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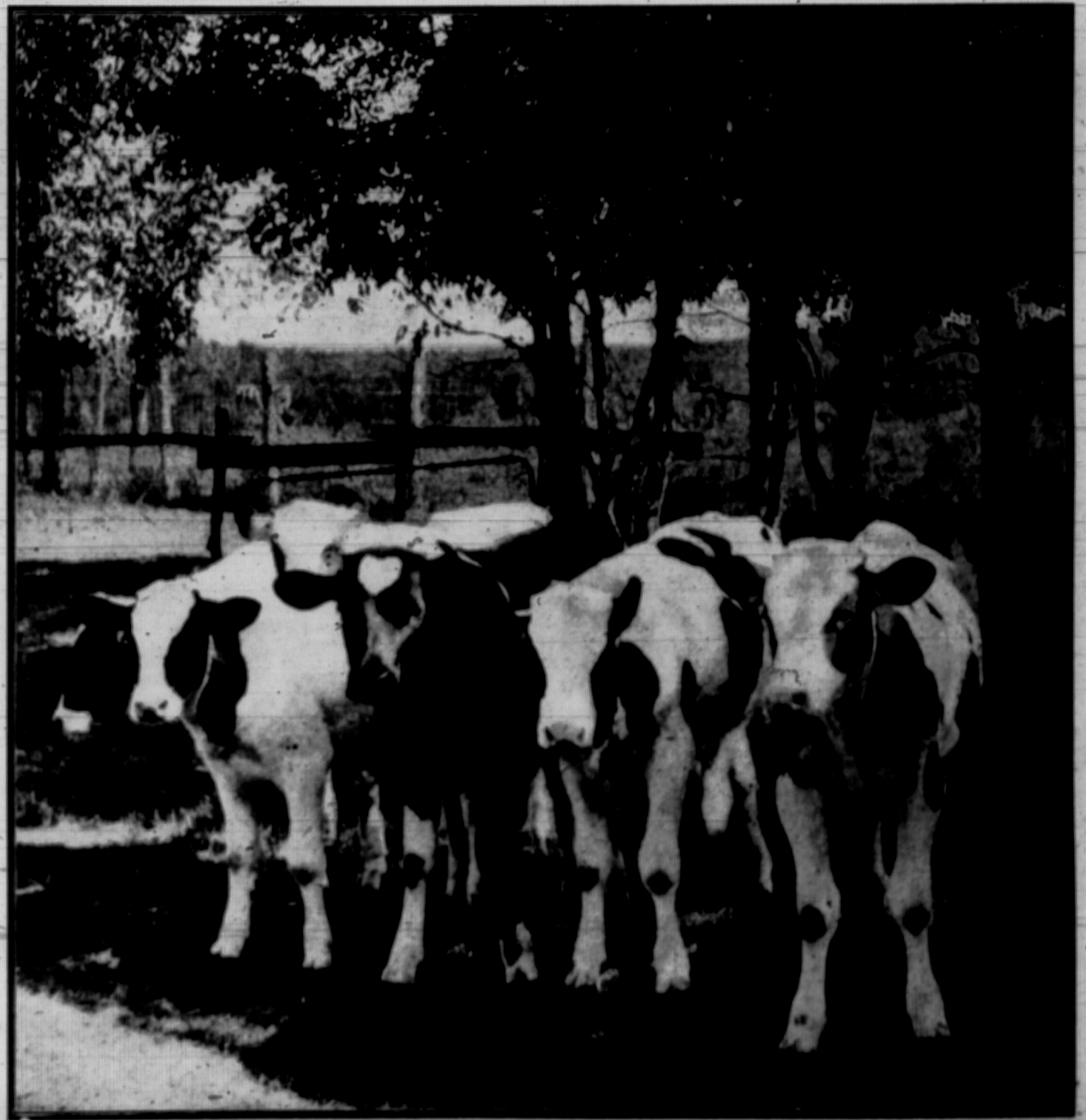
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man.

September 12, 1917

\$1.00 per Year



A BUNCH OF DAIRY YOUNGSTERS ON A MANITOBA DAIRY FARM

Circulation Over 35,000 Weekly

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Overland

TRADE MARK

An Unmatched Success

Year after year for many years the thirty-five horse-power Overland has outsold, by a wide margin, all cars of such comfortable size.

An unequalled combination of power, comfort and economy, it has naturally been an unmatched success.

The thirty-five horse-power motor is not only unusually powerful—it is unusually economical.

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Also unusual at the price—cantilever

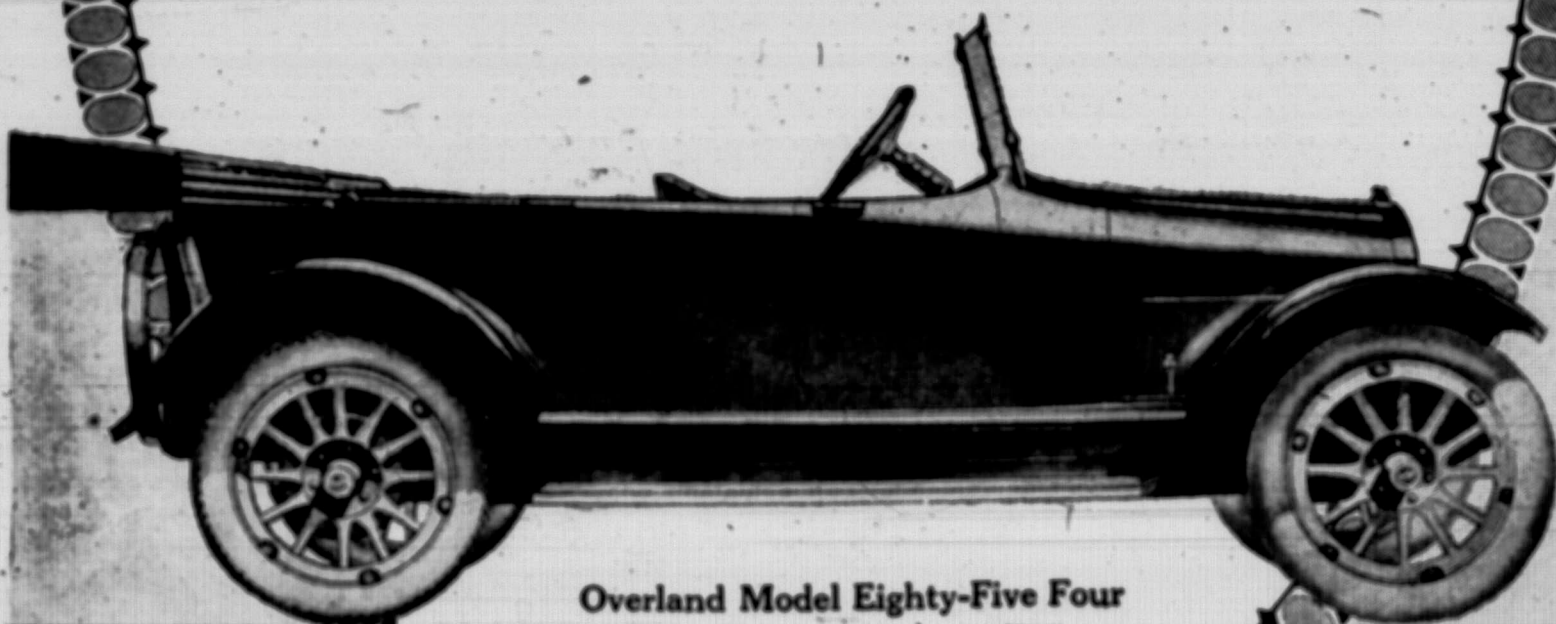
rear springs that ease the car over rough spots—permit speed with comfort on poor roads.

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Willys-Knight and Overland Motor Cars and Light Commercial Wagons
— Head Office and Works, West Toronto, Ontario



Overland Model Eighty-Five Four

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The editors hope that you have enjoyed reading The Guide and that you will send \$1.50 for your renewal at once.

Several weeks' notice is given so that subscribers will have time to send in their renewals, thus not missing any issues.

Back numbers of The Guide cannot be supplied.

When requesting a change of address subscribers should give the old as well as the new P.O. address.

The yellow address label on The Guide shows to what time your subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Remittances should be made direct to The Guide either by registered letter, postal, bank or express money order.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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

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



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

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager Associate Editors: E. A. Weir and R. D. Colquette Home Editor: Mary P. McCallum

Audited by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Can. for transmission as second class mail matter. Published weekly at 275 Sherburne St., Winnipeg, Man. VOL. X September 12 No. 37

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISING

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

Advertising Rates

Commercial Display—20 cents per square line. Livestock Display—10 cents per square line. Classified—5 cents per word per issue.

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

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 FROM MILL TO CONSUMER
 MILL F.M.T.C. CONSUMER

BUILD NOW. DON'T DELAY

FARMERS, you can now better afford to do your building than ever before, as our prices on lumber are lower than charged you by the Retail Dealers before the war, while prices on all farm produce are fetching top prices. We can save you from \$5.00 to \$12.00 per 1000 feet. Read what our customers say:

Emmanuel G. Lavoie, Alta., writes: "The lumber you shipped me suits me just fine, and I am highly satisfied. I saved from \$10.00 to \$12.00 per 1000 feet by buying from you and received much better lumber. I wish to thank you for your prompt service."

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Why pay middlemen's profits when you can buy the highest quality lumber, shingles, lath, doors, windows, etc., direct from us at first cost prices? We make a specialty of club orders, and mark and invoice each order so there is no confusion. We allow inspection before payment. FARMERS, CONTRACTORS, SECRETARIES, write for our terms and prices delivered/brought paid, to your nearest station. Place your order with us, we can give you prompt shipment.

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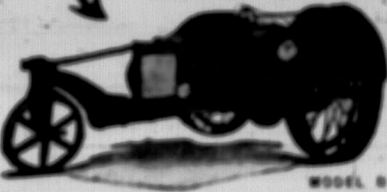
A Popular Priced Powerful Tractor

Here is a tractor that any farmer can afford to own—low in upkeep cost—easy to operate.

Model A 8-16 H.P. GASOLINE HAPPY FARMER TRACTOR

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Your plowing need not be delayed because of cold weather if you use the proper lubricant on your tractor. Talk over your lubrication requirements with our agents and salesmen. They know the right oil for your machine.

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All of our tractor oils are sold in steel barrels and steel half-barrels direct from our 500 prairie tank stations. There is one near you.

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Save Money And Buy Your Plow Shares Now

PLOW SHARES		SPECIAL	
12 inch	\$3.00	SP. 27	\$4.00
12 inch and 14 inch	3.25	SP. 229	4.25
15 inch and 16 inch	3.50	249 Caston	4.00
18 inch	4.00	242 Caston	4.00

PRICES WILL ADVANCE AGAIN

The Canadian Stover Gasoline Engine Co. Ltd.
 BRANDON MANITOBA

With Fingers! Corns Lift Out

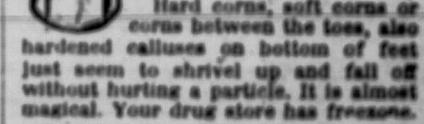
Apply a few drops then lift corns or calluses off—no pain

For a few cents you can get a small bottle of the magic drug freezone recently discovered by a Cincinnati man.

Just ask at any drug store for a small bottle of freezone. Apply a few drops upon a tender, aching corn and instantly, yes immediately, all soreness disappears and shortly you will find the corn so loose that you lift it out, root and all, with the fingers.

Just think! Not one bit of pain before applying freezone or afterwards. It doesn't even irritate the surrounding skin.

Hard corns, soft corns or corns between the toes, also hardened calluses on bottom of feet just seem to shrivel up and fall off without hurting a particle. It is almost magical. Your drug store has freezone.



IT HAS BEEN SAID

that "wives sometimes object to Life Insurance—but widows never do!"

Life Insurance is the surest of investments—no possibility of loss. Either dependent ones or the insured himself benefits. The Great-West Life Policies are issued at low rates—on liberal and clearly worded conditions—returning profits that add the attractions of a good investment to the benefits of protection for dependent ones.

Ask for information THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE CO. Dept. "P" Head Office WINNIPEG

EGGS, BUTTER

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

10,000 Hens wanted before September 20. These prices are guaranteed until that date. You have the chance to ship your poultry now before the prices fall.

Hens, any size	17c	Roasters	12c
Young Ducks	16c	Turkeys, in good condition	12c
Young Geese	15c	Spring Chickens, slight weight	12c
Geese	12c	Weighted	12c

These prices are for live weight C.W. Winnipeg. Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Present each lot of produce separately.

ROYAL PRODUCE & TRADING CO.
 87 ARTHUR ST., WINNIPEG

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Davidson's "Premier" Ranges

Get 100 per cent of use out of every Stick of Wood or Lump of Coal

The "Premier Leader"

A big body of heavy steel protected by sheets of asbestos; a heavy steel oven braced with cast iron bars; an indestructible back smoke flue of cast iron. Fitted with Duplex Grates, can burn either coal or wood. Hot water front if desired.

The "Premier Marathon"

A big, handsome and strong range, slightly different in style from the "Premier Leader." It has every modern improvement including a special reservoir providing a constant supply of hot water. Twenty-eight inch wood can be used with special wood linings.

The "Premier Argus"

A neat all-steel range, without any nickle parts to keep clean. Strongly built. Oven square and roomy with drop door; fire box extra large; burns either wood or coal; large broiler door; sectional top, allowing for expansion with heat. Four 9 inch cooking holes.

The "Premier Chieftain"

A very compact cast range, useful for kitchens where space is limited. Fire box extra large with Duplex Grates and Two Piece Fire Back. Oven square and very roomy, top and covers strongly ribbed. Water front or reservoir at back if desired.

Possible war changes make price conditions unstable



To Save Money BUY NOW!

See the Davidson dealer or write to us direct

The Thos. Davidson Mfg. Co. Limited, Winnipeg

SAFETY for the Golden Grain

Proof against fire, vermin, lightning

Diameter 14 feet
Wall 8 feet high
Rafters of roof
3 1-2 feet

Capacity
1050 Bushels



Johnston's Granary

(Patented in Canada and United States)

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

The best granary on the market. Send for full information and read what agents have to say about it and the large quantities they have sold.

IT SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

THE METAL SHINGLE & SIDING CO.

Of Manitoba, Limited

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

The Metal Shingle and Siding Co., Limited, Winnipeg.

Write me fully about Granary.

PRICES TO REMAIN HIGH

W. J. Black, commissioner of agriculture for Canada, in an address at the Canadian national exhibition last week, stated that prices of meat products would remain high after the war. He declared that Canada would send 200,000,000 bushels of wheat to the allies this year, in addition to the dairy and meat products. Since the outbreak of the war there were 28,000,000 less cattle, 50,000,000 less sheep and over 30,000,000 less hogs. The result would be, said Mr. Black, that in the years after the war the prices of meat products and livestock would still remain high. The farmers were not receiving prices out of proportion when compared with prices of other products which the people were buying.

CANADIAN HOGS NOT BARRED

Montreal, Sept. 1.—Regarding the announcement of the food ministry that they will buy bacon, ham and lard in the United States through a single agency established there and that all imports will be prohibited except under license, the Gazette's correspondent in London cables that Lord Rhondda has informed him that Canadian hogs have not been ruled out by the British government.

That government, however, the correspondent says, cannot purchase in Canada owing to the limitations placed on it by the imperial treasury, as America is ready to finance contracts, while Canada is not. As regards private buying the Canadian prices are too high for Britain. The correspondent concludes his despatch as follows:

"Lord Rhondda has suggested that Mr. Hanna might send Canadian representatives to England to act in an advisory capacity here regarding the conditions in the Dominion."

LIVE POULTRY BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED

Your poultry will be coming along nicely now and you will be looking for a market that will render you dependable service. Please Note:—We guarantee our prices for fifteen days from date of this paper. We pay cash (Bank Money order) on receipt of goods. We give honest weight. We supply crates for shipping, on request, free of charge to any part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan and buy any quantity.

Spring Chickens, per lb.	18c-20c
Old Hens, per lb.	16c-18c
Roosters (any age), per lb.	12c
Ducks (any age), per lb.	14c
Geese (any age), per lb.	18c
Turkeys, per lb.	18c
Butter, per lb.	32c
Eggs, per dozen	35c
Pigeons, per pair	20c

All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg.

Siskind-Tannenbaum Grocery Co.
405 Pritchard Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

LIVE POULTRY

Hens, per lb.	18c
Roosters, per lb.	16c
Spring Chickens	18c
Young Ducks, per lb.	14c
Old Ducks, per lb.	12c
Turkeys, in good shape, per lb.	18c
Young Geese, per lb.	18c
Old Geese, per lb.	15c

These prices are for Live Weight F.O.B. Winnipeg guaranteed for 15 days from date of this paper. If you cannot take orders in time please call earlier and have ready your terms and we will forward crates for shipping.

Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co. Winnipeg

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, September 12, 1917

THE WAR ELECTION FRANCHISE ACT

The War Election Franchise Act was introduced last week in the Dominion parliament. This measure provides the conditions under which the franchise will be exercised in Canada in the forthcoming election. According to its sponsor, Hon. Arthur Meighen, the central principle of the bill is that war service shall be the basis of war franchise.

The men who have gone to Europe to fight for democracy have earned the right to participate in a war time election, even though below regular voting age. To extend the franchise to the nurses during the war is merely justice in the guise of a compliment to their devotion and service. The difficulty will be to get the soldier vote honestly recorded. Taken under the conditions prevailing in camps and at the front the vote will be difficult to handle without giving political gangsters a chance to juggle the returns. The attempt of the late British Columbia government to take a war time soldier vote furnishes an example of what is to be guarded against. The election proved to be a carnival of graft. Considering that on the average almost 2,000 soldiers' votes will be recorded for each Canadian constituency, the possibilities for malpractice are enormous. Eternal vigilance only will prevent the manipulation of the vote.

In dealing with the conscientious objectors, the bill simply aims to disfranchise a large number of anti-conscriptionists. Those who oppose war under any circumstances will oppose conscription of men and would vote against conscription candidates where there were any non-conscription candidates to vote for. To be exempted from the war franchise because they have been exempted by law from the sacrifice of war is reasonable, but the result is simply to single out and disfranchise a certain element of the population because it is known to be against the principles of the military service bill.

The act also aims to disfranchise all aliens of enemy country birth, or near extraction, who have come to Canada since March 31, 1902. This is to say the least a dangerous expedient. Immigrants have come on the understanding that they would be given full citizens' rights at the end of three years. Thousands have entered Canada and have in due time become naturalized. Many of them have cast their votes in provincial and Dominion elections. There is no way of telling what their sentiments are with regard to the prosecution of the war. Certainly a large number of them are as good Canadians as we have. To deprive them of their franchise after they have exercised it savors very much of a violation of confidence, and not in keeping with the principles for which the Allies are fighting.

The manner in which the War Election Franchise Act disposes of the question of women's franchise savors of a high handed scheme to get back to power by a venal appeal to patriotism. No cognizance is taken of the claims to the franchise of thousands of patriotic women who have given splendid war service, though circumstances have prevented them from giving sons or husbands to the army. The franchise is to be given only to women with husbands at the front. It is a safe prediction that the election appeal made to these new voters will be made purely to sentiment, that every effort will be made to influence their vote wholly through their feelings on the question of conscription of men. No consideration of the importance of mobilizing other resources save those of men will have weight. The suggestion that the women enfranchised are superior to the thousands of others who have made every sacrifice in their power for war purposes is absurd. The excuse that it is necessary to restrict the suffrage in

order to eliminate the vote of women of enemy sympathies is equally absurd. The women of Canada could be relied upon to do their duty in this election. They expected, rightly and naturally, that at least in the provinces where they have the provincial franchise they would also be admitted to the Dominion elections. Premier Borden intimated early in the present session that in his judgment it would be proper to extend the franchise to the women of Canada, subject to such restrictions as parliament might provide. That intimation was taken by the women as a pledge that a liberal measure of enfranchisement would be granted them. In this they have been disappointed. The War Election Franchise Act makes no provisions for granting the franchise to the women of Canada. It is being granted to a comparatively small class of women, and the rights of the vast majority to have a voice in the conduct of the war for which they have made such heroic sacrifices is deliberately ignored. If war service had been made the basis of the war franchise, the women of Canada would undoubtedly have been elevated to the full status of Canadian citizenship. But on any basis the women of Canada should have the franchise on the same terms as men.

The whole plan of the new franchise bill is undoubtedly to bring the Borden government back to power by disfranchising as far as possible those expected to vote against it, and by extending the franchise to those who are expected to support it. It is the same principle upon which the late President Diaz of Mexico maintained his government for so many years. Those who will lose their votes are nearly all in the Prairie Provinces. What will be the effect upon these people, both now and after the war is a matter that has evidently been very lightly considered.

PRICE OF WHEAT

While the Board of Grain Supervisors was in session for a part of last week no announcement had been given to the public up to the time of going to press (Monday). There is no doubt, however, that the price of Canadian wheat of the 1917 crop will be fixed within a very few days. In these days when there seems to be nothing but rising prices it is essential that there should be some price fixing. There is no good reason, however, why the farmer should be the only man selected for the price fixing regulation. If the price is going to be fixed on what the farmer has to sell there is an equally good reason why it should be fixed on what he has to buy. If the price of wheat is fixed at \$2.25, it may look very good at the beginning, but at the rate everything is going up all profit will be squeezed out of that price inside a year, and the farmer will be no better off than he was before. The government should begin to show some signs of activity in the regulating of the price of fuel, clothing, farm labor and other things which enter into the cost of producing wheat.

CO-OPERATORS ARE EFFICIENT

The appointment by the British government of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society as the sole buyers of bacon, ham and lard on the American continent is a splendid recognition of the efficiency and reliability of that great co-operative organization. The Co-operative Wholesale is an organization which has grown to enormous proportions in the 70 years of its existence, and is doing business in every part of the world at great benefit to its large number of shareholders and patrons. The co-operative organization has had a

branch in New York City for the past 44 years, where it purchases on a very large scale to supply its large number of retail establishments throughout Great Britain. Another branch is in Montreal, which works in conjunction with the New York branch. In Great Britain it is recognized that the great co-operative organizations stand for business efficiency on the very highest scale.

AN OPEN ACCOUNT MORTGAGE

On another page of this issue we publish a letter from one of the large mortgage firms of the West describing a new form of mortgage which is about to be issued to farmers in the West. It is worth the careful consideration of any farmer desiring to raise money on mortgage, or requiring extensive credit at the bank. There have been many complaints, and a large number of them justifiable, about the hard and fast conditions laid down by mortgage companies, and also on the difficulty of securing sufficient money when needed from the chartered banks for agricultural purposes. This new system of mortgage should help to overcome a number of these difficulties. Under the new system a man who is entitled to borrow \$4,000 on a mortgage might have \$2,000 of it as a permanent loan under the regular mortgage terms. The remaining \$2,000 would be an open account, or a standing credit, upon which the borrower could draw and repay at will, and pay interest only on the amount of his borrowing. He could repay the entire \$2,000 in the open account out of the proceeds of his crop, and borrow it all or as much of it as he needed at any subsequent time, without necessitating the expense and delay of a renewal to the mortgage. The rate of interest on mortgage loans on the average would be lower than the rate charged by the banks. There would also be no necessity of having any endorser to borrow up to the amount provided for in the mortgage. This is the first time that any such mortgage has been proposed for use in Western Canada and it promises to supply a decided need in the case of a large number of farmers.

PENSIONS TO BE INCREASED

Every good Canadian will welcome the news from Ottawa that the pensions to be paid to disabled soldiers and their dependants is to be increased. Under the present schedule a soldier who is totally disabled and not able to do work of any kind for the rest of his life draws a pension of \$40.00 a month. To think that such a pension can provide for such a man in comfort is absolutely absurd. The Canadian Council of Agriculture has recommended that the pension should be raised to at least \$60.00 per month, which certainly will be small enough. The nation is under a great obligation to those men who return from the front suffering from the loss of both limbs, both arms, or both eyes, which constitutes total disability. There is nothing the nation can give to such men that will in any way recompense them for the sacrifice they have made. The very least the nation can do is to support them in comfort for the balance of their lives. It is quite true the pension bill will be high, but there is plenty of money in Canada to pay the bill, if those who have the money are forced to yield it up. The pensions for the dependants of disabled soldiers are also entirely inadequate. Six dollars a month provision for each child, whether one year old or 15 years old, is preposterous. There should be a graduated scale according to the age of the children. The new pension scale has not been fixed, but it is hoped that the government will recognize the obligation which the nation

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Co. Winnipeg
VERTISERS
IE GUIDE

owes to these people who have made such sacrifice in the defence of their country.

ANOTHER WAR LOAN

Sir Thomas White, finance minister, has announced that there will be another war loan issued in November and wishes everyone to be ready to purchase war bonds at that time. Although we are borrowing too much and taxing too little in Canada to pay for the war, it is desirable that the war loan be subscribed to. It is to be hoped that there will be no exemptions from income and other taxation of the proceeds of the war loan. At the present time we are paying about 10 per cent. of the cost of the war as we go and borrowing the balance. Nearly all the borrowing is being done from Canadian people. Somewhere about five per cent. of the people in Canada are supplying the money necessary for the war loans. The incomes from these war bonds cannot be taxed for the entire period of the loan. It will mean that when the war is over we will have borrowed \$1,000,000,000, or possibly double that amount. For the next 20 or 30 years or more, likely 50 years, 95 per cent. of the people of Canada will be compelled to pay to the other five per cent. the interest on these war bonds. There is no good reason whatever why people who have large amounts of money to spend in war bonds are not quite as capable of paying heavy taxes into the public treasury for the cost of the war. Great Britain has given us a splendid example in paying nearly half the cost of the war as she goes, and the United States is doing likewise. It is time for a change in our financial system in Canada. The new income tax is all right as far as it goes, but it does not go half far enough. The corporation tax has been altered so as to be easier on many corporations. Every individual or corporation who has money should be taxed so that when

the war is over we will not have such an enormous burden of debt to meet.

THE WAR AND THE RICH MEN

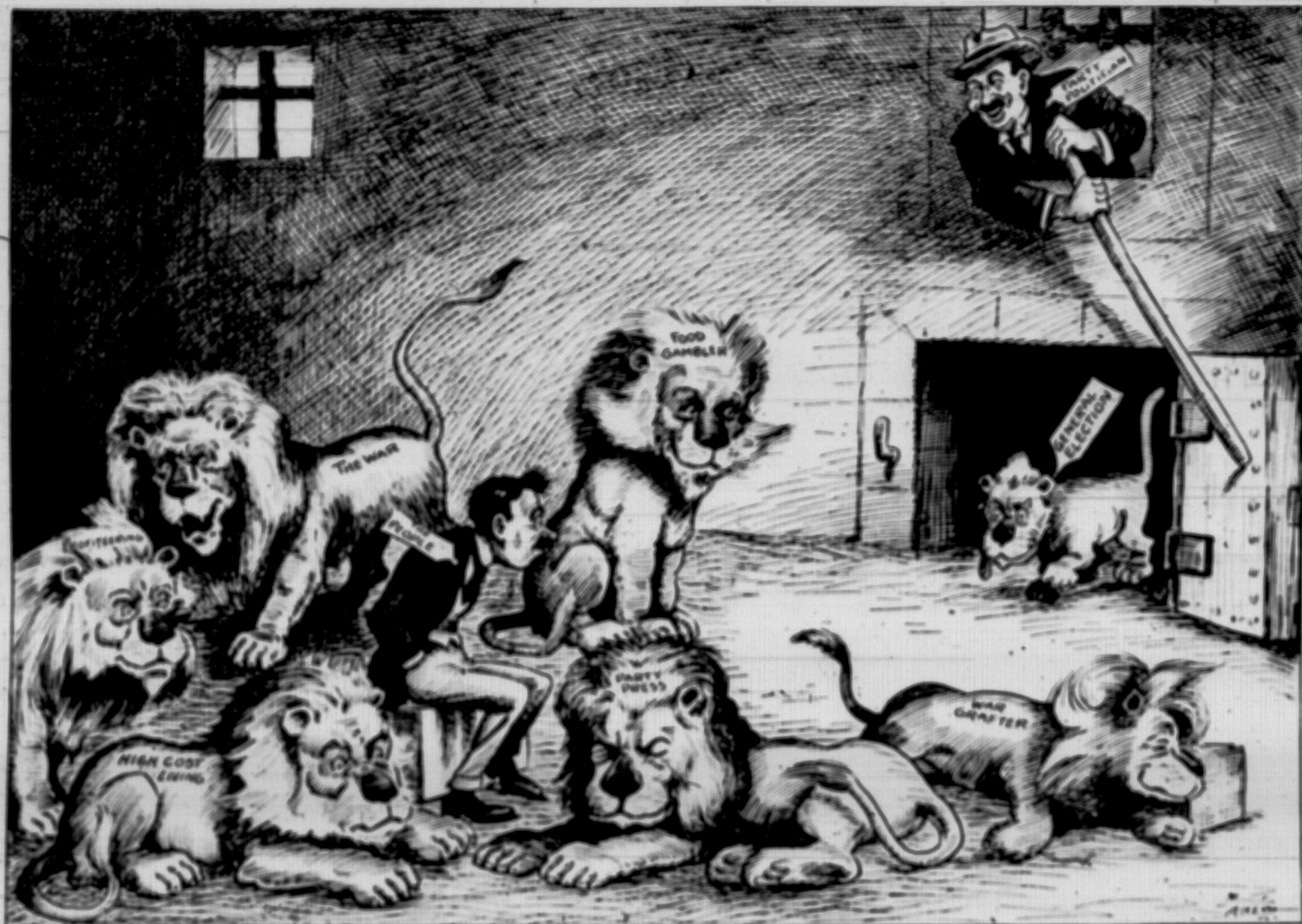
According to newspaper reports, Sir Herbert Ames, M.P., speaking in Montreal recently, said that the rich men of Canada were not anxious to make money out of the war. He believed that the great majority of them would be quite satisfied if they had as much money when the war was over as they had when it began. We must confess that such a condition should be quite satisfactory to the rich men of Canada. Over 400,000 of our best men have joined the army, agreed to take \$1.10 per day and run the risk of being killed or worse than killed in the defence of their country. A very small percentage of our soldiers after the war will be in as good condition financially as they were when the war opened. The majority of them have made a tremendous financial sacrifice, and a very large percentage will have given their lives or have been maimed for life. The rich men of Canada have remained at home where everything is comfortable, have had plenty of good things to eat and a nice bed to sleep in every night. They have made no sacrifice whatever in connection with the war. As far as they are concerned, except where they may have relatives in the war, they have not known that a war is on. Yet it is very largely to protect the property of these rich men that our soldiers have gone to the front. It is these rich men who have made money out of the war and who will be in a better position than anyone else to make more money when the war is over. Yet Sir Herbert Ames thinks they will be satisfied if their riches remain the same after the war is over. This is a national war in which there should be universal national sacrifice. These rich men whom Sir Herbert Ames loves should be forced to make some sacrifice

comparable to that of the soldiers. Their wealth should be taxed and taxed heavily, so that there will be no danger of them being worth after the war anything like as much as they were before. They would have no reason to complain whatever if they were taxed until they were forced to live on \$1.10 per day and their board, the same as the soldier in the trenches.

The manufacture of whiskey in the United States stopped last Saturday. It is estimated that by this measure 40 per cent. of the grain that goes into the distilleries of that country annually will be saved for food purposes. Meanwhile the wastage of food materials in making strong drink goes on in Canada and in Great Britain, a considerable percentage of the grain that escapes the submarines is squandered for this purpose. With the threat of famine staring the world in the face it is high time that a stop should be put to such a waste of foodstuffs.

The western representative of the Toronto Globe stated in a recent despatch to that publication that the cost of producing wheat in the West was around 75 cents a bushel. If he has discovered a method of producing wheat at any such figure his services should be commandeered by the national service board and made available to the western farmers. They can be relied upon to give a respectful hearing to anyone who can tell them how to cut production costs to 75 cents a bushel.

Any of those released munition workers who are not wanted on the farms of Ontario will find their services welcomed by the farmers of the West. There are plenty of undermanned threshing outfits where they could be accommodated.



AH! WHAT DIFFERENCE DOES ANOTHER MAKE?

Co-operating Without Capital

In Six Months 17 U.F.A. Locals around Ponoka, Alta., did a \$200,000 Business

By R. D. Colquette

One hundred and sixty-eight thousand dollars worth of hogs marketed, 28 carloads of supplies purchased and distributed. This in six months, with a farmer devoting only part of his time to the work of management, with no special organization and without one dollar's worth of capital. Can't be done, says the incredulous one, the one who says that the farmers cannot co-operate, that they won't stick together, that their business capacity is limited to dickering at the corner grocery store. But it has been done. Where? At Ponoka, Alberta. When? During the first six months of this year. By whom? The Ponoka District U.F.A. Association. The facts are indisputable. If the incredulous one wishes he can investigate them for himself.

Ponoka is unfortunate in a way. It has had a provincial institution for the care of the feeble minded wished upon it. And so the jokers frequently refer to it in a jocular way, just as they do to Brandon and Selkirk. But the jokers would discover, if they took the trouble to investigate, that the feeble minded are confined within a strictly limited area. They would also find that that area is surrounded by the farms of a hard headed class of men, the proof of whose sanity, if we are to draw inferences from the frequently told story, is that they know how to co-operate. They have so much of the co-operative spirit that so far they have gotten along very well without capital in their co-operative enterprises.

An Association of Locals

The Ponoka District Association of the U.F.A. comprises 17 locals, with a total membership of 400. The secretary of each local is a director of the association. An annual meeting is held, to which the secretaries are generally the delegates, and these appoint the officers for the association for the year. The present president is J. S. James, the vice-president, D. A. Morrow, and the secretary and manager, F. J. Bullock, all of Ponoka. When I got off the train at that town I expected to find a manager permanently employed to look after the business interests of an association which does such a flourishing trade. Imagine my surprise to find most of his time was still occupied on his farm and that the management of the business is what you might call a side line with him. He lives seven miles out in the country, but that isn't far now that the telephone and the automobile have taken most of the distance out of mileage. A few minutes after his morning chores were disposed of, Mr. Bullock was on hand, explaining how the Ponoka farmers have capitalized their co-operative spirit and run their association on it.

The association confines its livestock operations to handling hogs. Mr. Bullock frankly stated that they had had no experience in the cattle game. There are, however, plenty of drovers in the district to look after it. The policy adopted in handling hogs is to sell to buyers at Ponoka. The secretaries look after the supplying of hogs from their respective districts and inform the manager over the telephone as to the number to be expected on each Wednesday, which is shipping day. The business would be impossible on its present basis but for the telephone.

Hogs Sold Loc. Ponoka

Bids for the hogs to be delivered on the following day are received from Calgary and Edmonton and from local buyers, between twelve and one o'clock on Tuesday. The hogs are sold to the highest bidder loc. Ponoka, the bids being subject to the usual grades. The manager at once telephones to the local secretaries, who make arrangements with their members to send on their hogs. Cars are ordered. The next day as the hogs come in they are weighed over the association's scale. This scale was purchased by the members, who each made a contribution of \$100 to have it installed. The weighing is done by Mr. Bullock, who makes out the weigh slips, while the buyer or his representative is on hand to make out the checks. These are given to each man as his hogs are unloaded. A cash business is necessary on account of the distance that some of the farmers are from the point of shipment. They come as far as 45 miles from the west and 15 miles from the east. Men who have travelled such distances want their money when

they sell their hogs. Twenty cents is deducted from the check for each wagon load, to pay for the use of the scales and for expenses. The buyer does his own billing to the point of consignment. He also does the grading, but the manager is right on the job to see that in the grading the farmers get a square deal.

It has been the experience of the association that nine times out of ten the farmers get more money for their hogs than if they sold to the dealers direct. There is keen competition, for the buyers are always ready to purchase direct from the farmers. However, most of the members stick to the association. "If we were paying 14 cents for hogs and an outsider jumped in and bid 15 cents, he wouldn't get anywhere now," said Mr. Bullock. "He might have been able to get a few hogs away from us a while ago, but we have learned some lessons in the four years we have

Goods are handled in car lots only. The lines handled, with the approximate cost, are as follows:

10 cars of coal	\$ 1,300 00
2 cars of twine	11,100 00
3 cars of cement	1,051 80
9 cars of lumber	5,715 15
2 cars of flour	3,512 15
1 car of salt	355 00
1 car of sugar	2,290 00

Total \$25,324 60

This brings the business done for the half year well up to the \$200,000 mark which has no doubt been passed long before this appears in print. In handling supplies, as in handling hogs, everything is arranged for over the telephone through the local secretaries. At the monthly meetings of the locals the secretaries

ask the members what supplies they are in need of. When enough orders for a carload of any one commodity are in, Mr. Bullock gets quotations and has the goods ordered. For members of outlying locals who may find it inconvenient to come in on the day that the car arrives, goods are stored wherever a vacant building can be secured, the customer paying the extra cost of handling. Two per cent. is added to the price of all goods bought to pay the costs of management and expenses. Since there is no regularly organized company with capital to carry on the business, everything is done on a cost basis. The association has been able to save considerable money for its members, not only on the goods actually ordered through it, but also on those purchased from other sources, since it is a controlling factor in setting prices. Some difficulty has been experienced in getting goods from some firms who refuse to sell goods to a co-operative concern. It has generally been found feasible, however, to secure the goods required through a broker.

Plans for the Future

Successful though it has been, the Ponoka District U.F.A. Association is not contented to rest on its oars. Plans are being made for extending its business and improving its service. This it is felt can best be done by forming a trading company and securing capital. At a meeting held last spring, delegates from 14 locals were present for the purpose of discussing the desirability of forming an incorporated company. When the vote was taken it was found that the delegates had divided equally. Matters were not allowed to stand, however. At a meeting held on Saturday, August 18, attended by about 200 members, the formation of a company was again taken up. By a vote of 179 to 19 it was decided to form a company. Application papers for incorporation were immediately made out and the formation of the company will soon be completed. It will be conducted along the usual lines, with a permanent manager in charge. The scales that have been operated by the association will be taken over and warehousing and office accommodation established. The livestock shipping end of the business will also be taken over and shipments made to the open market at Edmonton and Calgary. Provision will be made for the accommodation of those who bring in their stock a long distance and who therefore require their money on shipping day. The success that has attended the co-operative efforts of the Ponoka District Association is an indication that the newly formed company will be successful in serving the business interests of U.F.A. members throughout the district.

The plan adopted by the U.F.A. locals around Ponoka in making their livestock sales is one of the simplest forms of co-operation. It is effective, however, in safeguarding the interests of the farmer. His sales are subject to competitive bidding and he has the benefit of an experienced salesman in getting a good price and a square deal in weighing and grading. The plan also paves the way for further development. It leads naturally to the formation of a company, making its own shipments and selling in the open market in the stockyard centres. It is well adapted for districts in which, unlike that around Ponoka, not much stock is grown, but which, like it, represents a large territory with a single shipping point.



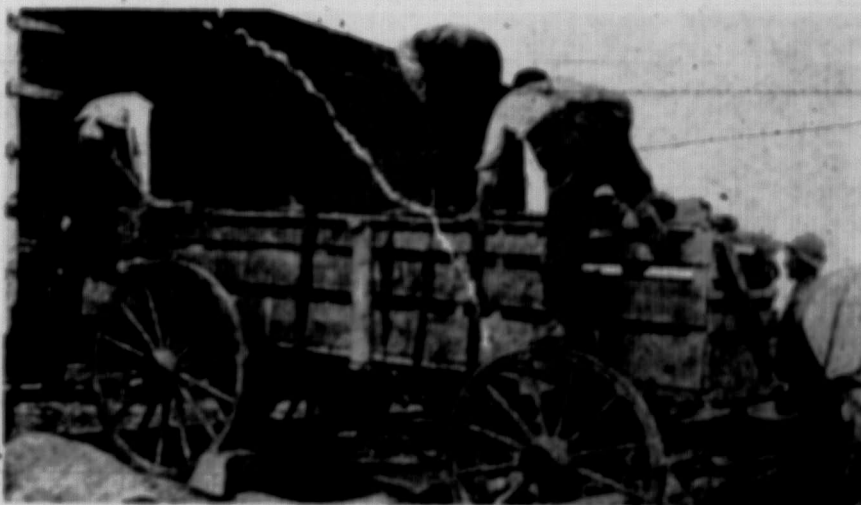
The U.F.A. members around Ponoka sell their hogs through their District Association to buyers of the Local Stockyards

been in the business. The farmers now stand solidly behind us. This is partly due to a growth in the co-operative spirit, and partly to the fact that some time ago we called a meeting and passed a regulation that every member who deserted the association when making sales could do no more business through it for that year. That put an end to the game of trying to break up our business by outbidding us on shipping day."

The number of hogs sold through the association during the first six months of the year was 6,730. They brought \$167,962.25. About 7,000 had been handled up to the middle of July, at which time I had the interview with Mr. Bullock. He expects that the total handled for the year will be at least 10,000.

Buying on Consignment

The Ponoka District Association does not confine its activities to selling hogs. It handled 28 cars of supplies between January 1 and July 1 of this year.



U.F.A. Members Pass Hogs to the Ponoka River District Shipping Hogs to the Edmonton Stockyards

Farm Experiences and Problems

FALL STUBBLE CULTIVATION

Whenever possible, all stubble fields should be cultivated in the fall, even when the fields are clean and free from weeds, as better work can be done when the ground is turned under with the plow in the spring when there are no weeds. Even a single disking or once over with the cultivator would be profitable. The method of cultivation must be left largely to the individual, who will be controlled by the equipment at his disposal. Every available effort should be made to get this work done.

Unless under special conditions no fall plowing should be left in the rough to go into the winter to be harrowed down in the spring. This is the cause of low yields due to waste of moisture, poor germination of the seed and weedy crops. The plowing should be done as deeply as possible, harrowed and packed as if it were being fitted for the seed. This is a good time to level the field with the plank drag. These operations will encourage germination of some of the weed seeds and volunteer grain which will be later destroyed by frost, even if they do not show up, for many will sprout and be destroyed.

There are important reasons why this should be done. First, to conserve moisture. Any rains that fall will be taken in because the soil is in a more receptive condition than if left up rough. The soil will be firmer more than if pulled down in the spring. It is ready for seeding.

At the last operation it will be found an advantage to leave the soil in a slightly ridged or corrugated condition as recommended for the fallow, by the use of a tooth cultivator. In the spring these slight corrugations may be pulled down with the harrow as soon as the soil conditions permit. This operation warms and aerates the top portion that constitutes the seed bed and conserves the moisture in the lower depths.

If the land is new and free from weed seeds it may be seeded at the time, but if weedy, then it should be left after harrowing until later in the season to allow weed seeds to germinate, which may be destroyed previous to seeding and again afterwards when the points of the grain are beginning to show up.—Senger Wheeler.

SMALL THRESHER HELPS PLOWING

Not many years ago the small thresher was hardly known out here, but this last year or two they have been coming in from all directions, and I think that it won't be many more years before the big machines will be much fewer in number. I have been farming and working on my father's farm all my life and have had experience both ways, so I will give my reasons why I like the small thresher best.

First of all is the help question and that is a pretty serious one just now. The men you have for harvest will generally be all you need, unless you are a one man farmer. And just as soon as you have finished cutting you can start to thresh and get some land ready to plow, for the early plowing is always the best. If you had to engage a big machine it would maybe take a day or two and then as likely as not you would have to help your neighbor first. Moreover your grain is always a better color when threshed early and brings you a better grade as well as a few cents higher price, which means a lot to most of farmers.

In the fall of 1915, we were threshing for our neighbors 20 days with four teams and four men and our own job took eight days. That made 28 days' threshing. By the time this was done it was frozen up and no plowing was done. Last year, 1916, we bought a small machine, 20 inch cylinder and 10 H.P. engine and we were 15 days doing 360 acres of crop with six men, two stook teams, one grain team and we got our plowing all done too. There is another thing the small thresher is best for, and that is handling the small seed plots which farmers should go in for more. It helps to keep your seed cleaner, and the small thresher will get you every bit of seed that's in it. My conviction is that one of these machines will pay for itself in two years with the grain it saves from going into the straw stack.

CECIL JADLEY,

Edwin, Man.

STACKS AND CULTIVATES AFTER HARVEST

I have enjoyed the many articles of Senger Wheeler in The Guide and two years ago decided to try on a small scale the way he said to obtain a good crop. Between his way and my own I had as result a difference of 10 bushels of wheat per acre and that difference would have been much larger if the year had been an average one.

Much has been said and much more will yet be said on land tillage, but every careful farmer should soon know, if he is willing to open his eyes, what his land requires. Two things are absolutely necessary

to grow a good crop. 1st—Work your land as it should be worked. 2nd—Sow your grain when it should be sown. Such is essential in Manitoba where summer is short and frosts are early.

Speaking of this part of Manitoba, St. Claude district, I may say that after many experiences I have found that spring plowing for wheat is worthless. You can't expect an average crop on it because having only a few days' time to seed wheat, there is not time enough to work the land as it should be worked.

I never put wheat on the same ground two years running, but make a rotation. Barley stubble for wheat is the best. Early sown barley will be ready for the binder in July. Stack it as soon as possible and put your plow working right away. Always follow the plow the same day with the drag harrow or float to loosen the soil and keep moisture in it. When your ground is plowed and you have obtained an even surface with the drag, let it alone until a good rain comes and helps weeds growing. Then work your land and work it more with the disc followed by the drag. In spring, go on your land as soon as possible. Do not be afraid of frost. I have seen wheat six inches high frozen to the ground in May, that went as high as 54 bushels an acre. Do not seed wheat after the first week of May as I have found it doesn't pay. Better put in oats and barley. Always start with the drag to warm up the soil and follow with the float as often described by Mr. Wheeler. Now



A Stack of Choice Berksshire Hens. At West of the Western Fair this year Berks made a very strong showing.

put in your seed, the best obtainable, I prefer Marquis, about two inches deep. Then go over the land with the drag harrow length and crosswise. You have been storing enough moisture since the preceding July to keep your grain growing until the usual June rains come and give everything a new life. I do not think that more work will pay for the extra trouble after wheat is up. Of course oats and barley are waiting too, and you have to put them in in time if you want a fair crop.

I will never any more let my wheat stand in stooks. I never had built stacks before until last fall. Having read somewhere how this should be done and notwithstanding the smiles of my neighbors who were saying that stacking should be done only by an expert man, I have built six good sized stacks. I was very careful in building them and when, after a lot of rain and some snow, when wheat in stooks was in bad shape, we opened them for threshing, everything was dry and I may say that on my six stacks I lost only one sheaf. The grade of wheat was far better than that of wheat which had been allowed to stand in stooks.

R. M. WARD

St. Claude, Man.

WEEDS THE GREATEST HINDRANCE

No medium will pull down the yield so much as weeds. Therefore a freedom from this pest will be of the greatest benefit. To have success all the time following land on which weeds are prevalent, the soil must never be allowed to get very dry. This can be hindered by disking or skim plowing after harvest or in spring. When plowed in June the land will be moist and the weed seeds turned under will grow. By so doing and giving good after-cultivation a clean, heavy crop on fallow is assured. Leaving the land untouched till July or August will generally have the opposite result. I aim at thorough and timely treatment of fallow the year round and an increasing yield each year is resulting. For second and third crop, I try to get a spring growth of weeds and volunteer grain on all oat, barley and flax ground each year before seeding. This means some planning and extra cultivation, but considering that weeds and volunteer grain will lessen the yield and injure the sample, and that the extra cultivation always means more bushels per acre, I reckon it pays to do it thorough, even if it means to follow more. An extra stroke with the

disc or drag harrow for all grains and once or twice with the packer for wheat and flax, has shown a clear profit for every operation and on some fields has resulted in one-third more grain.

Maintaining the soil always in a moist condition by timely and thorough cultivation of the fallow goes far to giving a healthy yearly increase.

J. W. W.

Man.

PREPARE THE SUMMERFALLOW NOW

A good many farmers never think of summer-fallow until after seeding is done, and even then it is sometimes never touched until the weeds have sapped out the moisture and formed their season's pods of seed. Occasionally you see an odd farmer handle his summer fallow in a way that is reasonably good.

I believe that we should commence summer-fallowing directly after the harvest is off. Plow the land about two inches deep, just enough to cover the stubble, and start the weed seeds growing that may have ripened in the last crop. If there isn't time to plow a good cultivation with a broad-toothed cultivator or disc harrow will answer very well. Then pack with an iron packer and leave it over winter. The sooner the plowing is done the better, as it will turn the joint worms up for the birds, also if the stubble can be burnt off before plowing, it will destroy any late worms that have not yet left the stubble for their winter quarters.

In the spring, the first piece of work should be to harrow all land which is to be sown, and then to harrow the piece you plowed shallow for summer fallow, as this will destroy all the early weeds, conserve moisture, and start another crop of weeds growing. Then, directly after seeding, that land will have plenty of moisture to make it easy plowing and will probably have a nice green crop of weeds to turn under the furrow. No definite depth to plow can be stated for second plowing, as soil differs very much and also, in some cases it will be old cultivated land and in others, new. Usually, I try to turn up about half an inch of sub-soil.

This should be harrowed directly after the plow, either by dragging a section of harrow behind the plow or by plowing a land and then harrowing it, so as to conserve every available

bit of moisture possible. Then, during the summer, whenever weeds appear, cultivate it with a duck foot cultivator, being careful to give a few extra turns over patches infested with wild oats, stink-weed or Canada thistle, or any other noxious weeds.

If there has been a good rain fall during a late period of the season, it might be a good thing to give the land a stroke with the harrow, so as to prevent a hard or cracked surface being formed, as the land would soon become dry and hard if left in that condition long, and you would have practically lost all the good of your fall preparation to conserve moisture.

Some farmers prefer sowing a light crop of oats on their summerfallow so as to have good pasture for stock when the usual pasture is done. I have never tried this, although I noticed one field that was not properly cultivated, became covered with a heavy growth of grain, and in the fall everybody's stock pasture on this land after all other pasture was frozen up, and this field made an excellent crop of 27½ bushels of No. 1 wheat in spite of being haled about two weeks previous to being cut. Of course, this was practically new land, which probably was the cause of such a good crop under hard circumstances.

PRAIRIE FARMER.

Sask.

UNUSED WELLS AND STOCK

Unused wells unless well protected are always a danger to stock. Last winter a neighbor here lost a very valuable horse which fell into a well. The well was constantly used in the summer time but in the winter was not required. A slight fence guarded the well, it is just here that the danger lies. The horse had been leaning up against the rails, evidently rubbing himself, when the fence gave way, thus falling backwards into the well and jammed tight. A well, if any distance from the farm and unused should be fenced off with a strong fence, strong enough to bear the animals leaning up against it. Prevention is better than cure.

Then again accidents occur from wells that have been dug and failing to find water have been abandoned. I have seen several of these wells, some of them filled with manure, but as the manure decays

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Co-operation in Denmark

IV.—The Distributive Movement—Co-operative Stores—Manufacturing Enterprises

By L. Smith-Gordon and Cruise O'Brien

In Denmark co-operation exhibits equal progress upon the lines of producers' societies and consumers' societies. In this it differs from most other countries for the tendency is in countries mainly agricultural to develop the type of agricultural society familiar to us in the case of Ireland, and in countries mainly industrial to develop the type of consumers' societies familiar to us in the case of England. It is moreover to be noted that in Denmark as in Finland the vast majority of the consumers' stores are in the country and very few are in the towns. The membership of the societies is accordingly mainly agricultural, farmers, small holders, laborers and domestic servants making up the bulk of the societies' clientele. We have therefore an example in Denmark of a rural community completely organized in a co-operative manner to do its business on the productive side and to satisfy its household requirements as well.

Restricted Competition

The Danish commercial law contains a provision which, although it was framed for a totally different object, has greatly helped to foster the growth of the store movement in Denmark. The enactment provides that in order to restrict competition no retail shops shall open within a certain radius of a town. It has been held by the courts that this provision does not affect co-operative societies which sell only to their members and that consequently they are free to establish themselves where they like. It does apply, however, to societies which trade with non-members and they find themselves in exactly the same position as if they were private traders. The consequence has been that in many districts near town the inhabitants have found it extremely convenient to avail themselves of the only means of avoiding having to go some distance for their groceries and provisions and have established flourishing co-operative stores. And the result has been that most of the societies trade only with their members; of course all those within the prescribed radius of a town are obliged to do so.

Like the store movement in Italy, the Danish movement found not only its inspiration but its model rules in the society founded by the Rochdale pioneers to whom Danish co-operators look as the fount and origin of distributive co-operation.

Development of Co-operative Stores

The first store was opened in the year 1866 in the town of Thisted in Jutland. It was founded by the Danish pioneer of wholesale co-operation, the Rev. H. Chr. Sonne. He adopted as the foundation of his rules the cardinal principles of the Rochdale weavers—sale of goods at current price, cash trading, distribution of profits in proportion to purchases, open membership to everyone at every time, one man one vote and one only, collective responsibility of the whole society for all its actions. There are now over 1,400 store societies of which about 50 are in towns and the rest are in rural districts.

The organization of these societies was a slow work. In 1855, after nearly 20 years, there were only 200 societies; by 1890 they had increased to 500 and after that year progress began to be rapid and steady. The latest figures show that in 1915 there were 1,488 societies affiliated to the Danish Co-operative Wholesale Society with a membership of 232,128, a turnover of about 19 million dollars in its distributing trade alone and a reserve fund of \$670,000.

Internal Organization of Societies

We come now to the internal organization of the societies. The societies do not as a rule raise their capital by issuing shares. There is nothing to prevent them doing so should they desire, but their actual practice tends to raise their capital in other ways. Each member is bound, however, to pay a small entrance fee. This varies from about \$1.25 to 12 cents, according as the member is a farmer, small holder, laborer or domestic servant. The payment of 12 cents for a domestic servant does not carry with it the privilege of voting as a member of the society. The majority of the stores throughout Denmark have adopted the principle of collective liability of all the members, that is to say they are responsible for the liabilities of the society, each for all and all for each. If they do not raise capital by a guaranteed loan they find it very easy owing to the form of their liability, to get credit from the wholesale merchants. The merchants feel themselves quite safe in giving quite an extended term of credit to the societies, but although this is useful to societies which would otherwise find difficulty in starting, we cannot commend it as a feature of co-operation in Denmark. The societies in the first place lose the discount, to which, if they paid cash, they would be entitled, and secondly, they are in some

danger of becoming tied to the merchants and dependent on their good will, a condition of affairs exceedingly bad for a co-operative society of any kind.

The by-laws of most of the societies provide that where the capital of the society is raised by means of a guaranteed loan the committee shall have power to raise it, but they must not, except with the sanction of the general meeting, raise capital exceeding \$6.00 per member of the society. It is also provided that all entrance fees shall be put to reserve and shall not be repayable on withdrawal from the society. The average number of members in a store is somewhat over 100.

In lieu of a fixed cash wage many of these societies pay their managers on a percentage basis. Thus it is

received in 1912 as profit £950. The total sales in 1912 amounted to £2,400.

The Danish Wholesale Society.

The Wholesale Federation of the Danish distributive co-operative movement is called *Facileforening for Danmarks Brugforeninger* or the Common Union of Danish Supply Societies. We shall allude to it throughout this article as the wholesale society for convenience. In 1871 the store movement had less than 100 societies, but nevertheless Mr. Sonne, who was, as we have seen above, the pioneer of this form of Danish co-operation, thought that the time was ripe for a wholesale federation. Accordingly he convened a meeting in July, 1871, in the university of Copenhagen and explained the nature of his scheme. The project was welcomed and he established his society under the title of Common Union of Danish Societies for the Supply of Household Necessaries. In the first year the turnover of this wholesale amounted to \$12,500; in 1873 it nearly doubled that turnover. In 1884 it was amalgamated with the existing wholesale society which was formed in that year.

Another wholesale society was founded in Jutland in 1888 by Severin Jorgensen. It sought to do for Jutland what the Danish wholesale was doing for the rest of the country. It, too, came into line in 1896 when it amalgamated with the Danish wholesale. The president of the Jutland society, Severin Jorgensen, was then elected president of the Danish wholesale. Since then the wholesale has progressed steadily, not only in distributive trade, but in manufacturing products. Its total turnover today is something like \$25,000,000, taking its productive enterprises in with its distributive trade. It was first induced to embark on manufacture by a boycott of the wholesale tobacco merchants who thought to injure it. But the wholesale at once entered the arena of manufacture. It now manufactures tobacco, chocolate, soap, ropes, fine chemicals and margarine; it refines sugar, sweets, coffee and has spice mills and a knitting department to turn out knitted goods. The extent of its manufacturing enterprises is rapidly growing. The profits according to the 1915 balance sheet issued last year were over \$1,000,000. Almost all of the Danish distributive societies are affiliated to the Danish wholesale.

In 1913 the capital of the wholesale was about \$400,000, of which \$10,000 was subscribed by the local societies as share capital and \$255,000 was reserve fund, whilst the property of the society was estimated at \$150,000.

Although the wholesale is not allowed by law to do a banking business, it has a loan department in which sympathizers with the movement have deposited considerable sums at four and a half per cent. The amount thus deposited in 1913 was \$150,000; in 1916 the amount shown was less, being only \$100,000. This money is issued as working capital.

Profits of Wholesale Distributed to Societies

The profits of the wholesale are allocated as follows: One-third is put to the reserve fund to increase the capital and the remainder is divided among the societies in proportion to their purchases. This dividend expressed as a percentage of turnover varies between five and six per cent. It is encouraging to note that the wholesale society finds itself now quite independent of the joint stock banks. A few years ago it would have been necessary to utilize them, now the movement is strong enough and business-like enough to capitalize itself.

We come now to deal with the methods by which the societies furnish capital to their central federation. The rules of the wholesale provide that each local society which is affiliated to it shall take up a \$25 share for each 20 members who possess the necessary property qualification, that is to say, who are not admitted under the 12 cent entrance fee. The wholesale society has several branches throughout Denmark, the most important being those at Aarhus, at Aalborg, at Horsens and at Odense. The headquarters are situated still at Copenhagen close to the port.

An idea of the loyalty of the societies to the wholesale may be gained by noting the fact that the average amount purchased by each Danish co-operator through his store is \$17 per annum and \$15 worth of this is bought by the societies through the wholesale. Contrast this proportion with that for the French Wholesale Society, the *Magasin de Gros* in Paris. It is estimated that the average annual purchase made by each French co-operator through the French store societies is about \$11 of which only about 10 shillings is supplied by the *Magasin de Gros*.

The important rope factory of the society is situated at

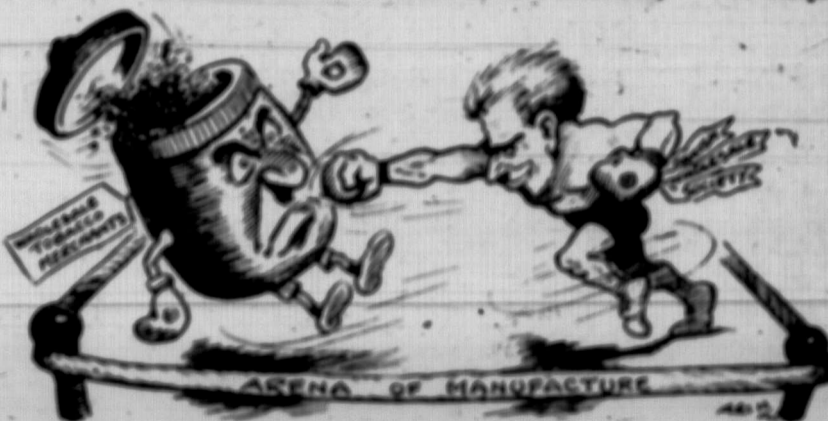
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The Danish Farmer increases his Butter Exports by selling through the Wholesale Society.

not uncommon that a manager should be given living accommodation in the store and a percentage of four and a half to five per cent. on the gross trade, paying for assistance out of that if he needed it. The plan, although not likely to commend itself to people familiar with British or American methods of business, seems to work satisfactorily in Denmark. The average turnover in individual societies is somewhat over \$12,000.

We take the following description of a typical Danish store from the report of the American commission on agricultural co-operation in Europe, 1913. "The store is situated in the midst of a very fertile and prosperous countryside, but no doubt its proximity to the city of Odense adversely affects the volume of its business. The premises are scrupulously clean and the stock though small was neatly kept. The manager and members of his family are evidently cleanly persons and there was a decidedly attractive air about the establishment viewed as a country store. The store proper was about 14 by 20 feet and well lighted. The manager and his family lived on the premises. His remuneration was four and a half per cent of the gross receipts besides living accommodation. He supplied help and light. The society was organized in 1892 and now has 150 members. The membership



The Danish Co-operators overcome the opposition of the Tobacco Interests by entering the arena of Manufacture.

fee (i.e., entrance fee) is ten shillings. The liability of members is unlimited. The store may not sell goods to non-members. Practically the entire community is included in the membership. The society holds seven five pound shares in the wholesale, purchases nearly all its goods from that society and

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY MARY P. McCALLUM

ELECTRICITY FOR THE FARM

I wish every person who values and wishes to conserve the woman power on the farm could have attended the Electrical Show in the city of Winnipeg during the week beginning September 3. Every labor-saving device which the farm woman can conceive was on display there. It was found that electricity on the farm is so cheap an investment that it does not pay to do without it. And its popularity is growing. It was learned that one firm installed more than 500 electrical plants in the farm homes of Saskatchewan last year.

On pricing some of the plants for farm homes I found that it costs about \$100 to install the engine, a one and a half horse power gasoline engine, the generator and the storage batteries, for the smaller plants. In addition to this it costs about \$150 to wire the house and barn to the extent of providing for twenty five lights. The larger plants cost about \$600. The more farm machinery the farmer wishes to run by electricity the more often will he have to start his engine and generate electricity. In the winter time when a great deal of light is used and heat for many things, the farmer starts the engine and in eight hours has generated enough electricity to last a week for all purposes. In the summer time the electricity generated in eight hours will last a month. The old way of generating electricity and one that is still used was to run the engine all the time electricity was being used. This was accountable for the dancing lights with which so many of us are familiar. The old way is much more expensive as gasoline of course was being consumed all the time electricity was being used.

Labor-Saving Appliances

Everything imaginable from heating the curling tongs or the shaving water to running the fanning mill or the washing machine can be done once the plant is installed. Among the things to which the farmer's wife may apply electricity and the appliances for which are on sale at all electric shops are, washing machines, wringers, mangles, irons, in fact I was told that the newest thing was a dryer in connection with the washing machine; cream separators, churns, toasters, stoves, ranges and heaters of all kinds, coffee and tea percolators, sweepers and vacuum cleaners, pumps and dish washers and many more things.

Everyone knows the discomfort of standing over a hot kitchen range from early morning till late at night doing the endless cooking necessary on a farm. An electric range which throws off a minimum amount of heat costs just half as much for operation as does either wood or coal, or gas in Winnipeg where there is a one cent rate for heat. This on the farm where the farmer has his own plant will cost even less. There is absolutely no dirt or waste and it does not consume oxygen.

From the daintiest laces to the heaviest blankets can be washed in the washing machine. It takes about fifteen minutes to wash a machine full of clothes, but while they are being washed the woman of the house may do other work as the machine needs no watching at all. Most of the machines on display have a wringer attachment. The expense of operating in Winnipeg is one and a half cents per hour. This on the farm will be a little less. The mangles come in all widths from 38 inches to 54 inches and will iron about sixteen feet of clothes per minute. The large iron must be heated by gasoline or electricity but as yet electricity has been found rather expensive, but the mangle is operated by electricity. The expense of operating including the gasoline is around three cents per hour. All flat clothes may be pressed in it. The ordinary electric iron will do all the other ironing at a fraction of a cent per hour.

The dish washer was especially practicable and will appeal to every woman who must spend hours a day washing dishes. It is a large can arrangement, somewhat similar to a flour can, but not so deep. It is fitted up inside with racks where the dishes are placed on edge. A wire basket at the top contains the tumblers and cups, or cutlery. The whole is half filled with water. When the lid is tightly adjusted the button is pressed and the thing revolves all the time splashing the water over the dishes. When they are cleaned the wire rack is lifted out and the dishes may be dried. It is the most complete arrangement possible and one specially practicable for the farm.

Space will not permit me to describe all the labor saving appliances for the farm woman but if you will write to me when you want to know more I shall be glad to give you the information you want or tell you the names of firms who will be glad to tell you anything you wish to know. If you are building, or thinking of installing electricity but cannot afford all the appliances at least install the plant and have your light

ing, and the other things may be added from time to time. Time is too valuable to use woman power when electricity is so easily within reach. We shall be glad to print letters from those on the farms who are using electricity.

MARY P. McCALLUM.

A MORNING PRAYER

The day returns and brings us the petty round of irritating concerns and duties. Help us to play the man, help us to perform them with laughter and kind faces; let cheerfulness abound with industry. Give us to go blithely on our business all this day, bring us to our resting beds weary and content and undisturbed, and grant us in the end the gift of sleep. Amen.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

SWAT THE FLY

Today and during the entire month of August we reap the results of our carelessness in not having swatted the fly in May and early June. Every fly killed in June means a few hundreds of thousands less to annoy and kill in August. There was a time when the fly was considered harmless, if annoying, but at the cost of many lives of little children we have learned what a death dealing pest the fly really is. I should say some of us have learned. The other day I walked past a shop where fruit was sold. An attempt had been made at window display, but the fruit had been allowed to remain in the window until over-ripe. Some spoiled red cherries had fallen out of a basket and were made still more mutilated because a large black cat chose that particular spot for her sun bath. Added to the spoiled fruit and the dirty cat were a few thousands of flies. Probably the flies before they reached the fruit shop had wandered over the dirt of the back lanes and the garbage cans. Because a fly never wipes his feet the filth of previous haunts was left on the fruit.

Yet little folks, as well as grown-ups were walking into the little shop and buying the fruit, all unheeded of the probabilities for disease germs on the pear or the cherries. Nor is the fly essentially a city pest. It breeds in filth, and the manure pile and the out-door privy furnish an excellent breeding ground for them. The fly has no delicacy or sense of fitness for he will walk from the pig pen or the barn yard to the nipple on the baby's bottle or to walk over the meat on the table without a qualm of conscience. And who knows the disastrous results which may ensue?

When women and men realize that every fly may mean death for the baby or some member of the family then will they know the necessity of killing each and every fly that tries to enter the house, and of keeping covered from the possible assault by flies of every particle of food in the household.

WOMEN WANT NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

On Thursday evening, August 30, in Winnipeg was held one of the most enthusiastic and impressive meetings I have ever been privileged to attend. To me it was the most encouraging event of the last few weeks of Canada's political situation, because it was indicative of the growing interest of our common people in the conduct of our public affairs. The meeting was a women's meeting called by a committee of thirty-two women, representative of every organization and class in the city, to discuss the political situation in which Canada finds herself today. More than two thousand women were there, many of whom were content to stand during the entire evening while many more were unable to secure even standing room. Surely no one can be dissatisfied with the vim, enthusiasm and determination with which women are assuming their new responsibilities.

A resolution was presented to the meeting which reads as follows:

HINTS FOR HELPING HANNA

Every bit of uneaten cereal can be used to thicken soups, stews, or gravies.

Every ounce of skimmed or whole milk contains valuable nourishment. Remember too that sour milk, buttermilk and sour cream are useful in cookery, so do not waste any.

Every bit of meat and fish can be combined with cereals or vegetables for making meat cakes, meat or fish pies and so on, and to add flavor and food value to made-over dishes.

Wheat meal is boiled the water dissolves out some valuable food and flavoring materials. Save such water for soup or for use in stews or gravies or for cooking vegetables. Many uses may also be found for the water in which vegetables have been boiled.

We, the women of Winnipeg in mass meeting assembled, hereby declare ourselves to be unanimously in favor of the establishment of a nonpartisan national government in our country, and as well as the conscription of men, the immediate conscription of women, labor, men and resources, and further we hereby declare our determination to work unceasingly for the accomplishment of the aims set forth."

The women at that meeting were anxious to serve the country in a maximum capacity. If they were doing their country the best possible service by knitting socks then they wished to knit socks. If some of them were needed more in shops and stores and offices then the government should be in a position to demand their services in those places. If their work was of more value at this time assisting in the farmers' kitchens when they had no right to be elsewhere. The meeting was unanimously of the opinion that labor should be conscripted. One speaker said that the coal miners in Alberta were about to strike again in a demand for \$8 a day wages while the man at the front who was sacrificing his all for his country was receiving \$1.10. Laborers were holding the farmer up for day wages of \$4 and \$1.25 to assist in harvest operations while the farmer's son was "doing his bit" for \$1.10. They thought labor should be conscripted and placed at uniform wages doing the work the country most needed of it. Money should be conscripted possibly by a sharply graduated income tax. While rich man and poor man alike sent their sons to the front the economic value of the poor man's son was of infinitely greater account to his family than was that of the rich man's son. Consequently everyone should give all of his or her money that it is possible to give. A man getting an income of \$52,000 pays a tax of \$1,000 which still leaves him an income of \$48,000. The resolution in a word asks that the entire resources of the country be conscripted.

Defines National Government

For the vigorous prosecution and successful culmination of the war the meeting was of the unanimous opinion that a nonpartisan national government should be at once formed which would be representative of every interest in the country, all political factions as well as labor interests and agricultural interests. The speaker on national government was Mrs. R. F. MacWilliams, president of the Winnipeg Local Council and well known throughout the West. She carefully explained the difference between coalition and national or union government. She said that coalition meant union between the existing political factions, for example, Sir Robert Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier would decide to unite their parties in government for the accomplishment of a definite policy. Needless to say they must agree on that policy, that is they must either both agree to have conscription or must both agree not to have it. The statements of both men are so essentially different that all hope of coalition government must be abandoned. A national government on the contrary is a union of those factions or parts of all factions which are in common agreement in policy. Mrs. MacWilliams urged that a national government be at once formed. The entire meeting was in hearty sympathy with every clause of the resolution and assented to it in no uncertain terms.

The resolution was later embodied in a petition which was signed by many hundreds of Winnipeg women and forwarded to His Excellency, the Governor-General. The Governor-General was further urged to bring to bear all his influence that the terms of the resolution be immediately put into effect. Certainly the women of Winnipeg at Thursday night's meeting have had the effect of winning for politics a little of the dignity, integrity, honesty and respect which the management of public affairs should merit. And that is only the beginning of the great influence for good which we hope the women will continue to bear on politics.

M. P. McC.

THE BABY'S FRESH AIR

The baby needs fresh air day and night. Have a supply of fresh air for the baby all the time, just as you have a supply of milk for him. Oxygen (that is fresh air) is the baby's most necessary food. To have a supply of fresh air for the baby in the house means having a window open either in the room where the baby is or an adjoining room. People, stoves, gaslights, lamps, candles, etc. use up this fresh air, so that there is none left for the baby. Another argument for letting the baby have a quiet room to sleep in. The chief causes of bronchitis, broncho-pneumonia and many other diseases that kill thousands of babies every year, is simply bad air.

In fair and pleasant weather, keep the baby out all day.

SUBJECTS FOR DEBATES

The fall and winter season is rapidly approaching when our locals should hold regular meetings of a literary and social nature as well as regular business meetings. Some of our members have asked the Central office to suggest programs for such meetings and suitable subjects for debates. Our department of organization, and education, in conjunction with the special study committee, is endeavoring to work out some helpful suggestions for holding interesting meetings. We invite suggestions along this line from any of our members.

Our Farmers' National Political Platform should come in for a large amount of study and discussion during this winter. A splendid new edition of this platform has just been published by the Canadian Council of Agriculture and a copy will be mailed to anyone requesting same. There will soon be issued a considerable amount of other excellent printed matter along this line and our members should avail themselves of this opportunity to inform themselves upon the different planks in one platform.

Many excellent subjects for debates may be secured from our platform and we will be glad to suggest such subjects, as well as supply information relating thereto. However, we would like also to encourage the debating of subjects which are so familiar that no large amount of study is required. We think that at the beginning of the debating season, especially, it is wise to select practical everyday subjects. Perhaps the members of your local will more readily take to debating if familiar subjects are selected, as they will find it easier to talk upon subjects which they have often thought about.

With this idea in mind, C. McElroy, the superintendent of our department of lumber and builders' supplies, has favored us with some suggestions which should be of much interest and practical value. We are quite sure that farmers will get much benefit from the subjects which he has suggested for debates. It will probably result also in more and better buildings being erected and hence in greater prosperity to those who profit by these discussions.

Question No. 1—"Resolved that no farmer should purchase more machinery or livestock than he can afford to house in proper buildings or sheds." Those who favor this question will have to show that most of our homesteaders have followed a wrong course in these matters and that they would have gotten ahead faster if they had built sheds for all their machinery and kept all their livestock in a good barn. Many claim that in our dry atmosphere, machinery does not take much harm and that the depreciation from this cause will not equal the cost of new buildings; but it ought to be possible to show that this is wrong, particularly now when all machinery is so high. It also should be easy to prove that cattle properly sheltered will do enough better to more than pay good interest on the cost of housing, especially now that building material may be secured at such reasonable prices through wholesale co-operative buying. Also the point should be mentioned that the value of a farm is greatly enhanced by the addition of good buildings, since they will add much more than the cost of the buildings to the selling price of the land.

Question No. 2—"Resolved that the hip-roof barn is more desirable than the gothic style of construction." Our lumber department is now prepared to furnish blue prints of some of our original barn plans with comments by our architect. These comments will afford many suggestions for arguments in favor of each style. The hip-roof barn involves a considerable amount of bracing and this bracing obstructs the free movement of hay carriers, etc., but will the gothic roof withstand as strong a wind storm?

Question No. 3—"Resolved that poultry houses should be built sufficiently warm and according to the best scientific information in order that egg production may be sustained throughout the winter months."

Question No. 4—"That the time has arrived when farmers should appropriate a certain part of their land each year to the production of corn and other fodder crops, using silos and other approved means of conserving such products for winter feed."

Question No. 5—"Resolved that lumber is the cheapest and best building material which is available for general building purposes."

Question No. 6—"Resolved that a red

Saskatchewan

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

cedar shingle roof is the best kind of a roof for farm buildings."

Question No. 7—"Resolved that the cheapest and best way of securing construction materials is through co-operative buying in car load lots."

Outlines of arguments on both sides of these questions or any special information along these lines will be cheerfully furnished on request. Address the Organization Department.

H. H. M.

RURAL HOSPITALS NEEDED

Referring to the need of each rural community for its own hospital, one of our members from the Miry Creek Local (near Cabri) writes in part as follows:—"Our hospital matter is being closely nursed. Recently we had a visit from Mr. Tuckwell, organizer for the government. But we must also stir ourselves. It would be a calamity if anything should prevent the bringing of the sorely needed hospital accommodation to the people that need it most. I think our association on general principles should favor the plan which will bring more hospitals to our rural communities, instead of a scheme for a few hospitals in certain centres."

Of course the large hospitals are needed in the cities and larger centres, and these will always be well supported, even without assistance from the government. We would not wish to depreciate the value of these large and well equipped hospitals. They should be encouraged and fostered in every way. But they cannot take the place of the much needed rural hospitals.

Our people on the land need competent doctors and good hospitals which are easily accessible. Not only are convenient hospitals needed for all kinds of emergency cases, but also in order to give our local physicians a chance to do their work under the most favorable conditions. We see the great need today of saving the lives of our babies and of conserving the health of all our people, and we have come to recognize that it is a work of patriotism as well as a work of humanity to do this. A generous support of our rural hospital scheme should appeal to our government as being good business as well as good morals.

What is your local doing to help secure a hospital in your community?

H. H. M.

TURNING WHEAT INTO LUMBER

The price of a commodity is its value expressed in terms of money; but money is not the only measure of value. During the war all governments have been borrowing heavily and have issued large amounts of paper money and if this is continued beyond a certain point the purchasing power of money will decrease. Whether or not that point has been reached, it is interesting to note the reduced quantity of wheat which is now required to purchase one thousand feet of lumber.

The following table shows the price of wheat and the price of lumber on given dates and the number of bushels of wheat which would purchase 1000 feet of lumber on the dates indicated.

Date	Price of wheat	No. of bushels of wheat per 1000 feet of lumber
Aug. 1, 1914	97 1/2	18.50
Jan. 3, 1915	126 1/4	18.50
Aug. 1, 1915	128 1/2	19.00
Jan. 3, 1916	113	21.00
Aug. 1, 1916	128 1/4	22.50
Jan. 3, 1917	177 1/2	23.50
Aug. 31, 1917	249	26.00

So these changes in relative prices during the last three years have saved the farmer 7.3 bushels of wheat (valued \$17.52) for every 1000 feet of lumber purchased. Measured by the purchasing power of wheat, lumber has not been so cheap in many years. Now is therefore the time to put up buildings and get ready to feed more livestock when the lower prices of grain come again.

Everyone predicts a decline in grain prices after the war is over and this will mean that the power of wheat to purchase lumber will greatly depreciate. Now is

probably the most favorable time to buy lumber which we will have for many years.

C. McELROY.

WHY FARMERS SHOULD ORGANIZE

The Miry Creek Local held a very successful Grain Growers' rally recently, at which our superintendent of organization, H. H. McKinney, gave the following reasons why farmers should organize:—"In the first place we should be organized," he said, "in order to carry on our work to the best advantage. Everyone is recognizing the importance of the work of the farmer today. The war has served to bring the importance of our work into bold relief. Our production of food is just as essential as our fighting in the trenches. David Lloyd George has said that 'the last half million bushels of wheat will win the war.' So we here tonight should feel that we are 'soldiers of the soil' and we ought to recognize our serious responsibility and our patriotic duty to produce all we possibly can for the Empire."

"Organization which will help us to carry on our work better is highly important at all times, but when our nation is in the throes of the most important struggle of history, it becomes an absolute obligation for us to get together and to co-operate to the fullest extent. We see how important organization is at the front and how little could be accomplished by our allies if they were not fully united. It is just as important here at home if we are to give the nation the full benefit of our best efforts."

"In the second place we should be well organized in order to improve the conditions of our life upon the farm. This does not mean co-operation in buying and selling merely and in those matters of production which we can see are profitable business. It means also the securing of better schools for our children, better roads, more telephone lines, convenient hospitals, public libraries, community laundries, more public halls, play grounds, better farm buildings and all things which go to make life more attractive and wholesome. The big product of the farm, the most important product, is not the wheat and other grain which we raise. Our most important product is the boys and girls we grow on these prairies. Do we realize that at least 80 per cent. of successful professional and business men of our cities come from the farm? Surely we need to co-operate to the fullest extent in order to make the farm as favorable as possible for the development of the best type of men and women."

Then, too, we need to see to it that our schools do not educate our boys and girls away from the farm. Farming is an occupation worthy of the best men and women and demanding from the fullest success the very highest ability."

In outlining the important things the association has accomplished, the speaker referred to the Canada grain act, the co-operative associations act, the new farm loans act, and a large influence in securing the franchise for women and the banishment of the bar. At the present time through the Canadian Council of Agriculture, the organized farmers are putting up a stiff fight against the 15 per cent. increase in freight and passenger rates which the railroads are asking for. In the matter of the recent attempt of the government to fix the price of wheat at \$1.30 a bushel, the influence of the farmers' organizations was sufficient to defeat this and in this one thing alone has probably saved \$100,000,000 for Western Canada in the price which it will receive for this year's wheat crop.

While the Saskatchewan G.G.A. has done a wonderful work during the 17 years of its history and has probably been the most successful organization of farmers the world has yet known," he said, "we are not at all satisfied with the results secured. Every farmer in Saskatchewan should get into this movement. He owes it to himself and to his brother farmers and to the world. Instead of the 30,000 members we now have, we would have more than twice that number and would have except for the indifference of farmers to their own real interests. Certainly just now we can all see the need of the

fullest organization and co-operation in order to help win the war."

WHERE IS HE?

Some of the farmers about Weyburn would like to know the present whereabouts of one Abraham Neff Conard, who has contracted with them to furnish grain stokers and has not so far shown up to deliver such stokers for this year's harvest. Nine of the farmers around Weyburn entered into agreement with Mr. Conard to purchase these grain stokers at \$50 each and they paid \$10 each on account, agreeing to pay the balance on delivery, but they are now unable to locate Mr. Conard and have heard nothing further about this grain shocker which he claims to have invented and which he recommended very highly.

The contract he entered into indicated that he was located at Weyburn, but the farmers are unable to find him, although they have made careful enquiries and diligent search. The secretary of the S.G.G.A. at Viceroy has asked the Central Office at Regina to assist in this matter and to advise as to what may be done to get this grain shocker or to secure return of the money invested. The contract was signed by A. N. Conard per H. L. Sipes, agent, but it appears that neither Mr. Conard nor Mr. Sipes can be located by the parties interested. H. H. M.

NEWS ITEMS

A new local has been recently formed at the Waldensian Valley school, near Cabri. This local begins with nearly 30 members and we expect splendid things from them. The crops there are the best I saw in the province this summer.

Our association will have an exhibit at the dry farming congress at Peora, Illinois, which begins September 18. A sample of the wheat, oats and barley taking first prize at the Regina exhibition will be shown at Peora. These samples were furnished by the Bulvya association.

We hope our exhibits will serve to let the farmers in the States know that if they will come to Saskatchewan they can belong to the greatest organization of farmers which has yet been effected. H. H. M.

I received today your letter enclosing your check for \$2,000 to be expended in the prosecution of Y.M.C.A. overseas military service. I have forwarded this to the headquarters of the western division of the national council at Winnipeg, and they will use it as you suggest. As one of the association workers I wish to express my own personal appreciation of the generous gift and your kind words for the general work of the association among the soldiers.

W. CORCORAN, General Secretary.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your esteemed favor of the 25th inst., conveying your congratulations to our local on securing fifth place in the competition at the provincial exhibition. I shall have much pleasure in tendering same to the winners. I feel now that our members are interested—they will continue on in the good work. It was the winner of oats that prevailed on me to show my sample of barley. The reason that I did not feel so confident was that it was not as good a sample as that I showed a few years ago at the provincial seed fair, Saskatoon, which took the third prize. We have a good sample of wheat this year and hope to have a good sample of barley.

W. H. BEESLEY, Sec'y.

At our last regular meeting the members of the Poplar Park local passed a resolution approving of holding a convention of secretaries similar to the plan of the U.F.A.

WM. R. ALLIN, Sec'y. Poplar Park G.G.A.

Enclosed please find the sum of \$15.40 as donation to Belgian Relief Fund from the Kamantha W.G.G.A. MRS. THOS. G. MARSHALL, Kamantha W.G.G.A., Senans. Sec'y.

Enclosed find the sum of \$7.45 for Belgian Relief, this amount being proceeds from our picnic held on July 14. GUY W. MERRY, Sec'y. North Gully G.G.A., Northminster.

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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.

WHY PRICES WERE FIXED

I quote the following from the Calgary News Telegram:—

P. P. Woodbridge, secretary-treasurer of the United Farmers of Alberta, issued the following statement this morning:— "Now that a reasonable time has elapsed in which the politicians have been able to fill up a great many pages of Hansard and secure due publicity to their zealous interest in the immediate and future prosperity of the Western farmers, and now that Messrs. Davidson and Smith, alias the Terminal Grain Company, have been able to show even greater zeal in their newly discovered role as the protectors of the farmers from the wiles and insidious plots of their own representatives, it might perhaps be in order for me to suggest a few ideas on the other side in regard to that much discussed question, the fixing of a maximum of \$2.40 per bushel on the balance of the 1916 crop which later became a flat price.

It will be remembered that just previous to the issuing of the order when country elevators and the farmers themselves were cleaning up bins and granaries in preparation for the new crop, the price of wheat had suffered a sad relapse from the previous high record and had gone down to about \$2.15 per bushel for No. 1 Northern, but just about the time that the farmers had sold all their wheat, for some strange reason the price started to climb again, running up to over \$2.50 in a very few days. The grain statistics of the department of trade and commerce and other people who should know would indicate that when these things were happening at least 90 per cent. of the wheat in Canada was held by speculators and that the majority was in storage in the terminal elevators. At this same time we were experiencing a prolonged dry spell and we were also being told that a very large acreage would yield nothing and that there was also a tremendous shortage in the world's supply of wheat. Everyone will realize of course that it would be altogether unreasonable to assume that the gentry whom the figures show to have been in control of nine-tenths of the wheat in Canada would have taken advantage of these conditions to inflate or manipulate the market to their own advantage. The board of grain supervisors, however, which was created for the express purpose of reducing to a minimum the possibilities for manipulation and graft in the grain trade, do not seem to have been overconfident as to what these gentlemen would do and very heartlessly put into effect a maximum of \$2.40, although fully aware at the time that they would have to deprive some of the farmers of \$1.00 at the same time that they deprived the speculator of \$9.00 should the speculators have chosen to force the price up to a figure which would have helped themselves and the millers to perpetrate further outrages on an already long-suffering public. They knew that the position was complicated and that it might become embarrassing for them later, particularly those of them who were there to represent the farmer.

The U.S. Situation

The possible cause of embarrassment lay in the fact that the United States had not at that time passed their price regulating machinery, but it was expected to go through the congress within a few days and much of the possible cause for embarrassment would have been removed thereby. As it happened the United States legislation was delayed and, sad to relate, the gentlemen across the line where Canadian conditions were largely duplicated in that the speculator held the bulk of the remaining 1916 crop, promptly ran the price up to around \$4.10 per bushel, solely with the idea of course of benefitting the great percentage of the farmers who had no more wheat to sell. The old reciprocity situation, only the other way round, was again evident in which it was always possible to point out to the Western farmer how much more he would get for his grain on the home market than he could get at Minneapolis or elsewhere at a season when he had no wheat on hand whereby he could reap the benefit of the figures quoted. However, it is not likely that we

should have heard much about this had not that villainous board of grain supervisors been on the job and promptly clamped an embargo on all shipments out of the terminal elevators to the United States, thus effectively closing out the speculator, but adding at the same time a clause affording an opening for any bona fide farmer who still had grain left to avail himself of the American market.

"And then we heard the howl!" "Of course it was unfortunate for the board of grain supervisors that the United States did not get its machinery into line on schedule, but then if they had done so we should never have known what a lot of earnest patriots and well-wishers we had among the politicians and grain men, whose unfortunate habits in the past in conducting their business have on sundry occasions so far misled us that we have even been known to accuse them of malpractice and sundry other things of a criminal nature; however, to quote our president, "It is very refreshing to know that when the farmers' organizations cannot protect the interests of their own farmer members that there are elevator interests and political parties who stand ready to take them under their protecting wings, we should all be able to die delightfully knowing that our children are coming into such a beautiful heritage."

The Objects of the Board

"In conclusion, it seems to be assumed by quite a number of people that the board of grain supervisors was appointed for the sole purpose of representing the farmer in the fixing of the price of wheat and that they have sundry other powers in connection with the price of flour and wheat products. The board was appointed as stated before for the purpose of preventing as far as possible speculation and graft on the wheat market. The farmer representatives on that board were presumably appointed as a tribute to the powers of the farmers' organizations in the West. Their duties were not definitely laid down for them by the government, but I think that we may assume that the men representing the farmers have reached the position that they hold in the farmers' organizations because their past actions and reputation have been such that the farmers themselves considered them sufficiently honest and capable of protecting the interests of the farmer whenever the occasion arose. The information available within the last few days would indicate that both on this side of the line and on the other they have not been slow to drive the best possible bargain with the representatives of the consumer and others whose interest it would naturally be to keep the price of wheat as low as possible. It is rather surprising to me why so many of our farmers have lent such willing ears to the misguiding and even false statements of politicians and grain idlers whom they have hitherto condemned when those statements reflect directly on men whom they have for so many years returned to office amidst increased enthusiasm.

"It is evident that many farmers feel that the farmers' representatives on the board should have taken a stand against the price of wheat being fixed at all, but it is rather more than likely that there were conditions over which even the Canadian government had no control which rendered inevitable, not to say imperative, the fixing of the price on wheat. The matter then resolves itself into one of whether we were better off with a representative on the board or whether we would be better off without one.

"While I have no authority from Mr. Wood to connect him with any part of this statement, I believe that in due time, when he is free to do so, he will himself give a record of his actions and that we shall be able to confirm from other sources if necessary any claims which he may make for himself in connection with his stewardship. Meanwhile I assume responsibility for myself for giving to our members and the public through the newspapers at this time what I understand and believe to be the true facts in regard to the fixing of a maximum price on the balance of the 1916 crop."

A Word of Appreciation

Supplementing for The Guide the above newspaper item I would like to say to our members and locals generally that the conditions outlined above certainly resulted in no less embarrassment to the Central office than they did to the board of grain supervisors. Throughout the whole of an extremely trying period I have endeavored as usual, though with less information than I might have wished for, to allay the fears of my correspondents and throw out possible suggestions for what has been done from time to time, and been communicated to you through the public press. I am prepared to admit that in so doing I have assumed a responsibility and placed myself in a position which rendered me an easy mark for criticism, but whatever I may have done or said has been done with a full sense of the chances that I was taking, and it is more than pleasing to me that whether they have been satisfied or not with the way that I have dealt with their inquiries, with one exception only the members and locals to whom I have written on this subject have presumably given me credit for being honest in my efforts to serve the best interests of the organization and have refrained with that one exception from sending in any of the stinging retorts and barbed insinuations that I was compelled to lay myself open to in trying to exercise my duties as secretary and Central office correspondent for the U.F.A. I desire to express my personal thanks to those who have borne with me and trust that their patience may be extended until such time as we are free to report officially in detail.

P. P. W.

THINGS MOVING AT CARSTAIRS

Carstairs Local, No. 302, is one of those locals showing such a heavy percentage of growth, not only in numbers, but in real progressive practical results that count in dollars and cents as well as in spirit. A recent remittance from the secretary, R. R. Wood, brings their membership up to 175 with more to come yet. The U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. at this point held a picnic on July 25 for the benefit of the military branch of the Y.M.C.A. Vice-President P. Baker for the U.F.A. and Mr. McLean, of Calgary, for the Y.M.C.A. were present and gave addresses. Mr. Baker's address was especially well received and was most useful for both organizations. The total returns for the day were \$572.25.

This result speaks especially well for the people of the Carstairs district since only three weeks before a picnic given under the auspices of the Women's Institute of the same place had netted nearly \$1,200 for the Red Cross Fund.

As a set-off against the criticism of some of those who did not like our rule of charging the sum of 25 cents to non-members, who made application for the special certificates entitling the holders of same to a 25 per cent. reduction on the ordinary freight rate on cattle and which has so far netted us barely sufficient to pay for the printing of the certificates, let alone the time, postage and other incidentals, it is refreshing to receive the following tribute from a non-member who chanced to call in at the office one day and left a dollar with us in exchange for a certificate. He writes in part as follows:—

"This certificate saved us \$96 on our freight, making it well worth while paying you a visit."

From Dunstable Local, No. 345, we hear through their secretary, W. Pickstone, to the effect that their local is still forging ahead. He says: "We got our first shipment of stock out two weeks ago after a year's trying for, with very satisfactory results to the members, amounting in some cases to as much as \$15 per steer over the best offers of the country buyers. Another man and myself drove 20 head through to Edmonton stockyards, a distance of 54 miles. We took three days on the road and landed them in fine condition."

At a special meeting of John Knox Local No. 54, held on July 16, the members declared themselves in favor of a farmers' candidate at the coming general election. The union picnic was held on July 20, at which the sum of \$24 was cleared.

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Heald, President, 404 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

HOLDING THE VISION

Nothing would suit some people in Canada better than that the Grain Growers should have their eyes turned away from the vision they have been following for the past dozen years. The beneficiaries of special privilege are keenly aware that their position is subjected to formidable assault by the progressive movement. They see that in the area of provincial legislation the movement has been able so powerfully to express itself that many of its ideals have been realized in practical legislation; and they know well that when the movement advances to the conflict with selfishness and extortion and corruption in the national arena, the day of their judgment will have arrived. And hence today they are doing three things in order if possible to avert or postpone the coming of their downfall.

First, they are diligently circulating insinuations—intended to discredit the movement itself. Second, they are diverting attention from the monstrous injustice of the system by which the privileged interests pile up their millions by seeking to concentrate public thought upon one phase of the general situation—the need for soldiers—and by branding as traitor every man who dares to assert that anything other than that ought to be considered. Third, in their planning for a so-called national government they are absolutely inexorable in their refusal of any concessions to the people as opposed to the interests, and insist on the leadership and the control which will be agreeable to the interests thus preparing the way to fasten the grip of the evil system upon our population for another period.

In these circumstances there is need for calmness and sanity on the part of the progressives of the West. It is for them an hour of supreme challenge. They are not discredited, and their principles are as noble and as necessary as they ever were. Upon the movement devolves in these days the tremendous responsibility of being practically the only power that stands between the common people and the domination for generations to come of a protectionist, monopolist, special privilege class that are determined to follow unrelentingly the course they have been following for sixty years in Canada, namely, that of squeezing the last possible dollar out of the farmer and the working man.

"But," it is said, "this is a time of war-crisis, and the war interest overshadows all others." Granted. The farmers of Western Canada know it as well as anyone and are prepared, now as ever, to do their duty. But when they see a class of purse-proud capitalists and conscienceless corporations planning even in the heart of the war tragedy to continue for selfish and class interests to bleed white the common people of this country there is no valid reason in war time or any other time why they should not protest. The farmer is ready to do his part in fighting the hateful Prussianism abroad, but when in the face of that conflict he finds the big interests at home seeking to throttle him in order to fatten for generations to come on his toil and that of his children, he has the right to challenge the power which seeks his enslavement.

Unify the Populace

"But," it is urged, "is not such action turning aside from the great war issue and delaying fatally the nation's first duty?" And the answer is "No!" The first essential for the doing of the nation's duty is the unifying of its populace behind a government utterly divorced from self-seeking for party or for class. Till some such unity is attained, till the powers that be cast off absolutely and unmistakably the chains by which the interests bind them to the undoing of the common man, all talk about the nation's duty being performed is poisoned and evil-purposed bravado. A government that is still dominated by the protected interests and the big financial corporations can

never be in any worthy sense national, can never be patriotic, can never be anything but a tyranny of the few over the many. A government must be formed which can be trusted as bearing allegiance to no special class or interest, but stands free to the nation's will, and then and only then will there be a rallying to the war standard which will show where the nation's heart is, and until that comes no amount of patriotic bluster will accomplish anything but to betray and befool the people as it has done in the past.

What is needed in the West, then, is that every Grain Grower should stick to his principles. The war has not made them invalid. The men who are pledged to these principles are men who may be trusted to stand out against the encroachments of selfish interests. The organizations have still before them the task of clarifying the public view and educating our citizenship in the future as in the past. Intelligent citizenship, independence of personal thought and action, the greatest good to the whole community, and the deliverance of the people from the exploitation of special interests are still the things for which we need to strive, and the maintenance of these ideals does not in the slightest degree (excepting in the minds of interested detractors) interfere with the fullest loyalty to the cause of the nation and the Empire. Or, to say it as it should be said, we are in no worthy sense true to the nation's and the Empire's cause if, allowing our principles for the time to stand aside, we weakly knuckle down to the blunted blood-suckers of our economic life, who deafen us with patriotic bombast while they fasten the shackles of their tyranny more firmly upon our lives.

W.R.W.

POINTS AND QUESTIONS

Good citizenship ought to have at least four solid corner stones in the heart and life of the individual. There ought to be, first, first hand intelligent knowledge of existing conditions. Are you laying this corner stone? Are you getting acquainted with current thought and practice round about you as regards public affairs? Are your neighbors honorable or corruptible in political? Do you co-operate with them in municipal or national matters. Are you familiar with what they are thinking or planning? Are you helping them to plan and to do right as citizens?

There ought to be, second, love of equity and fair-dealing in the individual. Are you concerned about your neighbor getting a square deal? Are you indignant when he is cheated or defrauded? Have you ever lifted a hand to protect him from extortion? Does he know that you are solid on the principle of doing to him as you would that he should do to you? Do you act as if the eleventh commandment were, "Man, mind yourself!" Or does your daily personal and public conduct convince your neighbors that your habitual phrase is, "God, help me, today to help my brother?"

There ought to be, third, personal initiative in community and public affairs. Every life ought to be a force. Every human spirit ought to move other human spirits toward the light. Is your life a force among the lives of your neighbors? Are you an asset or a liability? Have you ever done anything, or have you simply been a receiver all your days? Are you a curse, a neutrality or a blessing? When are you going to get to work?

There ought to be, fourth, backbone to stay with the task when it is unpopular or subjected to opposition! Can you stand anything for the principles you hold? Are you weak enough to sink at a sneer? Have you got any principles worth backing through popularity and unpopularity? Are you man enough to buck them thus? When your life is finished—will it hold some work that will be of value even under the white light of eternity, or will you sink into the other world with nothing

The Power Behind the Profitable Farm

Farmers to-day have the best chance ever to make money—if they can only solve the labor problem!

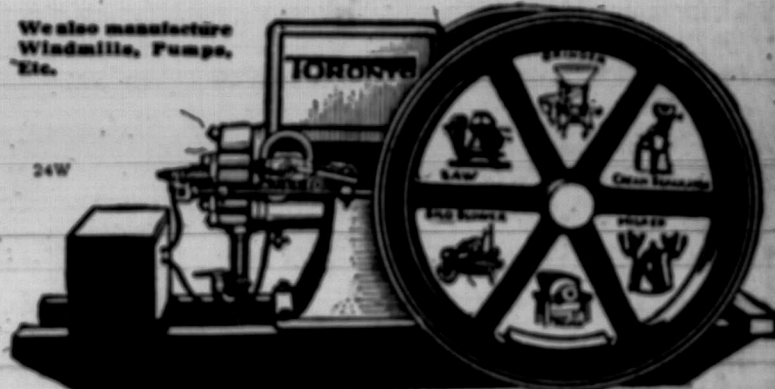
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WITH its rigid, thoroughly braced frame of Angle Steel—adjustable, self-aligning ball bearings—heavy fly-wheel on independent countershaft, entirely out of the way—and special belt tighteners—the Toronto Pole Saw is handy, sturdy, fast and very durable.

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other to say than that you tried to enjoy yourself as best you could?

LESSONS NOT LEARNT

We have not yet learnt two great lessons.

(1) That in the adjustment of industrial conditions, as of all human relations, we need to apply the highest capacity of mind and character. This is all the more necessary because the invention of limited liability companies has removed some of the more human relations between employer and employed, which naturally arose when all businesses were under private management.

(2) That no business can succeed without vital co-operation among all who take part in it. This is one among the problems which confront us in time of peace. In the meantime all of us have to think of nothing but how we can provide what is needed for the life-and-death struggle in which we are engaged.

We must not merely learn to meet each occasion as it arises; magnificent as may be our power of improvisation, it cannot in the long run take the place of foresight and considered preparation. We must face our tasks with clearer vision; we must be less wasteful of our resources, material and moral, less hand-to-mouth in our policy, and more deliberately devote ourselves to strengthening and deepening our national character and training our people of all classes to understand our national ideal and to be able to defend it from attack.

What we seek to secure as the fundamental principles of our state life are freedom and justice, and on this foundation our ideal is to build a common life, strong and various, rich in the interplay and co-operation of all sorts and conditions of men, with adequate material resources and the possibility for all men of some share in the higher life of thought and imagination.

How is this great enterprise to be confirmed and inspired? Many forces must co-operate. For many of us the strongest motive will be religious. They will find their impulse in the spirit of social service, and the personal sense of co-operation with a divine Master in a society of kindred spirits strengthened and inspired by common faith and worship.

If the religious motive appeals to most of us, it will appeal in various forms, and it rests with each man to see to it that his religious sympathies stretch beyond the bounds of his own church and society and that his religion may never be used to divide or to disperse the forces which work for the character and well-being of the nation.

Let us turn to other influences. The English character is rooted in history and tradition; it is rooted also in local associations—the beauty of English fields, the glories of sea and sky and the charm of ancient buildings. Let us remember that it lies with us to guard these beauties; not to be Huns in our own country—to defend it from outward dishonor and disgrace.

In the master-poets of England—in the rich pageantry and noble passion of Shakespeare, in the austere organ-voice of Milton, in the national sonnets of Wordsworth, in Tennyson's great "Ode on the Duke of Wellington"—you will find inspiration for the principles of which you have been reminded. You will find them in what all true Englishmen cherish, as part of their ideal—a sense of the dignity of human life and of the gravity, of its issues, a passionate love of our country and of all the subtle associations that its history and landscape call up, a conviction that no nation can thrive on tyranny, and an abiding belief in the invincible spirit of man.

My friends are exultations, agonies, and love and Man's unconquerable mind.

This war has brought home to us as nothing ever did before, a sense of the value of our own spiritual possessions. As we have seen our young men go forth, radiant in the glory of willing service, to do battle for our great cause, as our hearts have thrilled with mingled sorrow and pride at their death, we have gained a deeper sense of all that England stands for.—Selected

BOB LONG
UNION MADE
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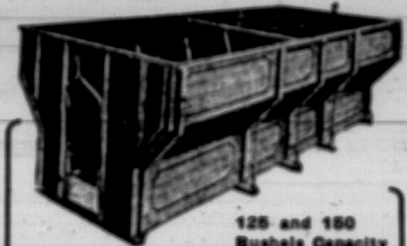


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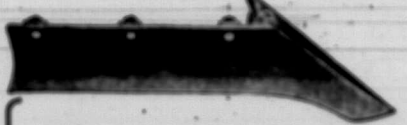
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125 and 150 Bushels Capacity

HERO Tanks are made of selected, well seasoned lumber. Tops capped with 2-inch strip. Extra heavy bottom 1 1/2 inch. Strong angle iron knees 1 1/2 inch. Lined with hardwood. Angle iron joint between sides and bottom ensures flax-tight construction. Braces are adjustable to overcome sagging. Large stock on hand. If your dealer does not carry this line, write direct to

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Plow Shares

We have a complete stock. All makes and sizes.

12 inch	\$3.00
13-14 inch	3.25
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Order from this advertisement. Give make and number of old share.

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We buy raw furs from trappers and Indians. We tan and manufacture them in our own tannery and workshops at Brandon and can sell you

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Write for our Fur Booklet

Wheat City Tannery
Brandon, Man.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Co-operation in Denmark

Continued from Page 9

Viby in Jutland, where it purchased a building site in 1906. The turnover of this department in 1915 amounted to £30,000. At the same time as the rope factory was established, the wholesale established another factory for the manufacture of soap. In this, both soft soap and toilet soap are made. This department had in 1915 a turnover of £55,000. In the beginning of 1913 the wholesale decided to build a margarine factory. In Denmark, although as we have seen in a previous article, the manufacture of butter is one of the great national industries, the people do not eat much of it, the vast bulk of butter being manufactured for export. The importance of handling the margarine trade of the societies led the wholesale to enter upon its manufacture and the results amply justified this enterprise. After three years working the trade done by this department—we give the 1916 figures—is £300,000. This department is in fact the largest of the society's manufacturing enterprises. At Copenhagen there is a tea department which imports and blends tea. The tailoring department was started in 1911. It supplies the societies with ready made clothing for their members.

Differences Settled Amicably

It is as we have before pointed out, a feature of Danish co-operation that there are many federations. The only danger in this system seems to be the danger of overlapping, but in practice where this does occur it does not seem difficult for Danish co-operators to adjust their differences amicably. One difficulty did arise between the wholesale and another federation on the question of the supply of seeds. The other federation was amongst other things a grower of seeds and when the wholesale took up this trade it naturally protested. In some countries we might have had in this situation a very dangerous dispute fraught with menace to the whole movement. Not so in Denmark. The Dane is a good business man and a thorough co-operator and as such does not believe in useless quarrels if a way out can be found. A way was found and agreement entered into between the two bodies and with eminently satisfactory results. The terms of the agreement were that the wholesale should discontinue the cultivation of seed and that the seed-growers should cease to retail seeds. It simply amounted to a division of functions between two bodies. Machinery was also provided to ensure control by both bodies over the growing, cleansing and sale of seed, so that in case of dispute, justice could be done and the quality of seeds guaranteed. The machinery works perfectly harmoniously and the two bodies, instead of being in conflict act as helpers, one to the other.

We could wish that the spirit of practical give and take was called upon to solve many difficulties of the co-operative movement in other countries. We do not mean to say that friction is a common experience in the household of co-operation. Quite the contrary, but we believe that in adjusting differences of a business kind, co-operators are often apt to adopt an attitude of non-prosimum just as their rivals of the world of private trade. Denmark realizes that co-operation has no room for such methods.

IS IT NOT CURIOUS?

A grade cow, eight years old, near Woodstock, Ont., that freshened last November, has given in eight months 13,062 pounds of milk, average test over 3.2, spot cash value \$298.57; she is still giving 34 pounds of milk per day, and is due in November again. Such a cow is a source of personal pride to her owner; he weighs the milk from each cow he has, because he finds it pays.

But is it not curious that many dairy-men never bother to weigh and so remain quite hazy as to each individual's performance? It is curious, too, when you come to think of it, that so many are content to bother with a herd not one of which has any returns, chance whatever of giving in a year even one-half of what this fine cow gave in eight months.

The immense possibilities for an increased flow of milk from cows selected on their actual records, bred right, fed well and handled sensibly, curiously enough, entirely undreamed of as yet by some dairy farmers in all provinces. Make each cow pay.—C. F. W.

TRAPPERS HUNTERS FISHERMEN CAMPERS BE PREPARED

HAVE FISH IN CAMP

A Gill Net will supply the m. only 20 cents per yard, mounted with leads and floats ready for the water, give size of mesh, stretched measure desired.

Sportsmen—

We carry a stock of Marble's Sights, Hunting Knives, Axes and other specialties, also Acetylene Headlights, Camp Lamp, Lantern, Collapsible Camp Stove, Gendron's Shospacks and Boots, Tents, Packs, Sacks, Sleeping Bags, Dunnage Bags, Compuases, Raincoats, Rods, Reels and Fishing Tackle of all kinds in fact, almost everything you require in the camp or trap line.

Fishermen—

We can supply you with Hoop, Brook, Trammel, Gill, Pound and Dip Nets, Selnes, Lines and other Fishermen's Supplies at very close prices.

As the factories are busy turning out supplies for the Allies, many will be disappointed this year in securing their favorite rifles, ammunition and supplies, so order early before the other fellow has picked up the goods you want.

TRAPPERS—WE CARRY IN STOCK THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ANIMAL TRAPS IN CANADA. No trappers' outfit is complete without a supply of—

Hallam's Animal Hail \$1.00 per bottle
or Six Bottles for \$5.00.
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as they will largely increase your catch of fur.

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Real Daylight Saving

In the harvest time every hour between daylight and dark is worth money to the busy farmer.

You get an early start in the morning intending to do a big day's work, but the

binder, mower or other implement breaks down and you must go to town for the repairs. If you have a Ford you are soon away and its speed clips two hours off the former three-hour journey there and back.

Count up the extra half days that a Ford will save you

during the rush of seeding, haying and harvest. You will find that the Ford will save you a week or more of valuable time on your necessary trips alone.

Many times you will want to take some produce along with you. Then your staunch

Ford is ready to carry a load of 1000 pounds. How handy this would be!

Once you own a Ford and find out the many ways you can use it for business and pleasure you will wonder how you managed without it.

The Ford is an economical investment, and a necessity on every farm.

Ford

Touring - - \$495

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Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited

FORD . . . ONTARIO.



The Big Cartridge for Big Game

"—any range within reason, a true aim with this cartridge and there's no question about the result."

Dominion

is the dependable ammunition for Canadian big game—the only Made in Canada Ammunition for Canadian sportsmen: Backed by the guarantee of the big "D" trade-mark. Made in all calibres and for every shooting condition.

Dominion Cartridge Co., Limited
Montreal

Farm Experiences and Problems

Continued from Page 5

the pit gradually deepens and if not attended to becomes dangerous. No one seems to give the matter any consideration until some accident occurs, then it is too late; but as several accidents occurred in the Elkhorn district, where the writer resided last winter, the warning may be acceptable to those who have not thought on the matter.

It is never wise to allow horses to wander all over the prairie and rustle for their food in the winter, as there are many dangers to be faced, and many valuable animals lost. They should, at least, be sheltered through the night and once horses are taught by placing a feed before them each night they will invariably come home and look for it. At least that is the writer's experience.

ROSEMOUNT,
Elkhorn, Man.

FREQUENT CHANGES OF SEED

In connection with the experimental work at the Ontario Agricultural College upwards of 30 varieties of farm crops have now been grown continuously from 19 to 25 years without any change of seed whatever from one farm to another. These include a number of varieties of oats, six-rowed barley, two-rowed barley, hulless barley, winter wheat, common spring wheat, durum spring wheat and potatoes. In practically all cases the yields per acre in recent years have been greater than those during the earlier part of the experiment. If we take the average of all the varieties included in this test we find that the yield instead of decreasing has increased somewhat as the years have advanced.

The soil on which these varieties have been grown has changed but little in fertility and no plant selection has been used in this particular test. Some farmers still think it wise to change seed frequently. A large number of leading farmers, however, are recognizing the fact that in very many cases they are able to grow the same varieties for a considerable period of time without a change of seed, providing proper care is taken in growing varieties suitable for the soil, in the careful selection of the seed and in the cultivation of the land.

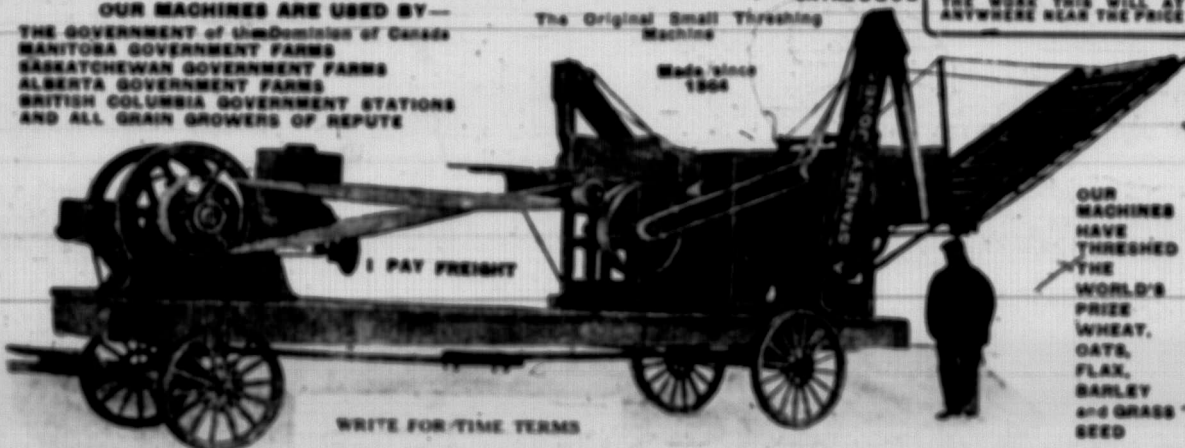
The Canadian Seed Growers' Association is working largely on the basis that by the careful selection of seed the crop of an old standard variety can be improved by continuous selection and that the high qualities of newly-bred varieties obtained from the experiment stations can be maintained for many years by the method of selection which they recommend. From experiments which have been conducted at Guelph, Ontario, during the last quarter of a century it seems quite possible to grow the same varieties for a considerable length of time without change of seed, providing care is taken in the selection of the seed and in the growing of the crop.

A. STANLEY JONES, N. Battleford, Sask.

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

The Original Small Threshing Machine

Made since 1864



NO OTHER COMPANY SELLS A MACHINE THAT WILL DO THE WORK THIS WILL AT ANYWHERE NEAR THE PRICE

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

WRITE FOR TIME TERMS

2 H.P. Engine, 28 in. Separator, all fittings, no trucks. Cash \$485
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28 in. Separator, same with all fittings. Cash \$328
24 in. Separator, same with all fittings. Cash \$285
And we'll guarantee you the free illustrated Catalogue. It tells how to get the most power, what to expect, how to find speed of pulleys and also needed belts, and how to get the best of getting an engine. Name of engine, size of engine, and how to get the most of it. We see how of small threshing machines till I introduced them into the West. Buy the original machine that is good; don't buy a copy. ABOVE PRICES ADVANCED SIX PER CENT. SINCE AUGUST 1

LATE BREAKING YIELDED POORLY

Late in the fall a year ago I plowed old timothy sod eight inches deep and eighteen inches wide, requiring a six horse team on a one-furrow plow. It was disced and harrowed in the spring and sowed early with oats. The season being dry the crop was very poor. The sod never welded to the bottom. The same seed oats sowed the same day on summer breaking of prairie sod and disced in the fall gave 80 bushels per acre—four times as much as on the timothy sod.

This past summer I cut the timothy early, plowed three inches, then double disced and planked, and later plowed deep and harrowed. The work was much easier done though taking a little more time, and I expect a much better crop.—
"Alberta Farmer."

Game Warden—Hey, kid, what have you been catching there? Trout, eh? Don't you know this ain't the season for trout?

Small Boy (fishing)—Sure; but when it is the season for trout, there ain't any around, and when it ain't the season there's always a lot of 'em. And if the fish ain't going to obey the rules, darned if I am, either.

Problems

and if not us. No one considers, then it is evident, where the war, those who suffer.

horses to and rustle there are and many should, at the night by placing light they look for rider's ex-

OUNT.

F SEED

perimental tural Col- of farm continuous- thout any one farm number of rley, two- y, winter at, durum In practi- r acre in ater than rt of the e average d-in this instead of ewhat as

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' Associa- the basis s of seed d variety ous selec- alities of from the maintained od of seed. From conducted last quar- e possible for a con- out change ion in the the grow-

POORLY

I plowed e deep and ing a six plow. It the spring The season over.—The tom. The ne day on and disced acre—four thy and. e timothy en double lowed deep was much little more ter crop.

what have rount, eh? season for

ut when it ain't any he season And if the es, turned

Make Big Money Boring Wells

Have water on your own farm. In spare time make wells for your neighbors. It means \$1000 extra in ordinary years, double that in dry years. No risk—no experience necessary.

Complete Outfit for Getting Water Quickly Anywhere
Includes boring rigs, rock drills, and combined machines. One man with one horse often borings 100 feet or more in 10 hours. Price \$50 to \$1 per foot. Engine or horse power. Write for Easy Terms and Illustrated Catalog.

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The Farmer's Handy Grain Elevator



The best of their all. Every farmer should have one. It is important that you have the right equipment to handle your crop. This elevator can be operated with a 3 or 5 h.p. engine.

Write today for full information

New Farm Machinery CATALOG Just Out!

Send for your copy today and learn all about WATERLOO BOY MACHINERY.

Gasoline Engine & Supply Co. Ltd. Dept. A. WINNIPEG



Equity Endless Thresher Belts

- 120 ft. x 8 in. x 4 ply. ... \$44.00
- 120 ft. x 8 in. x 5 ply. ... 54.00
- 125 ft. x 7 in. x 5 ply. ... 49.50
- 150 ft. x 8 in. x 5 ply. ... 68.00
- 150 ft. x 8 in. x 6 ply. ... 81.50

PRICES F.O.B. WINNIPEG Good only while present stocks last

EQUITY BELTS are the best value obtainable. Look at the above prices.

EQUITY BELTS are guaranteed to be Perfect in every Detail of Material and Construction. We brought belt prices down. We are still the cheapest sellers. We also supply Endless Rubber and Leather Belts, Cut Belting, Lard Leather, etc.

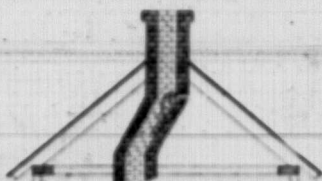
Owing to the changeable state of the market, prices will be given on application for any line not listed. See your Local Secretary or write the Central.

THE Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

FARMERS' BUILDING REGINA

SOME CHIMNEY DEFECTS

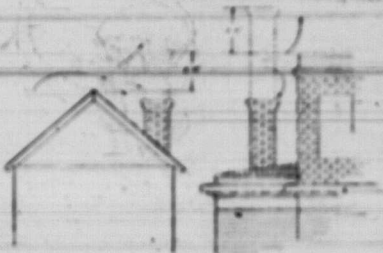
A chimney that does not draw is an abomination. Chimneys are supposed to deliver the smoke outside the house, not into the rooms. A properly constructed chimney will always do its duty. Some of the common causes of smoky chimneys are shown in the illustrations. The first shows a section through a chimney, demonstrating the bad effects of off-sets in restricting the flue area, and in forming a shelf on which mortar collects during construction, still further obstructing the draft. A flue should run straight and true



An offset reduces chimney efficiency

from basement to top and should have a fire clay lining throughout. An important consideration is the location of a clean-out door at the bottom of the chimney. This should be set in mortar and carefully fitted. It should be installed at the very base of the chimney to prevent a pocket for holding soot. Floor beams should not be allowed to project into a chimney as the bricks placed in building around them project into the flue and restrict the draft. There is also the danger of the beams or joists catching fire.

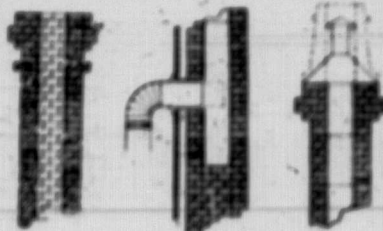
The second illustration shows how the chimney should always extend at least two feet above the highest point of the building or surrounding objects. A high wind helps high chimneys, but tends to retard the draft in lower ones. The dotted lines show the correct height of the stacks. The draft action in shorter



Do not stop too soon in building a chimney

chimneys is almost certain to be faulty or to be affected by the direction and velocity of the wind. Downward wind currents will enter at the top of a low chimney and interfere with the draft.

Defective or broken mortar joints as shown in the left hand chimney in the lower illustration admit the air and check the draft. Chimneys which are not properly lined are also subject to air leakage at the masonry joints. Such leaks affect the draft and affect the efficiency of the heater. A smoke pipe must not project into the flue. That should be carefully installed to prevent a reduction in the effective cross section of the flue. The bottom of the flue must extend below the smoke opening to provide for a soot pocket or the accumulation of soot will soon check the draft and increase the danger of fire. An improper cap reduces the cross section of the flue,



There are many ways of interfering with the draft

retards the draft and reduces the efficiency of the heater. Full size caps should be used as shown by the dotted line in the right hand chimney of the lower illustration.

FROM GUIDE READERS

To the Editor—I beg to enclose herewith the honorary treasurer's receipt for \$296.50 enclosed in your favor of the 21st inst. and for which please accept the warm thanks of the executive for this further contribution.

A. W. FLECK,
Honorary Secretary,
Canadian Red Cross Society.

Ottawa, Aug. 24

Noblemen

Have you Smoked one lately?

Save Three Men and Two Teams

during your busy season. No need to pay out your money in wages when a

Rustad's Portable Grain Elevator

will do the work at less cost. For track loading it has no equal. Hopper swings in any direction without stopping the feed—this allows elevator to be placed where other elevators cannot go. Will deliver grain into bins that you cannot possibly fill any other way. Can be adjusted to deliver grain or feed into barn lofts.

Swinging or Tilting Hopper Supplied as Desired

The only machine on the market with a feed regulator in the hopper controlled by a lever, and the only elevator with a swivel hopper.

WRITE TODAY FOR FULL INFORMATION

Waterloo Boy Kerosene Tractor of Canada Ltd.

Winnipeg, Man.



The Rustad Portable Swivel Hopper Elevator

is manufactured and backed by people who live in Western Canada.

Extras in stock at all principal distributing centres.

Capacity 18 to 20 bushels per minute with a 2 1/2 h.p. engine

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WE ARE OPEN TO BUY—Barley, Oats, Wheat, Rye and Timothy, Alfalfa, Hay and Clover, Corn, Sorghum, Buckwheat, Potatoes and Peas, Seed Corn, and Seed Wheat, etc. Barley, New Five-Grained Blend of Oats and Spelt. SEND FOR 1917 CATALOG

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Farmers' Financial Directory

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE


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SIR JOHN AIRD, General Manager.
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This Bank provides every facility for the prompt and efficient transaction of all kinds of banking business.



THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

"A man who gives his children habits of thrift provides for them better than by giving them a fortune."

Whalley

Full compound interest paid at highest bank rate on savings deposits of one dollar and upwards

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WINNIPEG OFFICE **426 Main St.** F. H. REID Manager

Leaving Your Problems To Your Family

Have you made your will?

It may be hard for you to face so far in advance decisions which would at any time be difficult.

But it will be harder for your family to face the same problems without your special knowledge, and with lessened legal freedom to deal with them.

In making your will, remember that the recognised instrument for dealing with estates is the modern trust company. By having your lawyer write this Company into your will as executor, you make certain that your wishes will be effectively carried out at a cost no larger than your estate would have to meet under the control of a personal executor.

National Trust Company Limited

323 Main Street, Winnipeg.

ALLAN S. BOND, Assistant Manager. D. H. COOPER, Manager.

\$2.00 WHEAT

NOW'S THE TIME TO BUY GOOD FARM LAND. Farmers in the West the last two years with prices at \$1.50 and \$1.75 per bushel have been paying for their lands out of one crop. What may they not do with wheat and all farm produce at their present prices?

We have some excellent properties belonging to Trust Estates under our care which will appeal to the farmer and investor, and which must be realized upon. Send for list.

The Standard Trusts Co.

(Head Office, Winnipeg)

STANDARD TRUSTS BUILDING SASKATOON

HUDSON'S BAY CO. LANDS

The annual report of the Hudson's Bay Company, presented at a recent meeting in London, showed that the sales of farm lands showed a very large expansion and almost reached the figure attained in 1910-11, while the average prices obtained, though below the record of the years 1912-15, marked a further recovery and were well above those of seven years ago. Collections on past sales, though somewhat slow, also showed an improvement over those of the past few years. Town lots, however, continue to be neglected, and collections are difficult, the total amount received from this source being still only £9,700, as compared with £4,700 in the previous year. Particulars of the company's land sale results for the past seven years are recorded in the following table:—

Year Ended	Farm Lands Acres	Sales £	Receipts £
Mar. 31 1911	267,037	850,258	633,150
1912	42,554	332,301	369,284
1913	50,581	1,507,382	702,324
1914	26,292	144,650	463,195
1915	16,400	68,634	203,401
1916	79,309	261,604	233,791
1917	254,941	870,050	388,457

It will be observed that last year saw a very marked increase in the acreage disposed of, and that the average price realized was one dollar ahead of the previous year's figure. Naturally, the proceeds of the sales also exhibited a large expansion, and the receipts actually accruing likewise considerably increased.

The dividend of 30 per cent., half of which is payable out of land sale profits and the balance out of trading results, is increased by 10 per cent., and the balances carried forward are £20,100, as against £29,300, in the case of the land department and £168,000 in the case of the trading account.

Decreased Holdings

In the unsold land in possession of the company a decrease is recorded. At the end of March, 1916, the company's unsold lands amounted to 4,074,704 acres. During the year 254,941 acres were sold, while 21,130 acres accrued to the company under the deed of surrender and 20,667 reverted under cancelled sales. The sales thus exceeded the fresh land acquired by 213,204 acres, and the total unsold was accordingly reduced by that amount to 3,861,500 acres. This at the average price realized in the past financial year represents an asset worth \$55,655,500. On the other hand, the company's total paid-up capital is £2,999,987, of which £1,999,987 is in preference shares. The ordinary capital of £1,000,000 is therefore represented by land assets alone to the extent of slightly over £9 per share.

RURAL CREDIT AT BINSWARTH

A petition for the formation of a rural credit society at Binswarth, Man., has been signed by 17 charter members and forwarded to the provincial government. This will make the fifth rural credit society to receive a charter from the local government. George W. Prout states that by the beginning of the year he hopes to see twenty-five societies in operation, and that next year these societies will be using three-quarters of a million dollars of bank money. In order to do the best work it is essential that the societies should be in operation in February, when farmers are making their plans for the year.

DIRECT LEGISLATION REPORT

Every person interested in the subject of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum should study how it has worked out in the United States, where it is very widely used. A pamphlet on this subject has just been published by Judson King, of the National Popular Government League, Washington, D.C. The title of the pamphlet is, "The present status of the state-wide initiative and referendum statutes. What they are, where they are in use and how they work." This pamphlet tells what direct legislation has done for the United States, which will be an indication of what it could do for Canada if it were given effect to. It will be a valuable pamphlet for studying in the local associations. Mr. King will gladly send a copy to any one of the readers of The Guide who will write him direct for it at the address given above.

A Provision for Old Age

OLD AGE involving dependence is a thing justly to be dreaded, and self-respecting men naturally shrink from it, even though relatives might support them with pleasure.

It is only reasonable, therefore, that a great effort should be made by every man and woman to provide for the later years of life that in all probability will not be productive.

To assist in making this provision, The Mutual Life of Canada has introduced its Guaranteed Pension Policy, under which the assured will begin to receive a monthly income from the Company upon reaching the age 55, 60 or 65.

If the pensioner dies before having attained the age at which the pension begins, the Company will refund to the beneficiary named in the contract the premiums paid, with compound interest at 3% per annum.

The earlier in life the policy is taken the less will be the cost to you of the annual premium. Let us quote you rates! These we will furnish for pensions falling due at different ages if you will write giving date of birth.

Send for folder entitled "The Guaranteed Pension Policy."

The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada
 Waterloo-Ontario

The Weyburn Security Bank

Chartered by Act of The Dominion Parliament.

HEAD OFFICE Weyburn, Sask.

Nineteen Branches in Saskatchewan

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MONEY TO LOAN

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PROMPT SERVICE AND BEST CURRENT TERMS

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Keep their shape and freshness unimpaired in all weathers. Cleaned instantly with soap and water. Stylishly cut, with the correct finish. 25 cents at all stores or direct.

ARLINGTON CO. OF CANADA, LTD.
 54 & 56 Fraser Ave., Toronto

Open Account Mortgages

The Guide is in receipt of the following letter from the manager of the Trust and Loan Company of Canada regarding a new form of mortgage which should interest many farmers in the west:—

To the Editor of The Guide:—
The discussions at the meetings of the joint committee of commerce and agriculture, composed of business men and members of the Council of Agriculture, seemed to disclose a loaning field amongst the better class of farmers which had not been reached by either the loan companies or the banks, it being claimed that the former were lending for too long and the latter for too short periods. Dissatisfaction was also expressed regarding various other matters which the companies could not remedy without discarding the form of mortgage that had been in general use for many years.

Practically the only remedy suggested was loaning on the amortization plan. This, however, would not do, as the companies have been desirous of making such loans, but the farmers would not accept them. While it is an excellent plan for people with a more or less fixed income, those engaged in an enterprise so hazardous as farming require something more elastic, because it is more difficult at times for a farmer to pay \$80 than \$800 in a more favorable season. We are all desirous of improving the relations between borrowers and lenders, and most anxious to remove every cause of friction. I therefore tried to work out a plan by which borrowed capital would be available for those farmers who were not being served by either class of financial institution and I also kept in view the several matters complained of.

Money When He Wants It

An ideal plan might be one which would enable the borrower to have money when and as long as he wanted it, with the privilege of repaying any portion thereof and stopping interest, and of redrawing from time to time if required without delay and without any additional cost.

Under the old form of mortgage this could not be done, for the reason that payments made on account void the mortgage to that extent and the money could not be re-advanced without taking a new mortgage. We have been able to overcome this difficulty, however, by merely granting a line of credit, allowing the borrower to help himself within the limit of that credit, interest to be charged either annually or half-yearly on the maximum monthly balance (borrowers drawing at the beginning and repaying at the end of the month would pay interest only for the time they had the money). The mortgage is not made for a specific sum, but is a continuing security for the balance at debit of the mortgagor's account not exceeding the amount of the credit granted, and it is provided that the balance may be increased as well as diminished from time to time. No specific date is mentioned for payment of the principal, which never becomes due until twelve months after demand is made by the company (unless the mortgagor makes default in the performance of the covenants), while the borrower has the privilege of paying the whole sum or any part thereof at any time without notice or bonus.

Long and Short Term Credit Combined

The mortgage is also designed to meet the case of a borrower who requires, say, half of the credit as a more or less permanent loan and the balance on open account. In such cases the permanent portion could be paid at any time by giving 12 months' notice, the open account portion without notice and either, or both, sums could be re-advanced as often as required without expense of any sort.

In the event of the borrower giving a second mortgage or having a judgment registered against his lands, we could not make any further advances after receiving actual notice of such encumbrances, but the position of the parties under the new mortgage would then be practically the same as though the old form had been used.

It seems to me that this plan meets the requirements of the investment field in "No Man's Land" between the loan companies and the banks. Now let us see to what extent the various items complained of may be remedied by adopting this plan:—

1.—Rate of interest. The rate is of

importance compared with the actual interest charge. For example, a man requiring money for, say, five months and no longer, would do better to borrow for that period at seven per cent. or eight per cent. than to borrow for a year at five per cent.

2.—Cost of loans. The original cost of either mortgage is the same, but under this plan the money may be advanced as many times as desired on the original mortgage without additional expense.

3.—Delay in making advances. Delay in making the original advance is sometimes unavoidable, but there need be no delay in making subsequent advances beyond the time required to write a check or draft.

4.—Cost of renewal. The necessity for renewal is eliminated altogether and consequently the trouble and expense.

5.—Arbitrary period of loan. The duration of the loan is a matter almost entirely in the hands of the borrower.

6.—Excessive bonuses charged for accepting prepayment. Bonuses are eliminated altogether on the open account, and the permanent portion may be paid off by giving notice in lieu of bonus.

7.—Difficulty in obtaining loans for an indefinite period to buy cattle and hold them until they could be marketed advantageously. This is covered by enabling the borrower to draw the amount required for any purpose and allowing him to repay from time to time as he may desire.

8.—That the practice of making interest and other bills payable about November 1 interfered with the holding of grain. Under the new plan the interest would be charged to the account as an advance and the balance of the credit could be used to pay other bills, thereby enabling the borrower to sell the grain at his convenience and he would be under no obligation to anybody for an extension of time.

9.—That the borrower is not given a copy of the mortgage. A copy of the mortgage will be provided, and if there is a considerable demand for loans on this plan, we propose to furnish a pass-book which will be posted as often as desired and a small book of drafts payable at par at any branch of the Union Bank of Canada.

You will not be concerned about the company's side of the contract, but I may say that I believe the objections from the investor's point of view are largely theoretical and that the law of average will take care of the apparent difficulties. A company operating over a large area would probably find that the unexpected demands from one set of borrowers would absorb the unexpected repayments from others, and as there is no expense incident to the transfer, and it makes no difference to the company who pays the interest so long as the money is earning, there is no need to charge a bonus; whereas, under the old plan, we cannot afford to accept prepayment without a bonus, as the cost of re-investing the money usually amounts to a greater sum than the bonus charged—a waste and loss to both borrower and lender.

After arranging for funds to try out and before introducing this plan, I discussed it fully with several representatives of mortgage companies, who suggested that the Trust and Loan Company of Canada try the experiment, and if we found a considerable demand, other companies could adopt the plan. It is not our intention to discard the old mortgage, or to push the new, as we realize that most people are slow to change from those things to which they have been accustomed. We therefore offer both plans and let our borrowers choose the one that suits them better.

JOSEPH CAMPBELL,
Manager.

Trust and Loan Company of Canada,
Winnipeg, August 30.

"It is my belief, and I venture to assert it," declared the lecturer, raising his voice, "there isn't a man in this audience who has ever done anything to prevent the destruction of our vast forests."

A rather timid-looking man quietly arose in the rear of the hall and said: "I've shot wood-peckers."



Extra Service From This Thresher Belting

Many of your neighbors will tell you that the longer life of **Goodyear Thresher Belting** means much to them. It means lower costs—greater earnings. But more important still are its saving of power and its reliable, long service.

For a **Goodyear Belt** will deliver more power to your separator.

The plies of fabric are thoroughly saturated with rubber. All the stretch is taken out. The belt grips and hugs the pulleys, reduces slipping and waste of power. The strength of the fabric used in **Goodyear Belts** is greater than your load actually requires.

Other threshermen will tell you that this belt will not cause you irritation or loss by breakage or ply separation. Each ply is welded to the next with high grade rubber. It is stitched for added surety. The seam is sealed with solid rubber.

If you have handled many thresher belts, you will be glad of the **Goodyear Splice**—it, too, is permanently sealed.

Clad in its **Goodyear** quality cover this belt defies heavy rain, snow, damp atmosphere, rough handling. It is a weatherproof belt.

Is it not clear to you that **Goodyear Thresher Belting** is a longer-life belt, a greater-service belt, a lower-cost belt, above all a reliable belt?

Write for information and advice to the nearest **Goodyear** branch.

Threshermen Use Goodyear Hose

Goodyear "Yellow Jacket" Tank Hose, with its strong, woven cover and flat-wire lining, wears long and well, and will not collapse. **"Goodyear" Injector Hose** and **"Goodyear" Discharge Hose** are also in great favor with threshermen.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada Limited

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in moderate amounts on improved farm property occupied by the owner
PROMPT ATTENTION **CURRENT RATES**
Full particulars from our agent in your district, at

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The Lincoln "New Superior" Wild Oat Separator

With our patented open and blank space sieves, it positively separates every wild oat seed, causing them to lie flat, and not up on end.

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Our machine is built to clean any kind of grain and do perfect work. What the "New Superior" cannot do, no other can do. Exceptionally easy to operate, and is absolutely reliable. Made in sizes 24, 32, and 42 inches wide, with or without bagger, and with power attachment for gasoline engine if desired.

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Builders of light-weight, high-grade Gasoline Engines for all farm power work
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Regular length of elevator is 20 feet and when raised to extreme height the outlet is about 17 feet from the ground. Swivel discharge spout is three feet with an additional five feet of flexible extension, extra lengths of which can be furnished.

See your dealer today or write us for full information.

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. Ltd.
SASKATOON WINNIPEG CALGARY

THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE

By J. A. Stevenson

We live in an era of tumult and change, reform and innovation and new experiments in government and administration are being tried on every side. But there is one institution, established by several communities in the British Empire and found to be a useful adjunct to their national furniture, which has found no place in Canada, namely, the public trustee.

The office of public trustee had its origin in New Zealand where it was created in 1872 in response to a keen popular demand. Its object was to meet the difficulty which both public bodies and private individuals frequently experience in finding suitable trustees. It was an immediate success in New Zealand and now handles millions of pounds worth of property and estates. Sir Howard Vincent, M.P., a very zealous English imperialist, was struck by its efficacy when he discovered its existence in the course of his travels, and felt that it could be transplanted with profit to the mother country. In 1886 certain insurance companies had been given powers to act as trustees in England, but their services were rarely made use of. The private trustee, usually a lawyer, was supreme, and when Sir H. Vincent introduced a bill to establish a public trustee in 1886 there was a bitter outcry and fierce opposition from legal and other vested interests. He persevered, however, year after year, gradually made converts and found his cause helped by some startling and notorious frauds by private trustees—in six years, from 1900 onwards, \$10,000,000 was embezzled by private trustees.

Established in Britain

As a result, in 1907 his efforts were crowned with success and the British House of Commons passed a bill establishing a public trustee. The first and existing holder of the office is C. J. Stewart, who began his duties on January 1, 1908. On the day that the office opened, trusts of the value of \$350,000 came under its care and before the year closed they had amounted to \$10,000,000. The popularity and success of the institution far exceeded the hopes and expectations of its founders and it obviously filled a much felt want. The estates which came into its charge varied from a few pounds to several millions in value and now its trusts are close upon \$500,000,000.

The middle and upper middle classes who were expected to fight shy of a state institution's supervision of their private affairs have been as eager and willing to use it as any other. The legal profession feared its effect would be ruinous to them, but it finds its alarm was unduly magnified. There is no official legal adviser to the public trustee, he enlists the co-operation of the lawyers of estates which come to him and many solicitors are now glad to be relieved of the onerous responsibilities and duties of trusteeship. It has been found that the highest degree of efficiency in the settlement and management of estates can be secured through the appointment of the public trustee acting in co-operation with a good solicitor.

The security furnished by the public trustee is unexceptionable for it consists of the consolidated fund.

Cost is Low

The method of appointing him is very simple—he may be created sole or joint, original new or additional. He can accept the transfer of any executorship or administratorship from existing trustees; he may act as custodian trustee, looking after the funds and having a private trustee to act with him in the personal matters. He may be imported even though there is no vacancy among the existing trustees, and he is given great powers in the investment of trust funds. If a trustee or beneficiary is dissatisfied with the management of an estate, he can ask the public trustee to make an investigation and appoint an auditor. In estates below the value of \$5,000 he has some of the powers of the chancery division and the privilege of ready ex parte access to a judge and other administrative advantages. His annual charges are extremely moderate, viz. two per cent. on all incomes of an estate up to \$2,500; one per cent. on any income in excess of that. These fees provide for the maintenance of the trust in a proper state of investment, the collection and distribution of income, keeping and

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MANY farmers have found the consolidation of outstanding debts by means of a mortgage loan a highly successful and profitable plan.

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Pure bred males and females and grade females.

CALGARY, OCTOBER 29 to 31.

Auctions will be held on October 29, Dairy cattle and swine will be sold on the 30th and sheep on the 31st.

ENTRIES CLOSE SEPTEMBER 29

For information and entry forms write the secretary—

E. L. RICHARDSON
Secretary and Managing Director
Alberta Livestock Associations
CALGARY, ALTA.

Rooms that induce Repose



AFTER the bustling grind of the day and you come home to seek repose, why deprive yourself of the quiet restfulness of rooms beautified with

PEDLAR'S PERFECT METAL CEILINGS AND WALLS

Start first with your own room. Transform its depressing dreariness to walls whose pleasant restfulness call you to leave care and the world behind. A room you'll become even more attached to as years go by. Pedlar's Ceilings and Walls are easily put on over plaster or wood; the joints cannot show. Can be painted any tint; always clean and sanitary. Over 7,000 styles and period designs. Write for the new Ceiling Catalogue (17).

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(Established 1861)
80 Lombard St., Winnipeg
Branches: Regina, Moose Jaw, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver.
Executive Offices and Factories: OHAWA, Ont.

rendering accounts, attendance to all matters relating to the life of the trust, correspondence and interviews. Nor are the fees for settling an estate high—in Great Britain and New Zealand the first disposition of the public trustee of an estate of \$50,000 would cost \$300; in Canada or America it would cost anything from \$2,000 upwards.

Benefits to Canada

There can be no successful refutation of the superior efficiency and economy of the public trustee—it remains to prove the need for the institution in our community. It is true that there are established in our midst a series of old established and intelligently managed trust companies, whose existence has, perhaps prevented the growth of any demand for a public trustee. But there have, within recent memory, been some deplorable derelictions and disasters among trust companies and their corporate honesty and efficiency can never exceed the average common honesty and efficiency of their directors. There are among us a vast number of people who have immigrated from other countries since 1900 and have few relatives or none in the country. Many of them are either illiterate or unendowed with English. These people find perpetual difficulty in the disposition of their estates and property. They are afraid to have recourse to trust companies, fearing expense or incompetence and the choice of private trustees is limited. A public trustee would come as a vast boon to many classes in the community and the establishment of such an office would be particularly opportune at this time to care for, at moderate cost, the estates of our fallen soldiers. Within a few years of opening his office, a public trustee in Manitoba would find himself in charge of funds far exceeding those held by any private trust company and there would be a splendid opportunity to co-operate with and assist the rural credit schemes now being operated in the West.

BLACKLEG OF POTATOES

Potato growers in various sections of Manitoba have reported the existence of a strange disease affecting the stems and seed tubers. Several specimens were sent in to the Agricultural College for examination and were found to be affected with Blackleg (*Bacillus Solanaceus*). This disease is of bacterial origin and is spread from place to place by infected soil. Where infected tubers are used as seed there is often an irregular and poor stand of plants. The sets rot early, and, from the set the infection spreads upwards in the stem. The lower part of the stem shows a brownish or blackened appearance and often rots completely off at the surface of the soil. The plants are small and stunted, the leaves roll upward and become pale or yellowish, and the whole plant presents a sickly, spindling appearance. Plants infected with this disease generally die without developing any tubers.

Blackleg is more prevalent on heavy soils and during damp seasons. In certain sections of Eastern Canada it has caused heavy losses, and it is altogether likely that it has been introduced on seed imported from these sections. Since the disease is of bacterial origin, it is not possible to use remedial measures with affected plants. Preventive measures are most satisfactory in dealing with Blackleg.

- 1.—Select sound, well formed tubers for seed from fields which are free from the disease.
- 2.—Discard all broken, cut or bruised tubers before cutting the sets.
- 3.—Treat the selected seed potatoes, before cutting, by one of the following methods: (a) Soak the tubers for two hours in a solution made of 1 pint of Formalin to 50 gallons of water. (b) Soak the tubers for three hours in a solution of 2 ounces of corrosive sublimate in 25 gallons of water. Note: Corrosive sublimate is a deadly poison.
- 4.—Keep a jar of Formalin with a spare knife in it when cutting seed, and if tubers are found which indicate rot, drop the knife which has been used into the solution and use the disinfected knife.
- 5.—Wet tools having the disease, hence, do not plant potatoes on soils which need draining.
- 6.—Pull up and destroy affected hills in the field.—Jas. A. Newson, Lecturer in Horticulture, Manitoba Agricultural College.

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OVER 1000 OF THEM
NOW GIVING PERFECT SERVICE
Means Quick Work at Your Threshing—Fills from any Side—Roof Sections easily removed

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STRONGEST AND SAFEST PORTABLE GRANARY MADE

Quickly erected—All parts Machine-made—No Cast Iron.
A large illustrated circular tells all about the Two Pressed Steel Doors with the bar-locking device—the Two Outlets with Cut-offs and Padlocks—the handy removable Spout and the Big Shovelling Hopper. Write for this circular to-day.



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THE BEST MADE ANYWHERE
OUR TANKS ARE RIGHT IN EVERY RIVET

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ALPHA



—the engine that takes the work out of farmwork

- An Alpha will saw more wood in a day than you can saw by hand in a week.
- It will pump water all day long without watching.
- It will run your separator, churn or washing machine.
- It will run a thresher, feed cutter, or silo filler.
- There will not be a day when you cannot find some way in which your Alpha will save time, money and labor for you.
- Owning an Alpha is cheaper than hiring someone else's engine. The money you now have to pay out for engine hire when you need power, and the greater amount of work you could do if you had an engine of your own would soon pay the cost of an Alpha.
- The Alpha is a simple, powerful engine that will give you more reliable service and cause you less trouble than any other engine you can buy.

Ask for catalogue, prices and complete information. Made in eleven sizes, 2 to 20 H.P. Each furnished in stationary, semi-portable or portable style, and with hopper or tank cooled cylinder.

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When you see a KIRSTIN get a great big stump and bring it out, roots and all, at a rapid rate, you will realize how this little machine gives a man the power of a giant. The Kirstin's wonderful system of double leverage enables one man to do more work, quicker work, easier work, better work at stump pulling and at less cost. The powerful

Kirstin One-Man Stump Puller

will clear an acre from one anchor. The only stump puller that changes round when in operation—the only puller that gives you the most power in use. We back the Kirstin with an iron-clad guarantee and furnish full particulars with any other stump puller or land clearing machine. Get the full details on all about the new, successful KIRSTIN way of clearing land. Write today for your copy.

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STOCK—MISCELLANEOUS

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE PIGS FROM SIX weeks to three months old for sale, from mature prize winning stock. Also Shropshire rams and ram lambs. H. A. Malcolm, Inverell, Alta. 24-7

SHORTHORNS, CLYDESDALES AND YORK-shires. Prices reduced on young bulls. J. Howland & Sons, MacGregor, Man. 23d

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CATTLE

REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE FOR SALE—Bull calves, cows and heifers, good stock. For particulars write, Theo J. Baker, My Hill, Sask. 26-2

FOR SALE—THREE REGISTERED HOLSTEIN cows, due to freshen soon. Young bulls fit for service. Yearling leaders. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 27-4

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE REGISTERED Shorthorn bull, milking strain, four years old in November. P. Fredrickson, Kamourist, Sask. 27-2

FOR SALE—PEDIGREED AYRSHIRE BULL, three years old, well marked, good breeder, \$125. Meader, Selkirk, Man. 25-3

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

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BOARS FOR SALE REGISTERED DUBM-Jermy. The money maker. From our prize winning herd. Have new blood for breeders. Write for particulars. J. W. Bailey & Son, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 27-4

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald & Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Neepawa, Man. 27d

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOAR PIGS, TEN weeks old, from prize winning stock. Apply, Harvey Bros., Rapid City, Man.

BERKSHIRES—CHOICE BOAR PIGS, BRED from prize winning stock. Anderson Brothers, Lakeside Ranch, Bittern Lake, Alberta. 25-4

FOR SALE—APRIL AND MAY O.I.C. PIGS, \$15 to \$20. Joe Meadler, Okla, Alta.

SHEEP

REGISTERED LEICESTERS AND STANDARD-breds. Choice ram heads and a limited number of ewes, either pure bred or grades, for sale. Also a few ramsters, matched pairs and singles, bred in the purple. A. G. Giesby, Arroyo, Man. 27-3

PUBLIC AUCTION—JOINT SHEEP SALE—All breeds, Lethbridge, Alberta, 1917. October 10-11, 1917. For entry blanks, conditions and particulars, address G. P. Dearthoff, Lethbridge, Alberta. 26-3

1,000 BREEDING EWES FOR SALE WITH or without lambs. Registered Suffolk, Oxford, Lincoln, Leicester and Shropshire rams for sale. Also registered Shropshire ewes and lambs. Simon Downie & Sons, Carleton Place, Ont. 27d

FOR SALE—ONE REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE Ram, 1 year, best of breeding, pure getter, \$35. Hants Stock Farm, S. A. Anderson & Sons, Pury, Man.

50 EWE LAMBS FOR BREEDING, PRICE \$10 each. Fisher, Selkirk, Man. 25-3

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PURE BRED RUSSIAN HOUND PUPS, BORN June 29. Bitches \$12, males \$20. Color, white with lemon markings. Wanted—Trained Wolf Hounds, not under 2 years, must be 28 inches at shoulder. W. C. Davis, Springdale, Sask. 22-2

FOR SALE—BLOOD PUPS, RUSSIAN AND Greyhound cross from guaranteed stock, \$25 per pair, or \$15 for one. W. A. Maysand, Dauphin, Man. 27-2

AM COMPELLED TO DISPOSE OF MY STOCK of purebred pedigree animals. Will sell adults or pups cheap while they last. H. Gray, Arcadia, Kansas, Red Hill, Alta.

IMPORTED COLLIE PUPS—GOLDEN, SABLE, from registered stock. Males \$12, females \$10. G. Dethlefsen, Watrous, Sask. 25-4

FOR SALE—PURE BRED RUSSIAN WOLF-hound puppies. A. Marshall, Wellwood, Man. 26-3

REGISTERED COLLIE PUPPIES FROM IM-portant parents. Males \$15, females \$10. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 27-4

SEED GRAIN AND GRASSES

SEEDS WANTED—TIMOTHY, BROME, WENT-ers etc. Harris McFarlan Co., Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 24d

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OUR NEW PRICE LIST, DATED JULY, 1917, covering illustrated catalog, is now ready. It will pay you to get our prices on mixed lots of lumber, shingles, doors, windows, etc. A. B. Cushing Lumber Co. Ltd., Calgary, Alta. 23d

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

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

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FIFTY COLONIES ITALIAN BEES, EIGHT dollars per colony. Wm. McLeod, Norgate, Man. 27-3

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WILL SELL OR TRADE FOR LAND, COM-plete new Hovex steam plowing and threshing outfit, 16-48 engine, 28-48 separator, Garden City feeder, 6 furrow gang plow, two tanks, complete beltings and hose. Threshed thirty days. E. C. Tannahill, Liberty, Sask. 26-2

FOR SALE—ONE 25 H.P. I. H. C. PORTABLE engine, latest type, boiler either gasoline or coal oil. Engine only run 30 days. At a big bargain. One used I. H. Case 16 H.P. compound steam tractor, in good shape. Fitted for plowing. At a big bargain. Brandon Machine and Implement Works, Brandon, Man. 26-2

FOR SALE—ONE 25-45 SAWYER-MANSEY gas tractor, one 32-56 new style Great West separator, run 2 seasons, in good running shape, separator always kept in shed. Also a 5 furrow road breaker, Cockshutt gang. Apply to Box 428, Fiske, Sask. 26-2

FOR SALE—30 x 36 SAWYER-MANSEY SEPA-rator with small tractor, or would trade for heavier tractor. Geo. Wahlroff, Creval, Alta. 26-2

ENGINE GANG PLOWS, SIX FURROW, stubble and breaking bottoms, in good repair; cheap for cash. Apply, Box 22, Quill Lake, Sask. 27-3

WANTED—SECOND-HAND THRESHING MA-chine or small tractor. Will trade clear title for property, balance cash. Jacob Wach, Kleeblatt, Man. 27-3

WANTED—LARGE SIZE ENGINE DISC PLOW—Wood's trade best tractor or heavy one. Box 480, Indian Head, Sask. 26-2

FOR SALE—COMBINATION THRESHING outfit, cheap for cash. Guaranteed good order. For particulars write "Weller," Vera, Sask. 24-4

IT IS ALWAYS SAFE TO SEND A DOMINION Express Money Order. Five dollars costs three cents.

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FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS IMPROVED FARM of 907 acres, on the Arcola line in Southern Saskatchewan. Farm in first class shape, within 1/2 mile of town with 2 elevators, stores, hotel, school and churches. Approximately 550 acres under cultivation this season with 2000 acres summerfallow. All arable land, except 3 acres. Good water from two wells. House 18 x 26 and additions. Has stone foundation, furnace and hot water heating throughout. Barn 32 x 65 x 16. Engine and machine sheds. Granary 16 x 30 x 10 and lean to. Poultry house 16 x 24 x 10. Three granaries 12 x 14. Workshop 12 x 14. About 10,000 trees planted. A first class proposition. Will sell at \$40.00 per acre—with reasonable cash payment. Apply: The Saskatchewan Mortgage & Trust Corporation, Limited, Regina, Saskatchewan. 26-2

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale cheap in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200.00 to \$300.00 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg.

FARMS WANTED—MUST BE HIGHLY CIL-cultivated, good land, close to school. Send for description blank. No option required, buyers waiting. Dominion Farm Exchange, Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg. 27d

GRAIN AND STOCK FARMS FULLY EQUIP-ped or unoccupied, catalog free. Dominion Farm Exchange, Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg. 27d

FOR SALE—MODERN HOUSE, FURNISHED if desired, close to Brandon College, 1600 block from car line; owner leaving city. S. H. Brown, 118 22nd Street, Brandon, Man.

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

PRIVATE NURSES EARN \$10 TO \$25 A WEEK. Learn without leaving home. Booklet "L" sent free. Royal College of Nurses, Toronto. 27-3

SEWING MACHINES CLEANED AND RE-paired. Parts and needles for all makes. Write Dominion Sewing Machine Co., Winnipeg, Man. (Accessory Dept.)

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The Mighty Power of the Modest Little Want Ad.

A recent investigation in the city of Chicago revealed the fact that the yearly turnover of business secured through the classified columns of Chicago's daily papers was upwards of \$100,000,000.

This business was secured for the advertisers at an expenditure of less than one per cent. Is there any other method of selling that can show such favorable results? Even display advertising, which is regarded as so economical in proportion to the immense volume of business produced, cannot compare in earning effectiveness with the modest little "want ad." The same investigation showed that it cost the big Chicago display advertisers three per cent. to four per cent. of their gross receipts to get their business.

They are wonder-working business forces, these small classified ads. They require very little preparation and can be written by anyone, and their cost is so small that the investing risk is reduced to a minimum. But their highest efficiency is reached only in papers known to carry most advertising of this kind.

The Grain Growers' Guide is the recognized want ad medium for the farmers of Western Canada and carries much more classified advertising than any other farm paper in this field.

In advertising, nothing succeeds like success. The Guide gets most classified advertising because it produces the best results.

What Have You to Sell or Exchange

SEND YOUR ORDER TODAY

The Grain Growers' Guide

Try a mod-est little "Want Ad." in The Guide

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RUSSELL HARTNEY, BARRISTER, SASKA-toon. 26-13

KEEPING HENS IN TRIM

"Do hens pay?" said Uncle Jake. "You bet they do. But somehow it seems that 50 per cent. of the farmers to whom poultry raising, though not a mainstay, is a very valuable asset, seem to lack the ability or foresight to make their hens lay when eggs are hitting the high spots and the dealers are on their hind legs hollering for more. December to April, that's the time you want eggs particular. Most any old hen will lay when spring's warmth gets to working. A hen is pretty much like a prize fighter—she can't do good work if her training quarters are dirty, wet and poorly lighted and lacking in ventilation. You've got to feed her with the best there is, exercise and handle her with the same loving care that a trainer gives to a new coming 'white hope.'"

"Secondly, to quote Miles Standish 'If you wish a thing well done, you must do it yourself; you must not leave it to others.' Now he ought to know, for he got stung and this advice applies to hens just as much as it does to love.

"Don't, in a burst of interested en-thusiasm, spend 10 hours a day over your flock for a week and then turn them over to the hired man or somebody else."

"But is it worth the trouble for a few eggs?" the interviewer queried.

"Well, I'll tell you what I think, which is what I started to do several minutes ago, but kind of got off the road, and I've got to hurry for it'll soon be feeding time and regularity's my middle name.

"I have 40 pullets and hens in a house 20 by 24. The house has a dirt floor and is well lighted by a big window on the south side. Between nine and 10 in the morning I take out about four quarts of warm separated milk. Sometimes at churning time I make this buttermilk. About 12 I throw in a four-quart measure of dried grain, wheat, oats or barley, amongst the straw litter which I keep on the floor, to a depth of between three and four inches. Leaves will do equally well if you are in tree country. A few mangels or turnips thrown in once a day are also good. The chickens don't eat all of them, generally pick out the inner meat, leaving the rind something like a Siwash Indian's dugout, but the left-over parts can always be picked up and fed to the cattle to avoid waste. Also a couple of heads of cabbage a week helps to keep them in laying humor. I save all the potato peelings and boil them. These hot boiled peelings poured over oat sheaf tops or mixed with shorts or chop I feed from a wooden trough along about two in the afternoon. After dark, when the chickens are all on the roosts, I rake all the straw litter into a square pile and over this scatter dry grain. Then when they come off the roost in the morning they have to scratch. Exercise seems to be a great thing to induce them to lay, the short sista on the nest after a hard morning's scratching no doubt seeming the most satisfactory thing to Mrs. Hen. Accidentally when she's resting she lays an egg by way of a conscience snipe for waiting so much time. Dry bran, ground oyster shell and gravel I keep always in the pen and occasionally a handful of ashes and charcoal by way of a change of digester. This plan will work pretty well from October to May, which is about the time the hens need to be kept in the house in this part of the country."

"And was it worth the trouble?" again voiced the interviewer.

"Was it worth the trouble? Well, from December to April—Spring last year I averaged 30 eggs a day from 42 hens, some days getting 40 eggs, almost an egg

EGAL

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TRIM

le Jake... somehow it... the farmers... though not a... asset, seem... ght to make... e hitting the... are on their... December... u want eggs... hen will lay... to working... prize fighter... her training... oorly lighted... You've got... e is, exercise... e loving care... new coming

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d think, which... eral minutes... e road, and... e be feeding... idle name... e in a house... irt floor and... dow on the... d 10 in the... ur quarts of... metimes at... uttermilk... art measure... or batley... h I keep on... n three and... equally well... few mangels... day are also... all of them... eat, leaving... ash Indian's... parts can... to the cattle... de of heads... keep them... the potato... e hot boiled... eaf tops or... l feed from... out two in... when the... I rake all... re pile and... Then when... he morning... rise seems... ce them to... nest after... no doubt... y thing to... she's rest... a conscience... time. Dry... d gravel I... occasionally... l by way of... plan will... er to May... hens need... his part of

le? again... ble? Well... n last year... th 42 hens... most an egg

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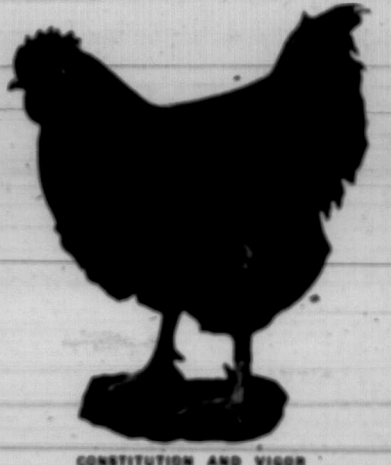
FOR CATTLE

Canadian Stamp Co., P.O. Box 383, Winnipeg

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

per hen per day. It certainly paid me. Two dozen and a half eggs a day at an average of 40 cents a dozen coming in every day for five months, and the expenditure next to nothing, as, outside of my grain and bran, most of the stuff was waste from the dairy or the house and garden.—F. J. Dickie.

CO-OPERATIVE EGG CIRCLES
In forming an egg circle the farmers of each community get together. They then select a board of directors who will in turn appoint a manager for the district. This is a most important appointment, as upon this individual rests the greatest responsibility for the successful operation of the circle. His remuneration can be salary or commission. The members stamp the eggs, the manager receives and ships them. Central stations are provided. Here the eggs are graded and paid for at the price prevailing at the time of collection, the money being sent one week later. The delay of a week is necessary so that the eggs may be graded, re-shipped and sold and the money collected.



CONSTITUTION AND VIGOR
In most cases the manager collects the eggs at stated intervals, but in communities where a creamery, store or other building is available, the members deliver to this central point, and from this place the manager forwards them on.

It is hoped in this manner, and by educating the producers to the value of cleanly and carefully packed eggs, to do away with deplorable conditions that wholesalers reported in the past. According to them, large shipments of dirty, broken and rotten eggs are a common occurrence, causing much loss. This loss is, of course, charged back to the producer in the lower price received for the eggs. Briefly, the reason for the forming of co-operative circles or associations is: 1—To improve the quality of the eggs as they leave the farm. 2—To place them in the hands of the consumer with the least possible delay and in the best possible condition. 3—To secure for the members the highest possible price. 4—To improve the standing of the poultry industry of the province generally. 5—To assist each other to supply sufficient quantities to make larger shipments at less expense.—F. J. Dickie.

Kill off, dispose of or get rid of the male birds after the breeding season. Their presence in the flock after June 15 is costing Canadian farmers somewhere near a million dollars a year through the sale of partially incubated eggs. With the males separated your eggs are safe and will keep much longer.

To the average farmer busy with big schemes for wheat and more wheat, the trouble of looking after hens seems more than they are worth. This is not so, as the work of attending to them nearly always falls upon the woman, and will, in all probability, remain so. This is perhaps a fortunate happening in many ways. Women are generally more painstaking than men; more careful of details and the little attentions that count both in getting eggs and fattening birds for the market.

To disinfect the poultry houses spray the interior with a lime wash solution, 50 lbs. stone lime slaked in a barrel of water plus one gallon of a good commercial disinfectant. Fill cracks and crevices to destroy mites, lice, etc. If a smaller amount is required it may be prepared by adding two and a half pounds of lime to a pail of water plus half a teaspoonful of disinfectant.

SNAPS IN Clyde Stallions



We have a dozen good Clyde horses taken in exchange, from 7 to 12 years of age, and 1,500 to 1,900 lbs. in weight.

A good many are imported horses, nearly all bred in Saskatchewan—all are sound and guaranteed sure. All are well broken and quiet to handle. These are tried and proven sires of merit and we are going to sell these horses from \$300 to \$600. Some we look in at \$1,000 but we must make room for more young horses that are coming in and are going to sacrifice these aged stallions. We have 100 stallions on hand and can please you if you want something extra good.

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The Mail Bag

AN OPEN FORUM

This page is maintained to allow a 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 if accompanied by postage.

ADVOCATES PROTECTION

Editor, Guide:—From time to time one reads editorials and letters in The Guide advocating a third and independent political party. These exhortations are almost invariably accompanied by the mention of free trade as an indispensable plank in the platform of this "would be" third party. Narrow minded free traders seem to forget that there are others not holding similar views to theirs, with regard to the tariff, just as anxious for a clean-up in political circles and would welcome the advent of a new party capable of elevating public life in this Dominion. But they do not all subscribe to the principle of free trade. Free trade in its universal application means equality, which does not and never shall exist. There are great differences in the standard of living in the many nations of the world. The hours of their labor and the rates of their pay must enter into the cost of their productions and these variations are likely to exist forever. Given equal opportunities the yellow people would ultimately, not in 20 or 50 years, but certainly finally become the greatest industrial people in the world. The Japanese have already driven the American mercantile marine off the Pacific Ocean. British vessels through lack of protection or subsidies are manned by Coolies and Chinamen.

We are too prone to think of the relative merits of free trade and protection merely as farmers and not as Canadians. The present system of protection is not worthy of defence or support. Under existing conditions it benefits mainly the capitalist, the few instead of the many; for instance, when a tariff is being created on agricultural implements, a proper consideration should be given to the rights of the capital invested, give it justice but no more than justice, and also a consideration for the further development of this industry. Then the farmers as users and the mechanics as makers should be considered. If no duty is considered necessary, well and good. If a high tariff is established, be it ever so high, provided it goes into the pocket of the mechanic, who in turn passes it on to the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker, the farmer must also reap in a share of it in the creation of a large demand for his commodities. Free trade is simply the other extreme of present conditions and is not a final remedy. Great Britain is the only country who has ever approached anything like free trade, and The Guide has from time to time held her forth as a shining example of the benefits of that policy. Her trade has increased naturally as population increased. The Guide studiously refrains from giving the relative advancements made by Great Britain during the last 50 years under free trade and those made by the United States and Germany under protection during the same period. I challenge The Guide to publish these comparisons and also the number of British industries that were being left behind or overtaken by protective Germany. We are more familiar with the United States, and the fact that in that country the great benefits accruing from protection have gone into the pockets of capitalists and created multi-millionaires instead of into the pockets of artisans and laborers is not sufficient to condemn protection as a principle in itself. We should aim to stop its abuse, but not its use, which should be to create a well paid and contented people.

Can The Guide also inform its readers why Australia, which has elected a suppression of labor governments, adheres firmly to a high tariff? Also why wherever artisans or laborers band themselves together they govern for their own interests, and why should our nation not be handed together and governed similarly for Canadian interests. If men like your correspondent, John Kennedy, on the one side and people with honest and reasonable protective views on the other can not meet on some common ground, then the present party system is likely to continue, and stiff-necked free traders

and The Guide are doing their share to perpetuate it.
WALTER S. ANDERSON,
Lancer, Sask.

WHY WE WANT A NEW PARTY

Editor, Guide:—We are making history in Canada fast these days and on account of the part Canada is taking in this great war it will be necessary to pass much new legislation in order to cope with the different problems that it will be necessary to solve. All the resources of the Dominion in men and wealth must be called upon before we can allow the British Empire to be defeated and to prevent the lives that have already been sacrificed to go for naught. The graft, boodle and all kinds of crooked work that has been practiced by the big interests in furnishing all kinds of supplies for the army is nothing less than robbery. Men who boast of being patriotic have taken thousands and in some cases millions of the people's money in furnishing worthless ammunition and arms, paper boots, etc. The dishonesty of a few unscrupulous manufacturers would not reflect upon the honor of the government, but when these acts are condoned by the government and the guilty ones are allowed to go free, it is positive proof that the Canadian government is lacking in honor and that they must be too deep in the mire to protect the people's interests or uphold the honor of this country.

But this is not the worst aspect of the situation. The great plain people are 5% tax and indifferent that they do not make any protest or public demonstration in demanding that the guilty ones shall be punished. If Britain falls it will not be on account of the power of her enemies without, but of her enemies at home. This fight is not yet won and we have a powerful and well organized enemy to conquer and a government that will tax all the resources of the country before she will allow herself to be beaten. If her citizens were guilty of doing the things that the citizens of Canada, have been proven guilty of they would be taken out and shot without ceremony.

The present system of raising revenue to win this war is unpatriotic and unjust. The burden should be placed on those who can best afford to pay it and no tax should be placed upon the necessities of life. I will point out where the funds can and ought to be raised. The C.P.R. profit in one year is \$49,000,000. Canada owns only one-eighth of the C.P.R. shares. That means that \$42,750,000 leaves Canada every year if C.P.R. profits and about \$5,000,000 goes to Germany as her share. Sir John A. MacDonald made the statement on the floor of the House when the government was asked to make the enormous grants of land and money to the C.P.R. (\$25,000,000 in cash, 25,000,000 acres of the best land in the West and \$35,000,000 already spent on the road besides millions of provincial and municipal aid, more than it cost to build the road) that the company would be able to haul the people's freight and passengers for about one-third of what a road could do unassisted by the government. But I want to show you the very opposite has happened by quoting freight rates on the C.P.R. and the I.C.R., the government owned road, rates that I secured about 15 years ago from the minister of railways, and I don't think they have changed much since. Rates of 100 pounds for 1000 miles: Class No. 1, dry goods, boots and shoes, C.P.R., \$2.53; I.C.R., 80 cents. Class No. 2, domestic cottons, C.P.R., \$2.26; I.C.R., 70 cents. Class No. 4, fruits and general groceries, C.P.R., \$1.45; I.C.R., 40 cents. It is estimated that the toll for each person to the railways in Western Canada for passenger and freight rates is \$40 or \$200 for each family of five. So you see if we had a state owned road it would be a saving to each family of \$137. About 500,000 families in Western Canada would make a saving of \$68,500,000 each year. Remember the I.C.R. was built for national reasons through a barren and rocky country and was never expected to pay

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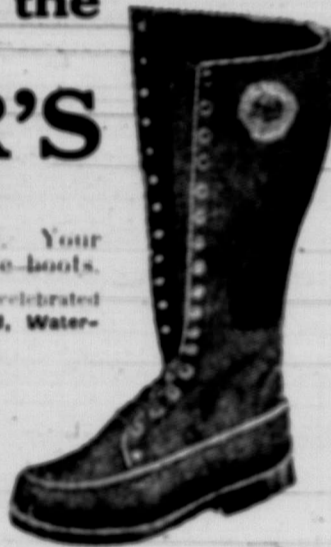
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Old Hens, per lb.	16c-17c
Roosters, per lb.	12c
Ducks, per lb.	15-16c
Turkeys, per lb.	21c
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Eggs, 30c per doz.
Butter, 34c per lb.
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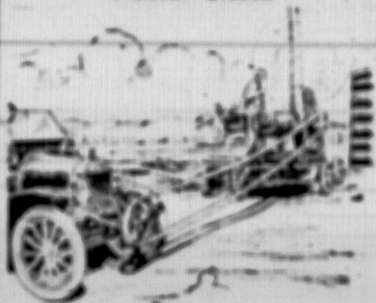
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They're going to be the thing. Already **All-Overs** have it all over overalls. The one-piece arrangement is not only easier to slip on and off and is "self-supporting" so to speak, but it actually saves you money.

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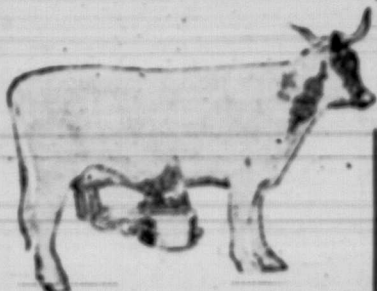
Carhartt's Overalls have always had loyal support. Try our **All-Overs** on our recommendation. We doubt if you will go back to the old style.

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If your dealer cannot supply you with **ALL-OVERS**, write to us direct.

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The OMEGA Milking Machine



has been installed in the private dairy of H. M. King George V. at Windsor Castle and also at His Majesty's private estate at Sandringham. The Omega in a 17-day test on ten cows "against" 17 previous days at the O.A.C., Guelph, increased the milk flow 206 pounds or three per cent.

CLEANLY AND EFFICIENT

The Omega is the only machine that draws the milk from the teats through stiff transparent celluloid tubes to the pail which is suspended from the cow's udder. The pail cannot be licked over and the teat-cups cannot fall to the floor and suck up straw or manure. There are no rubber tubes in the Omega to crack and harbor germs. The Omega is simple in design and easily cleaned.

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for Free Booklet describing the many exclusive and desirable features of the Omega.

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METALLIC ROOFING CO.
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commercially. No one would pretend that the wealth that was given to the C.P.R. was as a gift to its stockholders, but we find that in a few years the wealth of some of the promoters was rated at over \$100,000,000, more wealth than was given to the company by the government. Readers, can you grasp what that means? I could fill every page and column in The Guide on this subject.

Then there is the Dominion Express Co. owned by the C.P.R., which began operations in 1882 with a capital of \$100,000 and has realized profits and dividends of \$6,000,000 and the same proportion of this money leaves Canada. Remember this is a profit of 179 per cent. and don't forget the people furnish the money. The Hudson's Bay Co. in 1915 made a profit of 50 per cent. Since January 1, 1907, the entire capital of the company has been returned to the shareholders over three times. This money about all leaves Canada. The loan companies have about \$300,000,000 out at interest in Western Canada averaging nine per cent., tax that down to four per cent. and you have a revenue of \$15,000,000 each year. The \$40,000,000 C.P.R. profits, \$15,000,000 from the loan companies after allowing four per cent. for operating expenses, \$6,000,000 of the express companies' profits would make \$70,000,000 or about four times the amount of the finance ministers' new income tax levy.

How can they expect the working man to go to the front at \$1.10 a day while the owners of these industries stay at home and make a profit of from \$100 to \$500 per day. Remember that if Germany should win the war either Canada would become a German province or there would be an enormous indemnity put upon it, that these industries would all be taken over by the Germans and the present owners would be in the same position as the workmen and they would hold all the public offices and all British subjects would be disarmed.

I think that I have shown plainly that while both the old parties are claiming to be ardently patriotic they are both proving themselves to be as unpatriotic as they dare be because they are both willing to spill the blood of our boys on the battlefields of Europe, but are not willing to spend the wealth of the special privilege class. What we want is a new party. Both the old parties have dug their graves wide and deep and all we have to do is to push them in and cover them so deep there will never be a resurrection. This we can do at the first general election. Never was there more need of a new party in all the history of Canada. That it will be opposed by the party press and the party politicians is the strongest evidence that we need independent political action. I don't think that we need either a farmer, labor or socialist party, but one composed of all the elements of those that are not satisfied with either of the old parties.
WM. R. HALL.
Deer Mand, Alberta.

FARMERS' PLATFORM FIRST

Editor, Guide: The multiplicity of leagues for this and that reform is a source of confusion to the average man, who is periodically swamped with literature from them, advocating their pet theory and incidentally soliciting anything from \$1.00 to \$15.00 to help the good cause along. I am not finding fault with any of their propaganda. The fact that each has a certain following would indicate that each possesses its "good points," but it would seem to me that the logical and economical way would be for one central organization to father all these ideas. If we want reforms, let us have a reform league to tackle them all and do away with the salaries and expense of running half a dozen organizations all working more or less to the same end.

The Farmers' Platform as adopted by the Canadian Council of Agriculture seems to me to embody enough reforms to keep us busy for a day or two. When these are all enacted into legislation, no doubt the Council of Agriculture can be persuaded upon to go out and cereal a few more gay and festive reforms that managed to escape them in their first round-up. In the meantime, their program covers pretty well everything that is advocated by the various leagues and I would suggest that instead of making various contributions to different organizations we would be better advised to support the one central body.

LEWIS JOHN HARVEY,
Victoria, Sask.



GETS ALL THE GRAIN
GETS IT EASILY AND
QUICKLY

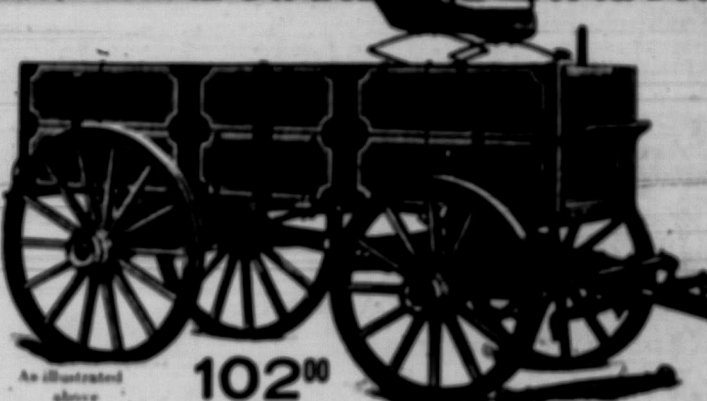
Waterloo Boy 24-46 Separator

Feeder.—Strongly constructed with angle steel frame and body of galvanized iron, same as the rest of the separator. Carrier is made of rubber and canvas, no sprocket chains being used.
Cylinder.—Has 16 bars. Substantially built and perfectly balanced. Cylinder shaft is 2 1/2 inches in diameter. This means large capacity and great strength.
Check Plate.—Immediately behind the grate insures greatest part of separation at this point, and the small amount of grain that gets past the separating check plate is thoroughly beaten out by the straw shaker that allows no grain to escape with the straw.
Grate.—46 inch grate surface extending high up behind the cylinder, with separating grate check plate behind.
Beater.—Spreads the straw evenly over the entire width of the deck, ensuring thorough separation of the little grain that gets past the check plate. Sheet steel deflector prevents flying grain.
Straw Decks.—Built in two sections, has four distinct motions—the straw is shaken, thrown up, struck from beneath, blown out and driven forward. No grain can remain in the straw with this treatment. The few parts used in the construction of the decks mean lighter running and less wear and strain than in other machines means less time and repairs.

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LET US SEND YOU DESCRIPTIVE FOLDER

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IMPERIAL STANDARD WAGON



As illustrated above
10200
Including Wagon Gear, Box, Seat, Set of Whiffletrees and Neckyoke—
a Wagon Success due to quality and unique construction.

A light-running, strong and good-looking wagon, for long, hard service, of high grade construction, with quality built in every part. Each individual part is particularly strong and neat. Some of the most outstanding of its features are hickory axles, sand-proof skids—double braced houlids, double clipped gears, double riveted spokes, heavy truss rods, large hubs, heavily ironed and braced throughout. Painted four coats, finished in a rich red, wheels oil dipped before painting. The box is eleven feet long, strongly braced and well made from very select material; well finished, nicely painted and striped. The bottom of the box is made from one and one-quarter inch stock, double thickness at bolsters (see the extra braces at centre). The seat is a good one, with stout springs and lazy back; the whiffletrees set in well made of high grade material. The construction is substantial and the workmanship thoroughly finished. The service which it is giving thousands, and will give you, is remarkable and convincingly beyond question that the **IMPERIAL Standard Wagon** is a value that honestly demands the consideration of every Western wagon user. **"IMPERIAL" Standard Wagon** complete, as shown, gear, box, seat, whiffletrees and neckyoke—fully guaranteed.

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- 57A1—24 inch tire, Imperial Standard Wagon, complete as shown, shipping weight 1,575 pounds **102.00**
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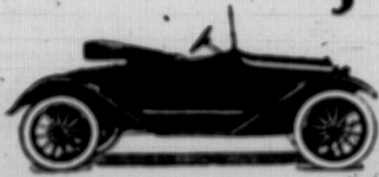
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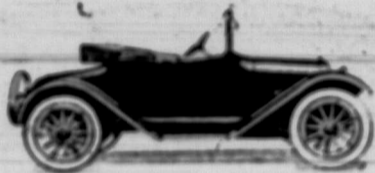
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So efficient have Chevrolet cars proven that our present production of the Chevrolet model "Four-Ninety A" of over 70 cars a day is inadequate to fill the demand.

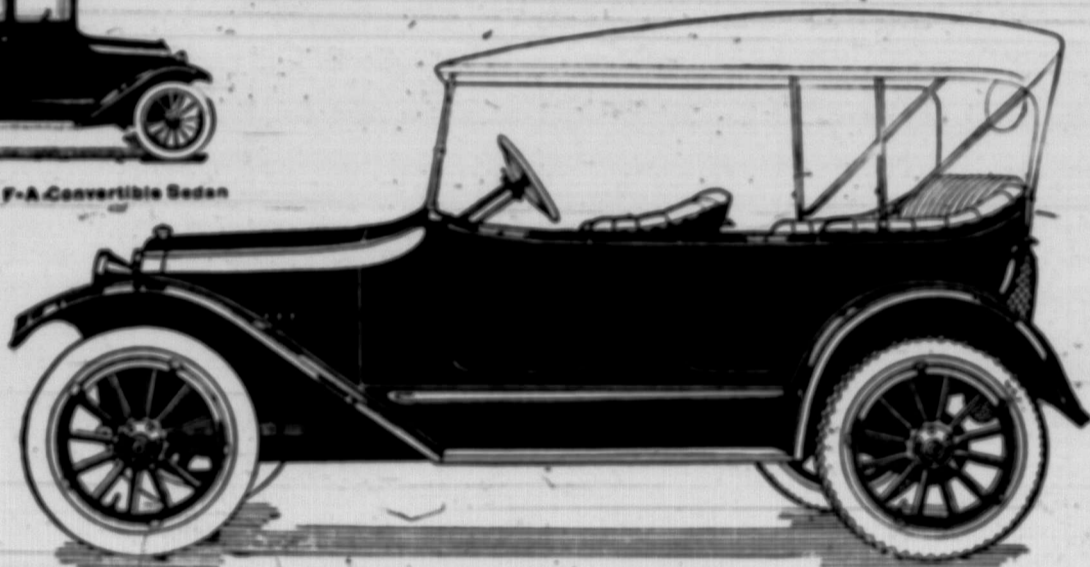
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The Sheep Breeders' Association in Quebec are offering several hundred choice ewe lambs for breeding purposes. Shropshire, Oxford, Hampshire, Leicester and Cheviot grades. Prices: \$12.00 to \$18.00 each. Orders also received for pure bred rams of the above breeds at \$20.00 to \$40.00 each. Apply—

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In charge of Sheep Husbandry, Macdonald College, Que.

The Fallacies of Protection

More Extracts from Letters Received in Answer to Walter Carter

THE BLOCKADE OF PROTECTION

Enemies endeavor to blockade our ports in time of war. Protectionists teach us to blockade them in time of peace. Protection in its last analysis is not a prevention of what the foreigner wants to do to us, but rather what we ourselves want to do.

The man who buys in, say, the U.S.A. and pays his duty to the government, is a better citizen than he who buys the home-made article and pays the duty, as excess profit, to the Canadian manufacturer.

Mr. Carter speaks of enticing the manufacturer to locate in the prairie provinces. This reminds us of the ass who was enticed to continue his journey by means of a carrot suspended from a pole before his eyes.

Moreover, to quote Adam Smith: "To give the monopoly of the home market to the producer of domestic industry in any particular art or manufacture, is in some measure to direct private people in what manner they ought to employ their capital, and must in almost all cases, be either a useless or hurtful regulation. If the production of domestic goods can be made there as cheap as those of foreign industry, the regulation is evidently useless. If they cannot it must be generally hurtful."

Mr. Joseph Parks in an address before the American Association for Labor Legislation, said that "statistics show that 19,000,000 working people in the United States earn an average of \$500 a year, and who with their families represent a population of 60,000,000 people, or two-thirds of the American nation." Organized charity in the United States control \$500,000,000 a year, given by a comparatively few wealthy persons, and largely extorted through the protective tariff. One is almost led to believe Tolstoi when he says: "If you can afford to do so much for the poor now, you must have robbed them pretty thoroughly at first."

Protection to a certain extent has been responsible for the present war, insofar as it has tended to foster a jealous commercial spirit between nations, for there can be no gainsaying the fact that whatever the immediate cause of the war may have been, the primary cause was racial and commercial jealousy in all the countries engaged, fostered and pampered through a long period of years by the national policies of the respective countries. Free trade, while it may not eliminate war, will at least tend towards the hastening of the day when all the nations shall join in the cadence of hammer-strokes which will beat swords into plowshares and spears into pruning hooks."—John A. Potts, Traynor, Sask.

POOR QUALITY GOODS

Mr. Carter remarks about German goods being trash and that Canada and other countries have made her rich and enabled her to carry on this war. It seems rather strange that a country with such a wonderful protective tariff as Germany, which has been the idol and chief example of protectionists, should be the producer of goods of such a quality as Mr. Carter states. It is also a sad reflection on our buying judgment.—James Cowell, Nappen, Alta.

IMPLEMENTS ARE NECESSITIES

If we study the list of imported goods that carry a tariff, we find that it ranges anywhere up to 42 per cent. To make an estimate all round we get an average of about 30 per cent. Now I should talk this a very high tariff indeed, especially when we take into consideration that the commodities which are taxed include, with a few exceptions, practically everything the farmer needs, and which constitute the necessities of life. All machinery used on the farm must be classed as necessities of life. Without up-to-date implements we cannot maintain our position as modern farmers. The spade and the hoe were a necessity of a bygone age, the gang plow is a necessity today. The tractor will be a necessity of the near future.—Will J. Cheatham, Viceroy, Sask.

AS DANGEROUS AS PRUSSAINS

Three years ago a cement company was being formed and I was solicited to take shares in it, as it would be a snap, for a barrel of cement could be produced at less than \$1.00 while the selling price was \$3.60. There is a cement trust in Canada.

We are getting a moneyed aristocracy in this country which is quite as dangerous to the general welfare and advancement of the country as the Prussian military autocracy is to Germany. I say this advisedly, for the system under which such a moneyed autocracy is possible is surely draining the country of its very best.—James H. Frye, Kirkella, Man.

ENGLAND THE BULWARK

Let me ask Mr. Carter how much more the eastern farmer is getting for his butter, cheese, pork and beef, for home consumption than he is receiving for the same articles when shipped to England. No more. And how much more is the eastern farmer paying the western farmer for his raw material than the European consumer pays him? No more.

Germany should have won the present conflict long ago if protectionist nations are as strong as Mr. Carter asserts, whereas it is free trade England which is amazing the world with its wonderful resources.—H. J. Pomeroy, Roblin, Man.

GENEROUS AMERICANS

The anticipation that some generous American company is going to establish a branch factory in our midst—in order to divert our 30 per cent from the Canadian national exchequer to their own pockets—will not be likely to blind many of us to the fundamental evils of protection.

It is useless to talk of world peace while we are all waging a continuous economic warfare against the world, against the best interest of our farmers and the consuming public generally and in the interests of only a very small wealthy class.—Ex Protectionist, Jenner, Alta.

THE DUMPING SCARE

Regarding the dumping scare are we to assume that under free trade distant manufacturers will have power to compel the farmers to buy inferior implements? If not, and if, as is generally supposed the farmers do not want inferior implements the whole argument re dumping is founded on a myth. Under protection the home manufacturers have power to compel the farmers to buy their implements at prices higher by the amount of the protection, than foreign manufacturers charge for the same implements. The following extract from The Grain Growers' Grain Co.'s annual report shows the way that the tariff protects the farmer against the unspeakable calamity of having cheap implements dumped on him.

To illustrate the dumping duty further, look at the way the customs values operate in regard to seed drills in general use

	Regular tariff rate applied to foreign goods	Actual value of duty charged
20 x 6 Single Disc	27 1/2%	76%
20 x 6 Double Disc	27 1/2%	76%
20 x 6 Shoe Drill	27 1/2%	76%

Remember this is not an inferior implement, but one as good implements as can be procured in Canada at any price. The dumping duty is to compel the farmers to buy inferior, Canadian made goods.—Jas. I. Parker, Gilbert Plains, Man.

Protection robs me every day. If it robs me personally, it robs the nation, for I am a part of it. Oh, for free trade, as they have it in England.—Alex. Fulton, Tugashie, Sask.



Dependable Spark Plugs are Standard Ford Equipment

Since 1911—Champion "X" has been the exclusive Spark Plug Equipment on every car turned out of the enormous Ford factory.

Ford Engineers selected it because of its proved ability to give perfect service under the severest road conditions—remember this when replacing the plugs in your Ford Motor.

Dealers everywhere sell guaranteed Champion plugs for Fords and all other makes of cars, gas engines or tractors. Look for "Champion" on the porcelain.

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

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

I Built this Shoe For Farm Wear

The Originator of Low Prices

Let Me Tell You About It

I know the requirements of a farm work shoe as well as any man living. I have personally worked around the barn—in the barn acids—in the mud—in the fields—from my boyhood up. I know what a shoe must be to stand the hard test of farm life. I have built this shoe to meet these very requirements, and I give you my personal guarantee that it will give satisfactory service from every standpoint or I agree to refund your money and pay postage both ways besides.

THIS IS MY FAMOUS HANDMADE SHOE built for farm wear. It is **SOLID LEATHER**, through and through, it has two full solid leather double soles both standard approved and stitched. The uppers are cut from full oiled first quality grained leather with full leather backstay; has bellows tongue to keep out the dirt and water, and is lined with good quality soft flexible leather. It is made in a good fitting, broad, easy model that will give greatest comfort to the wearer. Made in sizes for Men, Young Men and Boys. Order direct from this Ad. or send for free Catalogue as described below.

12E404	Boys' Sizes, 11 to 13 1/2	\$3.35
12E405	Young Men's Sizes, 1 to 11 1/2	\$3.99
12E100	Men's Sizes, Black, 6 to 11 1/2	\$4.69
12E101	Men's Sizes, Tan, 6 to 11 1/2	\$4.69

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Preparatory Course for those who have lacked educational advantages. Third, Second and First Class Certificate Courses.
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Students prepared for Departmental Examinations and Teachers' Certificates.

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Wesley College, Winnipeg, offers full courses leading up to Teachers' Certificates, Matriculation into any Canadian University or for entrance to any of the Professions or Sciences.

It also gives complete courses of instruction in the first and second years of the Undergraduate work of the University of Manitoba, as well as complete courses in English, History and Philosophy leading up to the B.A. Degree.

A good residence is provided for men and also one for women. A personal interest is taken in every student. Particular attention is paid to the moral and spiritual well-being of all students. The college has been before the public for nearly 30 years and her record is unsurpassed in the number and standing of her students. Provision is made for students wishing the Icelandic option.

Preparatory and Arts Departments open September 18, and Theological Department September 25.

For information regarding fees, residence, etc., apply to—

J. H. RIDDELL, Principal.
A. S. CUMMINGS, Registrar.

Boys' and Girls' Clubs

Clubs Flourishing Around Minnedosa—Preparing for the Fair

CLUBS AROUND MINNEDOSA

Three hundred boys and girls attending 15 schools within a radius of 14 miles are members of the Boys' and Girls' Clubs of the Minnedosa district. Nearly 600 entries have been received at time of writing in the various classes into which the show that will be held in this Manitoba town the first week in October has been divided. The entries received by J. A. Borthistle, the secretary-treasurer, are: Manual training, 17; hog raising, 34; gardening, 113; poultry, 150; bread making, 41; garment making, 60; canning, 30; noxious weeds (mounted specimens), 25.

The boys engaged in raising hogs have borrowed \$10 each from the local bankers, and with this amount have purchased two pigs each and will show them at the fair in October. Mr. Borthistle, the secretary-treasurer, as does also the vice-president, M. A. Johnson, declares that there has been more interest manifested by the boys and girls in school work since the organization of the clubs than ever before. The prizes have been raised by each school contributing \$10 towards the general fund, while local merchants are contributing many special prizes which are being keenly contested for. Mr. Borthistle points out that any club wishing to make a success of the work should have its prize list printed early in the season so that the boys and girls may see exactly what they will be likely to win should they capture any of the prizes.

Minnedosa has certainly set a splendid example as regards interest and the number of entries. The boys and girls are very enthusiastic and will no doubt have one of the best fairs in the province. — W. E. McT.

PREPARING FOR THE FAIR

I thought I would write and become a member of your club. I am going to try to win a prize by telling you what I am preparing for the school fair, which is to be held in Portage la Prairie some time this fall.

I set a hen early, but with very little success. She came off with only four chicks. One died, but I took care of the remaining three and they are quite large now. The agricultural college furnished me with peas which I soaked one night in water. After they were soaked enough I planted them in the garden. They are ready for picking now and I expect to eat them for the fair.

I am also preparing some drawing. I have about five sketches completed, also one map of the world. I have not started to prepare the rest of my exhibits yet, but I intend to send a cake and some sewing. The new prize list is not out yet so I don't know what else. I took two prizes last year and hope to take some this year.

ESTHER JAMES

Man. Age 13.

A SUCCESSFUL POULTRY RAISER!

I have been a silent member of this club, although I have been a member for

two years. But I will now tell how I raised some chickens.

After getting a big box and putting some nice clean straw in it I made the shape of a nest with my hands. I then put 12 eggs in and placed a nice old hen on the nest and went away. The next morning when I went out she was still on the nest, so I gave her some wheat, clean water and some gravel. For three weeks I kept clean water and fresh feed in the pen where she was. Sometimes I gave her something different. When the chickens came out I made a nice coop and put the chickens and the old hen in it. I had 11 big healthy chickens. They only stayed a couple of days and then broke out so I let them stay out. One morning when I went out one chicken was sick so I brought it in the house. I got it warm, but it died.

I fed the strong chicks hard boiled eggs chopped up for a while, then later I gave them bread crumbs, gravel and water. I gave the old hen wheat and when the chickens were a week or two old they too began to eat the wheat, so I did not bother with the boiled eggs any longer. When they were about a month old they found food for themselves. In the fall I showed them at the fair and got second prize. A year after I sold them for \$7.00. In the winter I got about six or seven dozen eggs, some of which I sold.

ANNIE KUDDEL

Man. Age 13.

POTATOES FOR THE FAIR

This spring I received 10 pounds of potatoes from the Boys' and Girls' Club and intend exhibiting them at the annual boys' and girls' fair at Carman in October. According to the directions given me when I received the potatoes, I selected twenty pounds of my father's home grown ones, to plant alongside of the club ones. First I cut them up the long way, leaving at least one or two eyes in each part of cut potato. My father dug the holes while I dropped a piece of potato, the sliced side downward, in each hole.

The land in which I put them was an old straw-stack bottom and consequently is very rich. In a fortnight or so the tiny shoots appeared above the ground. Then my father cultivated them. When they became a fair size I killed them well to preserve the moisture. As the earth where they were planted was infested with thistles I had to keep pulling them from around the roots of the potatoes. Presently I noticed a few potato bugs on the vines. My father told me to mix up three parts of Paris green to one part of lime. I sprinkled this on the vines when they were damp and it has proved to be a very good mixture for killing the bugs.

I have not yet looked to see what kind of a yield the potatoes will give, but so far the vines look very promising.

BESSIE E. MURRAY

Man. Age 12.



The Boys' and Girls' Club offers a splendid basis for Social Catering

ubs

now tell how I

oy and putting a it I made the hands. I then d a nice old hen way. The next ut she was still her some wheat, vel. For three r and fresh feed Sometimes I ret. When the ide a nice coop d the old hen in chickens. They days and then stay out. One out one chicken it in the house.

hard boiled eggs hen later I gave vel and water. at and when the two old they too t, so I did not eggs any longer. month old they res. In the fall lah fair and got fter I sold them I got about six some of which

KUDEL Age 13.

THE FAIR

d 10 pounds of and Girls' Club em-at the annual rman in October. tions given me tatoes. I selected er's home grown of the club ones. long way, leaving s in each part of r dug the holes e of potato, the n each hole. put them was an and consequently ht or so the tiny be ground. Then em. When they led them well to As the earth ed was infested eep pulling them of the potatoes. few potato bugs r told me to mix green to one part his on the vines and it has proved re for killing the

to see what kind will give, but so romising.

MURRAY, Age 12.



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Results prove The Success College supremely superior. Twenty-five calls a day for Success graduates is common. This year we could have placed 426 more stenographers and bookkeepers. Our annual enrollment of 2,100 students (in one school) is Canada's largest—it greatly exceeds that of all competitors combined. We employ 28 expert, certificated teachers. If you wish to succeed attend Success College. Enroll any time. Send for catalogue of courses.

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For Calendar or any information needed, write Dr. S. J. McKee, Registrar, Brandon, Man.

FALL TERM OPENS SEPT. 20

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Calgary's latest and most modern College. No "gang" tuition. No "fake" champions.

Best equipment. Best positions. Address: DAVID ELSTON, Principal

NOTICE TO PARENTS.—The School and College which announcements appear in this issue are institutions of proven standing in their respective branches of education and The Guide believes that parents will make an intelligent selection from them (from which they consider best suited for the education of their sons and daughters.

Boys and Girls! READ THE GUIDE JUNIOR

A little paper printed for you. There are stories about Boys and girls with pictures. There's a funny page, too.

It will be sent post free—write to-day for your copy. Use this coupon—

Coupon form with fields for Name, Post Office, Age, and address to Clare Bros. Western, Limited.

SAMPLE MARKET REGULATIONS

Last week by Federal order-in-council the new regulations governing the sample markets at Fort William and Winnipeg were issued. These regulations have been prepared by the Board of Grain Commissioners, and will be administered by that board.

It is provided that whenever any shipper of a car of grain from any country point wishes to have the grain sold upon sample he will make a notation to that effect upon the shipping bill. When the car reaches Winnipeg the government inspectors will then draw the regular government sample and an additional sample as well, the second sample to be used on the sample market. The Grain Commission may authorize and license an official sampling bureau to draw samples for the sample market whenever it is deemed advisable, but until such an extra sampling bureau is created both samples will be drawn by the government inspectors.

The present samples only are drawn at Winnipeg and Fort William. Whenever the grain is to be sold in Fort William sample market the samples drawn at Winnipeg will be forwarded to Fort William by express morning and evening every day. These samples will be forwarded by a representative of the Fort William and Fort Arthur Grain Exchange who will be located at Winnipeg. It requires on the average about 30 hours for a train load of grain to go from Winnipeg to Fort William, while the time of an express train is about 15 hours. There is therefore a margin of time of 15 hours between trains. If this margin of time coincides with the trading hours on the Fort William exchange, it will be sufficient to enable the grain to be sold before the actual car arrives. It is provided, however, that if the car is not sold and the railway company receives no order, they may unload it in accordance with the shipping bill in any public terminal.

Public and Private Terminals

In order to facilitate trading on the sample market, the Grain Commission's new order provides that only two forms of terminal elevator licenses will be issued, one for private terminal elevators and the other for public terminal elevators. Any firm now operating a terminal elevator at the lake front shall have the right to declare whether they will operate as private or public houses.

Public terminal elevators will operate as at present under the Grain Act. They must receive and store whatever grain is offered at a regular fixed rate up to the limit of their capacity. It is provided however, that public terminal elevators may lease a portion of their elevator to individuals for the purpose of providing special bins for the storing of grain. These special bins, as leased, may be operated as private mixing houses by the person leasing them, and to all intents and purposes will become a private elevator. A private elevator can only receive and store grain which is its own property. No private elevator may do any public storage business. All private elevators will receive official grades and weights both inward and outward and may issue warehouse receipts for quantities only, but not for grades. All warehouse receipts as issued must be surrendered when the grain covered by the receipt is shipped out. Private elevators will have the privilege of mixing any grain which they take in.

Under the new order, the Board of Grain Commissioners may fix other sampling points west of Winnipeg whenever deemed advisable. No such sampling points have yet been named.

THE IRISH CONVENTION

Belfast, Sept. 4.—Sir Horace Plunkett, chairman of the Irish convention, speaking here today at a luncheon given by the lord mayor, said that never in his life had he heard such plain speaking and unreserved expression of frank opinion without any offense being given any member as he had heard at the convention.

Every member had come to the convention, added Sir Horace, with the earnest desire to develop, not Irish differences, but Irish agreements, and already some of the members felt very hopeful toward their task.



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There's always a reason for every condition. The reason for the wonderfully low prices maintained on pianos bought of Mason & Risch Limited, is because of the tremendous volume of business closed by the company throughout its

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Numerous sales reduce the cost of each individual transaction. Expense of every kind is kept at a minimum—the saving is reflected in the unusual prices which Mason & Risch patrons secure through this system of

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Write nearest Branch Store for Catalog and details of our Easy Payment Plan, also for description and Prices of Used Pianos, Player-Pianos and Organs

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is helped by the happy home folk, the familiar surroundings—and moist, pure air. You cannot easily have the first two without the last. The air in every room should have the snap and vim of outdoor air. It must be supplied by a furnace with a capacity for heating the air instantly as it passes. Know these "HECLA" points.

THE STEEL RIBBED FIRE GRATE BARS are put together with a heating surface capacity three times greater than that of any other furnace.

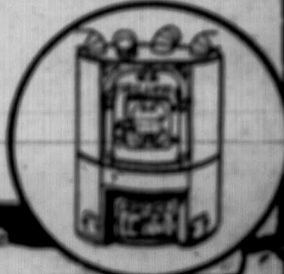
THE INDEPENDENT GRATE BARS are put together with a heating surface capacity three times greater than that of any other furnace.

THE CAST-IRON COMBUSTION CHAMBER—designed to do the work thoroughly—setting coal and making heat, it cannot burn out, as steel chambers do.

These are only some of the ways in which a "HECLA" cuts down the coal bills. A big point is the ease of operation and care of the "HECLA"—a few minutes, morning and night, and you're through.

Prove these things by a visit to the house of a "HECLA" owner. He'll tell you. Investigate our guaranteed plan for Heating Homes. You should have our book "Comfort and Health" in any case.

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The Girls of Timber Town

Somewhere in the south of Scotland, alongside an old village, the scene of many a romantic marriage, has risen a township of timber, accommodating 7,000 souls, mostly girls, whom the government has called together to help in making of high explosives. Twenty-two streets of wooden huts and bungalows have been erected, 47 wooden hostels, each accommodating from 70 to 135 young women, and two wooden hostels for men, to say nothing of wooden hospitals and various wooden stores. Latterly several brick hostels have been erected, several sets of brick houses, a street of shops, an institute with billiard room and cinema, and a public hall, but the character of the place as a makeshift arrangement is not affected by the more permanent erections of later months.

Timber Town has been given a bad name throughout the country, but four months' residence and intimacy with all classes of its inhabitants have made the writer love the happiest community he ever knew, a community risking health and life to supply the fighting line with what it most needs. They go out to their ugly work arm in arm, singing and joking with one another, and return in the same high spirits, unless sympathy with some sister who has suffered silences their noise. Their grievances are many and they can grouse like the rest of us. According to themselves they are the worst paid munition workers in the country, but one could not imagine a strike in Timber Town. The record of the place has not been blotched by such turbulence as is reported from other munition areas. Its girls are not working for a wage, but to do their bit as Britons. Let me illustrate and assert for my illustrations that they are fair samples of the spirit of Timber Town.

Maimed for King and Country

A girl allowed the machine she was working to catch her hand and smash wrist, palm and fingers. She uttered no cry, but reversing the machine released her ruined limb. The first intimation her work mates had of the accident was when she called to them, "Look, girls, what I have done for my country." When they were taking from her neck a knitted cravat to make a tourniquet, she said, "No, no, not that! I knitted that for my sweetheart in France and I haven't two hands to knit another with now." In the hospital after the amputation, as she lay in delirium she was repeating, "I don't care, I don't care; it was for my king and country."

After an explosion when the girls, who had come through hours of terror, arrived by the factory train from the scene of the disaster, some of them bandaged, many of them in a condition of collapse, the song and fun shaken out of them all, the shift going on duty filled into the vacated carriages; not one held back. After a few minutes someone started the National Anthem and the whole train took up the song. As the engine pulled them away to work they were singing the soldier duty, "Take Me Back to Dear Old Blighty."

Timber Town earned her bad name during the constructional period when the authorities had to scrape together laborers somehow from anywhere, and many of them were undesirable. Moreover, it goes without saying that in a factory employing 5,000 young women gathered at express speed from the four winds there are certain to be not a few of poor morale, of little sense of shame and less sense of honor. That type clings most loosely to home and answered the call for workers as soon as it was made. The officials, however, may be trusted to discern what class of girl works hardest, and without doubt the tone of Timber Town has risen and will rise. The Liquor Control Board, whatever its shortcomings elsewhere, has abolished strong liquors from the neighborhood. To get any drink stronger than light ale the lover of liquor has to travel eight miles north or eight miles south. In four months' residence I saw but two men under the influence of drink, until my last night in the township, when I had the misfortune to come upon a group of navvies who had got hold of it somehow. To one Glasgow

man it is the soberest community he ever touched.

The girls have put over £2,000 into war savings scrip in five months' time; one hostel of 70 girls have subscribed £150 in sixpences. Every week on the average 2,000 letters leave the two local post offices, nearly all addressed to married women at private addresses. Besides hundreds of postal orders are sent by ordinary post. One lassie I know sends all her earnings home except four shillings which she keeps for her own pocket. Their tenderness where-home is concerned is just as striking as that of the boys in the fighting line. A matron passing through her mess-room found a young woman in tears before her untouched meal. Upon enquiring what was wrong she received the unexpected answer, "O, matron, I don't think my mother is having as good a dinner as this."

They work in three shifts so that neither night nor day is there any cessation of Timber Town's activities, each shift competing with one another for the credit of the biggest output. The war and the boys at the war are never far from their thoughts. I am told that a girl dying from burns received at her work said as she passed away, "A fortnight ago my brother gave his life for his country and now I am giving mine." When one hostel sorely shaken over an accident was hesitating to return to its dangerous job and some girls were talking of giving it up, a young Scot's lass said in my hearing, "Girls, we know what an exploding shell is now. I have two brothers in France and they haven't stick it. Wouldn't it be a shame if we did not stick it as gamely as they do?" Everyone of them went back to work that night.

Nobody will prophesy what will happen to Timber Town when the war is over. The girls all say that when the big guns cease to demand high explosives, they are going home. Perhaps the old village will see the new township vanish even more quickly than it rose. One is reminded of the tale of the daisy that opened an astonished eye one morning to find that in the dark a mushroom had sprung up by her side. "I know what you are thinking," said the mushroom. "What?" asked the daisy. "You are wondering where I was yesterday." "Not at all; I was wondering where you will be tomorrow." Timber Town may disappear and the girls will scatter, but those who have felt the pulse of patriotism there beating strong and true will not forget the war emergency community, the work they did and the spirit in which they labored.

Note.—The above story was sent to The Guide by one who lived in Timber Town and was intimately acquainted with its life.—Editor.

ALBERTA LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

At the second annual conference for social leadership held at the University of Alberta, from August 6-10, a resolution was passed calling attention to the inadequate status of the faculty of agriculture in the university and to the need of greater activity in experimental and research work at the university farm. The attention of the Dominion government was directed to the large areas of sparsely populated and uncultivated lands in the Indian reserves near railways, and it was suggested that an estimate be made of the probable increase in population of the Indians in these reserves and the probabilities of their becoming further engaged in agricultural pursuits, and how far they themselves may be expected to bring these lands under cultivation; that measures be taken for the release of portions of these reserves for beneficial use under cultivation, compensation being given to the Indians either by money consideration or by the granting of other areas of land remote from transportation which would be equally suitable for their use as cattle and horse raisers; or otherwise, if the lands are released for farming, that special attention be directed to the claims of returned soldiers who may desire to become farmers, particularly to returned Canadian Indian soldiers, who may desire to cultivate such lands.



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Farm Women's Clubs

OUR ASSOCIATION

The Saskatchewan G.G.A. has started a campaign to increase its membership. To quote the membership leaflet, "We can double our membership at once if every member will secure one other member. Instead of 30,000 members we would then have 60,000 members. We have a large influence now, but think what greater things we could then do."

There never was a time when there was such need for the farmers to be well organized and to speak as one voice. Many new problems press for solution; many new responsibilities are upon us. NOW is the time to enlarge our association and make it more effective. We need more members. Every member can get one more. Will you do it?

Remember that it is "Our" association. Whether you are a member of a local, a women's section or have your own local organization, every woman is equally a member of "Our" association. We have several thousand women members; we want more. We want every member to take a real live interest in our work. Does every woman member know what the Grain Growers' Association is doing for her? If not, why not? Threshing will soon be over. Now is the time to make winter plans. What will your local program consist of? I shall be glad to hear from local secretaries.

V. McNAUGHTAN.

FOOD CONTROL IN CANADA

May I suggest that this topic be taken up as a subject for study by all our locals and women's sections. This is volunteer patriotic service and our local organizations can render great assistance from an educational standpoint. The public press contains such very full information that one only needs to clip all the matter pertaining to "food control" to have material enough for many meetings. The chief difficulty perhaps might be to boil down the information.—V. McN.

DISTRICT DIRECTORS ACTIVE

On July 20, Mrs. Wallace, director for district 9, organized a women's section of the Kneller G.G.A., with Mrs. R. Smith, of Lockwood, president, and Mrs. M. H. Wahlfon, Lockwood, secretary-treasurer.

Mrs. H. P. Taylor, director for district 16, organized the Pontiac W.G.G. on June 2. Mrs. M. A. Steele was elected president, and Mrs. D. O. Thomson, Dinsmore, secretary-treasurer. The secretary writes for "studies in Rural Citizenship" and year books, which looks very promising.

A GROWING ASSOCIATION

Reports of new branches of our W.S. G.G.A. are coming in good numbers. Many requests for information as to means of organizing are to hand. Mrs. W. J. Peel, secretary-treasurer, McDonald Creek W.G.G.A., writes: In May a branch of the W.G.G.A. was organized with nine working members. We do not expect many more members. We collected funds and sent for sewing material and intend having a bazaar later in the season in aid of the Red Cross. We meet at each member's home alternately and the hostess provides lunch and charges 10 cents each, which goes to the Red Cross Fund.

ANOTHER NEW LINK

The ladies of the community met at Eastview school house on April 28 and organized a women's section of the Eastview G.G.A. for the purpose of doing Red Cross, church and other work in which women are particularly interested. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. R. M. Johnson; vice-president, Mrs. N. Ford; secretary-treasurer, Miss Beatrice Cole. Up to date there are 10 members and prospects of others in the near future.

The first work undertaken by the organization is a bazaar to be held in connection with the annual G.G.A. picnic

at Eastview. A committee is now at work arranging for the shipment of junk to Regina. Eighty-two dollars, which was made last winter by the ladies before they were organized, was placed in our treasury, and by the request of the ladies was sent to the Canadian Red Cross Society at Regina. Our work is enjoyable and our prospects encouraging.

Sincerely yours,
(MISS) BEATRICE COLE, Sec.-Treas.

HOLDS PIE SOCIAL

On May the eighth the women members of the Blackley local met and formed a women's section. At present there are 12 members. Several interesting meetings have been held at which papers on various subjects were read. A pie social was held

on May the fourteenth, and all are looking forward to a picnic which is to be held in a few weeks.

ADA E. AUSTIN,
Sec'y.

At the June meeting of the Neidpath W.G.G.A., the president, Mrs. Mitchell, director district No. 14, reported that the W.G.G. dance held the previous week had been an all-round success. The proceeds were devoted to the picnic fund. Arrangements were made for the picnic, and Mrs. Knox agreed to prepare a paper on "Easy Sunday Dinners, Hot Weather Suggestions and Extras for Unexpected Company."

The report of the trustees' convention is now in the hands of the school secretaries. I would like to call attention to the fact that it is out, so that our clubs may get it for study.

ZOA HAIGHT, Vice-President.

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Any farm woman who is desirous of having an excellent library in the organized farmers in her district should communicate with the provincial secretary of the division at Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, Mrs. E. C. Wrenn, Room 100, Main Street, Moose Jaw, Sask. Other district secretaries: Regina, Alberta, Mrs. E. M. Barrett, Elora.

2, 1917.

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BUNNY'S JOKE

It was a beautiful garden. Every kind of vegetable grew there from green peas to the most beautiful water melons you ever saw.

Mr. Bunny would not have hesitated to visit the garden if it had not been for the many traps which Mr. Hunter set each night in hopes of catching one of the thieves which came nightly to see his grand garden. It was three nights now since Mr. Bunny had been to the garden and he was beginning to get tired of just grasshoppers for his supper and thought he was entitled to something more tasty. Even Mr. Hunter thought he had succeeded in scaring away his troublesome visitor. But tonight Bunny was going to have a little joke on Mr. Hunter. He meant to show him that it took more than a trap to scare a brave fellow. So he crept back into his burrow until it would be dark enough for him to enter the garden unseen. A little less than an hour found him in Mr. Hunter's lovely garden, busily chewing one of his finest cabbages. My! how he did enjoy himself! Cabbage after cabbage disappeared, and after he had eaten three of the most beautiful cabbages he thought he would like a change.

What else did he like besides cabbage? He thought for a moment, then made his way to where he saw a lovely pea patch. His mouth watered at the sight long before he came within reach of them. What a time he did have! He wondered however he had managed to stay away so long. Anyway, it didn't matter, he was going to make up for being absent now.

Suddenly he was startled by the sharp bark of a dog. Poor Bunny, what could he do? He felt sure that the dog would find him. He couldn't run. My! how weak he felt! He crept along to try and get shelter in the cabbages, but he had gnawed the leaves off and the dog would be sure to see him there. "He'll see me now," moaned the brave little rabbit. But neither Mr. Hunter nor his dog saw Bunny, and in the early hours of morning, when his heart started to beat again, he hastened to his burrow. After all, he told himself, would it not be better to have to eat grasshoppers all the time rather than enter into danger through trying to get something more tasty? Bunny's little joke had failed.

IVY HARRIS,

Mizpah, Alta. Age 14.

HOW THE FAIRY HELPED

Once upon a time there were quite a number of little fairies who went around helping others who were in distress and trouble. One day as they were seeking to help someone they happened to stop outside of a little cottage and heard a little childish voice saying, "Oh, what shall we do now?" The voice they heard was that of a little boy whose name was Peter. Now Peter lived with his mother in this little cottage which was not their own. Peter tried to help his mother the best he could, but his mother could not work very hard on account of her ill-health. Peter was a good boy and used to run errands for people and try and earn a little money by working in the town.

One day, a sad day for Peter, his mother was taken sick and could not leave her bed. Peter wondered how they would manage now that his mother was sick and could not work and the little bit of money that he earned would not be enough to keep his sick mother and pay the rent for the house. Peter went to bed that night a little downhearted.

He was closing his eyes for the third time when he heard a noise outside of his bedroom window. He jumped out of bed and looked at the window and to his surprise he saw a little fairy standing on the window sill. She was dressed in white with a white wand and a star on it. She saw how sad Peter looked and asked him his trouble. When he had related his story to her, she said, "Tomorrow morning when you awake you will see something lying on the window sill. Get up and take them to town and sell them. You will find some there every morning for six mornings." Then she vanished all of a sudden, leaving Peter staring with wonder.

Next morning Peter found a lovely

bunch of white lilies lying on the window sill. He took them to town and sold them; he got quite a lot of money for them, and the people stared in amazement at them. He went to town every morning with the lilies and sold them. Then he had enough money to send his sick mother away for a holiday and pay the rent for the house.

After his mother came back from her holiday, Peter told her his story about the lilies and the fairy and she was pleased with him. After a while Peter bought the little cottage for his mother and they lived happy ever afterwards. But Peter never forgot the little fairy and is still waiting to do her a kindness some day.

QUEENIE VOICE,

Bradwell, Sask. Age 13.

TRAPPING MUSKRATS

Last winter my brother and I trapped muskrats. We set our traps quite early in the fall. Our neighbor boy also trapped. We had lots of fun. We met each other every morning. Howard, the neighbor, went along and saw if we had any and we went along with him and saw if he had any.

Last winter we got 28 muskrats and daddy sent them to a fur company and got \$6.47 for them. The winter before last we got 26 muskrats and daddy sold them at a store in Cadillac and got \$2.60, so you see the difference. We are planning on starting to trap this winter too. We have five traps and I guess we will buy some more.

CLARA KOPPERUD,

Cadillac, Sask. Age 13.

A CURIOUS FIND

My home is near Muskrat Lake and every day I go down to swim with a friend of mine who is staying with me. One day as we were swimming we saw two muskrats diving. We followed them up as well as we could. We came to their home made of rushes and grass and they dived under. We felt very curious and this house that they lived in seemed to have a roof on it, so after very little trouble we got it off and inside after much rooting we found two little muskrats. We put the roof back on with much care.

SADIE TURNER,

Dunfermline, Sask. Age 13.

THE NAUGHTY COYOTE

Upon the hill about a half a mile from our house there lived an old coyote and her little coyote. Our boys had tried often to catch her in a trap and failed and this year they set the trap as usual and I will tell the story the way I think the coyotes would tell it if they could talk to us.

It was a nice summer afternoon. Mrs. Coyote said to the baby coyote, "Now you stay right in this nice hole while I go over to the ranch and get a chicken for our supper." The little coyote promised and off mother went. After she had been gone some time the little coyote began to get tired waiting so he went up out of the hole to wait for a while. Finally seeing a strange looking object a little way from the hole, he went over to it. It seemed so still and queer looking that the little coyote thought, "I'll just touch it," and "snap" went the trap. Oh! such a pain in the little coyote's front leg. It jumped, jerked and pulled with all its might and couldn't get loose and so began to cry with the pain.

Presently the mother came with a chicken. She called down to the little coyote and when it did not come up she went down and could not find it. Then she came up and noticed the little coyote lying over away from the hole. She went over and to her great sorrow found her baby coyote in the trap. She tried hard to free it, but all in vain, then she took the chicken over, but the little coyote could not eat the chicken, it felt so sick.

The mother stayed until the boys came to take the trap and coyote. Then she ran away crying for her little one. The boys tried to tame the little coyote, but it was so sad because it had not obeyed its mother, and its leg hurt so that it could not eat and soon died with grief and the pain from the broken leg.

DELIA BIGELOW,

Cardston, Alta. Age 11.

12, 1917. Club

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ELLOW, Age 11.

How Do They Like Bacon At Your House?

"A streak o' lean and a streak o' fat"—sweet, tender, juicy, and smoked just right? If this is the kind of Bacon the folks like, order—

"SWEET CLOVER" BRAND

Gordon Ironside & Fares Co. Ltd. Winnipeg Moose Jaw

Women's Problems

LET US FEED OURSELVES

We farm women nearly all have our little pet economies of making mitts out of sock legs, aprons out of flour sacks, etc., and doubtless they help out a lot because there are so many expensive things to buy and for which no make-shift will suffice, such as footwear for all the family for the various seasons of the year, which is a tremendous item. But after all, clothes will last quite a while if well taken care of and the "store bill" consists mostly of groceries; it mounts up week after week until fall and it swallows up a lot of the wheat crop, and if there is no wheat crop from hail, frost or rust, what does it swallow up? Why, it swallows up the farm.

I read in the "Country Gentleman" of October 28, 1916, an article telling about a Mrs. Mathias, a woman farmer of the southern states, who was going about preaching to the small cotton growers of those parts a sermon, the text of which was "Feed Yourself." To demonstrate her gospel she bought 740 acres of land and rented it out in portions. Out of every 25 acres there were to be eight in corn, five in oats, one in Irish potatoes, one in sweet potatoes, half an acre in pop corn and soy beans for hogs, half an acre in sorghum for molasses, half an acre in vegetables for current use and for the women and children to eat. White and red clover for cover crops were to be planted to begin with. Five or six acres were to be planted to cotton. Each renter was to raise one hundred dollar's worth of pork and lard. He was to get a cow, raise a calf and keep it. Previous to this these growers had practically raised nothing but cotton and exchanged it for the necessities mentioned. If the cotton failed there was suffering. Mrs. Mathias' system succeeded and many of these people were rendered independent by following out her plans as her tenants.

Now I am not going to advocate anything so ridiculous as adopting this lady's plans in our cold northern country, but we can adapt them. The parallel is that everyone on the land should, as much as possible, feed themselves, leaving their fortunes as little as practicable at the mercy of the main crop, be it cotton or wheat. If farmers have lots of vegetables, a grist from the mill, milk, eggs, potatoes, meat, rhubarb and small fruits in the garden, all of which we can have in this country, and have the main crop of grain as a surplus as nearly as can be, they are saving money. If the main crop is a failure they are practically feeding themselves and will not suffer. "Do not put all your eggs in one basket" is a safe, sane rule.

I have just climbed out of the cellar after picking out four bushels of potatoes for a farmer near here, and we could sell five times the amount we have to spare to farmers in this vicinity. Their places are near, so neither the land nor the climate are different. And small credit to ourselves either, because with a big, frost-proof cellar we should have it full instead of a scatter. People get "wheat-crazy." They say: "Oh, an acre of wheat that I can put in with my implements will buy all the potatoes we'll need and another one the rest of the vegetable." The wheat crop may not come up to expectations, and away go the potatoes with it.

Then again, it's "No, I'm a wheat farmer, I'm no stock man; wouldn't be bothered with cattle and hogs. One thing or another I say." This is short sightedness. Let us, fellow women, and we each have some influence, advocate raising the necessities as much as possible and be as independent as we can of the vagaries of the grain business. Not that we do not appreciate the grain farming, but let us leave no stone unturned for success. Yes, the grocery bills on a farm are appalling, for hard-working farm folk are hungry folk. On Saturdays you see the men staggering from the local store with great boxes of things to put in the waiting sleighs.

Let us buy as wisely as we can what

we must buy, not stinting our families at all, but for high priced articles substitute plain, wholesome foods: Rice, tapioca, sago, also corn starch for puddings where we have lots of milk. Currants are very dear, but raisins are really better and at half the price. Canned goods are prohibitive, but until our gardens grow, and let us resolve to have good ones, let us buy evaporated fruits, jelly powders and green apples or oranges in the fruit line; and dried beans, dried green peas, hominy, onions, etc., instead of canned vegetables.

Many of the storekeepers in the small towns are now doing a strictly cash business, and are reducing their prices considerably. Others are doing a credit business, still charging interest on the bills and selling prices to suit themselves. Of course there are all kinds of storekeepers, the same as all kinds of farmers. I think that if the farmer has not the cash to pay and his dealer is making the goods cost him from 10 to 20 per cent. more than they should, it would pay him well to borrow money from the bank at 8 per cent. and spend it wherever he could get the best value for his money, thus leaving him with the bank to deal with instead of a hold-up man in the shape of a storekeeper.

I consider this year of 1917 a critical one in the history of the farmers of the west. Fellow women, we have taken our share in the development of this country of which we are now acknowledged citizens with a vote, let us put our shoulders to the wheel, as ever, to push things along, both for the good of this land and the Empire of which it forms a part, and also for the betterment of our own fortunes and those dear to us. There is something coming to us for such efforts, for "Surely the laborer is worthy of his hire."

ANNIE SHEPPARD ARMSTRONG.

CAREFUL BUYING IS ECONOMY

The women of our western provinces are, many of them, for the first time feeling the stress of the high cost of living. It is a serious fact that they have not in many instances known what economy really meant. But now, with lowered salaries and higher prices something must be done in order to keep out of debt.

In speaking of the high cost of living a grocer in a Saskatchewan city remarked that he thought there must be a tremendous amount of waste in many families. He stated that a woman with a very small family would order a 20 pound sack of sugar, and in a very short time she would order another, and that it did not seem possible such a quantity could have been used in so short a time. He also spoke of butter and lard as being used in very large quantities. The same grocer said a woman would buy a pound of butter today and another pound tomorrow and pay 80 cents for the two pounds, when she could just as easily have taken the two pounds the first day and paid only 75 cents. Tea was bought in the same way. Many people, he said, would buy 25 cent packages of rolled oats instead of the 50 pound sacks. The grocer said he had mentioned these facts to some of his customers but they did not consider it at all seriously, but would say: "Well, I will take just one pound of butter today, anyway."

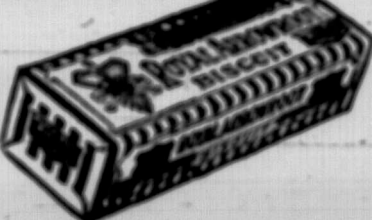
There are a few facts which I have mentioned to show how, through lack of thought, many dollars may be lost each year which might just as well be saved. One method used by many families is to have an account at the grocer's and at the end of each month the husband pays the bill without any questions and that is the last of it. The husband and wife should take these bills and look over each item carefully and learn whether unnecessary expenditure had been made. When one has an account at the store it is so easy to send in an order and have it charged. Unless they limit their expenditure to a certain sum each month and by careful attention and planning keep it within that sum the bill is almost sure

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Meets a War Demand

Most of us can give money—but soldiers need tins and we want to help. With but a day or two between oven and consumer, there is no need to buy biscuit in tins. SOM-MOR biscuit are packed in triple sealed, striped, cardboard cartons only, and reach you in the freshest condition. Give the soldiers tins and buy your biscuits in cartons. It's no sacrifice for you, and IT WILL help the boys. Ask for

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Also makers
of Sweater coats
and Hosiery

Penmans, Limited,
Paris

to be larger than is anticipated at the end of the month.

Never until my husband was getting a salary did I realize what it cost for household expenses. If the wife could have an allowance and be obliged to keep her expenditures within that allowance she would learn sooner than any other way that she must do her buying in a systematic manner. If the husband would take the time and teach her to keep her accounts in a business like way she would soon find it profitable and a pleasure as well to look after her household affairs in a capable, efficient manner.

E. E. B.

TREATMENT FOR TEMPER

My little girl Mary had the most violent fits of temper from time to time when she was refused something she wanted. I tried to be reasonable, but it almost invariably ended in a spanking for Mary. Rather, I thought to end it in that way. She seemed to become fairly hysterical, screaming and demanding what she wanted more than before. She would keep it up until I was fairly distracted and spanked her again out of pure anger and as you can imagine by that time I had no control over her whatever. I couldn't help seeing that if I couldn't control myself I couldn't control her, also that spanking was seldom of any benefit.

One afternoon after an hysterical outburst she went to sleep and slept for several hours. She awoke a most engagingly happy child. I had discovered one thing I could do for her and thereafter she had plenty of sleep. I also reasoned—that if she felt perfectly well she, like grown people, would not be cross, and I tried to make everything as favorable as possible for her health. Occasionally if I saw her getting restless and irritable I would say: "What do you suppose mother is going to do?" Instant attention. "She is going to make ginger cookies and each of the children may have a piece of dough and make a gingerbread boy," or "she is going to get the piece bag and the girls may make dolls' clothes," or some other thing I knew she would like. Sometimes she would make demands in the old way and I would talk to her gently and tell her why she could not have what she wanted. I tried never to refuse her without good reason. I would tell her how naughty it was for her to act so and how badly it made mother feel.

It is now so long since she has had an outburst of temper that I feel she is perfectly cured—if the treatment is continued. So my remedy may be summed up as follows: Keep children healthy, keep them busy, teach them the right and you have gone a long way towards curing bad temper and many other faults.

JUDY.

TRY A TIME-TABLE

Each day presents its own especial work besides the ordinary house work. A time-table for each day is just as essential to the house wife as it has been proven essential to the school teacher. Doing tasks at an appointed time and in regular order, whether on particular days or on every day makes house work much easier. In being systematic a housekeeper saves time and becomes proficient in her work. A time-table for Monday could read after this fashion:

6 to 6.10, put on wash boiler.

6.10 to 6.20, breakfast.

6.30 to 6.40, wash dishes, and so on.

By watching the kitchen clock you can gauge your time and see how long it takes to do each task. After the time-table is once established you will regard it as a good, practical friend.

SYSTEM

The Dominion fruit report for August indicates that there will be a fair market in Canada for apples while the supply of most other fruits will not come up to the demands. Prices will probably be high for the late fruits as it was for the earlier kinds.

12, 1917.

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E. E. B.

TEMPER

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JUDY.

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Our Ottawa Letter

The New Franchise Act—Military Service Board Busy—C.N.R. Bill in Senate
(By The Guide's Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, September 7.—The parliamentary week has closed amidst considerable excitement due to the introduction by the government of a war time elections act, which will disfranchise a large number of naturalized Canadians, more particularly in the western provinces. The bill was introduced yesterday by Hon. Arthur Meighen and today Liberal senators and members were in caucus to decide on the course they would adopt in regard to it. While no official announcement was forthcoming, it is generally understood that the slogan of the opposition will be to "fight the measure to the last ditch." Thus the prospects of an early prorogation of parliament have faded away and the outlook is for probably the most strenuous portion of a session unrivalled in length and interest.

It is understood that the opposition are practically a unit in regard to the bill and that some of its strongest opponents will be conscriptionist Liberals from the West, who voted for the military service act. They take the view that the government has to some extent broken faith with them because they risked their lives politically to support the measure of manhood conscription. The chief features of the War Election Act may be summarized as follows:

Disfranchisement of citizens of enemy alien birth, naturalized since March 31, 1902. Disfranchisement not to apply to those with sons, grandsons, or brothers on active service or to Armenians or Syrians. Disfranchisement of Dakotas, Mennonites and all others exempted from conscription military service for conscientious reasons; exemption of franchise by any individual a bar to any later claim from exemption on conscientious grounds. Enfranchisement of mothers, wives, widows, daughters or sisters of soldiers who have gone overseas from Canada since the beginning of the war, including such as have lost their lives at the front.

Adoption of provincial franchise subject to addition of the women entitled to vote and the subtraction of those who are disfranchised. Preparation of new lists in Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island by enumeration, according to methods now followed in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Existing lists in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to be accepted, with addition of women's votes to be made by the system of enumeration, adopted for the western provinces. Lists to be prepared by enumeration in unorganized districts. Parts one and two of voters' lists in cities and towns of over 5,000 population in Ontario to be adopted, with enumeration to provide for the addition of woman and manhood suffrage voters.

Military Service Board in Session
During the week preparations for the bringing into force of the Military Service Act have been advanced at the capital. The Military Service board is in daily session and it has been announced that the proclamation notifying the first class of conscripts will shortly be issued. In the commons today on the motion of Sir George Foster, the board of selection named by the commons and the right to choose half the members of the local tribunals which will hear applications for exemption, was appointed. It consists of 24 members, half of whom were nominated by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

When the motion was made Sir Wilfrid Laurier expressed his deep regret that the government had thought it advisable to apply the conscription law before the people had a chance to pronounce upon it. "I think and my opinion is confirmed more and more

that it would have been in the interests of the country at large, if at least the people had been consulted before the law was applied. I must say frankly that if I had followed my first inclination I would not have given any countenance to any participation in the administration of the act. But on the whole I believe that it is always better to minimize the evil effect of a bad law by the wisest administration of it, so that efforts may be directed to making the application of it fair to all parties and to getting out of it the largest possible measure of justice compatible with its provisions." Sir Wilfrid added that he had endeavored to recommend men whose standing in the community would be a guarantee that so far as they were concerned the act would be applied with a determination to do justice to all.

"Might I ask the leader of the opposition," Sir Sam Hughes queried, "how he would explain the delay in enforcing this military service act? I doubt very much if, owing to the delay, there will be a soldier on the ground before the war is over or before peace is concluded. If the right hon. gentleman were returned to power, how would he provide for meeting this emergency?"

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, "If the soldiers are not to get to the front till the war is over, better consult the people at once."

C.N.R. Bill in the Senate

Considerable interest has centered in the debate in the senate on the Canadian Northern Bill. There was some nervousness on the part of the government as to its probable fate in the upper house, but this appears to have passed away and it is generally expected that when the division is taken early next week, on the second reading, it will be adopted by a small majority. Probably with the idea of removing some of the objections to the bill, Sir James Loughheed today, in reply to a question by Sir McKenzie Bowell made the announcement that the government will fix a maximum amount to be paid for the capital stock to be purchased. He said that the government would provide that the fixing of the amount shall not be taken into consideration by the arbitrators, as an element in fixing the value, if any, of the stock to be acquired. He also stated that the government will provide in the agreement that no obligation of the company, not disclosed to the arbitrators, shall, upon being established as valid claims, within a period to be fixed after the award is accepted, be paid out of the award.

Meighen Explains Franchise Bill

More than ordinary interest was centered in the speech of Hon. Arthur Meighen introducing the new franchise act already referred to as the War-Time Election Act. At the time of writing, no other speech had been made on the subject, but Sir Wilfrid Laurier will be heard tomorrow afternoon when the second reading is moved. After dwelling at some length on what he considered as the necessity for the measure which he said was necessary because of conditions arising out of the war, Mr. Meighen explained the details of the proposal as follows:

It is proposed that by a measure of woman enfranchisement, added strength shall be given to the voice of the soldier of Canada. Those of their nearest kin at home may be presumed to be most likely to re-echo the sentiments of their wives, husbands and brothers overseas and by this bill, the nearest female relatives of the men of our expeditionary forces who have left the shores of Canada, are given the right to vote. The wife or widow, the mothers, the daughters and the sisters of overseas soldiers are by this bill enfranchised.

It will be remembered that earlier in the session, the prime minister intimated to parliament that in his judgment it would be proper to extend the franchise to the women of Canada, subject to such conditions and limitations as parliament might provide, and that whatever extension of the franchise was made in one province, should be

made to all. Under the abnormal circumstances precipitated by the present war, the measure of woman suffrage which I have just outlined, is deemed fitting and does indeed constitute in my judgement a reasonably general extension of the franchise to women. It will be obvious to all, that having regard to the fact that as all female immigrants to this country from Europe or from elsewhere have become naturalized by marriage or by the naturalization of a parent, and without entailing upon themselves any special oath or obligation, an unlimited admission of women to the franchise at this time

would be unfair and unreasonable. A line of limitation must therefore be found. The principal reason for adopting the line laid down by this bill is that it is the only means of extending to the soldiers living, dead or in chains, an adequate voice in the decision of a great electoral contest fraught with consequences peculiarly vital to themselves.

"War service should be the basis of war franchise. It has been our purpose to make this as far as possible, the central principle of the bill now introduced. It is true that war service

Continued on Page 36

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High prices are hitting the farmers hard, and they are going to hit you harder. You are compelled to pay more and more for everything you buy. But I am going to protect you as I have always protected my farmer friends. I am going to give you patriotic prices that mean a big saving to you—and give you besides the highest quality goods possible to obtain or build. Don't take my word for it, just send for my New Big Free Book.

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Why pay the high prices charged by the agents and dealers? I will save you from 15 to 25 per cent on price, and give you the best cream separator possible to build. How do I do it? I do it by manufacturing in my own factory in my own world's greatest factories, and sell direct to you, without the excessive profits added by the middlemen. You and I will sell you for cash or on time, and give you 30 days to decide whether my machine suits you or not. Remember, I claim the Galloway to be equal or superior to the highest priced separators made. It is non-watery—it will run easier and skims cleaner than the best of them—and I leave you to be the judge. Let me tell you all about it in my latest free book. Just fill out the coupon below and I will send the book to you by first mail, all post-paid.

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To the Women Folks

Don't forget that more than half of this book is devoted to YOUR needs. It contains the same bargains—the same big savings for YOU that it does for the men who need farm machinery. You will find here everything you or your family needs to wear, and the prices are such that you will be glad you sent for the book. More than 20,000 families brought from my Spring book and were glad of it, and so will you be if you give the Galloway War a trial. Send for the book to-day and become a satisfied Galloway customer.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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To get best results you want experienced men who understand handling grain on samples. Our salesman has had twenty years experience on sample markets and six years on Canada markets.

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WINNIPEG MANITOBA

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**Advantages of Sample Market
Trading**

It provides another method for you to sell your grain. Nothing will be taken away from the present Governmental system of inspection. If you cannot get a better price for your grain under sample trading, you will still have the privilege of selling your grain as formerly, i.e., on inspection.

**What you must do to take
Advantage of Sample
Trading**

When making out your shipping bill simply mark on the same the two words "Sample Trading." An extra sample will then be taken by the Government samplers for the sample tables. Then instruct your Agent or Commission Merchant to get a bid from the Fort William and Port Arthur Sample Market before he disposes of your grain. If the price offered does not exceed the price fixed by the inspection certificate, you do not lose anything and it does not cost you anything.

Nothing is taken away from you, but another method is at your disposal for the sale of your grain. You had better try it.

This Exchange will be issuing, at stated intervals, circulars outlining the benefits of sample market trading at the Head of the Lakes. If you want to secure these please write. Further information cheerfully given.

Address:

The Secretary,

**Fort William and Port Arthur Grain Exchange
Fort William, Ont.**

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

Office of United Grain Growers Limited, September 10, 1917.

The movement of the new crop wheat has got fairly well started and there are now nearly two hundred cars passing inspection each day. The quality is good, very few cars going below one Northern, except those which grade rejected on account of weeds. There has been very little frost damage reported and at present a very small percentage of any grain remains standing. No announcement has yet been made by the Board of Grain Supervisors regarding the price to govern for the crop. It was understood on Saturday that this price has been agreed upon by the members of the board and will be published soon. The delay has probably been due to difficulties regarding finances and the details of handling the business. Meanwhile all the offerings have been taken by local mills and representatives of eastern mills, but the demand from these sources will not be sufficient to absorb the offerings for long. There will have to be buying for export if prices are to maintain present levels.

There has been considerably stronger sentiment in the oats market. Many private advices on American corn and oats conditions maintain that the bears have worked overtime telling about the enormous crops. A lot of damage in many districts has been overlooked, and there has come a feeling that the oats and corn are cheap as compared with wheat. There is also the possibility of slow movement to our market for some time.

Barley offerings are small and prices have worked slightly higher. There is a lot of action in the flax futures and prices fluctuate quite widely. Offerings in this market are light and the filling of orders causes sharp changes. There is a good demand for cash flax.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	September							Week Year	10-Age	10-Age
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
Wheat										
Oct										156 1/2
Oats										
Oct	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	64 1/2	50 1/2		
Dec	63 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	60 1/2	48 1/2		
Flax										
Oct	326	326 1/2	323 1/2	309 1/2	330	318	327 1/2	188		
Dec	323 1/2	324 1/2	316 1/2	307 1/2	329	309 1/2	324 1/2	188		

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

	Wheat			Oats	Barley
	Ft. William and Pt. Arthur	In East Can Term	Wheat		
Total	1,919,869	4,436,568	218,827		
In American Term	86,905	529,744	593,799		
Total last week	2,008,765	4,957,312	612,626		
Total last year	2,975,553	7,081,448	808,271		
Total last year	13,765,849	12,091,893	1,278,424		

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Port William, Sept. 7, 1917	This Year		Last Year	
	1	2	1	2
1 Hard	21,284	50	46,008	10
1 Nor.	145,884	20	1,979,839	10
2 Nor.	19,710	40	552,414	40
3 Nor.	49,457	20	519,793	40
No. 4	71,790	30	289,651	30
Others	466,369	90	1,647,682	30

This week	Decrease		This week	Decrease	
	1	2		1	2
817,515.10	82,251.30	1,315,274.40	5,636,399.40	1,315,274.40	
899,766.40			6,351,674.20		
12,171.26		88,816.06	2,994,480.10		
1,335,924.01		2,994,480.10	594,930.24		
370,147.27		68,823.13	687,136.33		
714,870.22					
844,472.49					

This week	Decrease		This week	Decrease	
	1	2		1	2
3,277,587.27	133,381.18	827,138.17	3,649,186.18		
3,410,969.02			4,326,325.01		

This week	Decrease		This week	Decrease	
	1	2		1	2
113,720.46	12,979.42	29,321.13	383,817.34		
126,709.40			364,496.21		

SHIPMENTS

	1917-Lake		1916-Lake	
	Wheat	Oats	Wheat	Oats
Wheat	819,732.29	2,768,239.59	1,483,874.17	
Oats	132,487.95	1,483,874.17	295,213.49	
Barley	56,299.18	129,292.29	74,366.29	
Flax			282,896.26	
Wheat	122,879.00	74,366.29	2,636.18	
Oats	129,487.95	282,896.26	2,835.31	
Barley	2,636.18	2,835.31		
Flax	2,835.31	2,874.05		

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg		Toronto		Calgary		Chicago		St. Paul	
	Sept. 8	Year ago	Sept. 7	Year ago	Sept. 8	Year ago	Sept. 6	Year ago	Sept. 7	Year ago
Cattle	8 50-10 00	6 50-7 00	10 25-12 00	9 50-10 25	9 00-10 00	12 00-14 00	9 50-11 00	9 50-11 00	9 50-11 00	9 50-11 00
Choice steers	8 25-9 00	6 50-7 00	9 50-10 25	9 00-10 00	9 00-10 00	12 00-14 00	9 50-11 00	9 50-11 00	9 50-11 00	9 50-11 00
Best butcher steers	7 50-8 25	5 50-6 25	7 50-8 25	7 00-8 00	7 00-8 00	10 00-12 00	8 00-9 50	8 00-9 50	8 00-9 50	8 00-9 50
Fair to good butcher steers	7 00-7 50	5 50-6 25	7 00-7 50	6 50-7 25	6 50-7 25	9 00-11 00	7 50-9 00	7 50-9 00	7 50-9 00	7 50-9 00
Good to choice fat cows	6 00-7 00	4 00-4 50	6 25-7 00	5 50-6 50	5 50-6 50	8 75-9 25	5 25-6 00	5 25-6 00	5 25-6 00	5 25-6 00
Medium to good cows	5 00-6 00	4 00-4 50	5 00-6 00	4 50-5 00	4 50-5 00	8 00-9 00	5 00-5 50	5 00-5 50	5 00-5 50	5 00-5 50
Common cows	4 00-5 00	3 50-4 00	4 00-5 00	3 50-4 00	3 50-4 00	7 25-8 00	4 00-4 50	4 00-4 50	4 00-4 50	4 00-4 50
Canners	3 00-3 75	3 00-3 75	3 00-3 75	3 00-3 75	3 00-3 75	6 50-7 25	4 25-5 25	4 25-5 25	4 25-5 25	4 25-5 25
Good to choice heifers	8 25-9 00	5 75-6 25	8 00-9 00	7 25-8 00	7 25-8 00	9 25-10 00	8 00-9 00	8 00-9 00	8 00-9 00	8 00-9 00
Fair to good heifers	7 50-8 00	5 00-6 00	7 00-8 00	6 25-7 00	6 25-7 00	8 75-9 25	6 00-8 00	6 00-8 00	6 00-8 00	6 00-8 00
Best cows	6 50-7 00	5 75-6 25	6 50-7 00	5 25-6 00	5 25-6 00	8 75-9 25	6 50-7 00	6 50-7 00	6 50-7 00	6 50-7 00
Best butcher heifers	6 50-7 00	5 25-5 75	6 00-6 25	5 25-6 00	5 25-6 00	8 75-9 25	5 25-6 00	5 25-6 00	5 25-6 00	5 25-6 00
Common to bullock heifers	4 00-5 50	4 00-5 00	4 00-5 50	4 00-5 00	4 00-5 00	7 25-7 75	5 25-6 00	5 25-6 00	5 25-6 00	5 25-6 00
Fair to good feeder steers	4 75-5 50	3 00-4 00	4 00-5 00	3 50-4 00	3 50-4 00	6 00-6 25	4 00-4 50	4 00-4 50	4 00-4 50	4 00-4 50
Fair to good stocker steers	5 00-6 00	3 00-4 00	5 00-6 00	4 00-5 00	4 00-5 00	6 00-6 25	4 00-4 50	4 00-4 50	4 00-4 50	4 00-4 50
Best milkers and springers										
(each)	\$75-\$90	\$65-\$80	\$90-\$125	\$75-\$90	\$75-\$90					
Fair milkers and springers	\$60-\$75	\$45-\$65	\$65-\$85	\$50-\$65	\$50-\$65					
(each)										
Hogs										
Choice hogs, weighed off	17 50	11 85	18 25	\$17 00	16 50-18 25	16 50-17 00				
Light hogs	15 00	10 00			16 50-18 25					
Heavy hogs	11 50-12 50	8 00			16 50-17 00					
Stags	10 00-11 00	8 00			16 75-18 00					
Sheep and Lambs										
Choice lambs	9 00-13 00	10 00-10 75	10 25-15 50	12 00-12 50	10 00-12 00	10 00-17 50	\$14 00			
Best killing sheep	7 00-9 50	7 50-8 25	11 00-12 00	11 00-11 50	11 00-12 00	10 00-12 00	9 50-10 00			

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from September 4 to September 10 inclusive

Date	WHEAT					OATS					BARLEY			FLAX		
	1	2	3	4	5	Fed	T1d	T12	T13	2CW	3CW	4CW	Fed	1NW	2CW	
Sept. 4	222	220	214	204	179	161	151	200	200	204	64	62	62	61	60	322 1/2
5	223	221	215	205	180	162	152	210	210	205	64	62	62	61	60	323 1/2
6	224	222	216	207	182	163	153	211	211	206	65	63	63	62	61	324 1/2
7	225	223	217	208	183	164	154	212	212	207	65	63	63	62	61	325 1/2
8	226	224	218	209	184	165	155	213	213	208	65	63	63	62	61	326 1/2
9	227	225	219	210	185	166	156	214	214	209	65	63	63	62	61	327 1/2
10	228	226	220	211	186	167	157	215	215	210	65	63	63	62	61	328 1/2
Week ago	221	219	213	203	178	160	150	209	209	203	64	62	62	61	60	324 1/2
Year ago	141 1/2	139 1/2	136 1/2	129 1/2	141						50 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	184

on the basis of hard luck. The shippers were the ones on which the new plan seemed to bear hardest and most unfavorably on the first day of its full inauguration. Men with telegraphic orders in hand for the shipment from Minneapolis of 20 cars of milling wheat, 10 cars and 30 cars, in various instances were unable to get it. Quite naturally they were disappointed.

WHEAT PRICES NOT YET FIXED

The Board of Grain Supervisors of Canada met in Winnipeg on Sept. 6 to discuss the price to be fixed for the Canadian crop. At time of going to press the price has not been announced, but the announcement is expected this week. There are other problems beside the price that have to be dealt with. It is understood that if a decision is arrived at it will be communicated to the Dominion government and the announcement of the same will be made from Ottawa in due course.

WHEAT SPREADS IN UNITED STATES

The following are differentials between grades and classes of wheat and between the different primary markets of the United States as established by the United States Food Administration upon which the committee on prices based its recommendation of \$2.20 for No. 1 Northern spring wheat at Chicago, or its equivalent.

Prices at Interior Primary Market		Government	
No. 1 Hard Winter, No. 1 Red Winter, basic grades, equivalent of No. 1 Northern Spring.			Price
No. 1 Hard Winter			\$2 24
No. 1 Red Winter			2 20
No. 2 Hard Winter			2 20
No. 1 Yellow Hard Winter			2 18
No. 1 Soft Red Winter			2 18
No. 1 Dark Northern Spring			2 24
No. 1 Northern Spring, basic			2 20
No. 1 Red Spring			2 18
No. 1 Hard White			2 10
No. 1 Amber Durum			2 24
No. 1 Durum, basic			2 20
No. 1 Red Durum			2 13
No. 1 Red Walls			2 43
No. 1 Hard White, basic			2 20
No. 1 Soft White			2 18
No. 1 White Club			2 16
No. 2 of grade, 3 cents less.			
No. 3 of grade, 4 cents less.			
No. 4 of grade, 10 cents less.			

Relative Market Basis
Kansas City, 5 cents less; Omaha, 5 cents less; Duluth, 3 cents less; Minneapolis, 3 cents less; St. Louis, 2 cents less; Chicago, basic, No. 1 Northern, basic, Galveston, basic, Buffalo, 5 cents more; Baltimore, 9 cents more; Philadelphia, 9 cents more; New York, 10 cents more.

The total administration wheat corporation has ruled that mixed wheat will be bought at four cents a bushel less than the amount paid for a similar grade of the predominant wheat in the mixture.

Wheat growers of Texas and Oklahoma complained to the administration that as much as 25 cents a bushel was being deducted for mixed wheat by dealers in those states.

The Livestock Markets

CHICAGO
Chicago, Sept. 6.—A new record was made in the yards last Monday at \$10.75. These cattle averaged 1,317 lbs. and were bought for \$7.85 per hundred last October. A 50 cent advance was bid on all steers, above \$10.00, but declined from 25 cents to 75 cents per cent. Live occurred in middle class cattle and fairly good grades. Grass cattle from 900 to 1,100 lbs. have suffered most. Few decent dressed beef steers selling below \$10.00. Some Mountain steers averaging 1,333 lbs. last week averaged \$14.50. They were four-year old Texas bred Herefords. Western cows and heifers are commanding the highest prices in market history, individually selling at \$12.00 and \$13.00, and bunches of fat cows at \$10.00 to \$10.50, though they must weigh 1,150 to 1,250 to get these prices. All information points to a continuation of these prices.

Country Produce	Winnipeg	Toronto
	Sept. 10	Aug. 20
Butter (per lb.)		
No. 1 dairy	26c	26c
Eggs (per doz.)		
New laid	40c	37c
Potatoes		
In sacks, per bushel	70c	60c
Milk and Cream		
Best cream per lb. fat	45c	36c
Cream for		

Redpath SUGAR



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

From "Ye Olde Sugar Loafe" of grandmother's day, to the sparkling "Extra Granulated" in your own cut-glass bowl, Redpath Sugar has appeared three times daily, for over half a century, on thousands of Canadian tables.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

Made in one grade only the highest!

Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 35

does not consist wholly of the sacrifice of the husband or the brother for the purposes of the battlefield, but such sacrifice is the greatest of all, and I believe the women of Canada generally, will consider it not unfair that such sacrifice should have special recognition. When the war is over, a wider franchise may well be given the women of Canada and it is my earnest hope and belief that the step now taken may lead to such result.

Two Classes Disfranchised

"So far as legislation can attain the end the obligation to war service and the right to war franchise, should go hand in hand. On this principle, which underlies this act, it is proposed that those who for reasons special to themselves are unavailable for the highest of war service, should not while exempted from such war service, be in the position to exercise a measure of control over those who bear the burden. We have in Canada, broadly speaking, two classes, to exempt. The one class is now exempt by law, and the other has been in effect exempt, and is by this act made exempt by law.

"The first class referred to consists of those entitled under the Military Service Act to be relieved on conscientious grounds from combatant service and the second class is constituted by that portion of our foreign population who have recently come to Canada and are of alien enemy birth or near extraction.

"As to the second class, those born in enemy countries and who have in recent years naturalized in Canada, and thence, who though born in European countries not geographically within the enemies domain, are nevertheless of German, Austrian or Turkish blood kin and language, it has, from the commencement of hostilities been found undesirable to enlist them for combatant service. I am free to admit and indeed proud to say, that in the main, having regard to peaceful pursuits within this country, this portion of our population has, all things considered, conducted itself satisfactorily. Many of them, however, have sons or brothers, their very

nearest of kin fighting against us on the soil of Europe. It would seem unnatural, even were it desirable to compel these men to do battle against their kin and against the country from which they can scarcely wholly as yet, be divorced in sympathy. Great Britain has recognized this principle since the outbreak of war and with very few exceptions has declined to admit to her arms, men of alien enemy birth or near extraction. The Commonwealth of Australia in legislating for a general election held there some months ago, refused to admit to the franchise all of its citizens of alien enemy birth, no matter how long they had been in the country. By this bill, only such as have been naturalized since March 31, 1902 are affected. All others are left untouched. In Australia, an exception was made of Armenians and Assyrians and of those who had sons or brothers enlisted. In Canada we make the same exception and we except also those whose grandsons have joined the forces. Furthermore, the bill specifically states, that wherever there is disfranchisement for this war election, 100c goes with it exemption from combatant service. Under the Military Service Act, no man will be forced to fight who is not under this act allowed to vote. Included among those of enemy birth naturalized within the last fifteen years, are those who though born in other European countries, speak as their mother tongue, the language of an alien enemy. Those may fairly be presumed to be of near enemy extraction and not essentially different from those of enemy birth. To them also is granted exemption from combatant service under the conscription law. Wherever the privilege of voting is withheld, the exemption from military service is granted and extends also to their sons who are underage.

"I may add that as to both these cases there have come from some of the people themselves requests that this step be taken. Plainly it is not fair, either to these men themselves, or that they should be called upon to vote upon an issue which means sending or withholding of troops who will go to do battle against their kin, and on the other hand it certainly is not fair to

the rest of our people, on whose shoulders and on whose hearts is the burden of the war, that its conduct and its vigor should be even in part determined by those who cannot participate and whose sympathies and predisposition of necessity cannot be as those of the rest of Canada.

"Beyond the two features I have mentioned, namely, the addition of women and disqualification of a certain limited class of aliens, the provincial franchise and qualification for voters are adopted throughout every province."

1916 CROP FIGURES

With the ending of the grain year on August 31, comparative figures, based on the number of cars of grain inspected by the Dominion government grain inspectors, are now available and enable a comparison to be made between last year's crop and the crop of 1915, along with the proportion handled by each railway. The figures are interesting and are here reproduced:

Railway	Crop 1916		Crop 1915		Decrease		Per cent.
	Cars	Per cent.	Cars	Per cent.	Cars	Per cent.	
C. P. R.	130,907	56.6	199,001	50.2	68,094	34.2	
C. N. R.	73,131	31.7	109,122	29.8	35,991	33.0	
G. T. P.	23,525	10.2	40,668	11.5	17,143	44.2	
G. N. & Duluth	3,519	1.5	5,332	1.5	1,713	32.7	
Totals	231,082	100	354,023	100	122,941	34.7	

From the above it will be noted that each railway carried fewer cars of grain of the crop of 1916 than in the handling of the 1915 crops. There was, of course, substantially less grain to handle. The total decrease, based on inspection returns, amounted to 122,941 cars or 34.7 per cent. The proportion of the total crop carried by the C.P.R. in 1916 was practically the same as in 1915. The Canadian Northern shows an increase of about 1 per cent, while the G.T.P. has a decrease of 1.5 per cent.

The proportions of the Western Canada grain crop carried by each of the three principal railways are as follows: C.P.R., 56.6 per cent., C.N.R., 32 per cent., G.T.P., 10 per cent.

The Great Northern carries about 11 per cent, over its Manitoba lines. While the total decrease in the number of cars inspected is equal to 34.7 per cent, the decreases on the C.N.R. and G.T.P. are actually less than that figure. On the other hand the G.T.P. decrease is equal to 44.2 per cent.

Total Inspections

The following figures give the total inspections for the 1916 crop, September 1, 1916, to August 31, 1917:

	1916-17	1915-16
Wheat	192,079,700	338,423,200
Oats	95,149,750	116,134,550
Barley	10,627,500	13,246,200
Flax	7,088,200	5,891,750
Screenings	452,000	339,000
Rye	190,000	160,000

Receipts at Terminal Elevators

Wheat	146,764,442	283,645,535
Oats	64,731,900	75,772,788
Barley	7,688,160	10,163,417
Flax	6,071,728	5,006,431

Shipments from Terminals

Wheat	132,024,592	273,314,565
Oats	64,527,519	69,728,693
Barley	5,571,172	9,976,416
Flax	6,324,335	5,083,930

Current Events

That the full board of Wesley College should consider the action in dismissing Dr. Bland will be insisted upon by Rev. A. E. Smith of Brandon, president of the Manitoba Methodist conference; when the governing body of Wesley College holds its next meeting on September 20. Mr. Smith recently declared that the wishes of the Manitoba conference should be carried out, and that the whole matter should be reconsidered by the full board.

State control of the retail prices in Great Britain is being gradually extended by Lord Rhondda. Maximum prices have already been fixed on bread and meat, oat meal, rolled oats, jam, beans, peas and certain grades of tea, also on bacon, ham and other provisions. It is expected that eventually maximum retail prices will be in operation on all the principle articles of food.

N. W. Rowell, K.C., leader of the liberal opposition in the Ontario legislature declared at a Toronto exhibition luncheon that Britain is giving her orders for munitions to the United States while Canadian factories are threatened with closing down, because Great Britain has come to the point where she cannot possibly pay in gold and must purchase on credit. The United States can sell on these conditions and Canada should be able to do so likewise, declared Mr. Rowell.

As a war time conservation measure, England and Wales plan to use more than 2,000,000 acres of grazing land for the planting of grain. The agricultural program indicates that cattle are to be sacrificed for grain in the present emergency, and that the end of the war will find Great Britain almost entirely dependent upon this continent for the solution of the meat problem.

Dr. Michiel Clark has decided to reconsider his decision not to be a candidate in the next Dominion election, and has agreed if a national government is formed to run as a supporter of such a government. The demand

that Dr. Clark remain in public life is almost unanimous in Alberta.

Sir Thomas White has denied the statement by Lord Shaughnessy who stated that the purchase of the C.N.R. by the Canadian Pacific had been discussed by the representatives of the latter railway and members of the Dominion cabinet.

The Ontario hydro electrical commission is about to demand for the use of municipalities and industrial establishments in Ontario 80,000 h.p. electrical energy which private companies at Niagara have been exporting to the United States.

Hon. Charles A. Dunning, provincial treasurer of Saskatchewan, has made a sale of the bonds of the province to the amount of half a million dollars, for which the province is paying 61 per cent.

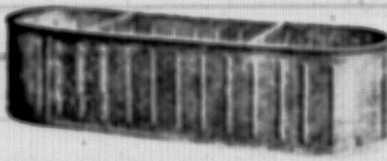
The International Socialist Conference which was to be convened at Stockholm on September 9 has been postponed owing to the difficulties encountered, which included the refusal of passports.

Aime Benard, M.P.P. for Berthel, Man., has been appointed to the senate in place of Hon. A. A. C. Lariviere of St. Boniface, recently resigned.

Enlistments in Canada for the last two weeks of August total 1,570. Total enlistments in the Canadian expeditionary forces are now 431,455.

The Winnipeg dairy companies have increased the price of milk in the city from 11 1/2 cents to 12 cents a quart. A slight milk shortage is anticipated.

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Wesley College in dismissing... President... conference... Wesley... Manitoba... should be re...

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Year	Per cent
1914	34.2
1911	33.0
1913	44.2
1915	32.7
1911	34.7

a public life... berta.

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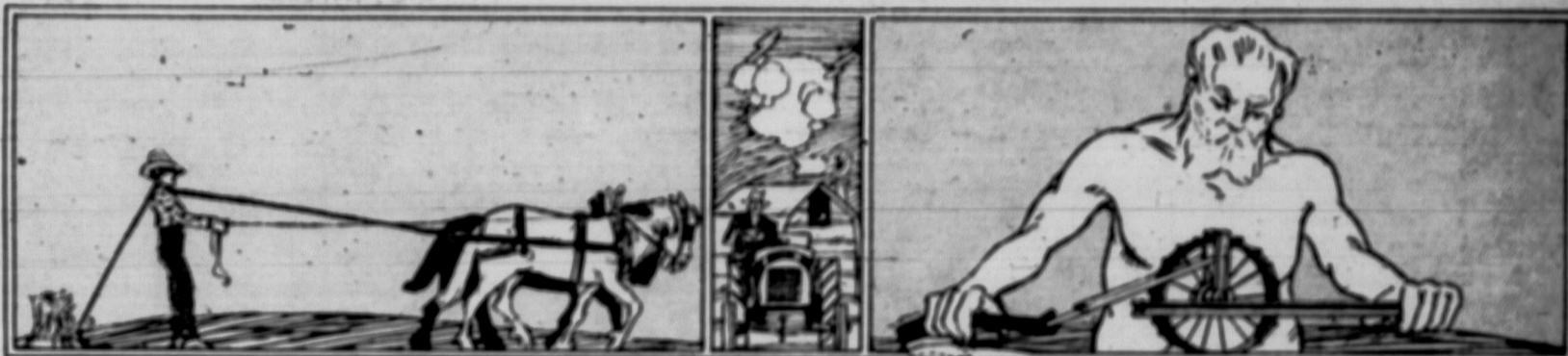
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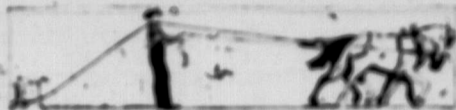
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If you were to fasten a rope to a stone and your team to the other end of the rope, then put the rope over your shoulder and give the word to pull, you would find yourself with plenty of traction on the ground.

Nilson



This is the automatic traction principle of the NILSON Lumber Wheel. The harder the plow pulls back, the more pressure there is over the drive wheels and the harder they grip the ground. No weight is needed.

Every acre must be turned under for the 1918 war-winning crop. The Nilson has come to Canada to do its bit. The Nilson is used to bucking tough ground, dust and heat. It's equal to the steady grind of day and night plowing.

The Nilson is the light weight tractor of steady, dependable power. The Nilson Senior has a 40 B.H.P., four cylinder motor and pulls a 4-14 inch bottom stubble plow with ease. The Nilson Junior has a 30 B.H.P. four cylinder motor, and pulls a 3-14 inch bottom stubble plow

easily. Because of its light weight and wide drive wheel surface, it will do your spring work as well as horses.

Both models have the high road speed of four to six miles an hour. Because the Nilson carries no extra weight it does a tremendous amount of work on a very low cost for fuel and upkeep.

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McCREARY
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MANVILLE
MANYBERRIES
MARGARET
MATHER
MECHECHE
MEDORA
MEETING CREEK
MELITA

OYEN
PARKLAND
PASHLEY
PELLY
PENHOLD
PIPESTONE
PLUMAS
PRONGUA
PROVOST
PURPLE SPRINGS
RANFURLY
RAYMOND
RED DEER
RED WILLOW
RESTON
RETLAW
RIBSTONE
RICHDALE
RIDGEVILLE
RIDING MOUNTAIN
ROSALIND
ROSEBANK
ROSSENDALE
ROUNTHWAITE
RUFFORD SIDING
RUMSEY
RUSSELL
RUTLAND
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SALTCOATS
SANFORD
SCOTFIELD
SCOTTFORD
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SILVERTON
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SOLSGIRTH
SOMERSET
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SPRUCE GROVE
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STANMORE
STAVELY
STENEN
STEPHENFIELD
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STOCKTON
STORNOWAY
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STURGIS
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SWAN LAKE
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Is there one of these near you?

If there is—

You will find a courteous, intelligent agent in charge who will give you all service in handling your grain. The combined service of The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Limited and The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited is ready to take care of your crop in a way that will satisfy you.

If there isn't—

Our Commission Department at Calgary or Winnipeg is well equipped to handle all cars that are shipped to us on consignment. Thoroughly experienced staffs in both offices look after your interests and attend to all details. Everything is done to insure satisfaction to the shipper.

Also—

Every U.G.G. Elevator Agent can supply you with all farm implements, machinery, lumber, fencing and co-operative supplies at very close prices—or these can be ordered direct from our Winnipeg, Regina or Calgary warehouses.

Write Direct to Department 12

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

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GRANDVIEW
GRANUM
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GREENWAY
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NAPINKA
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NEW NORWAY
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