable manner, or as a sport from some European variety. It always seemed to me probable that the kernel which Mr. Fife obtained was merely a seed of some common European variety which had found its way into this wheat from Glasgow. Last season, among our newly imported European varieties, was one under the name of 'Glasgow,' obtained from a gentleman in Germany. Now, Glasgow lies about 200 miles inland from Glasgow. This imported European wheat struck me at once as being very much like Red Fife, and I therefore sowed it last spring alongside of Red Fife, and watched them both very carefully throughout the season. They proved to be identical at all stages of their growth as well as

Red Fife (on table). Therefore (as appears from unpublished notes), was made by Dr. A. P. Saunders, probably at the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, in the year 1892. The cross bred seeds, or their progeny, were transferred to Ottawa, and the writer of this report was appointed in 1903 to take charge of the work of cereal breeding. He made a series of selections from the progeny of all the cross bred wheats which had been produced at Ottawa up to that time. Some of these had been named and others were under numbers. Those they had all been subjected to a certain amount of selection, each of them composed of a mixture of related types. In some cases all the types present were similar. In other instances striking differences were observed. The grain which had descended from the cross referred to above was found by careful study of individual plants—especially by applying the changing test to ascertain the gluten strength and probable bread making value—to be a mixture of similar looking varieties which differed radically in regard to gluten quality. One of the varieties isolated from this mixture was subsequently named Marquis. Its high bread making strength and color of flour were demonstrated in the tests made at Ottawa in the early months of 1907, and all the surplus seed was at once sent to the Indian Head Experimental Farm for propagation.



Traps are covered by a roof of bent wire in an elevated bench of wheat.

when the grain was harvested. A larger plot of station wheat furnished grain for milling purposes. This was ground, analyzed and baked. Red Fife from a plot in the same field was similarly treated. The two samples of flour were found to be alike in all respects, and thus the absolute identity of the two wheats was established. The firm from which the seed of the station wheat was obtained informed me that the variety was generated by them many years ago from a farmer in Ontario. It seems, therefore, quite clear that the kernel of wheat which came into the hands of Mr. Fife was a kernel of this station spring wheat, probably present in the range of winter wheat from Glasgow, of which he obtained a portion. It is interesting to be able to throw this light on the subject of the origin of Red Fife, which has hitherto seemed very dark. There is no doubt that this variety is still grown in Europe, and no finer one has been grown, it seems to me of the same quality there as it is here.

As to Marquis Wheat

And what of Marquis wheat? It is an offspring of Red Fife, having this seed and rye variety as its father and hard Red Canada as its mother. The story was told in the annual report of the Canadian Experimental Farms for 1913, pp. 118, 119.

All the details in regard to the origin of Marquis are not available, but it is one of the descendants of a cross between an early ripening Indian wheat, hard Red Canada (as female), and

entirely had run out, it had lost its vigor perhaps the fault lay in the soil rather than in the grain. The Red River Valley Fife wheat had made a reputation, and so in the fall of the year the late R. C. Steble, of Steele Brothers, Toronto, started for Manitoba. He travelled by rail to St. Paul and thence to Fisher's Landing, where, doubtful of the river navigation so late in the year, he took a lumber wagon and made the 150 miles to Winnipeg in thirty hours of continuous going. He wished to bring back 5,000 bushels, but all that he was able to secure at Winnipeg was 527 bushels, which he bought at 85 cents a bushel. This wheat came down to Toronto by steamer from Winnipeg to Fisher's Landing, where he secured some additional United States wheat, thence by rail to Duluth. By vessel Duluth to St. Paul, and by rail from St. Paul to Toronto. This was the first wheat exported from Manitoba to the East. It was in the latter part of October, 1876. Mr. Steble paid 85 cents per bushel for this wheat on October 12, 1876.

Harvest and Battleground

Hundreds of thousands of Russians, Germans and Austrians have for months been harrying over the wheat lands of Galicia. Meanwhile a British army has been slowly moving north from the Persian Gulf, and driving the enemy out of the wheat lands of prehistoric times. This country of the Tigris and Euphrates, wherein human history begins, may well have been the original home of the Galician Red Fife wheat. Let us take a brief glance at the agriculture of that region. The farmer must first prepare his land. The plow consists simply of a share of soft iron attached to a yoke of native cows or oxen and the depth of the furrow will depend mainly upon the strength of the man or boy who drives the beast.

Over the soil thus roughly prepared and turned the sower goes forth to sow his wheat or barley, scattering the seed by hand. He next brings out his drag, which consists simply of a heavy plank on which he straddles while driving his cows or oxen. Thus he breaks the clods, levels the soil, and covers the seed. If the rains come in due season all is well; if not, he must find his field three by irrigation system. Perhaps he is far too late to be able to tap a source of supply that will furnish him water by gravity; if not he must raise it by hand by bucket from his wells. He has cast his seed upon the waters or watered soil and he expects it to return unto him after many days of sunshine. About midnight the farmer and his family start out to rump the matured crops and the sowing implements are made ready for the next day's work. The grain is thrown loose into a stack.

Threshing with Cattle

When harvesting is finished, threshing begins. The straw is spread out on the ground. The faithful cows are attached to a crude log frame which carries a pair of wooden rollers. In these rollers are set short blunt blades. These are set in a row for the driver. "Back and forth the farmer drives his team. The blades cut and break the straw, and the grain is set free by the tramping of the beasts and the rubbing of the runners. And soon the wheat must be separated from the broken straw and the chaff. A windy day is chosen and the winnowers sow themselves with wooden forks. Starting on the windward side they throw the straw into the air, the wind blows the grain and chaff away and the heavy grain falls at their feet. Any chaff or husks that may be left are rubbed off in stone mortars and then the grain is ready for market. The broken straw is used as food for the cattle and for making hats.

Meanwhile, the gleaners may be seen in the fields gathering up the stray heads and stalks that are sown to be left after such a crude method of harvesting. The crop of wheat will average about five bushels to the acre, the barley a little more. Hence from the cultivated land we see the flocks of sheep and of goats feeding and fattening upon the grain, not grass such as we have, that grazes that grow here and there the yellow or bluish blossoms of alfalfa. As this, you may, is a rough picture of the agriculture of Bible times. Yes, it

is; but it is also a rough picture of the agriculture to be seen to this day in Persia and Arabia. Farming in Mesopotamia is today very much as it was one thousand, two thousand, three thousand years ago. And now all this is likely to be changed, for Sir William Willecocks, who designed the great Assouan Dam on the Nile to modernize the agriculture of Egypt, has designed and is now constructing great works on the Euphrates and the other rivers which will direct the waters of that region, so that, instead of destroying floods, there shall be enriching irrigation canals of water under human control.

Gid in Sheep

Continued from Page 26

and expel the worms. For this purpose powdered arsenic can be given two grains being given to every pound weight of the dog which is being treated. It can be stirred up in a little milk and poured into the mouth, or mixed with a little lard or butter. This should be followed up in the course of two or three hours with a tablespoonful of castor oil. Another useful remedy consists of a tablespoonful of turpentine and two tablespoonfuls of castor oil, which can be given in a cup of milk and poured into the mouth. During the time the dog is under treatment all the excreta or faecal matter passed should be effectually disposed of by burning or mixed with lime and buried.

It is also essential that steps should be taken to prevent the dogs from becoming infested with the worms. This can be done by preventing dogs from eating the brain or other affected portions of sheep which have died from "Gid." It is advisable in all cases where sheep are affected with "Gid" to slaughter them as soon as possible and to immediately and effectively dispose of their skulls by burning them up to prevent dogs from eating them.

This affection of sheep is apparently quite prevalent in certain of the Western states, but fortunately does not exist to any great extent among sheep in Western Canada. Where it does exist sheep owners should adopt measures to get rid of it and prevent its recurrence.

CANADIAN POTATO CROP

The London Economist in its current issue reviews a publication of the federal government of Canada dealing with the potato crop.

This crop in Western Canada does not compare in importance with the wheat crop, but in countries of the temperate zone it is second only to the wheat crop in its importance as an article of food.

The publication of the federal government of Canada points out that in this country far too many varieties—an excessive number—of potatoes are in use. Many of these classes are of no value or importance.

The country of the world with the largest potato yield is Germany. Russia leads in acreage, but in that country the yield per acre is only 95 bushels, while in Germany this is increased to 294 bushels. The acreage ascribed to the former country is 10,500,000, while the latter has a total of 8,000,000. Other leading countries have as follows: France, 3,794,000 acres; United States, 3,449,000; Austria, 3,123,000; Hungary, 1,647,000, and the United Kingdom, 250,000. In the matter of yield per acre Belgium leads the world with an average of 253 bushels. The total yield of important countries is as follows: Germany, 1,681,355,000 bushels; Russia, 1,155,461,000 bushels; Austria-Hungary, 682,377,000; France, 497,244,000; the United States, 333,514,000, and the United Kingdom, 205,773,000.

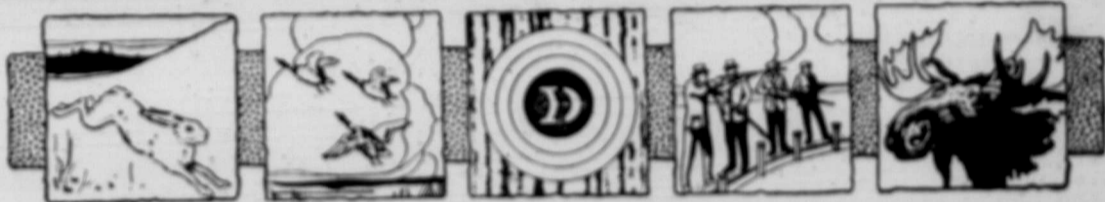
THE QUEBEC ELECTIONS

The provincial elections held in Quebec on Monday, May 22, resulted in an overwhelming majority for the Liberals. The results show the Liberals with 72 seats and the Conservatives 7. The Liberals have been in power in Quebec since 1897, and the present result would indicate that they have given excellent satisfaction during their administration. In twenty-two constituencies members were elected by acclamation. Nova Scotia is in the midst of a provincial election campaign and there is every likelihood of an election being held in British Columbia during the summer.

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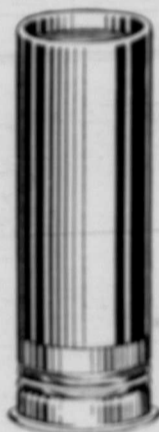
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3	x2x 10 ft.	15 "	15 00

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Mounted Grindstone
\$4.25



Best quality of stone 20 x 2 inches, well mounted on strong, rigid steel frame.

No. 9X1—As illustrated, weight 80 lbs. \$4.25
No. 9X2—Heavier stone and frame, 95 lbs. 4.50

C. S. Judson Co. Limited - Winnipeg

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, June 5, 1916. Wheat—Last week's markets were mostly quiet, with a tendency towards lower prices throughout.

Flax—Markets here also showed a slightly weaker tone, with the loss since a week ago was only 1/2c over July values.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Table with columns for Wheat, Flax, and Oats. Rows include dates from May 30 to June 5, and various grades of grain.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

Table listing cash sales for wheat, barley, and oats in Minneapolis. Columns include grade and price.

GRAIN IN INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATORS

Table showing grain in interior terminal elevators for wheat, barley, and oats. Columns include elevator name and quantity.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET

Table detailing the Liverpool wheat market, including spot wheat, parcels, and inspections.

INSPECTIONS

Table listing inspection results for wheat, oats, and barley.

Winnipeg, June 5.—There are 650 cars of grain in sight for inspection.

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Table showing stocks in terminals for 1916 Wheat and 1915-16 Oats. Columns include This Year and Last Year.

SHIPMENTS

Table listing shipments for wheat, oats, and flax, categorized by destination.

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Table comparing closing prices for Winnipeg and Minneapolis markets. Columns include Cash Grain and Futures.

prices held steady on all classes with good to choice cattle selling readily from \$9.00 to \$9.25. On light receipts the first of this week there was no change in the market.

Calgary, June 3.—The Livestock Department of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. reports last week's Alberta stockyards receipts as follows: Horses, 167; cattle, 817; hogs, 1,256; sheep, 19.

Outward shipments were one mixed car cattle and hogs, Moose Jaw, same car hogs Toronto, five cars hogs Winnipeg and one car hogs Victoria.

We look for a steady cattle market for at least another week. Hogs may go to \$9.50 again. The weather and impassable roads kept receipts low and we look for a heavy supply of hogs next week, and light demand.

The Livestock Markets

Toronto, June 1.—One load of extra choice heaves topped the market yesterday at the record price of \$10.00 per hundredweight for the full carload.

WINNIPEG, MAY 31

The Livestock Department of The Grain Growers' Grain Co. reports receipts of livestock at the Union stockyards the past week as follows: Cattle, 918; calves, 138; sheep and lambs, 6; hogs, 4,442.

Country Produce

WINNIPEG PRODUCE—Note: Prices quoted are all Cash Winnipeg unless otherwise stated. Butter—Dairy butter is the same price as last week's quotations.

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from May 30 to June 5 inclusive

Large table showing cash prices for wheat, oats, and barley at Fort William and Port Arthur. Columns include Date, Grade, and Price.

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

Comprehensive summary table of market prices for livestock (cattle, hogs, sheep), country produce (butter, eggs, etc.), and grain prices across various regions.

AN OIL FOR EVERY BEARING

FOR every part of every machine there is one oil which will lubricate most efficiently and economically that particular bearing surface. Finding the right oil means saving money and lengthening the life of the machine.

The Imperial Oil Company makes a special oil exactly suited to every part. Here are some of them:

STANDARD GAS ENGINE OIL

Recommended by leading builders for all types of internal combustion engines, whether tractor or stationary, gasoline or kerosene. It keeps its body at high temperature, is practically free from carbon, and is absolutely uniform in quality.

PRAIRIE HARVESTER OIL

An excellent all-round lubricant for exposed bearings of harvesters and other farm machinery. Stays on the bearings; will not gum or corrode.

CAPITOL CYLINDER OIL

The most effective and economical lubricant for steam engine cylinders; proven superior in practical competition with other cylinder oils.

ELDORADO CASTOR OIL

A high-grade, thick-bodied oil for lubricating the loose bearings of farm machinery, sawmills and factory shafting.

THRESHER HARD OIL

Keeps the cool bearing *cool*. Does not depend on heat or friction to cause it to lubricate.

STEEL BARRELS—All our oils can be obtained in 28-gallon and 45-gallon steel barrels. These barrels save their cost by eliminating leakage. You use every drop you pay for. Clean and convenient.

If your lubricating problem gives you trouble, let us help you. Tell us the machine, the make, the part—and we will gladly give you the benefit of our experience.

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The Kind of Help That Counts -

A MAN WHO SHIPS his grain to this farmers' Company and always uses us when he buys implements, told us the other day of a neighbor who needed a piece of machinery just like one he had bought. As sheer luck would have it, he met that neighbor on the street the same afternoon—they both chanced to visit the city the same day. He did not content himself with what he had told us. Instead, he brought his neighbor right down to our warehouse and helped one of our machinery men to close the sale, then and there.

Real co-operation of this kind on the part of our shareholders and friends is very encouraging to us. Do you ever get a chance to help in this way? Do you avail yourself of the chance when it presents itself? We believe you would never overlook one, if you realized just what a help it is.

We are satisfied to let our PLOWS, our DRILLS, our CULTIVATORS, our WAGONS, our BUGGIES, our GASOLINE ENGINES, our HAYING MACHINERY, our HARNESS, our LUMBER, our TWINE, our FENCING, yes, all lines that we handle speak for themselves. If you have bought from us, a word from you to a neighbor will help him to profit as you have done by hitching up to this pioneer farmers' Company.

You can co-operate with us and your neighbors, also, in regard to grain shipments. Much grain still remains unmarketed. Since last September over 10,000 farmers have used our service and only a very, very few have written to raise complaints of any kind. Most of these few complain about weights, grading and other things over which we have no control. In this connection we could, if you were in our office, furnish names of shippers and figures showing where we have on last year's crop by closely checking grades and asking for re-inspection, without waiting for instructions from the owner.

*Gained more than \$11,000.00
for our Shippers*

The assistance that can be given by our long list of friends constitutes true co-operation. When you put our real values and genuine service before a neighbor, you have helped him to use to his advantage, as well as to help, this organization, now owned and controlled by close to 18,000 farmers. This kind of assistance can often be given and it can be made to count for much in our co-operative endeavors.

If you have Livestock to sell, consign your cars to our LIVE-STOCK COMMISSION DEPARTMENT, ST. BONIFACE, MAN.

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.

Branches at
REGINA, SASK
CALGARY, ALTA
FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

Winnipeg - Manitoba

Agency at
NEW WESTMINSTER
British Columbia