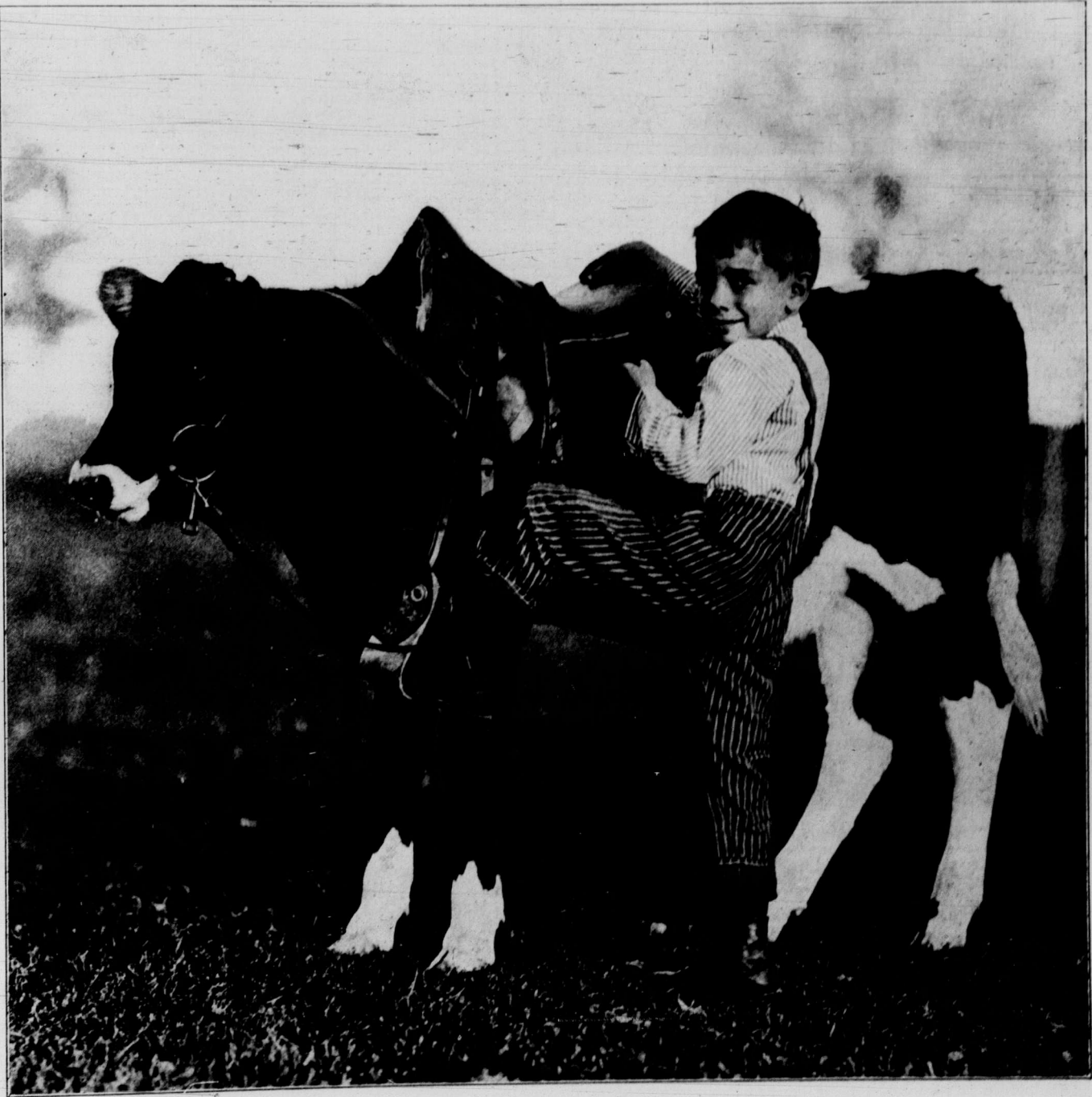


# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

**ORGANIZATION EDUCATION CO-OPERATION**

**WINNIPEG, MANITOBA**

**JUNE 9, 1915**



A STEERABLE STEER

**Circulation over 34,000 weekly**



# THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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			No. 1 Fir Lath . . . . . \$3.80
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WE WHOLESALE TO A NATION INSTEAD OF RETAIL TO A NEIGHBORHOOD

## CONSUMERS LUMBER CO.

Vancouver - B.C.

## Hail Storms as Usual

will visit the Prairie Provinces this summer. The wise farmer will early in the season protect himself by securing a policy issued by

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The reputation built up by this Company in the past two years for fair dealing and prompt payment of indemnities has won for it the confidence of the insuring public. Assets amounting to over \$3,500,000.00 are your guarantee.

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Made in 16 soft, velvety, artistic colors Sold by leading Hardware Dealers

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

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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

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



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

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager Associate Editors: John W. Ward and Ernest J. Trott Home Editor: Francis Marion Beynon

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

THE GRAIN GROWERS' LUMBER COMPANY

On February 24, 1915, the following article appeared in The Guide:

"There is a company in Vancouver masquerading under the name of 'Grain Growers' Lumber Company which is catering for business with the Grain Growers of the Prairie Provinces. This company is not a Grain Growers' company in any sense of the word, but purely a private concern, that is using the name 'Grain Growers' solely for the purpose of securing the support of the farmers. The company has no relation nor connection with The Grain Growers' Grain Company, Winnipeg, nor the Grain Growers' Associations of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. We have refused the advertisement of this 'Grain Growers' Lumber Company' because the company is sailing under false colors, and we warn our readers to remember this when this fake farmers' company approaches them. There are too many companies endeavoring to secure the support of the farmers by using misleading names and it is time the matter was stopped."

The Grain Growers' Lumber Company took exception to this article and The Guide received a letter from their solicitors in Vancouver demanding an apology and threatening legal action for damages. The Company particularly objected to the statements "sailing under false colors" and "fake farmers' company." Recently the Grain Growers' Lumber Company, of Vancouver, has retained a firm of lawyers in Winnipeg who made a further demand for an apology, and if such apology is not forthcoming they threaten to sue for \$10,000 damages. The Guide asked the Winnipeg lawyers what mis-statements there were in The Guide article and agreed to correct any such mis-statements. The lawyers, however, declined to specify particulars but demanded that The Guide make a full and complete apology.

Willing to Correct

As has been stated in these columns many times, The Guide has no desire to misrepresent any company or concern and will make corrections at any time of anything published in this paper that is not true. The Guide has no objections whatever to the Grain Growers' Lumber Company except the use of the term "Grain Growers" in its name. The natural tendency of the farmers thruout the West is to believe that a company using the term "Grain Growers" in its name is connected with The Grain Growers' Guide, The Grain Growers' Grain Company, the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association or the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. All these organizations are bona fide Grain Growers' organizations whose shareholders total upwards of 50,000. It is these organizations that have given the term "Grain Growers" the very high standing which commands the confidence of the farmers thruout this country. For this reason The Guide believes that the term "Grain Growers" should not be used by any except a bona fide Grain Growers' organization.

In the latter part of 1913 The Guide first received notice of the Grain Growers' Lumber Company, of Vancouver. A letter was received from the concern enclosing copy for an advertisement and a check to pay for the same. The Guide, however, returned the advertisement and the check and told the concern that they had no moral right to the use of the term "Grain Growers" in the name of their company and refused to publish the advertisement unless they changed the name of the company. The result was that on January 15, 1914, The Guide received another letter from the company saying that they had changed their name and enclosing money to pay for an advertisement under their new name. From that time until the present

this company under the new name has been advertising regularly in The Guide.

A New Company

A few weeks later, however, in February, 1914, there appeared advertisements in several Western papers by the Grain Growers' Lumber Company. The Guide immediately communicated with them under the changed name to ask why they were still using this name when they agreed not to do so. On February 28, 1914, The Guide received a letter from the Grain Growers' Lumber Company, signed by G. N. Stacey, President, in which he says:

"The writer completed the purchase on the 2nd of February last of the stock, business, name and good will of the partnership known before that date as the Grain Growers' Lumber Company, and incorporated this business as a going concern."

The natural inference is from this letter that Mr. Stacey was at that time at least the owner of the Grain Growers'

Lumber Company, which would, in that case, not be a "Grain Growers" company at all, but a one-man company. The Guide replied to that letter immediately and pointed out that Mr. Stacey's company had no moral right to the use of the name "Grain Growers," the following being an extract from The Guide's letter:

"As a result of much work and sacrifice, on the part of the Grain Growers' Associations, The Grain Growers' Grain Company, and the Grain Growers' Guide, the term 'Grain Growers' has come to have a very high standing in the Prairie Provinces and to be a very valuable business asset. For that reason we consider that no company has any right to use this term, unless it is owned and controlled by grain growers. We think it is decidedly unfair for anyone to attempt to capitalize the sentiment behind the term 'Grain Growers' and to endeavor to leave the impression that the Grain Growers are interested in your company."

A Further Reply

On March 4, 1914, The Guide received

another letter from Mr. Stacey, in part as follows:

"We have before us your letter of the 4th inst. and the contents of which are rather surprising. Had we been apprised of your antagonism to the use of our name we might have been able to secure another one that would have properly described our business. We have no wish to be on anything but the best of terms with the Association and Company you mention with whose policies we are in strict accord."

The natural inference from this letter from Mr. Stacey is that the term "Grain Growers" does not properly describe his business. If this is correct, and it is given on the evidence of Mr. Stacey himself, then The Guide is willing to leave it to the farmers of the West as to whether this concern is "sailing under false colors" when it advertises itself as the Grain Growers' Lumber Company.

A Correction

It is just possible that The Guide did an injustice to this concern in describing

The Range that Lasts a Lifetime

Kootenay Steel Range

The Range that Lasts a Lifetime

A Household Guide and Recipe Book FREE

A reliable source of information on domestic questions, with a mass of tested recipes that will make the KOOTENAY still more valuable to its users, has just been compiled for us from all the best available sources. We will gladly send a copy of this book (as long as the edition lasts), to ALL who fill in and mail coupon below.



This is the Range with a Dust-Proof Washable Oven

Invariably you dust your oven before baking. Isn't this the case? If you are a KOOTENAY user this duty is unnecessary—with old-style ranges it is almost essential. Did you ever wonder where this dust came from? Ovens that need constant dusting are made with seams and rivets in the top—over which smoke and ash-dust pass—heat loosens the rivets, and dust drops through whenever the stove is shaken. THE KOOTENAY OVEN HAS A SEAMLESS TOP. This is not all—THE KOOTENAY OVEN CAN BE WASHED LIKE A CHINA DISH.

This Oven is made of Nickelled American Ingot Iron, that may be easily and thoroughly washed with soap and water WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST DANGER OF RUST. The VENTILATED OVEN carries off all odors that arise from cooking or baking. The KOOTENAY OVEN IS SQUARE, DEEP AND ROOMY. The Aluminized CENTRE RACK adds greatly to baking space, as the baking is done equally as well on the rack as on the oven bottom. This BOTTOM IS REINFORCED to prevent buckling, and protected by asbestos. So the KOOTENAY Oven will wear easily five times as long as the incorrectly designed one of ordinary iron. THE NICKEL-PLATED OVEN MEANS GREATEST RADIATION; therefore is most economical and radiation is even, thus giving best baking results.

You might easily overlook all these good points in the KOOTENAY Oven, because there are so many others in the rest of this range.

The FIRE BOX linings are made in nine pieces of heavy-weight Semi-Steel, which is practically indestructible. The HEAVY DUPLEX ROLLER GRATES have two faces—one for wood, one for coal—instantly interchangeable.

The KOOTENAY has a DUPLEX DRAFT that ENSURES AN EVEN FIRE.

The POLISHED TOP is a bright, smooth, easily cleaned surface (no black lead necessary).

And there is NO REACHING for Dampers, because the DAMPERS ARE IN THEIR PROPER PLACE.

Look at the picture and note the general "dress" of the KOOTENAY. Then ask your dealer to "show" you and tell you the rest. You'll soon be as great a KOOTENAY enthusiast as we are.


Remember—The KOOTENAY is guaranteed 2

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My Name... Address... My Dealer's Name... To the McClary Mfg. Co., Winnipeg... Gentlemen—Send me FREE Copy of illustrated Catalogue... S.S. 2





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## Making It Possible For You To Enjoy In One Trip Many Famous Annual Events

No matter what your hobby—it has been cared for. Your favorite sport will be engaged in by the best teams available. Dominion championship track and field events, Acquatics and a host of special attractions—**READ THEM**—

<b>Dominion Day Parade</b>	<b>An Unparalleled Vacation Opportunity</b>	<b>Horse Show</b>	
<b>Dominion Championships</b>		<b>Pony Show</b>	
<b>Regatta and Water Carnival</b>		<b>Motor Races</b>	
<b>Military Displays</b>		<b>Football</b>	
<b>Fraternal Organizations</b>		<b>Baseball</b>	
<b>Electrical Display</b>		<b>Lacrosse</b>	
<b>Band Competitions</b>		<b>Poultry and Dog Show</b>	
<b>Boat Races</b>		<b>Cricket</b>	
<b>Purpose Purely Patriotic</b>			
<p>The net proceeds from all attractions are to be devoted to the benefit of the soldiers at the front and dependents through the Patriotic Fund and Red Cross Society. While enjoying yourself you will be helping others. Surely this is the ideal way to plan your vacation this year.</p>			

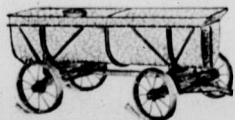
### Reduced Fares On All Railroads

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## The Proof of the Pudding Is In the Eating

Write for Catalog of all kinds of Steel Tanks

Making rust-proof Tanks is no pudding, but we made some a quarter of a century ago which are now in daily use, and our output since amounts to hundreds of thousands.



**FREELAND STEEL TANK CO.**  
HALBRITE : SASK.



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

it as a "fake farmers' company." The Guide did not intend to infer that the company itself was a "fake" financially nor that the farmers would incur financial risk in dealing with the company. If this meaning could be drawn from The Guide article, then it is hereby withdrawn and an apology is tendered. On the other hand Webster's International Dictionary describes a "fake" as "any person or thing not what it is pretended or represented to be." Did this concern which Mr. Stacey states was purchased by himself and which is not properly described by the term "Grain Growers" intend the farmers of the West to believe that it was a real "Grain Growers" company? If so, The Guide is willing to leave it to any unbiased authority to say whether this concern is a fake and also whether it is sailing under false colors.

The Guide has received communications from a number of people in the West regarding Mr. Stacey's company showing that the farmers believed it to be one of the bona fide Grain Growers' organizations and that in patronizing it they were assisting to build up their own organization. It was for this reason that The Guide published statements to which Mr. Stacey's company objected. It has been the intention of The Guide in this article to set forth the full facts of the case and to withdraw any incorrect statements made. If this is satisfactory to Mr. Stacey's company and to their Winnipeg lawyers, Messrs. Richards, Sweatman, Kemp and Fillmore, well and good. If not, then Mr. Stacey's company and their Winnipeg lawyers and their Vancouver lawyers may carry the matter into the courts where it will be ascertained according to the law of the land just how much damage they are entitled to.

### Your Questions Answered

In this department of The Guide questions dealing with legal matters, farm problems, livestock, or anything relating to practical farmwork will be answered. It may not be possible to answer all of them for lack of space, but those of most general interest will be answered in the order in which they come. Those wishing replies to legal or other questions by mail must enclose \$1 in payment. Veterinary questions cannot be answered, as we have not the space available. No questions will be answered for subscribers whose subscriptions are in arrears.

#### NOTE DISPUTE

Q.—I bought a wagon from a machinery company thru their local agent, signing two notes, one for \$40 payable in the fall and the other for \$60 payable the next fall. I paid first note on time, but was unable to pay the rest the next fall. In June 1912 I paid \$10 on this latter note, but thru inexperience paid it to agent for which I received his receipt. This spring I paid the company's collector \$75 cash and gave him also the receipt from the agent for \$10, this being I considered payment in full. Now the company notify me that if they cannot get the money from their agent they will look to me for payment. What can I do in this matter? Should I sue the agent or the company for the return of the note? Sask. A. J. H.

A.—It would be your best plan to let the matter stand and if they sue you you could defend the action and set up payment to agent.

#### ROAD ALLOWANCES

Q.—Is there a road allowance in Saskatchewan between sections 30 and 31? I have the N.W. ¼ of 30; 18, 9, w3 for a homestead, and the S.W. ¼ of 31, 18, 9, w3 for pre-emption. I wish to fence both quarters. Have I to fence each quarter separately or can I fence thru the line around both? Sask. J. A. S.

A.—In Saskatchewan the road allowances are one mile apart running north and south and two miles apart running east and west, commencing with the south township line. Hence there is no road allowance running east and west between sections 30 and 31, so that you can fence around the whole half-section.

#### CHEESE-MAKING

Q.—With reference to the article on cheese-making on the farm which appeared in the May 5 issue of The Guide, will you answer the following questions?—

- (1) How many pounds of cheese are obtained from 100 pounds of milk?
- (2) How large are the holes which are made in the tin and board and how close must they be put to each other?

Alta. —S.  
A.—In reply to these questions the writer of the article says as follows:

- (1) About ten pounds.
- (2) The board I use has holes about two inches apart each way, bored with a quarter inch bit. The mould is nine inches high, twenty-eight inches in circumference and has four rows of holes each about three inches apart and about the size of a three-inch nail.

Man.

J. Y. C.

## The "DAIRY QUEEN" Cream Separator

Gets ALL the Cream

and has every feature that the highest priced machines have

350 lbs. \$32.50

550 lbs. \$36.50

Sold direct to the farmer. No agents.

C. S. JUDSON CO. LTD.  
WINNIPEG, CANADA



You couldn't make one for the same money

## Griffith's Handy Tie

A simple tie that can't bind or slip! Nothing to break! You could tie or untie it with mitts on. If your dealer can't supply you, send a quarter and we will send one by mail postpaid. You couldn't buy the rope that goes into this tie, and snaps and rings, for the same money—and you wouldn't have half as good a tie if you made it yourself.

Griffith's Saves You Money. Your dealer can show you a lot of Griffith money savers. Ask him. Or write to us for a list. FREE if you mention this paper.

G. L. GRIFFITH & SON,  
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SALTCOATS—Mr. L. J. Laxdal.  
WAPPELLA—Messrs. Kidd & Clements.  
WAPPELLA—Mr. A. Nicholson.

Wanted: 200,000 lbs.

## WOOL

We will pay for all shipments made this month: **20c.** per lb. delivered here. We must have it for army orders, so ship at once. We supply wool sacks free for shipments of 500 lbs. and over.

**North West Hide & Fur Co.**  
278 Rupert Ave., Winnipeg

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, June 9th, 1915

## THE GUIDE CROP REPORT

For a number of years past farmers have complained that crop reports have been published each summer with the deliberate object of manipulating grain prices. Naturally prices have never been manipulated to the farmers' advantage and hence there are grounds for complaint.

Farmers thru the West are now widely organized, they have in The Guide their own journal in which to express their views so that the time is opportune for them to publish their own crop report. The Guide is anxious that the reports may be a success, but it cannot publish any more information than is supplied by its correspondents. Accordingly the responsibility rests largely on the farmers. The plan followed in compiling the first report, which appears on another page, was to send out blank crop report forms to be filled in and returned by the secretary of every local of the Grain Growers' Association or United Farmers of Alberta in the three provinces. Replies were received from nearly seven hundred different secretaries. For convenience these reports have been classified according to the federal electoral divisions. While in some cases this may occasion a variety of conditions being reported, on the whole reports in the separate divisions have corresponded in a remarkable degree. Several secretaries followed the plan of discussing and filling in the crop report at a regular meeting of their association, thus insuring a comprehensive report. It would be well to follow this plan whenever possible in filling out future reports because it is essential that each one is accurate in every detail. A boost in the acreage under crop now will mean a corresponding decline in yield in the fall. If every Guide reader will take a personal interest in these reports, as many as fifteen hundred different localities will be heard from.

With this number of correspondents covering every locality in the three provinces, in a short time the report will be recognized as a correct record of actual crop conditions and thus every possible chance of grain price manipulation will be done away with. The Guide wishes to thank the local secretaries who have so promptly responded to this initial effort in producing a crop report and hopes that they will continue to make possible the publication of a complete report by filling in the blank forms which will be sent out from time to time during the summer.

## THE LIVESTOCK SITUATION

The prospects of the livestock industry are growing steadily brighter. During the past ten months events have occurred and conditions have been created which have been very discouraging to breeders. Prices of all kinds of feed went up and there was not at the time a corresponding increase in the market price of stock. Feed was so scarce in many districts that farmers were forced to throw their hogs on the market in poor condition with the usual result that the bottom dropped out of the prices. But such conditions cannot long continue and, in fact, are righting themselves steadily. The heavy demand for food by the allied armies is already producing its effect on food prices on this side of the water. Grain prices are very high and will no doubt remain high until peace is declared and for a short time afterwards. These high prices, however, will not be permanent and farmers should be careful not to make the mistake of reaching for the present high prices of grain and not providing for the certainty of continued high prices in livestock. The demand for pure-bred stock is steadily growing more

brisk and those who are fortunate enough to have some available may be certain of good prices. Those who intend purchasing will undoubtedly find it wise to do so as soon as convenient as the demand is not likely to lessen nor the prices to fall. The heavy demand for army horses is steadily draining the country and horse breeders are certain of a good market for some years to come.

## DIRECT LEGISLATION PROSPECTS

There is now in power in Manitoba a government pledged to the enactment of a bona fide Direct Legislation Act. Upon the accession to office of the new government the Direct Legislation League sent the following letter to Premier Norris and similar letters to the other members of the cabinet;

"The executive committee of the Direct Legislation League desires to convey to you its congratulations upon your party's accession to office, and your assumption of the Premiership of the province, because of the opportunity these circumstances afford you of putting into effect the principles of Direct Legislation which you have so valiantly championed in the past. As a league, we have always appreciated the progressive lead you have given the province on this question, and desire to assure you of our support and cooperation in putting this important reform upon the statute books.

(Signed) "S. J. FARMER,  
"Secretary"

The following replies were received from the Premier and the members of his cabinet;—

"I want to acknowledge and thank you for your very kind letter of the 22nd inst.

"Yours faithfully,  
"T. C. NORRIS."

"I desire to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant, embodying the compliments of your league. I am looking forward with pleasure to the prospect of having some small part in putting into practical form the principles for which we have been contending for many years. Undoubtedly one of the very first matters of importance to be taken up will be the one in which your league is vitally interested. Thanking you again for your kind message.

"Yours very truly,  
"THOS. H. JOHNSON."

"I am pleased to receive your congratulations and good wishes. The cause of Direct Legislation may now be expected to take a different standing than that which it has assumed in the past. My allegiance to the principle is not less than it was as a member of the opposition, and personally, I will be glad to see it enacted into legislation at the earliest opportunity.

"Yours truly,  
"J. W. ARMSTRONG."

"I wish to thank you for your letter of congratulation and good wishes.

"Yours very truly,  
"R. S. THORNTON."

"I have to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 22nd inst. and appreciate very much indeed your good wishes. The cause which you represent has always had my sympathy and is one which I shall be glad to forward in any way possible. I have the honor to be, sir,

"Your obedient servant,  
"EDWARD BROWN."

"I wish to thank you for your letter of the 22nd inst. and for the very kind references therein. I hope that at the next session of the Legislature we shall be able to enact legislation in accordance with the principles of our platform.

"Yours sincerely,  
"A. B. HUDSON."

"I am in receipt of yours of the 22nd and appreciate the sentiments contained therein. As Direct Legislation is one of the planks of the Liberal party, I for one shall do my utmost to see that not only that plank, but all other planks in connection with our platform shall be carried out.

"Yours sincerely,  
"V. WINKLER."

These replies certainly indicate that the new government intends to live up to its pre-election pledges. In Alberta and Saskatche-

wan neither of the governments kept faith with the public in their pre-election pledges in favor of this great reform. In Alberta the Legislature enacted a bill but rendered it ineffective by a "joker," demanding that the petitions be signed by a fixed percentage of electors in nearly all the constituencies. In Saskatchewan the bill was enacted and then killed by a deliberately "loaded" referendum. Neither of the two was an honest fulfilment of the platforms on which the parties were elected. The people of Manitoba have faith that the new government in that province will give them a real honest Direct Legislation Bill, and by so doing they will not only solve many of the problems which would otherwise trouble them, but they will show that they are among the very, very few governments in Canada that have fulfilled their pre-election pledges.

## SEEING THE LIGHT

An influential Toronto newspaper has been devoting a great deal of space during the past six months to a discussion of what must be done after the war to bring prosperity to Canada and build up a nation worthy of the Dominion. Well known men in almost every walk of life have contributed short articles to this discussion and the newspaper has recently published a number of editorials summing up the situation as it is seen in the light of the opinion of all these men. In one of these articles it says;—

"We have no fear for the people. The danger is that the representatives of the people will fall short of the high duty to which they are called. The time is not for craven plodding in the old paths, but for breaking new trails. We must change our ways in Canada. Railroads and industry have had more than their share of attention. It is time that we did something more for the people and the land. There is no brain in Canada so great today that it would demean itself by spending all its power in the treatment of our colonization problems.

"The first great statesman of this Dominion has come down in history as the builder of a railroad. It was mistaken and unoriginal for a second to attempt to follow in his footsteps. The second great statesman of Canada will be the man who takes the people to the land and lays the foundation of the nation's greatness on the solid rock of the people's contentment."

This extract is not from a farmers' paper or a Single Tax organ, but from our old protectionist friend, the Toronto Daily News. Surely the News is beginning to see the truth at last. Truly the railroads and the manufacturers have had more than their share of attention. The trade policy of both political parties at Ottawa for many years past has been one designed to build up the cities at the expense of the country and to make a few railroad magnates and manufacturers rich and keep the people poor. And now the cities are full of men who cannot get employment, while delegations, including the Mayors of Canada, are waiting upon the Dominion Government urging the necessity of some scheme to enable men to go back to the land, from which they have been forced by the national policy of protection. We hope that the Toronto News will concentrate its powers of thinking upon this question of getting the people back to the land. If it does so, we believe it will eventually come to the same conclusion that the thinking men in the organized farmers' movement came to long ago, namely, that in order to induce more people to go upon the land in Canada and develop the great natural resources of this Dominion, it is not necessary to offer bonuses or grants or special privilege of any kind, but simply to remove the artificial burdens which have been placed upon the backs of the farmers and other producers by the protective tariff,

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Winnipeg

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high railway rates, excessive interest charges and the holding of land out of use for speculation. The progressive farmers of Canada will be delighted to have the co-operation of the Toronto News in their fight for Free Trade and equality of opportunity.

### PROGRESS OF THE WAR

That the result of the war now depends upon the organization and the industry of the men engaged in producing equipment and ammunition in the factories of Britain, was the declaration of David Lloyd George when he addressed the employers and workmen of the engineering trades at Manchester on the King's birthday. The important victory of the Germans in Galicia, culminating in the recapture of Przemyśl, he said, was due entirely to overwhelming superiority in equipment and the enormous supplies of high power ammunition which they were able to use. If the Allies were able to pour the same quantities of shot and shell upon the Germans, Lloyd George said, the enemy would have been driven out of France and the greater part of Belgium before this and fighting would now be taking place on German soil. It is the business of the Ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is now Minister of Munitions, to organize the industries of Great Britain and to see that the guns, ammunition and other equipment which are necessary to the triumph not only of the Allies, but of democracy and civilization are forthcoming. And who will doubt that the great little Welshman will accomplish his mission?

Lloyd George's insistence upon the importance of equipment, however, does not mean that courage and sacrifice on the part of the men on the battlefield have ceased to be a factor. It means that the fighting qualities of our soldiers and the willingness of the young men of all the Allied countries to fight and die, if need be, for their country's cause has been

proven and is now accepted as a matter of course. The Minister of Munitions said, in fact, that more men were available than could at present be equipped and this means of course that when the equipment is provided there will be further calls for men and a ready response from all parts of the Empire.

It is apparent to all by this time, that the war is still far from the end. The Russian armies have suffered a severe reverse that will prevent them from making any great progress for some months, while at the eastern front both sides are losing enormous numbers of men without any great gain of territory. The entry of Italy into the war, adding a well equipped army of over 1,000,000 men to the forces of the Allies, is the most hopeful feature of recent events and compensates for the task which was placed upon the Allies when Turkey joined Germany and Austria. It is still extremely doubtful whether the United States will enter the conflict as a result of the torpedoing of her merchantships and the murder of over 100 of her citizens in the sinking of the Lusitania. The excuses offered by the German note in reply to the President's demand for an explanation are entirely unsatisfactory to the American press, but the official position has not yet been made public.

### THE FARM HELP PROBLEM

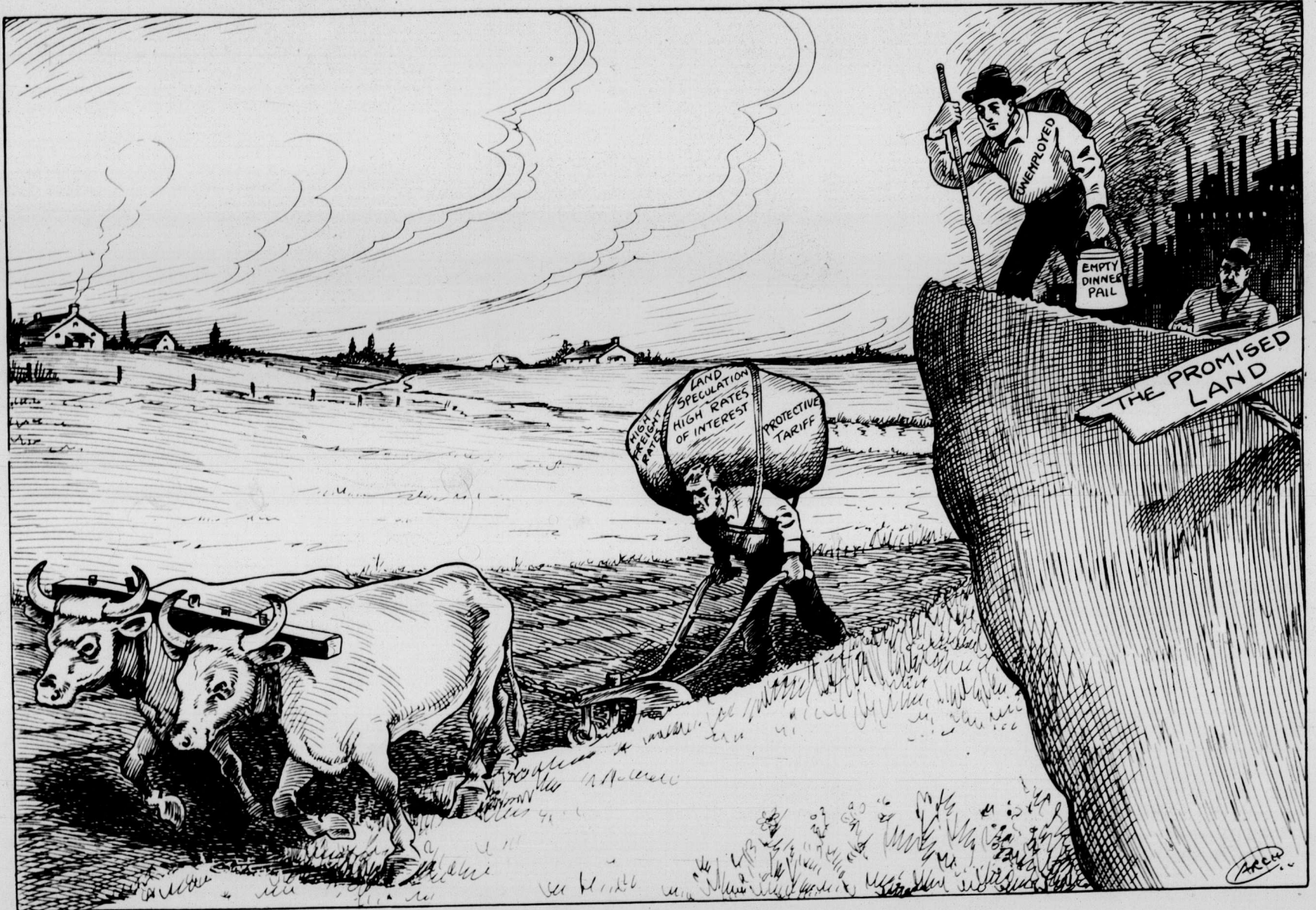
It is a good time right now for farmers to consider the harvest help problem. There are 110,000 Canadian men now under arms and recruiting is going on steadily, so that before harvest it is probable that there will be from 125,000 to 150,000 men withdrawn from employment. Immigration is at a standstill. There is the biggest acreage under crop in the history of this country and if conditions remain favorable there will be the largest harvest ever gathered. Where is the harvest help coming from? It seems almost certain that the usual supply from Eastern Canada will not be avail-

able, while the demand throughout the West will be greater than ever before. The cities of Canada are full of unemployed, a considerable proportion of whom have had farm experience. The Western Departments of Agriculture are already alive to the situation. It would be advisable for farmers to engage their farm help as far in advance as possible as there will very likely be a shortage and wages will be higher than usual.

The Manitoba Parliament Buildings investigation is getting really interesting. The ex-minister of public works has admitted that he "made mistakes" and sanctioned over-payments running into the hundreds of thousands of dollars, and it has been proven that members of the late government were parties to the arrangements to help an important witness out of the country during the hearing before the public accounts committee. What the people are most anxious to know is what the contractor did with all the public money that was presented to him by the late government. Did part of it go into the campaign fund of either or both of the political parties, or into the private pockets of any individual? It has been stated that the contractor gave \$12,000 to the Liberal campaign fund and it is suggested that the Conservatives got a great deal more. It is the duty of the Royal Commission to probe this question to the bottom and all good citizens expect the truth to be laid bare no matter who is involved.

Have you signed a Patriotic Acre form yet? If not, do so at once. While others are giving their blood and their lives, the least we can do is to help relieve the sufferings of the war's victims.

It looks as if women would vote at the next provincial elections in both Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The world is surely progressing.



### THE REASON FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

The conference of the Mayors of Canada on unemployment, and their delegation to Ottawa to ask for federal aid, do not seem likely to do much towards solving the problem. The solution suggested was the placing of men upon the land and the granting of financial assistance to the scheme from the federal treasury, which is already sadly depleted. A large proportion of the unemployed in the cities were brought up on the land, have been on the land in Canada, and would still be on the land if it were not for the burdens which have been placed upon the farmers in the attempt to build up the cities.



# Where Meat Prices are Made

By H. Higginbotham

A Review of Marketing Methods and Conditions Influencing Livestock Prices in Western Canada

"I'll give you \$7 85"  
 "Can't take it; they're worth \$8 10 today."  
 "\$7 95 then."  
 "Eight, even."  
 "All right; weigh 'em."

As a result of this brief conversation a car of ninety choice hogs, averaging 200 lbs. each, shipped by a Saskatchewan farmer to a well-known commission firm on the Winnipeg stockyards was weighed on the automatic registering scales and sent off to the packing plant. The same night the commission man mailed to the farmer a check for \$1,366, representing the proceeds from his shipment less expenses.

This is a simple description of a transaction similar to many others which take place daily on the Winnipeg stockyards throuout the year. Every such transaction, tho conducted in a very matter of fact way, means much to the farmer whose hogs are thus disposed of. It represents to him the reward of his labors during several months. Twice every day while the pigs were growing to marketable size the farmer or his helpers has had to feed and water the hogs. Sometimes the farmer's boys complained that the hogs were a nuisance and meant nothing but chores. In their more reasonable moments they would admit that it was the hogs which had sent them to school, and if they were to go to college it was the hogs that would do it. To the other members of the farmer's family the hogs meant just as much. That is why the farmer is so interested in hog prices. He has to be. It is his business.

### Methods of Marketing

Marketing livestock, tho done thru well organized channels, is not the simple matter that one might suppose from witnessing the final stage in the stockyards. There are several important steps to the transaction. First of all, the farmer has to decide where he will dispose of his hogs. In order to do so intelligently he must know the prices he could get if he marketed in any one of the ways open to him. As a rule five courses are open to the farmer who has fat stock to sell. First, he may kill and dress his own stock and sell direct to consumers or country stores; second, he may sell to local butchers; third, to local stock shippers; fourth, he can ship his own stock; and fifth, he may join with his neighbors to make up a co-operative shipment.

Which course he ought to take to get the best returns will be largely influenced by the number of hogs or cattle he has to sell. If he has enough to fill a car he may ship the stock himself direct to the commission agent at the large central market. This method will probably give satisfaction if he secures the services of a reliable commission man. Should he be a member of some farmers' organization which ships livestock on a co-operative basis, he will help himself as well as his neighbors by shipping thru the co-operative association. Only a limited number of farmers are in a position to make up individual car lots. This is where the co-operative shipping association enables the farmer to get better returns. The freight rates for shipping a few head are prohibitive, and if the farmer sells to the local buyer he must accept a lower price than if he were able to ship direct to the central market. In many cases where there is no co-operative shipping association, the local buyer has been of economic value to the small stockman. By buying a few head here and there he has enabled the farmer to dispose of his stock as it became fat without having to pay exorbitant freight rates on the small lot. On the other hand there are unscrupulous buyers who take advantage of the farmer who does not keep himself posted on current prices.

### Choosing a Market

The choice of a market will depend on: first, distance from market; second, prices ruling on the different markets within reach; third, the amount and

It is the general opinion on Western livestock markets that the day of low prices for hogs, such as prevailed a short time ago, is gone and will not return this year and probably not for several years. Owing to the high price of feed and the diminished production of livestock consequent upon the war, it is inevitable that meat prices should soar. Since February, when the rush of unfinished hogs to the market ceased, there has been a steady rise in prices, and during the month of May prices were restored to what they were last September. Cattle prices are bound to be higher. The price quoted for choice steers on the Winnipeg market on May 15 was \$9 15. Close observers of the situation in the United States see a long period during which beef will be scarce, and a \$10 and \$11 summer market at Chicago is predicted. The farmer in Western Canada who has been able to hold on to his young stock and feeders is going to reap a big benefit.

quality of the stock for shipment. The third is perhaps the most important of the three, as the stockman who can market choice quality cattle or hogs in carload lots can afford to ship further than the small man.

Winnipeg is the principal livestock market in Western Canada, drawing shipments from all over the West. Winnipeg prices prevail to a large extent over the West, tho Calgary, the next biggest Western market, was able to set a different price last fall owing to the market opened to the South thru Seattle. The Winnipeg market in turn is largely influenced by the prices on the markets to the East and South—Toronto and Montreal, and Chicago and St. Paul. Normally, the prices paid on Eastern markets are the prices ruling in Winnipeg, plus the extra freight and additional costs attending the shipment to a more distant market. Larger differences are sometimes caused thru various circumstances, such as some abnormal local demand.

### Shipping to Distant Points

Generally speaking, the Western stockman who finds it more profitable to ship his stock East does so because he is in a position to take advantage of reduced costs on larger shipments and premiums paid for extra quality. For instance, during the second week in May when choice steers were selling on the Winnipeg market for \$8 65, they were bringing \$9 25 at Chicago. If an Alberta rancher,

at Calgary are sold "off car" weight, without feed and water. At Winnipeg the stock is all bought on a "fed and watered" basis and the animals practically restored to the weight they registered at the country shipping point. Packers in buying on a "fed and watered" basis allow for the undigested feed and water in the animal, and this has a tendency to lower the price paid for fed and watered stock, as compared with animals sold off cars.

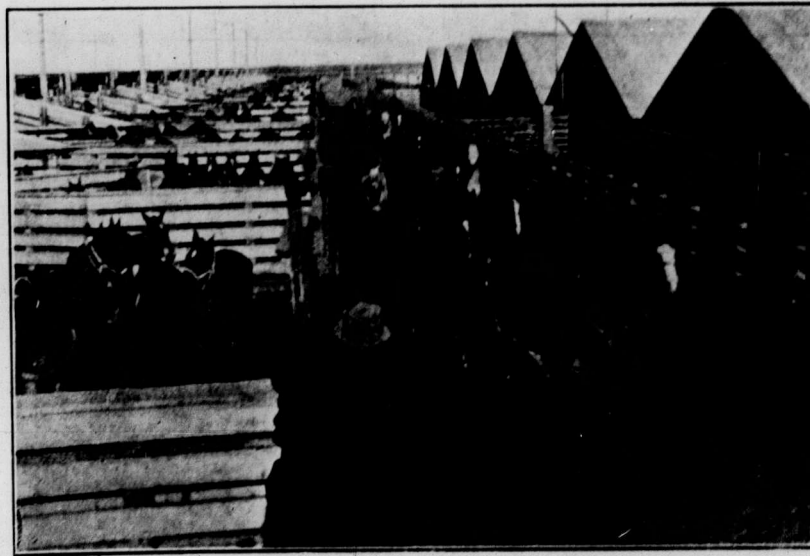
### Freight Rates and Conditions

A considerable amount of Western Canada stock finds its way to St. Paul, which is within easy reach of Winnipeg. As a rule the top class of beef which goes from this country to the States goes to Chicago, those going to St. Paul being mostly stockers and feeders.

In estimating the spread between the different markets, the following freight rates should be considered:

To	From	Calgary	Moose Jaw	Brandon	Winnipeg
Winnipeg		45c	28c	16c	28c
St. Paul		58c	44c	33c	28c
Chicago		74c	64c	53c	48c
Toronto or Montreal					60c

Minimum weights for cars of livestock in Canada, fixed by the Railway Commission, are: For hogs, single deck, 16,000 lbs.; double deck, 24,000 lbs.; cattle, 20,000 lbs. Shipments for St. Paul require to be of a minimum weight for hogs of 17,000 lbs.; cattle, 20,000 lbs.



Horses for the Army at the Winnipeg Union Stockyards

living near Calgary, decided to ship his stock to Chicago instead of Winnipeg, he would pay an extra \$63 80 in freight on the minimum car of 22,000 lbs., but would, at these prices, get an additional \$132 over the Winnipeg price, or a difference of \$68 20, after paying the increased freight. Other conditions besides the freight rates would affect his margin and he would have to allow for a proportionately larger shrink on the longer journey and possibly for other contingencies.

These remarks apply also in explaining the differences between Calgary, Winnipeg and Toronto markets. As between Calgary and Winnipeg there is another fact to be taken into consideration. All cattle sold on the Alberta stockyards

Two sizes of car are furnished for the Chicago trade, the smaller requiring a minimum weight for cattle of 22,000, and for hogs, 17,000 single deck, and 22,000 double deck; large sized cars, cattle, 24,000 lbs.; hogs, single deck, 19,000; double deck, 24,000 lbs. The railways will furnish double deck cars for hogs whenever requested to do so for shipments to Winnipeg from Western points or for destinations beyond Winnipeg.

Cars of stock which have left their starting point may be re-routed to another destination on payment of an additional switching charge. This is a privilege often taken advantage of by buyers at Calgary or Winnipeg when buying for

customers further East. In this way they effect a considerable saving in freight charges, the thru rate being less than the two rates for the same journey if broken.

### The Winnipeg Stockyards

The last two or three years have witnessed a great improvement in the livestock marketing situation in Western Canada by the opening in October, 1913, of the Union stockyards in Winnipeg and by the establishment of the Alberta stockyards at Calgary. Prior to the establishment of these two open markets, there was little competitive buying and prices were controlled largely by the local packers. The situation is now much more satisfactory from both the farmer's and shipper's point of view.

The Union stockyards in Winnipeg are well conducted and for cleanliness and convenience compare favorably with other yards in the Dominion and in the States. The yards have a loading capacity of 48 cars and there are 418 pens, made up as follows: 270 cattle pens, 98 hog pens, 80 sheep pens, and five large corrals. There are representatives of a dozen commission firms on the Winnipeg market, some of them buying for Southern trade and some for Eastern trade. Winnipeg has four large packing houses which make the local demand. These normally take care of about one-third the number of hogs arriving at the local yards and from one-third to two-thirds of the cattle supply, depending on the demand. The remainder of the shipments go East, West or South, according to the market in those places.

The following table shows the distribution of the livestock arriving at the Winnipeg yards during the first three months of the present year:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Local	6,299	65,746	743
East	203	142,923	
West	992	175	
South	2,087	1,486	
On hand	190	516	6
Totals	9,741	209,946	749

### Market was Flooded

The local consumption of both hogs and cattle in the period named was double that for the corresponding three months of last year; no doubt owing to the increased trade created by army contracts and the larger supply being offered. The present spring has seen an unprecedented flooding of the markets with hogs, 209,946 being marketed in Winnipeg in three months this year as compared with 87,940 in the corresponding three months of last year. The effect of the rushing onto the market of an unprecedented number of hogs, many in poor condition, is shown by the reduced prices paid for pork during the months from November to February. The relation between the supply and the prices paid are clearly shown on the accompanying chart. Good prices are out of the question when all the farmers dump their hogs onto the market together.

The drain of hogs was greatest from Saskatchewan. This province marketed twice as many hogs during 1914 as Manitoba and four times as many as Alberta. During January last Saskatchewan was marketing more than 20,000 hogs per week. The following figures show the numbers of livestock handled thru the Winnipeg yards during 1914 and the provinces from which the stock came:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep	Horses
Manitoba	46,736	131,637	5,756	1,069
Saskatchewan	54,010	264,824	5,426	2,681
Alberta	9,389	61,891	3,841	992
B. Columbia	293	2,427	214	253
East (Settlers' Effects, etc.)	117	110		993
Totals	119,452	461,889	15,017	5,928

### Where the Stock Goes

The disposition of this stock was as follows:

	Hogs	Cattle
South	35,094	33,952
East	209,484	33,096
West	1,694	7,183
Local	215,171	36,174
On hand Dec. 31, 1914	656	53
Total	461,889	110,452

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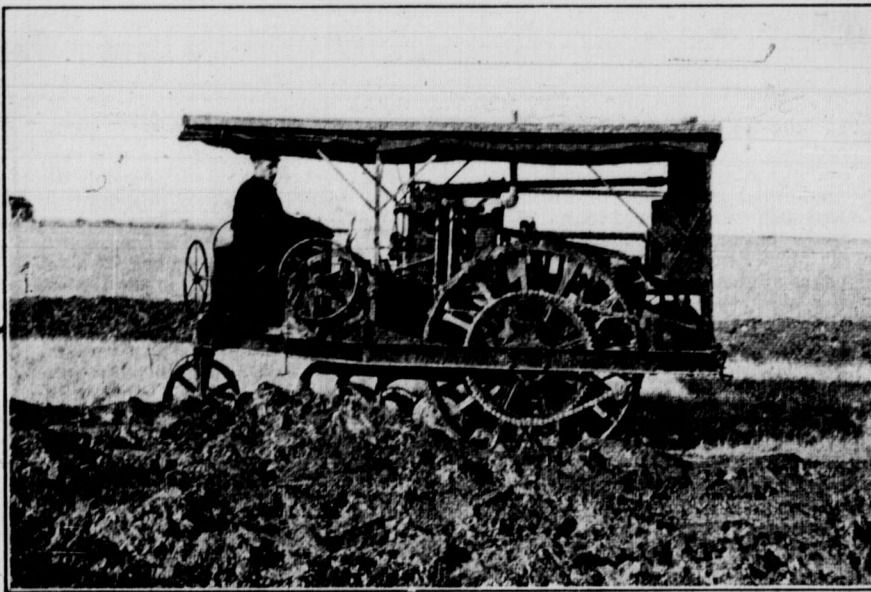


# The Light Farm Tractor

There has been a good deal of talk about the modern tractor, especially the so-called "baby" tractor, as an aid to farming.

The modern gas tractor of 10 or more horsepower has thus far, within its limited area of use, proved to be an auxiliary of the farm horse rather than a substitute. This is a conclusion set forth in a new U. S. Department of Agriculture bulletin (No. 174), entitled, "Farm Experience with the Tractor." When properly handled, according to the bulletin, the tractor is often of great value in permitting one or two men to perform a large amount of work within a limited length of time. With further development, a lower first cost, and operated by workers who have been carefully trained, tractors will undoubtedly continue to grow in number and efficiency, extending their field of work into new territory. The heavy demands for power to break new land are practically over, and the growth of the tractor will hereafter be due more to its merit than in the past.

In past years, wherever the tractor seems to have succeeded, the farms have usually been very large. The present trend of the tractor industry, however, points to the development of cheaper and smaller outfits, designed to pull only from two to four plow bottoms, and these should make good on farms of moderate size, providing they



A combined motor plow outfit breaking on J. L. Guay's farm, Gravelburg, Sask. The tendency nowadays is towards a one-man controlled outfit.

their outfits has been recognized by most manufacturers and several have established schools for their customers. A number of agricultural colleges

is the amount of capital invested in it. The average farmer can not afford to increase his power investment to any great extent. In purchasing a tractor

those of the smaller and comparatively cheap ones have largely increased.

It is apparent that the price of tractors has been too high in the past to permit the average farmer to use them successfully. The indications at present point to a general reduction in the price of these outfits and an increased sale as the price is lowered.

## Tractor still Developing

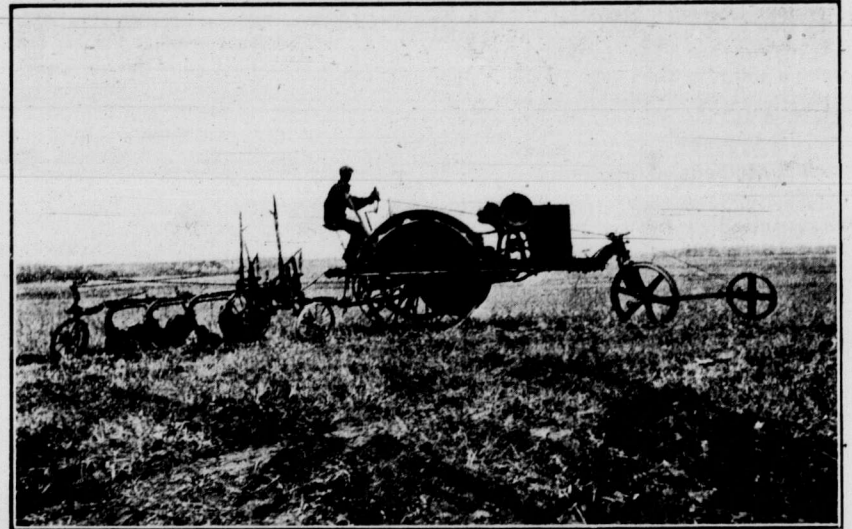
The fact that the tractor as a mechanical power outfit designed for pulling implements and for doing stationary work is still in the process of development must be remembered.

It is generally recognized that the gas tractor was of great value in rapidly breaking up large areas of prairie sod in the West at a time when horses were not available, but after the sod was broken they proved an unprofitable investment for the individual farmer in a large percentage of cases.

The average life of a tractor as estimated by owners in North Dakota is about six years, while the average life as estimated by owners in states other than North Dakota is about eight years. The plowing done with tractors has been little, if any, deeper than that with horses. Combination work is not practised to a great extent and usually is limited to harrows or drags after the gang plow. The percentage of tractors which are



A farm tractor which can be hitched to any vehicle and which is driven with reins, like a horse



One of the types of light tractor which is working satisfactorily in different parts of the West this year. As will be seen, this tractor is fitted with a self-steering device which is easily raised while turning.

cost considerably less per unit of drawbar power than the equivalent in horses.

The necessity for a large acreage, if the invested capital per acre is to be kept within a safe limit, has been very apparent, altho in many farming communities a tractor may prove profitable on a small acreage, provided the owner can obtain some lucrative custom work for the tractor when it is not required on the home farm. A great deal of the custom work which has been done with tractors has proved unprofitable to the tractor owner, however.

The farmer who considers buying a tractor may well review carefully the results of other farmers' experiences as set down in the Department of Agriculture's new bulletin. The fact that some men have found the tractor a profitable investment is proof that under certain conditions it can be used successfully for farm work.

The physical condition of the land determines largely the degree of success which can be obtained with a tractor.

## Management Essential

But the most important qualification is efficient management. The operator must understand his tractor thoroughly, and not only be able to locate quickly any trouble which occurs and remedy the same promptly, but he must be capable of avoiding a great many of the troubles commonly experienced with tractors, by frequent inspection of the bearings, ignition system, etc., thus keeping them in first-class condition at all times. The necessity of having tractor owners properly trained for the operation of

have added courses in tractioneering, and there are several privately conducted tractor schools. It is believed that most farmers who contemplate purchasing a tractor would find it well worth while to take a short course in tractioneering at some one of these schools. It will be time and money well spent.

Another important factor in determining the success or failure of a tractor

he should not, therefore, spend as much for it as he can realize on the horses it will displace.

It is significant that many farmers who have bought second-hand tractors at low prices have been very successful with them. It is also significant that the sales of the larger and more expensive outfits have fallen off, while

operated at night is comparatively small, varying from 11 to 14 per cent., altho the tractor's efficiency at night is very good. No injurious packing of the soil is caused by the tractor's wheels if the soil is in proper condition to be worked.

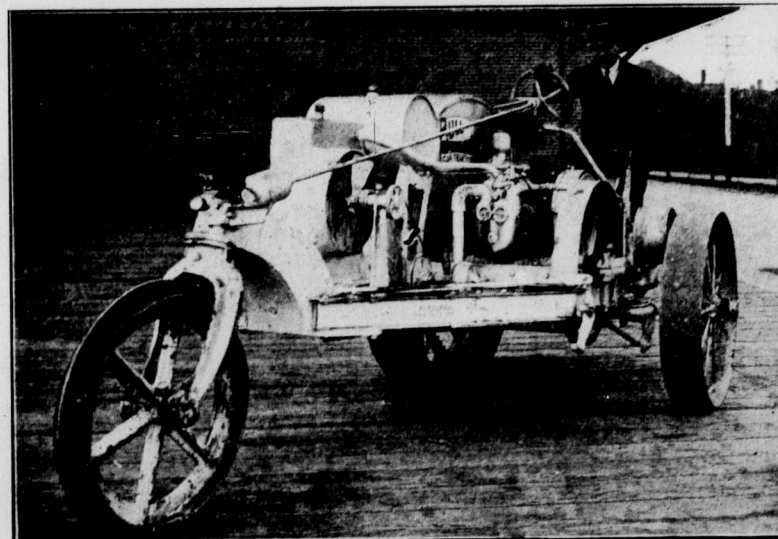
The tractors which have been operated by kerosene show, as a whole, slightly better average results than those operated by gasoline, indicating that the heavier fuels can be burned at least as satisfactorily as the lighter ones. The amount of kerosene used per unit of work, however, is usually slightly more than for gasoline, which would appear to indicate that the carburetion of the kerosene is generally not as perfect as that of the gasoline.

## Driven Like a Horse

A man on a hay wagon or a reaper driving a gasoline tractor ahead of him as if it were a team of horses is one of the latest developments of the light tractor.

This tractor is driven with reins. The pulls on these have the same effect as pulls on reins attached to a bit in a horse's mouth. The pulling of either the right or the left rein steers the tractor and a pull on both at once stops it. A further backward pull on both reins causes it to back up.

By the control of the lines one man can operate both the tractor and the implement to which it is attached. The tractor is small, and will hitch up to practically all types of farm implements, the change from one to another being as easily made as with a team of horses. It has been in use for more than a year.



Most of the light tractors which are now being placed on the market are designed as having three wheels. This tractor is driven by one large drive wheel, and has as a special feature the patent front steer wheel, which runs in the furrow in line with the free bull wheel. This arrangement, the manufacturers claim, makes the tractor positively and automatically self steering.



# A Conflict of Authorities

Thru a congenital defect Jimmy Clancy walked on the sides of his feet; but having never known the advantages of straight legs, just as he had never known eider-down comforters or a bath-tub—both of which are things of habit—he got along very cheerfully. For physical agility he substituted mental rapidity and a crooked, shrewd little smile.

"Extry!" he would cry. "Forty-one dagos blown to pieces eatin' dynamite in their spaghetti!" or "Terrible traction accident—motorman swallowed his quid of tobacco!"

But for a couple of months Jimmy's invention had failed. He still sat on the fire-plug at the entrance to the roller-skating hall over the market, but he rarely smiled. He was scarcely curious when one day the whir and roar of the skates over his head, and the monotonous throb of the band, gave way to quiet and decorum. It was only when Hop Jenkins, a one-legged bootblack, was attracted by the "admission free" card and paid the exhibit up-stairs a call, that Jimmy was roused to interest.

"Y' oughter go up," Hop reported. "There's a nurse up there, and she showed me around. It's how to cure sick folks—all about sleepin' with yer head out of the winder, and not spittin' around."

"Aw, gwan!" Jimmy had responded. "What you goin' to do if you don't spit?"

After which retort he shuffled home; but he was turning over in his mind, skeptically, what he had just heard: As he reached the landing of the tenement he could hear a persistent cough from down the dirty hall, and he drew a long breath. Near at hand Mrs. Simmons' voice rose above the hissing of her fried potatoes and stabbed his soul.

"I don't know who'll take the boy," she said, "and him crippled. He's a good boy, too, Jimmy is. If I didn't have so many—"

"Old fool!" the boy muttered savagely; and to fill an interval when his voice got in his throat and strangled him, he dug a piece of plaster from the broken wall and fired it at the Simmons' cat. Then he went on.

Jimmy ate his supper from a plate on his lap. The whir of the heavy, old-fashioned sewing-machine seemed to fill the little room, and in the lamp-light the boy surreptitiously watched his mother's face.

"How's the cough to-day?" he asked finally. It was always "the cough" between them, and then only incidentally, as one might mention the weather, or the crying of the Levinsky baby.

His mother did not answer. She

was busy counting a double stack of trousers piled on the bed. Jimmy didn't wait. He launched into a description of Hop's visit to the City Hall, and ended with a suggestion that they "take in the show."

"It's a free blow," he ended, "and you could get Mrs. Simmons' straw hat." The etiquette of Cherry Row forbade felt head-gear after the middle of May.

It required finesse to borrow the hat without telling its owner where it was to be worn. It necessitated diplomacy to get his mother to wear it, and there was a further scramble for Jimmy to find a pair of stockings to draw over his old ones, thus hiding deficiencies in both pairs. And there was the final and greatest struggle of all—to get Mrs. Clancy up the steps and into the lighted hall when they finally arrived.

"Maybe they won't let us in," she said timidly.

"Sure they will," Jimmy asserted. "There's a guy there now shootin' off his face."

The nurse of Hop's description was just inside the door. Jimmy was not shy, and he shuffled over to her.

"Me mother an' me'd like to look around," he said. "No objection, is there?"

"None at all." The nurse smiled a little. "That's what the things are here for. If you have anybody who is—not well, I could show you—"

Jimmy shrank back.

"We haven't nobody," he said, glancing uneasily at his mother's timid figure near the door. "That is, me mother has a cough, but that's all." He walked away a few steps, then he came back. "You needn't speak about the cough to her," he said confidentially. "She's always had it."

Thru a maze of model open-air shacks, of outdoor sleeping-bags and porch tents, Jimmy led his mother. When the nurse came up she found him alone, stooping before a photograph of a woman in a bed on a fire-escape. Below, all around, were chimneys and blackened roofs.

"Did she get better?" he asked, jerking his thumb toward the picture.

"Yes, she got better," said the nurse. "It's all a matter of plenty of air, you see—air day and night."

The picture was something Jimmy could comprehend. He took a deep breath and straightened up.

"We've got a fire-escape," he said.

When Mrs. Clancy was somewhat rested, they started home. As they went, Jimmy paved the way for his new plan.

"Say," he began diplomatically, "do you remember when the police let us

sleep on the park benches last summer? Didn't the air feel good? That there woman back there said when folks got used to sleepin' out they never wanted to sleep inside again."

Mrs. Clancy waited to cough a little. "I always thought night air was as good as poison," she objected.

"I guess it's all air," Jimmy said largely, "only one you see and one you don't." Which seemed to settle the argument. "I was thinkin'," he went on, "that we don't have enough air in the room nights. How'd it be if we made a bed on the fire-escape and took turns at it? Wouldn't the Levinskys open their eyes?"

It took all Jimmy's art to persuade his mother to the innovation. It was Jimmy who spread the old mattress on the iron slats, who draped the railing with an old-fashioned patchwork quilt; and it was Jimmy who crept upstairs after his mother had been tucked into her airy couch and requested the Levinskys not to upset the milk pitcher on the fire-escape over her head.

There was little sleep for mother or son that night. Jimmy sat on the window sill until very late, until his twisted feet went to sleep and his eyelids grew heavy. His mother coughed very little. She lay peacefully, watching the stars overhead, and now and then wistfully looking at the boy's old-young face. Once she held out her hand, and Jimmy sheepishly slipped his own little rough paw into it.

It was a night of dreams. When the moon came out, the little jets of steam from the big warehouse next door looked like vanishing angels, and the stair of the fire-escape going up and up was a Jacob's ladder leading to heaven. The heat of the street was far below; indeed, the earth seemed to have dropped away, and the sky was very close.

At ten o'clock next morning big Pat Donlon, seeing Jimmy at his old post by the market-house, sauntered over to him.

"Look here, young un," he said, not unkindly, "you got to cut out that sleepin' on the fire-escape."

"It's our fire-escape," Jimmy replied doggedly. "It don't hurt nobody, me mother sleepin' there."

The policeman moved on a few steps pompously; then he turned around.

"Cut it out," he said impressively. "It's again' the law, and if there was a fire there'd be trouble."

Jimmy's passions were elemental, his revolt against authority cyclonic. Hop's heavy wooden box went flying thru the air; it struck a little low and caught Mr. Donlon at the back of the knees. He doubled up with amazing

swiftness, and in that instant of collapse Jimmy disappeared. In the constant warfare of the street boys against authority, for once the law was laid low. Nobody had seen Jimmy; no one knew even the direction his flight had taken. Decidedly, the sentiment of the quarter was in his favor. Was not a man's fire-escape his castle, his veranda, or his refrigerator, as he chose?

At the end of fifteen minutes Jimmy crawled from under a delicatessen stand and put a new resolve into action. His rights as an American citizen being impugned, he would appeal to the law. He went down to Alderman O'Toole's and stumped in. Donlon was there, talking across the desk with Mr. O'Toole and straightening his dented helmet.

"There's the little devil now," he said, as much surprised as Jimmy.

"Don't ye touch me!" Jimmy yelled, but he did not retreat. Instead, he came directly to the desk.

"Well?" said O'Toole severely, with a twinkle in his eye.

"It's like this," Jimmy began, bold in his confidence that justice would be done. "Me mother—she ain't been very well; she's had a cough, and she didn't eat. Yesterday I heard of a cure—how sleepin' out on a fire-escape'd make her better. Las' night she slep' out, and today this here guy says it's agin the law. That's why I slammed him."

"Obstructing fire-escapes," quoted the alderman. "Better have her sleep inside, Jimmy. There's entirely too much use made of those fire-escapes, anyhow. If a fire ever gets any headway there, there'll be something doing. Next case!"

Jimmy stepped forward desperately. "It was the air," he tried to explain. "She's got to have air. What kind of a place is it where you can't even have air?"

A titter went around the room, and the alderman, who was popular in the ward, and with reason, reached over and patted the boy's shoulder.

"You keep your mother in out of the night air, my lad, if you want her to get better," he said, "and here's a dollar for some cough medicine."

Officer Donlon was apoplectic with rage as Jimmy went out. As for the boy, his soul was chaos. With his instinct for getting to the bottom of things, he went directly to the market-house, and up the stairs. The hall was almost empty. He looked at the picture of the woman in bed on the fire-escape. Yes, there she was, cozy and smiling, with an umbrella over her head and a flower-pot on the window sill.

## How He Won The Victoria Cross

Geo. Wilson, of Edinburgh, Tells his Story

Geo. Wilson, of Edinburgh, tells in a daily newspaper of his city, how he won the coveted Victoria Cross, as follows:

The proudest moment in my life was when the King pinned the Victoria Cross on my breast and talked to me for a few minutes.

"You're not a very big man, but you've got a very big heart. Truly, I'm proud of my soldiers." These were the words he used, and there were tears in his eyes. The King also asked me what were my feelings while I was going thru the job, and I told him the thing I remembered best was when the German officer tried to shoot me with his revolver and I put the bayonet thru him.

After the retirement from Mons the Highland Light Infantry came to a village called Verneuil, and we entrenched there. Not far off a few snipers were potting away. One of our officers got up out of the trench, and was just kneeling down and putting the binoculars to his eyes when a bullet struck him. He rolled over dead. I was a few paces off, and, turning to the next man, I said, "Poor Powell is over, and I'll have revenge."

We tried all we could to locate the snipers and I was lucky to get a good sight of them. Two bullets from my rifle did for them and then we advanced cautiously ngerer the enemy. When we were getting nearer I was surprised to see a number of spiked bayonets. I was taken aback for a second, but then I decided to make a rush for it.

Shouting at the top of my voice, "Charge, men, charge!" I rushed at them. They were taken by surprise and threw down their rifles. Two men in the Middlesex regiment came up and I told them to look after the Germans. There were eight of them.

Further along I took up my position in a trench, but when I looked over I was horrified to see men lying about in all sorts of positions. Some were dead, and some were writhing in agony. I asked the man next me what was wrong, and he said, "It's a maxim, and it's not done with its work yet."

I stood up to see for myself. The machine gun of the Germans was not a great distance off, and I said to myself, "It will kill us all if something doesn't

happen to it." I thought I would at least have one shot, and got in position to fire. The officer told me to get down, but I was so excited that I ran forward. Besides me there was a man in the Middlesex regiment, and he turned to me and said, "Joek, will you have a try to stop the gun?" I said I would, and he replied, "I'll go with you."

By this time we had got beyond range of the officer's orders, for we had gone without permission.

### His Tremendous Task

Then began a journey that, as long as I live, will ever remain in my memory.

The Germans saw us coming, and bullets flew thick around us. My pal was struck in several places and dropped. I ran zig-zag and dropped on my knees to take a shot at the operators of the machine gun. My first shot knocked the man sitting on the maxim backwards. His place was taken by another German, but he, too, I accounted for. How I escaped being hit myself I cannot explain. There seemed to be a good Providence keeping guard over me.

When four of the Germans were killed there only remained an officer beside the gun. He had crept behind it, and was waiting for me with his automatic pistol ready.

I rushed forward, yelling at the top of my voice, when the pistol started to spit. One bullet just passed the side of my head, and my ear tingled. That was all the damage that German officer did. I sprang at him in wild fury, and drove the bayonet straight into his body. He collapsed, and to withdraw the steel I had to put my foot on his face. My clothes were spattered with blood, but I felt much easier in mind, and I put down my rifle and turned to the belt containing the ammunition.

### Turned Gun on Germans

There were over 700 rounds left. I shifted the maxim round in the direction of the Germans. They were over a hundred yards off and massed in close formation. I started firing and to my delight I saw big holes being made in their ranks, for it was impossible to

Continued on Page 20



# The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

## A CALL TO ARMS

A brand new suffrage campaign for the Province of Manitoba is under way. The Political Equality League is going to send out petitions all over the province thru the Grain Growers' Association and the W. C. T. U., but there will be some districts which are not covered by either of these societies and this is where you can help us. Will any of you who live in districts where there is no organization of either kind and who could spare the time to circulate a petition please send me a note to that effect at once? I know that the great majority of the readers of this page are very ardently in favor of Woman Suffrage and that many of you are willing to make considerable sacrifice for the good of the cause and this is your opportunity.

When you write be sure to give the location of the nearest Grain Growers' Association and the nearest W. C. T. U.

In taking petitions about do not allow anyone to sign your petition who has signed another woman suffrage petition since June 1, 1915. When you have secured as many signatures as is possible in your district, sign it before a Justice of the Peace and return it to headquarters.

While any man sufficiently interested may take the petition form about, only women may sign it.

It is important to keep all these matters in mind in order that none of these petitions may have to be rejected and the labor expended upon them wasted.

## THE PERENNIAL FLOWER GARDEN

They had been struggling with the problem of watering, weeding and transplanting, fore and aft of the little cottage on the little city lot and it was hot and their backs ached and their heads ached. So they sat them down on the front steps and sighed.

Said Maturity to Inexperience, "I wouldn't mind so much if they weren't just here today and gone tomorrow."

"Exactly," in joyless tones, "in order to have a pretty home we're chained to this thirty-three foot lot for the whole summer instead of being free to go out and play games and enjoy ourselves."

And that is how it came about that these two busy folk resolved solemnly not to sow any more flower seeds except perhaps sweet peas.

Investigation proved that even so it would be possible to have a succession of beautiful flowers from early spring until late in the fall. Among the easily grown, perfectly hardy things are the lilac, honeysuckle, wild cranberry, tulips, iris, peonies, bleeding heart, phlox, P. roseum, Oriental and Iceland poppies, larkspur and golden glow.

The parks are full of them now, the lilacs just going off and the cranberry, peonies and bleeding heart coming on. There seems to be an ever changing picture, even in the clumps made up solely of those things which almost take care of themselves and which require neither to be set out in the spring nor taken up in the autumn.

Some such a garden should be ideal for the farmer's wife, whose busy season coincides with the garden season.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

## NOT THE HUSBAND'S MONEY

"I have no desire to stir up trouble in households, but the fact remains that there are a goodly number of households in which if there took place a little plain talking from the wife to the husband it would be a mighty healthy thing for the husband. I mean those husbands in which there exists the idea that wives subsist on the generosity of their husbands. It is a prevalent notion, and it subjects women to continual mortification. There are households where the wives have to beg for every cent they get, and are deprived by that process not only of their proper dignity, but also of their sense of responsibility. Being treated like children they behave like children. Some of them never learn to spend money soberly because they have never come under the educative influences of a definite income. The man believes that he earns the money,

and that he has, therefore, the right to spend it. Sometimes he laughs about the gifts which his wife gives him at Christmas, out of his own money.

It isn't his own money. The stenographer who makes purchases for herself or her friends out of her salary is not spending her employer's money. It does not belong to him. She has earned it, and it is her own. And the wife has earned her money. She has earned it as does the housekeeper or the seamstress. The fact that she is willing to do all this, and that in doing it she fulfills the functions of her life, makes no difference. She does that, and doing it she earns money. A fair proportion of her husband's earnings belongs to her as a matter of justice and honesty. This business of giving the cook so many dollars a week and food and lodging, and getting a housekeeper for nothing because she is a wife, is a transaction in which common fairness has no place; and there are a goodly number of husbands who sadly need to get this truth firmly fixed into their heads."

The above is an extract from an editorial in a well known woman's magazine, written, I presume, by the editor, a man. It is the old and vexing subject of the right of a wife to an allowance.

Farmers, I believe, are the worst sinners in this respect, the chief reason probably being that part of the living is obtained directly from the farm, and their not realizing that a large amount

add to the family income. That is the man's part. It was so in Bible times "to provide for his own household."

It may not be an easy matter to decide the proper amount for living expenses. It is necessary—if we could thoroughly impress this on the farmer—to have a system of bookkeeping to make business a success. If the net income for the year were known, a budget of the different classes of expenditure could be made and the wife's share of the spending money could be decided on, the amount to vary as the profits allow.

But some will say, "What of the years when there is nothing?" Well, of course, no rules can be made to fit all cases, but the wives can be trusted to do their part in helping the husbands and minimizing the effect of hard times, but hard times would probably be fewer if the farmer used better business methods and even if they were to use better business methods with their wives. There can be no real home without sympathy and love, but neither of these sentiments can be used in lieu of food or clothing—or money.

But if the wife bears her share of hard times, as she surely will, and more, she should also share in the better times. We have not spoken of any personal allowance for the wife. If you are able to buy that automobile you have longed for for years, don't think your duty done if you allow the piano agent to persuade you to decorate the house with a piano.

fortunate ones like myself. How many husbands knock their pipes full of ashes on the floor and even spit around for the servant, which is supposed to be his wife and helpmate, but is nothing to him at all, to clean up. Only for the dear little child that came to us nearly a year ago I would be out working, but it is hard to get a place with a small child and one has to look for its future welfare, so I just have to be quiet and take everything or quarrel all the time and make life not worth living at all. Would like if someone would answer this letter thru the page to cheer up a poor lonely woman away out on the prairie.

DISCOURAGED.

## CONTRACT NOT FEASIBLE

Dear Miss Beynon:—As a mere woman I would like "A Mere Man," in May 19 issue, to know that there are a few of us who try to live up to God's meaning when he said woman was to be a helpmate for man. My husband and I came to this country twelve years ago from England, a young married couple. We have had a hard, very hard time, but with it all we have been very happy. I have always done all I could to help him and I am sure that the majority of men appreciate very much the helping hand that does not have to be begged for. I am sure a great many men would value a little help from their wives when there are tight places to be got out of. As we know, a wife's place is in the home, but her place is also where she can help her husband the most. I think with "A Mere Man" it is ridiculous for a woman to require, as "Fair Play No. 3" writes, a good binding contract, re weekly wages, etc. What a man should do in such a case is to demand a guarantee that the woman can make and bake good bread, butter, cheese, etc. That she is able to cook and serve a decent meal any time and that he will have his clothes regularly washed and kept always mended, etc., hot water always on hand for his bath, in fact everything that a good general servant can do and is willing to do for a fair wage. But a man wants a wife for his comfort, to care for him, as he will care for her, if he is treated fairly. One knows that a man, if he has the chance, will always give his wife what he can for her own use. As a rule he is only too pleased to do it. As "A Mere Man" says, there are exceptions to every rule, and I know a few. Many thanks "Mere Man" for writing your views on the matter. I think the same as you.

ANOTHER MERE WOMAN.

## WANTED — PREVENTATIVE FOR BED BUGS

Dear Miss Beynon:—Would you be so kind as to tell me a cure for bed bugs. I am pestered every summer with them and I don't seem able to get rid of them. I have tried everything I can think of but with no success. I thought by writing to you that you or some of your friends could give me some idea what to do, as I am a reader of The Guide.

SPRINGWATER.

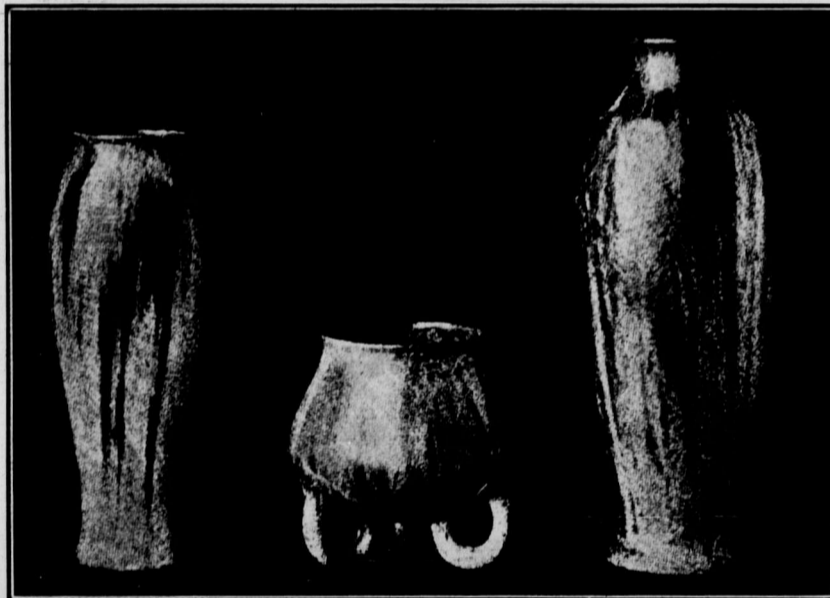
Can any of you supply it?—F. M. B.

## ANOTHER CURE FOR ANTS

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have never before written to The Guide, as we are new comers, having been here just a little over a year, but I have enjoyed the letters in the Country Homemakers' page. I read the letter from the lady signing herself "Desperate," also noted your remedy for ants. I would like to give her my remedy which proved successful in my home before coming here, after trying everything that anyone could tell me about.

My mother-in-law, a housekeeper of many years experience, told me to use sulphur, sprinkling it freely in and around places where they congregate. It is quite harmless. Hoping this will be of help to someone, perhaps as desperate as I was. I'll sign myself,

NEWCOMER.



Three graceful jars which would lend charm to a room

of money is required for actual necessities aside from those immediately consumed. However, if that "plain talk" took place, not once, but until the matter had been thoroughly threshed out, proper adjustment could surely be made in most cases.

Why should the farmer's wife have an allowance? Well, of course you will admit that she earns it. The husband's part is to earn the living, the wife's to make the home and care for the children, and this work is worth money. The farmer must work hard, the farmer's wife must usually work harder, but the woman is, or should be, the chief spender for the necessities of the family. If she knows the sum she has to spend, naturally she can plan her expenditure to the best advantage. In many cases the wife has been a wage earner before marriage. It is just as humiliating to her as it would be to her husband having to ask for money which is to be spent on living expenses, not to mention the times the money is refused or granted after a rigid cross-questioning as to its use. The average woman is a good manager of money. If she is not, a stated allowance will teach her to be.

Many a farmer's wife makes a great deal of money or money-value herself. This is all right if she is free to do so. It is good for her health as well as for her purse and the table to make a garden and to raise poultry. But it is not right to neglect children and the house to

Place your wife's share of the increased fortune in her hands in dollars and let her spend it for what she wants. Do not spend it yourself for what you think she ought to want. The same rule will apply to expenditure, no matter how rich or how poor you are.

A GRAIN GROWER'S WIFE.

## HAS TO ASK FOR EVERY PENNY

Dear Miss Beynon:—I thought I would pick up courage to write to your page. How many dear sisters have to ask for every little thing they get for the benefit of the household even. It goes against the grain. I wasn't used to it. I had all I wanted before marriage and didn't have to ask for it, providing it was reasonable, and I thought I could do the same after. Had I only known this would be the way I would a hundred times rather have stayed single. A person never knows, they act so nice before, but it doesn't take them long to change. If I knew any young girls who wanted advice I would say beware of the bachelor who has his nose in everything to see if you cook it right or not, and you have to do it his way every time to save a quarrel. Now I am not saying every man is like this and I don't mean for this letter to be criticized at all by the lucky ones that have the good husbands. This is not meant for them, but the ones that have the bad ones can feel for the un-



# The Guide Crop Report

Reports from 665 Grain Growers' Associations and U.F.A. Secretaries show Condition of Grain Crops thruout the West on May 29

Herewith The Guide presents its first report on crop conditions in Western Canada, showing the condition of the principal crops up to and including Saturday, May 29. This report, the first of a series to be published during the summer, is compiled from information received from the secretaries of U.F.A. locals and the branches of the Grain Growers' Associations. Two thousand secretaries were asked for a report and furnished with a form, and 665 of these scattered all over the prairie provinces replied.

For the sake of convenience the reports have been classified according to the federal constituencies and a reference to the map on this page will enable the reader to see the exact location of each of these divisions. The report should be absolutely reliable. It has been compiled from information supplied by the farmers themselves and in many cases the report form was filled out during a meeting of the local association, so that the accuracy of the information contained cannot be questioned. From a general survey of conditions as indicated in the reports from the 665 points heard from, it is seen that seeding conditions thruout the West were very favorable. Following seeding, however, frosts, dry weather and high winds have counterbalanced the early favorable weather and crops generally are in about the same condition as they were at this time last year. It will be remembered that last year crops generally were in a very promising condition. Thruout Saskatchewan good rains were general about the middle of May and little pressing need of rain is reported from that section. In Manitoba, however, particularly in the Red River Valley, rains are badly needed and crops are suffering considerably. In Alberta conditions are favorable generally. In the south last year a very small crop was harvested owing to drought. This year, with a fair amount of moisture in the ground from last fall's rains and more through preparation of the land, crops are looking very well. In the north crops have never looked better and plenty of moisture is recorded.

It is apparent that rain is needed now in every district and an early precipitation in June would do much to insure average crops next fall. If the rain is long deferred, particularly in Manitoba, crops will suffer considerably. Following is a detailed report of crop conditions by federal constituencies:

### SPRINGFIELD

The two reports received show that the season is from one week to ten days earlier this year than that of last year. Weather was excellent during seeding time, which for wheat started on April 12, was general by April 17 and ended May 20. Since seeding time the weather has been cold and dry so that the crops are not as far ahead now as they were at this time last year. Most of the crop was put in on prepared ground and all are doing reasonably well. Damage by cut worms is reported. About the same acreage as last year is in crop. Almost 10 per cent. of the summerfallow have been plowed and some of the land was fall plowed last year.

### PROVENCHER

Four reports received. Season ten days earlier this year. Wheat seeding commenced April 6, was general April 14 and finished April 30. Weather was good during seeding, but frost, high winds and lately drough have damaged the crop to some extent. Rain is needed now and it is expected that the wild hay crop will be very short. Wheat on summerfallow is excellent. A little larger acreage (about 5 per cent.) is sown in wheat this year, 10 per cent. more in oats, with barley and flax almost a normal acreage. About 10 per cent. of the summerfallow is already plowed and of the land left for that purpose about 25 per cent. has had previous treatment—shallow plowing, harrowing and discing.

### LISGAR

Five reports received. Season about ten days earlier this year. Weather during seeding was very favorable. Since seeding it was excellent up to a week ago, when drought and high winds occasioned a slight set-back. Wild oats and weeds are

very plentiful in the crops this year. Rain will be needed in June. There is a slight increase in acreage sown to wheat, 5 to 10 per cent.; oat and barley land is about the same, one report gives a 10 per cent. increase in the flax land and another a 20 per cent. decrease. Summerfallowing is just commencing, about 10 per cent. being already plowed. Most of this land was disced or shallow plowed last fall.

### MACDONALD

Six reports received. The season is two weeks ahead of last year. Weather conditions were good during seeding and since that time they have been fair. Too much wind is reported around Miami, frost also in another case and four report drought at present to remedy which rain is needed. Weeds are plentiful in some of the fields. From 10 to 20 per cent. more land sown to wheat, about the same amount as last year sown to oats, which are looking very much better this year, from 10 to 30 per cent. less land sown to barley and very little flax sown. Some damage has been done by drifting. Summerfallowing has just commenced, a large percentage of this land having been shallow plowed last fall.

### SOURIS

Fourteen reports received. Season from ten days to two weeks earlier. Weather conditions were exceptionally good during seeding. On the whole weather has been favorable since seeding. Crops are very good; they are not yet suffering, but more rain is needed. Some frost, which set back the crop, is mentioned, also high winds. Average increase reported of land sown to wheat 7½ per cent., about the same acreage sown in oats and barley, with a decreased acreage in flax. Summerfallowing starts about June 1. Much previous cultivation has been given to summerfallowland—some shallow plowing and some discing.

### BRANDON

Sixteen reports received. Season about two weeks earlier. Weather conditions were uniformly good during seeding. Wheat is in excellent condition, has a strong root and the land had much more

work done on it this spring. Some patches of wild oats in the crop have been plowed down. About 10 per cent. more land seeded to wheat. Slightly increased acreage in oats. Barley about the same. Scarcely any flax sown. About 20 per cent. increase in corn acreage. Small patches of light land drifted. Summerfallowing has just started. Most of this land has been shallow plowed or disced.

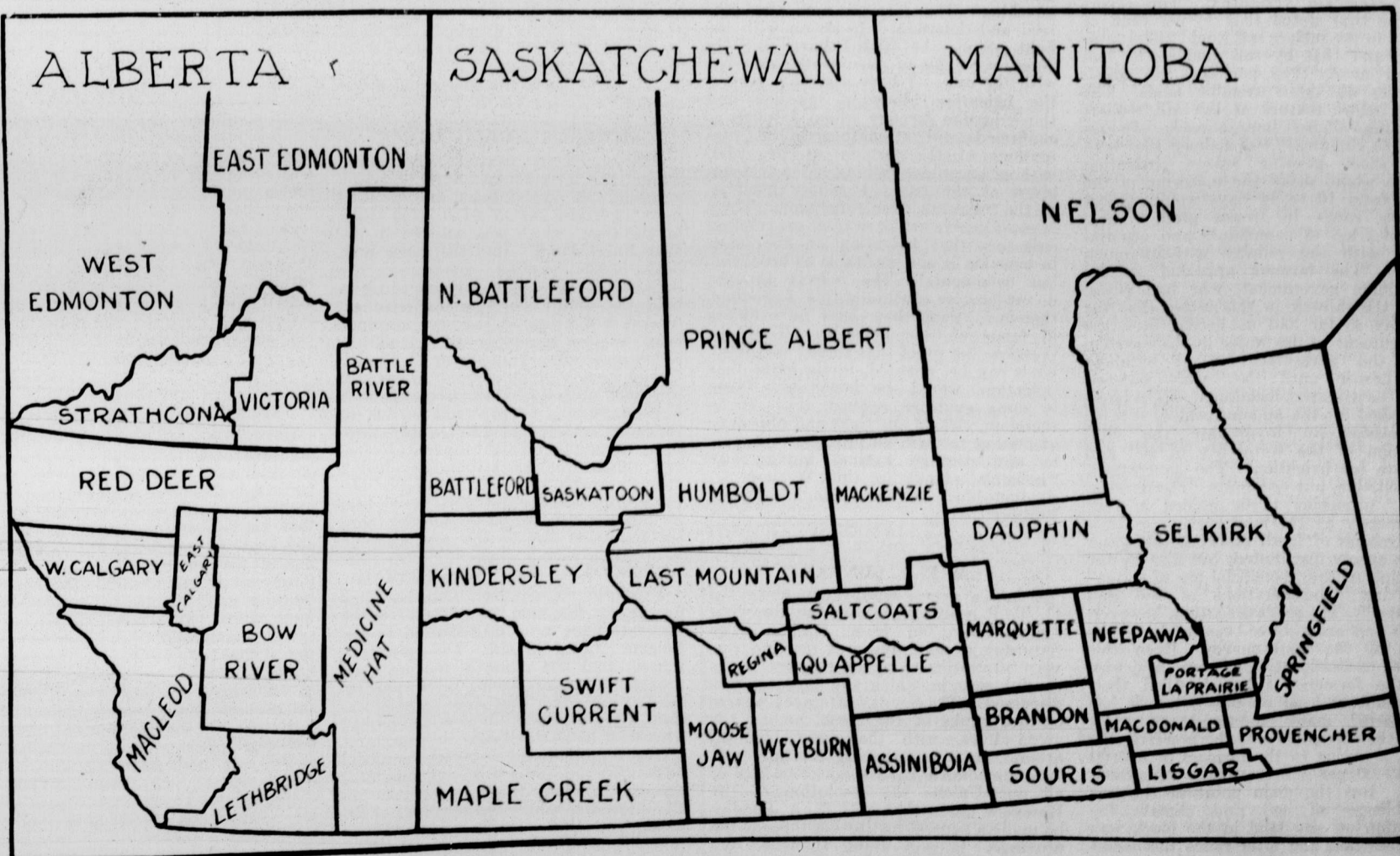
### PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE

Eight reports received. Season averages fifteen days earlier. Seeding conditions were never better. Since seeding weather has been rather dry and high winds have been prevalent. Early crops are good, but rain is needed at once. One report says that land is cleaner from weeds than usual this year. About 15 per cent. more land planted in wheat this year. Oats about the same. A little less barley and very little flax sown. Some report cut worm and wire worm damage and others drifting. Damage is not extensive from these causes. Summerfallowing started and in some localities 50 per cent. has been plowed. Part of the land was skim plowed last fall.

### MARQUETTE

Twenty-one reports received. Season from ten days to two weeks earlier. Seeding conditions ideal. Weather conditions have been pretty good since seeding, all reports stating that rain would have been beneficial. In some cases crop is reported as 15 to 25 per cent. worse than last year owing to drought. Heavy frosts thru middle of May have retarded crops. Cut worms are working in some of last year's summerfallows. Land in wheat has greatly increased in some districts, as much as 50 per cent. more being reported. Oats are about the same. More barley is being sown in some localities to clean land and for feed. Little flax sown. Previous cultivation given to some of the land left for summerfallow, mostly skim plowing. Some farmers plowing fallow, others do not commence until June 15.

Continued on Page 23



FEDERAL CONSTITUENCIES AND GUIDE CROP REPORT DISTRICTS



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Men. President—D. W. Warner	Edmonton
President—James Speakman	Penhold
Vice-Presidents—	
H. W. Woods	Carstairs
R. H. Dunham	Lethbridge
Rice Sheppard	Edmonton
W. D. Trego	Gleichen
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### FARMERS' BATTLE WITH C.P.R.

It may interest some of our readers to read a few notes descriptive of the first skirmish in the fight between a handful of farmers and the mightiest corporation in Canada, the Canadian Pacific Railway. A number of years ago the railway installed an irrigation system in the Bow River Valley, east from Calgary. The Western block in the system is the part in dispute. By the usual pamphleteering methods: "Soil and climate admirably adapted for irrigation," "irrigation well tested out" and so forth, a considerable number of farmers and others were induced to buy land in this block. So far as I have learned up to the present, I think the railway acted in good faith, honestly believing in the scheme, but so far as this particular block of land is concerned, it appears to me the company made a bad mistake, acting with insufficient knowledge. The buyers bought on the basis of \$15.00 to \$18.00 per acre for non-irrigable land and \$25.00 to \$30.00 "irrigable" land, with a perpetual water rent on the latter of 50 cents per acre, whether they used the water or not. A number of the farmers were skilled, experienced irrigators, who for long years had practised irrigation in the States. When they began irrigating on this Western block, serious difficulties arose; some of these perhaps were due to defects in the system, which could be remedied. Others appeared to be fatal to the whole plan. Part of the "irrigable" lands were found to be not irrigable because of the surface formation, water could not evenly be distributed over them. Farmers claimed that in view of the very short irrigation period in our climate, the "head of water" provided was inadequate; that only a very small number of acres could be irrigated within the irrigation period. Further the farmers claimed that neither soil nor climate were suitable for irrigation in this particular block. The subsoil is mostly a close, strong clay, thru which the water will not go; but settling in it, it dissolves alkali, rises to the top by capillary attraction, and evaporating there, leaves the alkali in the surface soil in such a quantity as to diminish and even kill vegetation. The expert at the trial stated that  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of alkali in the surface soil would kill vegetation, and that by soil analysis he had found nearly  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in alkali patches on these irrigable lands. The same dense texture of the soil renders draining almost impracticable. In regard to climate, it was claimed that with our short growing season, irrigation which would delay the maturing of the crop from 10 to 14 days would almost always result in frozen grain. These troubles led to complaints and negotiations with the railway without much result. The farmers appealed to the Dominion government, who had power over the railway in this sense, that the railway so far had no license from the government to use water in their system and the government could withhold the license until they were satisfied with the irrigation instalment. The farmers asked for the appointment of a royal commission to investigate the vital question of the suitability of soil and climate for irrigation. The government refused this, but ordered a "re-classification," promising to be guided in this, not merely by the land survey principle of levelness of land, allowing the water to be evenly distributed, but also by the principle of the "beneficial use of water" involving "considerations of soil and climate." The re-classification, however, appears to have been solely on the basis of the land survey. Even this re-classification has been a victory for the farmers; it has justified their complaint at least on one point: it has transferred many thousands of acres from the "irrigable" to the non-irrigable class, a saving to the farmers of \$10.00 to \$12.00 per acre on these transferred acres. But the main point of the unsuitableness of soil and climate for irrigation on any land in the block was left unsettled and after much discussion and controversy the farmers took a

test case against the railway company into court. I attended all the sittings of the court and watched the case closely. Hitherto the fight had been carried on by a committee of the farmers interested; apart from passing resolutions of sympathy at our annual conventions the U. F. A. as a body had taken no part in the fight. I was not very clear in my own mind as to the merits of the case; I had a kind of feeling in favor of irrigation. I had only heard one side of the matter. I was anxious to hear the evidence of the railway company in favor of irrigation. In this I was disappointed; the company brought forward no evidence at all; it simply got the case stayed on a technical point in the law on contracts. The tactics of the railway lawyer in meeting the test case were simple; he tried to convey the idea, without bringing any evidence to prove it, that if the plaintiff Babcock had found irrigation a failure, it was because he did not know how to irrigate. The farmers had a number of skilled, experienced irrigators, who did know how to irrigate to give evidence, that irrigation had been a failure on their farms also. On the objection of the railway lawyer, the judge ruled that such evidence had nothing to do with the case, and could not be admitted. He would admit only expert evidence, and he passed over this pretty lightly, evidently because he did not see the real meaning of the evidence, not knowing anything of farming or of irrigation. So far as the merits of the case are concerned, the result amounted simply to this: It was taken for granted, without proof, that Babcock failed in irrigation, because his methods were poor, and all evidence from others to show that their methods had led to similar bad results was carefully shut out. I felt as I sat in that law court that law and justice don't always appear to be very close neighbors. When the farmers' evidence, so far as the judge allowed it, had been stated, the railway lawyer brought no evidence forward on the part of the railway in favor of irrigation or to rebut the evidence of the farmers against it. He contented himself with pleading a technical objection in law to the contention of the plaintiff; the judge agreed with him and the case ended without settling anything. The farmers met after the trial and determined to go on with the fight. Since the trial I have carefully gone over a file of documents connected with the case. I have visited a part of the irrigation block in question and the irrigation farmers whom I spoke to confirmed and strengthened the contentions of the farmers at the trial, without knowing anything of the evidence given at the trial. I came, therefore, to the following clear conclusions: There is considerable evidence from experienced irrigators that irrigation on the lands in question is not profitable or beneficial but detrimental. The railway brought no evidence to contradict this; I presume, therefore, that they have no evidence in favor of this irrigation. There is, therefore, no proof that these "irrigable" lands can be irrigated, in the sense that irrigation would be beneficial. There is some evidence against this. It is, therefore, clearly our right and our duty at present to warn all prospective buyers in any country against buying any "irrigable" lands in this Western Irrigation block of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

JAMES SPEAKMAN.

### U. F. A. SUNDAY

I had a very pleasant trip along the C. T. P. railway to visit the Roseview Union, not far from Carbon. The Saturday evening business meeting was very interesting to me on account of the careful way in which the business was discussed. The Sunday afternoon service on the banks of the creek, among the green trees, with the green hills all around, was an inspiring meeting, and I recommended to the resolution of all our Unions the resolution of the Roseview union that a U. F. A. Sunday be made a general institution throughout the province. It is a grand thought. We are accused sometimes of confining our-

# 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.

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:	
Victoria—P. S. Austin	Ranfurly
Edmonton—George Long	Namoo
Strathcona—H. G. Vickery	Strome
Macleod—G. W. Buchanan	Cowley
Calgary—J. A. Bishop	Beddington
Red Deer—D. Buckingham	Stettler
Medicine Hat—E. E. Sparks	Jenner

elves too much to the material side of life. It is well that we should be reminded sometimes of the really Christian basis on which the U. F. A. rests. Many of us agree with the old saying: "Unless the Lord build the house, vain is the work of the builders." And such a U. F. A. Sunday, gathering together men and women of many churches and of no church, might help to foster a spirit of union, which the numerous sects greatly need.

After the Roseview union visit I did some missionary work in the country between there and Acme, and on Tuesday addressed a meeting at Acme, which was a little spoiled by a thunderstorm and rain, but still was a very good meeting. I am hoping that the Carbon and Swallow unions, some members of which I met, will thoroughly rouse up again. The country thru which I passed is in splendid shape and I was much impressed with the good buildings and well equipped farms which I saw.

JAMES SPEAKMAN.

### ROSEVIEW UNION

Roseview Union, No. 63, has forwarded \$20.00 for the U. F. A. Patriotic Fund, being the proceeds of a dance held last month for that purpose. The secretary reports that the union has been making fair progress considering the year, and hopes to increase its membership to at least fifty in the near future. They have distributed a carload of willow posts, corral poles and posts, and also strychnine, formaldehyde and plow shares, at a considerable saving to all the members. This union is also of the opinion that our circulars should be published in The Guide instead of being mailed to each individual secretary.

### A PATRIOTIC SUCCESS

On April 29 Buttes Local Union, No. 666, held a box social, the proceeds of which amounted to \$100.05, which was forwarded to the Central Office as a contribution to the U. F. A. Patriotic Fund. Owing to the stormy evening there was a very small attendance at the social, but the members who were unable to be present sent in their subscriptions. The chair was taken by the Rev. Mr. Bowen, of Airdrie, and addresses were given by Rev. Mr. Freeman, of Calgary, and Miss Woodhall, President of the W. C. T. U., Calgary, also P. P. Woodbridge, General Secretary of the U. F. A. A very enjoyable evening was spent.

### COWLEY'S ANNUAL DANCE

Cowley Union, No. 106, held their annual dance on Friday, April 16, which exceeded all expectations, and resulted in the splendid sum of \$170 being taken at the door, which was donated to the War Relief Fund. Had the dance been held before seeding commenced the hall would have been far too small to hold the crowd which would have attended, but owing to the busy season a large number of people were unable to be present. Mr. Van Dusen, of Cowley Union Bank, kindly offered to manage the floor and the dance went off with a good swing. Great credit is due to the ladies who provided the supper, there being enough for all and to spare. Everyone present remarked that they had a most enjoyable time and hoped that the proceeds of their enjoyment would help and give relief to those suffering thru the results of this terrible war.

### KITSCOTY STILL PROGRESSING

Kitscoty Union, No. 436, has just forwarded the sum of \$60.00 to the Central Office as a contribution to the Belgian Relief Fund. The secretary reports that the union is making good progress this year, having more members than at any other time since its organization. They purchased shingles and barbed wire thru local merchants this spring at a considerable saving. A very successful box social and dance was held some time ago, the success being largely due to the interest taken by the members of the union and the valuable assistance and patronage of the townspeople. This social was held for the purpose of raising

funds for the Belgian Relief Fund and resulted in the above mentioned sum, after all expenses were paid. At the last meeting of the union the members discussed the matter of sending circulars to all the secretaries, and decided in favor of sending circulars dealing with the more important matters and using The Guide for matters which are not of particular importance. This union is also in sympathy with the resolution submitted by Gleichen Union, No. 96, in regard to nominating a parliamentary candidate in each rural constituency.

### U. F. A. SERVICES

Roseview Local Union, No. 63, celebrated its second U. F. A. Sunday, May 23. Jas. Speakman and Rice Sheppard, President and third Vice-President, respectively, conducted the services which were held in a beautiful grove on the Gamble crossing of the Three Hill Creek. The people came from far and near and those coming from a distance were served with a lunch and hot coffee. At 2 p.m. Mr. Sheppard, of Edmonton, commenced with a service of song for the children, which was highly appreciated by all present, followed by an address on practical christianity, which proved conclusively the U. F. A. was practically a Christian institution, its motto being "Equity." After inviting the women to take a more active interest in the U. F. A., the audience then sang hymn poem, "Stand up, stand up for freedom," which contains the following noble lines: "God gives to each a vision of purer, brighter days, When all our fair Dominion true equity displays."

Chas. Currie, of Sarcee Union, who accompanied the organist with his violin, gave a very pleasing solo. President Speakman led in prayer, lifting us from earth into the presence of God. The sermon which followed was a powerful one, based on a verse from the book of Ephesians, 4 and 5. He traced co-operation in the body, in the community, the nation, and the whole world, that Christ being the head we must all co-operate with each other in His spirit and under His direction. Everyone was struck with the unusual presentation of the text. It was such a sermon as is seldom heard, or as one man put it, "It was the best meeting I have ever been to in Alberta; here's a dollar."

Mr. Rork and Mr. Lyttle, our local preachers, spoke briefly and Mr. Speakman concluded the services by pronouncing the benediction. We wish thru The Guide to thank Messrs. Speakman and Sheppard for their great kindness in coming to us and making this day one long to be remembered in this section of the country. We also had the pleasure of President Speakman's and Vice-President Sheppard's presence at our regular meeting the evening before and thanks to them we have a clearer insight into what is being done to solve our many problems.

ALEX. RITCHIE,  
Sec.-Treas.

### SECRETARIES PLEASE NOTE

Secretaries and members will please note that the half year ends on June 30 and that special quarterly report forms have been sent out to all secretaries and we hope that every secretary will see that his books are brought up to date and that the membership dues collected during the first half of the year are forwarded to the Central Office in time to reach us if possible by June 30. We want to find out as nearly as we can the actual standing of the Association and the unions of which it consists. We intend to draw up a comprehensive report covering these matters as well as giving the position of the leading unions in the province. On the information thus gathered much of our work during the balance of the year, both as to organization and other matters will depend. You are, therefore, asked to give this urgent appeal for a report on the condition of your union and a full return of membership dues, to date your careful attention.

P. P. WOODBRIDGE.



# Manitoba

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

## MINITONAS' OFFICERS

The Minitonas Grain Growers' Association was recently re-organized with the following officers: President, E. Rose; vice-president, J. H. Stewart; secretary-treasurer, S. A. Morrow; directors, Messrs. Hannah, McGee, McClure, Cumbers, Ingram and Tiffin.

## BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged.....	\$6,536.90
Shadeland G. G. Ass'n.....	87.30
T. S. Rogers, Carberry.....	10.00
Vista Village.....	18.00
Bagot Delegates, refund on R.R. tickets.....	18.00

\$6,670.20

Other contributions which have been received have been handed over direct to the "Patriotic Fund" and to "The Red Cross Fund." There has been \$6,300 handed over to the Belgian Consul for the relief of the Belgian sufferers.

Arthur Smallpiece, secretary of Bagot Grain Growers' Association, sends in the above contribution of \$18 from the delegates to the convention at Brandon which they agreed to donate to the Belgian Relief Fund.

## PATRIOTIC ACRE

We have had numerous requests for extra patriotic pledge books from the

prices on account of the customs tariff and only a small part of this goes to the government as revenue and the greater part of it goes into the pockets of manufacturers, traders and the railway companies.

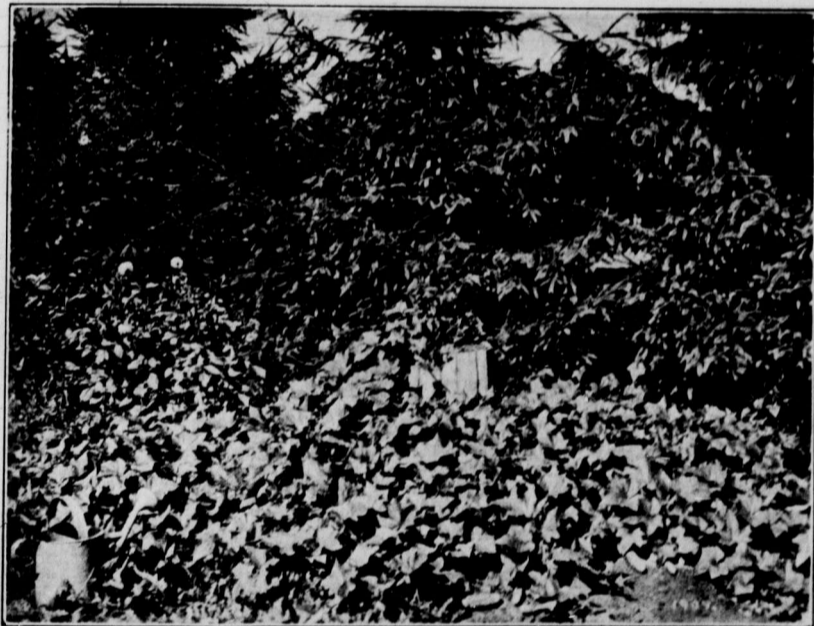
## THE PICNIC SEASON

Now that the weather is getting warm, the picnic season has arrived and many of our branches are making arrangements for holding their gatherings in the near future and securing speakers for the various dates. In many districts the annual picnic is one of the most enjoyable events of the summer season.

## MISTRUST THEIR FELLOWS

The farmer does not take kindly to following farmers' leaders even in commercial matters. It is not exactly jealousy, but it is akin to it. Given five farmers of outstanding ability who proposed to start a commercial enterprise of any kind, it would be impossible to get their neighbors to invest in the enterprise. But a glib-tongued promoter could get the same neighbors to invest in a gold brick scheme.

Let me illustrate: One of my farmer neighbors was a man of outstanding business ability, which he showed in his farming and in all his other business



HOW TO GROW CUCUMBERS

The barrel in the picture was filled with manure, the bottom was removed, and the cucumber seeds planted outside the barrel. Water was poured into the barrel regularly, and in the ground thus enriched the cucumbers produced wonderful crops.

different branches. Now that a little of the rush of seeding is over the canvassers are getting busy in covering their territory. Should any others desire extra books we have a quantity still on hand and will be pleased to forward them on request.

## WOULD ENCOURAGE FARMERS

An exchange says that "A little more Henry George in our laws would assist toward an adjustment for real development of the resources of our farming communities. Remove the taxes on improvements and tax the land values so much more. This would discourage the speculator and encourage the real farmer. Instead of investing his surplus in more land, the farmer would be tempted to put it into better condition."

"The progress made along applying scientific education to practical farming and broad co-operation in community life is not hopelessly slow. Let us not become impatient, but let each do his share to help it develop in the right direction. All good and lasting growth is usually a slow process."

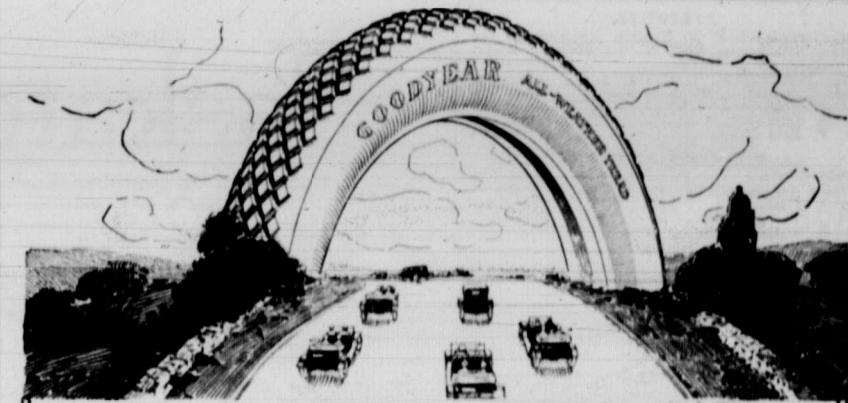
## A HEAVY TAX

The prairie farmers are today paying more than 15 per cent. of the cost of all their annual purchases by way of enhanced

relations, but farmers would have none of him. I cannot explain just why. There was a measure of jealousy in it, tho I think that term does not properly describe it. They did not seem willing that one of their own number should be given the position of leader among them. What the farmers would not do business men have done. He is the manager of a trust company today, and a successful one. Four years ago he was a farmer. It is an easier business proposition to make a success of that trust company than it was to make a success of his farm. He could readily have worked out a proposition for the farmers that would enable them to borrow money at six per cent. and to handle their trust business at a nominal expense. Today he is lending them money at eight per cent. and making good fat fees on handling their business.

## NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL CONDITIONS

The condition of the farmer in Western Canada is said to be worse than in any other part of the civilized world. We have abundance of uncultivated land, fertile soil and an admirable climate and these have helped to make farming wonderfully easy and profitable. Notwithstanding these favorable natural conditions the Western farmer has been



# The Royal Road Begins When You Ride on Goodyear Tires

Try them a little while. They have smoothed out the rocky road of tire troubles for thousands of motorists.

Because Goodyears are fortified 5 ways against the major tire troubles. And yet they cost you 37 per cent less than two years ago.

## Best For Farmers

Last year men bought in Canada as many Goodyear Tires as there were cars. Thousands of these Goodyear users are farmers, too.

These men want tires that turn rough roads into royal roads. They want the least risk of tire trouble when driving, as they must, miles from the nearest garage or repair shop.

They want low cost per mile.

These things they get in Good-

years. And so in every farming section, you'll meet these men driving on the royal Goodyear road.

You, too, should try these tires. Let them reveal the five costly ways in which they protect you from tire troubles—against rim-cuts, against blowouts, against loose treads, against punctures and skidding. And no rival tire has these Goodyear features.

## Prices Reduced

Despite the war tax, we made another big reduction—February 15th. That was three reductions in two years, totaling 37 per cent.

Today Good-year Made-In-Canada Tires offer you more for the money than any tire ever gave you before. Ask any dealer for our new price on the size you use.



## The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, Limited

Head Office, Toronto, Ontario  
 Factory, Bowmanville, Ontario  
 Makers of Truck, Motorcycle, Carriage and Bicycle Tires and Rubber Belts, Hose and Packing  
 The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, Limited, has no connection with any other Canadian company using the Goodyear name.

ground down most shamefully. He has been made to carry all the load he could bear. The natural conditions have been so good that the artificial conditions have been very bad without putting him out of business.

Given the prairie farmer with no artificial handicap, his life would be a pleasant charming one. If there were no artificial restrictions put upon him, if he could buy in the cheapest market and sell in the best market, if he had no taxes or levies imposed on him except for the cost of government, if he got transportation at cost, plus a good profit to the railway, if he could get capital at what it is worth in the money markets of the world, the prairie farmer would be a prince. The natural conditions are as good as any in the world, but the artificial conditions have been made worse than any in the world.

## ANOTHER NEW BRANCH

A new branch has been formed at Dearhorn on the Oak Point branch of the C.N.R. We have several other branches of the association on that line.

## BELGIANS STILL IN NEED

Editor, Guide:—I have much pleasure in acknowledging receipt of yours of the 1st, enclosing your check for \$165.87 for the Belgian Relief Fund. Please accept my thanks for this contribution and I greatly appreciate what you have done for us.

The poor victims of the war in Belgium are still in great need and we have to still continue our work to come to their relief. I have no doubt that your valuable paper will continue to appeal to your readers for further contributions.

Yours very sincerely,

A. J. H. DUBUC,  
 Belgian Consul.

Winnipeg, June 2, 1915.

## KILL THE ROOSTER

Do you know that fertile eggs become unfit for human food almost as quickly as milk when subjected to the same temperature? It is a mistaken idea that eggs have to be put in an incubator before the germ starts to grow. The fact is that eggs begin to incubate just as soon as they are subjected to a temperature of 90, or above, whether this be behind the kitchen stove, on a hot country road en route to market, on the platform at the depot awaiting shipment, in the country store waiting for the usual twenty or thirty cases before sending out, in the pantry waiting until the case is filled, or when you have a chance to go to town, or in the henhouse under broody hens, when they are not gathered at least once a day.

Why produce such a perishable article, when it is so easy to get around it just by "swatting the rooster?" An infertile egg will keep so much better than a fertile one that there is hardly any comparison between them. For instance, eggs that were infertile were once placed in an incubator for twenty-one days. These same eggs were then used in baking some cakes which were pronounced fine by the poultry association members who ate them.—J. A. Helmreich, Colorado Agricultural College.

## MODERN DAVID AND GOLIATH

"You're a liar!" drawled the little man. "What!" roared the big man, clenching a huge fist. "Do you dare to call me that, you poor, puny, pitiable little puppy?"

"I do," came back the defiant reply. "If you speak another word, you great lump of podgy pork, I'll soon cut you short!"

"Cut me short, you cheese-mite!" shouted the enraged giant.

"Yes, and here goes!" snapped the thin-armed dwarf, sharply; and, quick as lightning, before the burly one could utter a word, he rang off and hung up the receiver.



EXECUTIVE:	
Hon. President—E. N. Hopkins	Moose Jaw
Hon. Vice-President—C. A. Dunning	Regina
President—J. A. Maharg	Moose Jaw
Vice-President—A. G. Hawkes	Percival
Sec. Treasurer—J. B. Musselman	Moose Jaw
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Thos. Hales	Langham
J. F. Reid	Orcadia
DIRECTORS AT LARGE:	
Fred W. Green	Moose Jaw
George Langley	Maymont
C. E. Platt	Tantallon
W. J. Thompson	Warman
J. B. Musselman	Moose Jaw

# Saskatchewan

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

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:	
Dist. No. 1—W. H. Beasley	Balbeck
" 2—M. P. Roddy	Rouleau
" 3—G. E. Noddie	Lampman
" 4—R. M. Johnston	Eastview
" 5—J. W. Easton	Moosomin
" 6—P. W. Redman	Grenfell
" 7—C. O. A. Travis	Govan
" 8—Thorn M. Eddy	Bethune
" 9—John F. Reid	Orcadia
" 10—J. L. Rooke	Togo
" 11—T. Sales	Langham
" 12—Andrew Knox	Prince Albert
" 13—W. H. Lilwall	Wilkie
" 14—T. M. Morgan	Aquadeu
" 15—Frank Burton	Vanguard
" 16—W. T. Hall	Surbitus

## MEADOW LARK

Please find enclosed \$7.50, membership fees for 14 members of our local, which was recently organized. The following is a list of our officers and members:

President, A. W. Brown; Vice-President, A. G. Hanson; Secretary, J. M. Elliott; Directors: Chas. Erison, Marion Miller, A. W. Dunster, Joe Longworth, Frank James, C. S. Copeland; members: A. R. Anderson, Fred Piper, George Foley, Dave Huffman, Wm. Helem.  
J. M. ELLIOTT,  
Sec. Meadow Lark Local.

## RIVERHURST

At a meeting of interested farmers it was decided to organize a branch of the G. G. A. at this point. The following officers were elected: President, T. A. Bryce; Vice-President, W. R. Nicoll; Secretary, W. D. Locke; Directors: Nels Kuhlmer, John McGregor, John McDonald, Percy Eno, Andrew Bryce, George E. Dew.  
W. D. LOCKE,  
Secretary Riverhurst Local.

## A GOOD START

Mr. Craigen was here last Monday and spoke to a good gathering of farmers, with the result that we called a meeting for last Saturday to re-organize the Palmer local. I had the pleasure of acting as chairman until the officers were elected, which are as follows:

George Robson, President; E. H. Cummen, Vice-President; W. Baynes, Secretary; Directors: M. J. Murphy, A. Nelson, Mr. Golden, J. Gawley, B. Palmer and A. North.

I enclose \$9.00 fees for 18 members. We had a good meeting and hope to get many more members.  
WALTER BAYNES,  
Secretary Palmer Local.

## FOXSBURY

We had the pleasure of having Mr. Eddy with us on Friday to organize a Grain Growers' Association in our district. The following is a list of members who joined and I enclose fees for same: S. A. Martin, Wm. Bunish, C. Andrews, J. W. Leake, J. J. Scharfbilling, W. E. Crippen, J. H. Gowling, W. F. Scilley and Thorne M. Eddy.  
J. H. GOWLING,  
Secretary Foxbury Local.

## HAY CREEK

A local branch of the S. G. G. A. was organized here, with the following officers: President, E. Harrigan; Vice-President, W. J. Howlett; Secretary, E. J. Holmes; Directors: T. Maginnis, R. Carruthers, E. A. Frederick, F. Hammond, L. Lewis, G. E. Salisbury. Meetings will be held on the last Saturday of each month at 7.30 p.m.

E. J. HOLMES,  
Secretary Hay Creek Local.

## SUNNY SOUTH PROSPERING

Enclosed herewith I hand you \$7.50, membership fees for new members, making a total of 45. We hold our meetings twice a month now instead of once a month. Our co-operative buying is bringing us many new members.  
FRANK O. BURRILL,  
Sec. Sunny South Local.

## FORTY-ONE ALREADY

Just a line to let you know that the good work still goes on. Here is the proof. The farmers of the Weldon district, realizing the truth of the adage "In union is strength," have organized a local branch of the G. G. A. and will hold regular meetings the last Saturday of each month. Altho newly organized our present membership is forty-one.

The officers are as follows: President, J. Granes; Vice-President, T. Pringle; Secretary, D. Weir; Directors: O. Simpson, H. Hanson, L. Larson, N. F. Pegg and S. Prowse.

D. WEIR,  
Sec. Weldon Local.

## WARMAN BUSY

By a resolution passed at our regular meeting yesterday, I am in duty bound to officially announce thru you for publication, business and pleasure done by the Warman local.

Feb. 26—A very interesting concert, with a lecture by Prof. Gray, of the University, Saskatoon.

March 17—St. Patrick's oyster supper and concert and dance—a howling success. A membership contest closing on this date was very interesting and exciting, bringing in 50 paid up members for the men and women combined. The losing side paid for supper, which was given to members only.

Since March 6 to date we sold one thousand bushels potatoes, which we expect this coming week. No trouble to sell this small amount. And still booming.

J. H. PARKS,  
Sec. Warman Local.

## ARRANGING FOR PICNIC

Altho we are unable just at present to estimate what amount of twine we need this season, we would like to have samples of twine sent to this local when convenient. Enclosed find \$6.00, being \$1.00 for tickets and \$5.00 for membership buttons.

As this local is going to hold a Grain Growers' picnic on July 9, I am requested by our members to write you inviting you to come to our picnic, or if you cannot possibly get away, to arrange to send or get someone else to give us a lecture that day. Also give us some idea of what it will cost to get a speaker out. Our picnic will be held 32 miles south of Shaunavon.

## INGLEFORD ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Ingleford branch was held on Tuesday. The secretary's annual and co-operative reports were read and adopted and the election of officers for 1915 then took place, resulting as follows: Hon. President, J. L. Dinsmore; President, A. V. Carefoot; Vice-President, Walter Ledingham; Secretary-Treasurer, G. W. Kurtz, re-elected; Directors: Jas. Catherwood, Sinclair Barnard, Mark Ledingham, W. R. Thackeray, John Dalglish and Jos. Walker. The secretary was voted \$25.00 for 1915 salary.

## INGLEFORD CO-OPERATIVE STATEMENT

	G. G. Cost	Retail Cost	G. G. Saving
1 car twine, 24,000 lbs. at 10 1/2 c, retail 11 1/2 cash	\$2,460.00	\$2,760.00	\$300.00
2 shipments plow shares from Hawkey's	63.40	104.00	40.60
1 car, 40 tons, Imperial coal to Weyburn at \$6.80, retail price \$7.55	272.00	302.00	30.00
2 cars, 70 tons, Imperial egg coal to Weyburn at \$5.25, retail price \$5.90	367.50	423.00	45.50
2 cars, 38 tons, Taber coal at Colgate at \$6.85, retail price \$9.00	602.80	792.00	189.20
Totals	\$3,765.70	\$4,371.00	\$605.30

## FARMERS AND MERCHANTS MEET

Dear Mr. Musselman:—In the afternoon of Saturday, June 5, there will be held in the Glenavon Town Hall a joint meeting of the Baring, Candiac, Conover and Glenavon G. G. A. Mr. Hawkes, Mr. Easton and Mr. Redman will be present and we extend to you an invitation.

In the evening there will be a meeting of the Grain Growers, or perhaps I should say farmers of the districts as all are to be invited, and the local branch of the retail merchants. We think the retailers are asking Mr. Maybee, provincial president of their Association, and R. Magee to address the meeting, and perhaps the commercial facts that you possess and your way of presenting them may prevent these big guns from proselytizing some of our members.

Hoping you can make it convenient to come.

JOHN A. EDWARDS,  
Sec. Glenavon Local.

Dear Mr. Edwards:—Replying to your favor of the 24th inst., I am pleased to

note that you are to have with you on June 5 Mr. Hawkes, Mr. Easton and Mr. Redman.

I note that in the evening of the same day there will be a meeting of the farmers of the district and the local branch of the Retail Merchants' Association and that you anticipate that Mr. Maybee, provincial president, will be present. It will not be possible for me to be in Glenavon on June 5. I have other meetings arranged for that day. Three officers of the Association should be quite sufficient to take care of the Association's interest, though I am free to state that Mr. Maybee is one of the cleverest speakers in the province, to say nothing of Mr. McGee, who is also an able public man.

In the face of the fact that the Retail Dealers' Association have been making violent efforts to boycott the farmers in their attempt to carry on their own business of securing supplies, I do not think that the farmers of Glenavon will be very easily led astray by the oratory of any of these gentlemen. The Retail Merchants' Association of Saskatchewan have done about all that is in their power to block the co-operative movement of the farmers of this province.

Several of the largest wholesale merchants in Western Canada have expressed to me in person the opinion that we have at least double the number of retail distributors that we can afford to support or that are necessary. Yet these men instead of adapting themselves to co-operative development—which is as sure to come as the sun is to rise and set—have endeavored by all kinds of disreputable means to create a boycott which would make it impossible for the Association to secure supplies except thru them and which will permanently fasten upon the farmers of Saskatchewan not only the retail dealers who are really needed to carry on the business of retail distribution, but in the opinion of the great wholesalers themselves an equal number of retailers who are nothing more than parasites upon the community.

Canada is at least two generations behind every other civilized country with the exception of the United States in agricultural co-operative development. In no other country do the organized capitalistic interests seem to have such an

entire control of the business of distribution as is the case in this. The farmers of Saskatchewan buying thru the regular channels are paying higher prices for their supplies on the average than in any other province of the Dominion or in any other country in the world which is as well settled and as well organized as this province.

Unless those who are engaged in the business of distribution in Western Canada can themselves devise a less wasteful system of distribution, the only fate which awaits them, and the only fate of which they are worthy, is to be crowded out of the business which they are in and be supplanted by more efficient institutions inaugurated and supported by those for whom business is carried on. The only justification for the existence of a country merchant lies in the value of the service, which he performs for the farmers of that community. There is no value to the farmer in the creation of a country village except as that village serves the purpose of the farmers of that community. If then the merchants of a rural community fail to perform for

the farmers the service of assembling for and distributing to them such supplies as they require at a cost as low as the farmers can secure the performance of this service thru some other channel, these merchants cease to be a benefit to the community and the sooner the community can unburden itself of them and supplant them with a more efficient system the better for the community. These are the people who, unable to depend upon their own ability to carry on the business of distribution at a minimum cost, are constantly crying that the farmers' business is to raise wheat and not to engage in mercantile undertakings. What they really mean is that the farmer's interest in his own business should not pass beyond his farm and should always cease at just the point where the middlemen begin to get their rake off.

There are a goodly number of merchants engaged in retail business thruout the province who have refused to be blinded by the agitation carried on by their Association, who recognize the farmers' movement as being perfectly legitimate and who are honestly endeavoring to adjust themselves to this modern development. These are the men who are seeking to give the farmers the best service possible at a cost to them as low as is commensurate with the service given.

I trust that you may have a happy and profitable time both at your picnic and at your later meeting and that my few rambling remarks on general principle connected with the business of distribution may be of some value to you.

J. B. MUSSELMAN,  
Central Secretary.

## PATRIOTIC FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$7,159.09
Willowmoor	12.00
Horse Lake	24.50
Battlevale	29.00
Stalwart	24.50
Shellbrook	55.95
Wiseton	30.00
Ballinora	3.00
Snakebite W.G.G.A.	10.00
Bellmuir	38.00
Gibbs	41.70
Sunshine Valley	9.30
Lambourne	25.00
Prairie Rose	14.75
	\$7,476.79
Less Eastview, transferred to Belgian Fund	37.00
	\$7,439.79

## BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$2,923.70
Sheho	38.50
Glenedythe	10.00
Halecyonia	277.80
Holar Birch Ck.	31.75
Rocklawn	15.55
Drummond Creek	63.00
Tuffnell Young People's Soc.	16.50
Sunshine Valley	23.60
Sunshine Valley	7.90
Hewson District Ladies' Aid	25.00
	\$3,433.30
Eastview — transferred from Patriotic Fund	37.00
	\$3,470.30

## PRINCE OF WALES' FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$ 466.25
Goodlands	30.50
	\$ 496.75

## RED CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$ 155.50
Southminster	40.00
Yellow Lake	24.75
	\$ 220.25



# Common Prairie Birds

By Dr. H. M. Speechly, Pilot Mound, Man.

Photos Copyright by H. & E. Pittman

Article VII.



Long-tailed Chickadee

By this time I hope our readers will have appreciated the excellence of my friend, H. E. Pittman's photographs, which have illustrated these notes. You will be even better pleased when I tell you that Mr. Pittman is a farmer at Wauchope, Sask., who manages to find time to follow his hobby of nature study with the camera. Nearly all of us nature-lovers have to follow our hobby alongside of a full day's work. This week's illustrations show us the familiar chickadee which inhabits all of North America, except the Southern half east of the plains. Everyone knows and loves the chickadee, but not everyone knows that its food is made up of insects and vegetable matters in the proportion of 7 of the former to 3 of the latter. Moths and caterpillars form about one-third of the whole. Beetles, ants, wasps, bugs, flies, grasshoppers and spiders make up the rest. The vegetable food is composed of seeds, largely those of pines, with a few of the poison ivy and some weeds. Some little bird this! We have already spoken of the value of hawks and owls to the farmer, but the other two pictures will remind you once more of the fact that these are birds to protect. The horned owl has a very comic expression—has it not—as it sits on its eggs in an old crow's nest? Years ago Pennsylvania, by its Scalp Act, paid in bounties \$90,000.00 for the extermination of hawks and owls! Such an enormous increase of rodent animals followed that the damage to agriculture in that state was equal to about \$3,850,000. Montana did the same sort of thing and then had to offer rewards for the destruction of rodents which the hawks and owls had kept down free of charge. During the first six months such large sums of money were paid out that a special session of legislature was called to repeal the act before the state went bankrupt. Worse than graft this.

### Have You Ever Seen a Humming-Bird?

On Sunday, May 16, my wife, three children and myself greatly enjoyed watching a fine male ruby-throated humming-bird feeding off the blossoms



American Long-eared Owl on eggs in an old crow's nest

of the yellow Missouri currant-bush, which grows just outside our kitchen window. In 1906 this little bird returned on the same date, but it is usually a few days later. Just as soon as the small fruit bushes bloom and the blossoms whiten the woods, the humming-bird is there to get honey and insects. Like the mourning dove, the humming-bird feeds its young by first swallowing their food, in this case largely small insects, and then bringing it up again and popping it into their tiny beaks. Plant plenty of nasturtiums, tobacco, larkspur, sweet peas and scarlet lychnis in your garden and you will have plenty of these little birds at the end of July until about September 10, when they strike South. Humming-birds breed in Alaska as well as the Hudson Bay district. It is only the full grown male that shows the flame-

like ruby throat, but both male and female have their upper parts colored a bright shining green. The nest weighs about 15 grains and is made of plant down covered outside with lichens and firmly bound with plant fibers; it is saddled on a limb of a poplar as a rule about 15 feet from the ground in some very quiet spot. I have seen only one while in occupation which was shown to me by Frank Bell in a bluff about five miles north of Clearwater. After nesting time was over Mr. Bell secured the specimen on its branch and gave it to me. That nest is now in the Geological Museum at Ottawa. Two tiny white eggs are laid therein. This is the only species of the 500 known which visits this West.

### The Thrasher, the Cat-Bird and the Wren

It so happens that this spring greater numbers of the brown thrashers have visited Pilot Mound than I ever remember and of course numbers of statements have been made about "some big new birds with brown backs." The fact is that, tho the brown thrasher is a common and a large bird, it is very shy and gets away out of notice as quickly



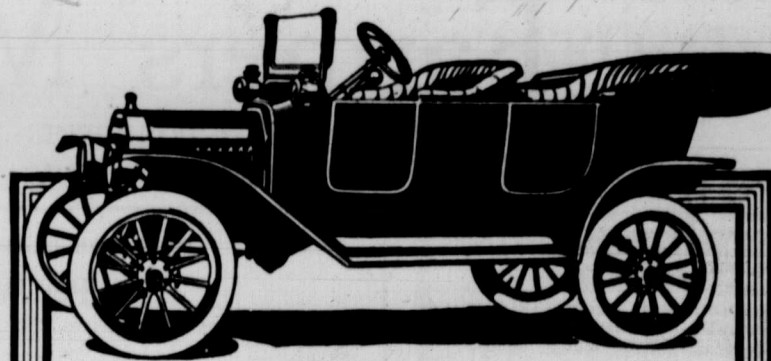
Hawk's nest and eggs

as possible. It is very easy to spot, being about the size of a robin, having a long red-brown tail and looking like a thrush owing to its white under parts being streaked with black. From the crown of its head downwards its plumage is rufous in color. It builds its nest of twigs, rootlets and leaves, lined with fine rootlets, low down in bushes or even on the ground. The eggs, three to six, are a dull white, spotted with brown. They say it is a splendid singer, but the most I have heard has been a short warble and nothing to brag about. Sixty per cent. of its food is insects. It is great on beetles, but likes plenty of grasshoppers, crickets, caterpillars, cut-worms, bugs, spiders, wire-worms, May beetles and others. It returns to Western Canada a little ahead of its cousin, the cat-bird and always in the month of May. A perfect gentleman is the cat-bird, and his wife a perfect lady, so long as there is no small fruit around, because they devote themselves to eating beetles, ants, crickets, grasshoppers and cut-worms. They dress plainly in grey and black and are easily recognized as no other bird of that size, say a little below that of the thrasher, has a similar plumage. If suspicious or curious the cat-bird justifies its name by mewing like a cat; but when sure of its company it will sing a pretty little quaver. In a nest somewhat similar to that of a brown thrasher it lays four or five rich greenish blue eggs.

No one would ever guess that that useful bird, the common house wren, is a cousin of the above two birds, but so it is. I do not need to describe this familiar little brown bird which chooses such quaint spots wherein to nest as old cans or the boxes of seeders. Such a merry rippling song, too, is the wren's. The wren and the young wrens get thru hordes of grasshoppers, beetles, caterpillars, bugs, spiders and cut-worms, as well as ticks and plant lice every season.

### Three Prairie Birds

We have been so much in and about the trees that surround the farm and its buildings that we might as well strike out on to the open prairie, where we shall spot about mid-May the beautiful yellow-



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TEN to ONE, the FEEDER on YOUR Separator will knock out the motion of the cylinder, and then STOP FEEDING. What is the use of locking the barn AFTER the horse has been stolen? ANY FOOL can do that. YOU NEED a feeder that will NOT ALLOW the motion to run down. One that will supply the cylinder with ALL it can handle ALL the time WITHOUT reducing the motion of anything, for upon the STEADY MOTION of the cylinder depends the success of the whole rig.

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

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Save money getting our prices. McCollom  
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Note these prices: 2 light windows, 24x26 glass  
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**WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS**  
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headed blackbird, a very Western type, and its cousin, the eccentric cow-bird. The yellow-head frequents marshes in company with the other blackbirds and is easily recognized by its harsh call of "O-ka-lee." A flock of them sound like badly-oiled machinery on the move. They are good to devour weed seeds and grubs. So are the cow-birds, which always remind me of jackdaws by their swagger in walking. The male cow-bird seen in the sun is a handsome fellow, with a chocolate-colored head and neck set on a glossy blue-black body. Cow-birds make no nests, but, like the cuckoo in the old land, will deposit their eggs in the nest of a red-wing, a horned lark, or a vesper sparrow. The egg is white speckled with dark brown, so if you find two different colored eggs in a nest, suspect a cow-bird's as one of them. Cow-birds are sometimes called buffalo birds and are found very much in the company of such cattle. They eat large quantities of beetles and grubs and are therefore very useful. Rather earlier in its arrival than either of these two prairie birds is a very useful plover, which should not be treated as a game bird at all. It comes from South America, where it winters and spends its breeding time on grassy plains and pastures. This is the upland plover, and mottled brown and black in plumage, with long yellow legs. It injures no crop, but eats harmful insects and weed seeds. The insect world forms 97 per cent. of its diet. Here is the bill of fare—grass-hoppers, crickets, weevils, wire-worms, white grubs, army worms, saw-fly larva, horse-flies and cattle ticks. Don't shoot the upland plover unless you are starving!

## A HOG FEED TROUGH

The pig trough is part of the necessary equipment of every livestock farm, but it is often poorly constructed and not kept in proper repair. While the pig trough should be made as cheaply as possible it must be durable enough to stand the rough usage. For grown hogs, the most common type is made by spiking a 2 x 10 and a 2 x 8 together in a V-shape. For young pigs, narrower pieces should be selected if this type is to be used. Various types of commercial troughs are on the market and if not too expensive can be recommended. The most common mistake in making the V-shape trough for pigs is to make it so high that the pigs cannot feed conveniently. If too broad, the pigs will have to get into the trough in order to secure the feed.

A very satisfactory arrangement is to have the trough set in the fence, parallel to the fence. The feeder can approach the trough from the outside, and the pigs from the inside of the lot. A swinging panel may be hung above the trough. By means of a latch slipping crosswise at the centre of the panel, it may be swung in and fastened, shutting the pigs away from the trough, until the feed is put into it. With this arrangement only as many pigs as can easily get to a trough of moderate dimensions should be fed together.

## THE NATIONAL POLICY'S SUCCESS

The mayors of Canada say the cities are overpopulated and they want people to go back to the land. Hon. W. T. White, minister of finance, has said in the House of Commons that the national policy was inaugurated in this country for the express purpose of building up cities... to provide a home market for the farmer. Cities have been built up, with a vengeance; but the national policy has done it obviously to the detriment of the rural communities. Instead of providing the ideal home market for the farmer, it has destroyed the balance between rural and urban populations. Politicians may theorize and try to work round the fact; they may establish costly state machinery and draw on the national treasury and appoint commissions and make endless argument about it and about; but until the fiscal policy of this country is put right—to release the land for profitable production—the national policy will continue to do what it intended to do: to build up cities.—Ottawa Citizen.





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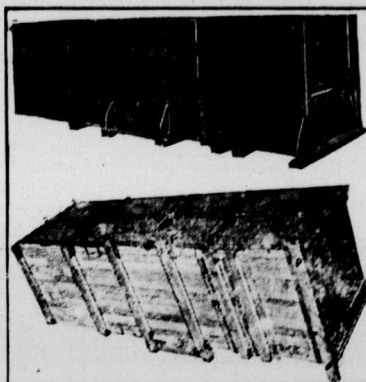
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# Earth Road Construction and Maintenance

By John H. Mullen, Minnesota Deputy State Engineer

A study of actual road conditions in any of the western provinces or states will disclose the fact that over 90 per cent. of the public highways are, and must remain, earth roads, and for that reason the construction and maintenance of this class of roads is the most important work of the road engineer or other officer charged with the administration of road affairs. With the possible exception of brick or concrete, almost any kind of road surfacing is of a temporary nature and must be replaced, but a properly located and constructed earth road grade is a permanent improvement.

The first point to take into consideration in planning a road system is location. Too many of our important roads are poorly located; in many cases on account of the tendency to follow the first trails, but usually the poor location is due to holding strictly to subdivision lines. In gently rolling and well drained country it is probably better to follow section lines, but where heavy grades are encountered, or other bad topographical conditions exist, a complete survey of the road situation should be made and a location determined upon without regard to property lines, which will provide the most economical and satisfactory road for all times. The relatively unimportant road of today may be one of heavy travel in twenty or fifty years, and our responsibility is great in this respect, that we are probably determining the limits of travel for many years in advance.

### Factors in Location

In location, the factors to take into consideration are:—volume and direction of traffic, limiting grades, possibilities for adequate drainage and the safety of the travelling public. The character of traffic is rapidly changing and the gradient becomes more of a limiting feature as the use of motor vehicles increases. If possible, roads should be so located that the maximum grade does not exceed 5 per cent. The elimination of railroad grade crossings comes under the head of location and is very important as affecting the safety of the public. In a great many cases the necessity of making grade crossings can be avoided, or the danger reduced by minor changes of location. With the advent of rapid motor travel there is also danger in abrupt change of road line and to avoid this the alignment of roads should be so planned that a clear sight distance of 250 feet is provided at any point. These things should all be taken into consideration when laying out a road system and in general a good rule for road officials to adopt is to only apply construction funds on permanent locations.

Adequate drainage is the all important feature of road work. A successful road plan must provide for the removal of water from the road surface and side ditches before it may saturate the subgrade, and to accomplish this it is necessary to have a sufficient crown on roadway with proper depth and fall in ditches. In the average soil a crown of ten inches on a twenty foot roadway is necessary and the depth of ditch below the crown should be at least two feet at the time of construction, and this may vary in accordance with the character of the soil. Surveys should always be made to determine upon lines and disposal of drainage, as the eye cannot be trusted in judging these points. Off-take ditches should be located where necessary and in any event the water must be removed from road ditches as quickly as possible. Frequently it is found necessary to construct roads thru wet locations where drainage cannot be secured, and in such places the top of grade must be kept at least three feet above the water level. The most common neglect of drainage is found where grades are built up by borrowing the material from road ditches with blade graders. The wrong and usual method in such cases is to have the profile of road ditches conform to the surface of the ground, with the result that water

stands in the depressions and saturates the grade. On this class of construction extra ditching should always be arranged for in order that continuous lines of drainage may be provided. In clay cuts it is not unusual to find great difficulty in draining the roadway shortly after the frost leaves the ground and after heavy rains. This condition can be remedied by the laying of farm drain tile or by rock filled drains or other methods of subdrainage. The proper drainage of a road is of such great importance that it will be found economical in all cases to have surveys made and ditch grades established by an engineer, for the expense of this work is negligible as compared with the value of the information obtained.

### Width and Height of Roadway

The proper cross section for earth roads depends upon the character of the soil and topography of the country, but as a general standard for the average soil a crown of one inch per foot and a twenty foot roadway is satisfactory. For main trunk roads twenty-four foot roadways should be provided, and on lateral roads where travel is very light sixteen feet is an economical width. To establish a standard height of crown or depth of ditch for all roads is, however, an error, for local conditions require in many cases that two or three different sections be used within the same mile. A knowledge of the soil where improvement is to be made is necessary, as one will sometimes find that opposite conditions obtain on portions of the same job. For instance in Hubbard County, Minnesota, one piece of road is thru light soil which cannot be excavated to a greater depth than one foot without reaching a fine drifting sand, while on another portion of the road the soil appears to be a heavy loam, but by excavating a foot and a half in depth we reach a first class road gravel. Both of these sections were built by drawing material up from the sides, but on the former a very low crown was held, and wide, shallow ditches were dug, while on the latter a high-grade was built up in order to dispose of the stripping and deep ditches were dug to obtain the surfacing material. On the sandy portion of this road we found that the top soil to a depth of eight inches to a foot would give almost as good a surface as gravel, but it required a great deal of dragging to bring it to proper condition. Dragging this top soil was only effective during a rain or while the road was saturated.

Where different kinds of material are found on the same line of road, the grading should be so planned that the difference of material will be of advantage to the road. By hauling clay on the sandy portions and sanding the heavy sections, more satisfactory results will be secured, and in many cases at practically no greater expense. Probably the worst condition we have to contend with is the heavy gumbo soil of the Red River Valley, of which Manitoba has considerable. We have experimented a great deal with that soil and have found that best results can be obtained by the construction of deep ditches and high, wide grades. We require a minimum depth of two and a half feet in ditches, with a distance of fifty feet outside to outside, and build up the grades by the use of tractors and graders. By running the tractor on the roadway all the time and bringing up the material in thin layers, the roadbed becomes very well compacted and, therefore, more impervious to water and capable of sustaining greater loads without rutting. Measurement of grades built in this manner show in some cases a compression or shrinkage of 50 per cent. from excavation. It is in such locations as this that drainage is especially important. A gumbo road is perhaps one of the best roads to drive over when it has dried smooth, but even with proper construction and an efficient dragging system it becomes almost impassable under heavy traffic during wet weather.

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For the next two months I am going to give my Canadian friends an opportunity to buy separators, engines, manure spreaders and other farm implements and household goods at special anniversary sale prices. Do not buy a gasoline engine, a cream separator, a manure spreader or any other machine until you have received my new special anniversary sale prices and proposition.

## Galloway's Sanitary Separator

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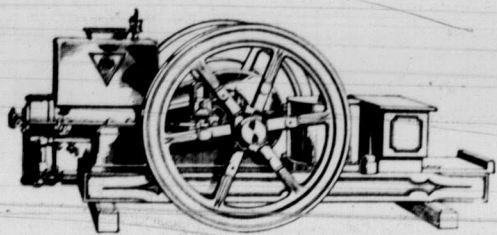
## More Power for Less Money

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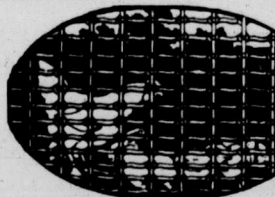
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

To meet this condition, and also on very heavy clay soil we have found that three or four inches of sand or fine gravel spread to a width of about 16 feet makes an impervious crust after travel has mixed it somewhat with the heavy soil, and provides an excellent road.

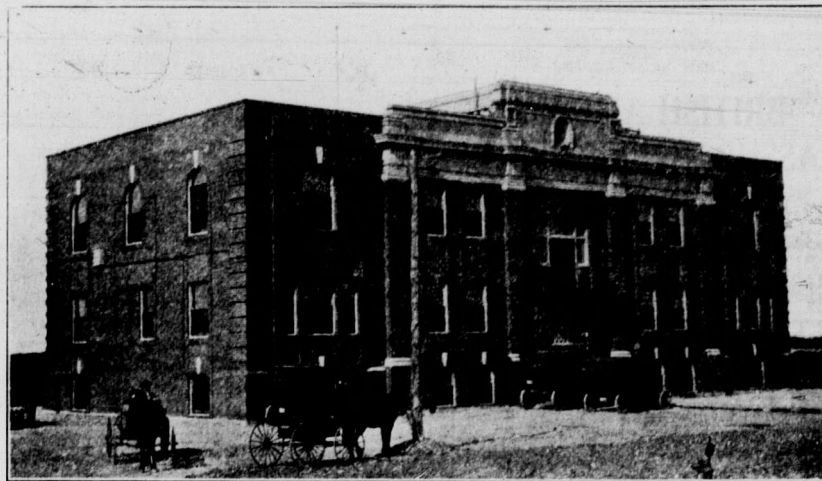
#### Road Machinery

There are many different kinds of machinery used on highway construction, but the most common implement is the ordinary blade grader, and it is the promiscuous use of this machine without regard to drainage or final grade lines that results in so much poor road work. Blade graders are essential to both construction and maintenance work and have the advantage of low cost and will move material from ditches to roadway cheaper than any other method, but there is nearly always a tendency when using these machines to make the work too light and the requirements for drainage are overlooked in the desire to cover a large mileage at a low cost. In many cases blade graders are used where earth should be hauled along the line of the road rather than borrowed from the sides, and in such locations drainage is not secured, knolls are increased in height and mudholes result in the depressions. It is necessary in all cases where blade graders are used to have, in addition to the grader crew, a grading or ditching outfit to cut down the knolls and open lines of drainage.

An important point in road specifications, particularly in cut and fill work, is to require what we call "construction dragging," which means that a road drag shall be used constantly during the building of grades and that

be held personally responsible for the condition of his roads. This element of personal responsibility is valuable in any branch of road work. Forces should be organized before the spring break up, for the most effective work can be done while the frost is leaving the ground. Those living along the road must of necessity be employed to do the dragging, but the limits of each man's work must be fixed in order that responsibility may be placed for the good and indifferent work. To secure good natured rivalry and encourage better work, contests may be organized and prizes given for the best dragged sections of road. This has been very effective and a good roads sentiment may be created by arranging these contests with good road picnics, at which the prizes are awarded. Commercial Clubs of the cities and villages can aid by putting up drag prizes and taking an interest in the work.

There are many patented drags and various dragging devices on the market, but the homemade wooden drag, whether built on the plan of the split log drag or similar to the Minnesota Planer, are the best for maintenance of earth roads. The Planer gives a smoother roadway than the drag for it levels out the longitudinal inequalities which the log drag seems to accentuate. The wooden drag renders the road surface more impervious by a smearing action which the iron or steel drag does not give, and is therefore recommended and most generally used. The best time to drag is as soon after a rain as the material will move without gumming, but no attempt should be made to drag when the road is dry and hard.



Administration Building, at the Union Stockyards, Winnipeg

the roadbed is kept smooth at all times during construction. In that manner the formation of chuck holes and ruts is prevented.

A question confronting those in charge, is whether road work shall be done by contract or day labor. Our experience has shown that light grading and blade grader work can be more economically done under force account or day labor, but in heavy work requiring considerable equipment and on which measurements can be more accurately made, it is better to handle the work by contract.

#### Maintenance Essential

Any road construction is without permanent value unless an adequate system of maintenance is established, and on earth roads it is absolutely necessary that a continuous system of dragging and general maintenance be provided immediately after construction. The most effective and cheapest method of maintenance is by the use of the ordinary road drag. The surface of a road which has been travelled for some time becomes consolidated by what may be called a puddling action, and if the road is kept crowned and smooth this surface will permit the water to run off before damaging the roadbed. The constant use of a road drag will, by spreading at frequent intervals a thin layer of puddled earth over the road surface, tend to build up an impervious crust which will resist the action of moisture and abrasion of vehicles. The work of dragging must be organized if best results are to be secured. The maintenance in each road district should be placed in charge of one man for the season, who should

Above, I have endeavored to bring out the essential points on earth road construction and maintenance which have been encountered in the supervision of over four million dollars worth of that class of work, and in conclusion I wish to emphasize the fact that surfaced roads must at best be limited to a very small percentage of the road mileage, especially in the newer sections of the country, while the proper construction and maintenance of the earth roads will provide good roads for the whole community.

#### AGRICULTURE FOR CLERGYMEN

A short course in agriculture, prepared from the standpoint of the country clergyman, will be given at the Manitoba Agricultural College commencing August 2. In addition to the lecture course, which is being put on by the members of the staff of the college, there will be a conference for the discussion of the relationship between the country church and agriculture. Addresses will be delivered by social workers of national reputation. The program is now in course of preparation. Special rates will be given by the railways.

#### INDEPENDENCE AT KINDERSLEY

A convention of Independent Progressive voters will be held at Rose-town, Sask., on Tuesday, June 15, at 2 p.m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Dominion parliament and provincial legislature. Each local of the Grain Growers' Association in the constituency is invited to send delegates.



**Where Meat Prices are Made**

Continued from Page 7

The foregoing figures include the shipments billed thru Winnipeg from points further West to points in the East, but do not include shipments made direct to local packing concerns, which are unloaded at the plants without going to the yards.

Cattle going South are largely stockers and feeders. A considerable proportion of the hogs for the South are light hogs destined for the serum factories, where the serum is produced for vaccinating hogs against hog cholera. The law does not permit of the use of this serum in Canada at present. Both hogs and cattle going East are finished stock, while those shown as going West are mostly settlers' cattle and imports of pure bred stock.

**What Marketing Costs**

The following statement based on the C.P.R. tariff and the charges in force in the Winnipeg stockyards shows the cost of marketing a 1,000 pound steer and a 200 pound hog shipped from Moose Jaw and sold on the Winnipeg stockyards:

Per head	Freight	Commission	Yardage	Feed	Total
Cattle	\$2.80	\$0.50	\$0.15	\$0.18	\$3.63
Hogs	.56	.10	.05	.12	.83

The regular rate of commission is: Cattle, \$10 per car; hogs, \$8.00 per car, single deck; and \$12.00 per car, double deck. It is the duty of the commission man to sort out the hogs and display them to the best advantage on the market, to see that they are fed and watered and cared for generally while in the yards until sold. He buys feed from the stockyard's company at scheduled prices fixed by the company. The yardage charges are also fixed by the stockyard's company. At Winnipeg these are 25c per head for horses; 15c per head for cattle; 5c per head for sheep and hogs. These prices are below those charged on the United States markets, where cattle are charged 25c per head and hogs 8c. No charges are made for loading and unloading.

As all these charges are deducted by the commission man, there would appear to be considerable opportunity for fraud, but the commission man's business depends almost entirely upon his reputation, which he cannot afford to risk. Also there is very keen competition between the different commission firms and the one making the best showing for his clients gets the business.

**Five Classes of Buyers**

Buyers on the stockyards consist of five classes, the local packer, who is buying for immediate slaughter; the buyer of a packing company which has no plant on that particular market; "order buyers," or those who are buying on orders from outside parties; the speculator who picks up bargains to resell and lastly the stockman who comes to buy feeders. The local packers, buying in competition with the representatives of Eastern packing firms, constitute the backbone of the market, while the order buyer and the speculator prevent violent fluctuations.

On all the large United States markets the commission men are combined into an exchange with fixed rules to govern trading. These rules are strictly enforced. Only agents of good reputation are admitted to the exchange. The shipper is further safeguarded by a \$20,000 bond which the exchange requires the commission man to furnish. While the proposal to establish an exchange on the Winnipeg stockyards was recently withdrawn from the Manitoba legislature, it is the opinion among commission men that the exchange will come in time. The proposal which came before the legislature had some objectionable features, which

were no doubt the cause of its not being proceeded with. An exchange established on right principles with proper safeguards would be a protection to both the shipper and the honest commission man.

**Situation in Alberta**

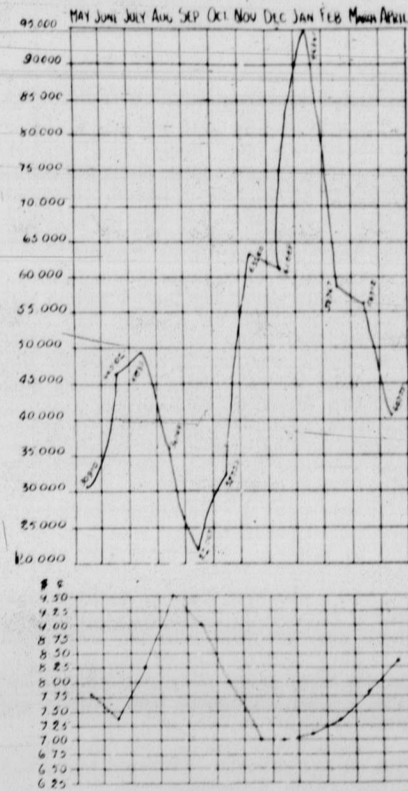
Alberta livestock finds at Calgary a well equipped market with eight different commission firms operating as well as buyers representing the different packing houses. This market is also used to some extent by farmers and shippers in Western Saskatchewan. Figures for the Alberta stockyards, Calgary, which do not include shipments made direct to P. Burns and Co.'s packing plant at that point, for the first three months of this year, are as follows:

Month	Hogs	Cattle	Sheep	Horses
Jan.	38,092	2,334	1,645	390
Feb.	32,898	1,740	2,101	547
Mar.	47,390	2,971	588	1,023

Totals 98,380 7,045 4,334 1,940

Three packing plants situated at Edmonton create a large local demand. There is no open stockyard at that point as yet, altho the Edmonton Stockyards Company Ltd. has recently been organized with the object of establishing a competitive market. None of the other Western cities have facilities for marketing livestock on a large scale. The only points at which packing plants have been established are Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton. With the livestock production increasing and a larger population making greater demand upon the meat supply, a public abattoir is likely to be established at some point both in Saskatchewan and Manitoba at no distant date.

**Hog Markets**



The above chart shows clearly the relation between the number of hogs on the market and the price paid. In the three months of November, December and January last, when the number of hogs marketed thru Winnipeg was between 85,000 and 95,000 per month, the price sank to \$7 per hundred. In August and September, with only 25,000 marketed, the price paid was \$9.50 and \$9.25. Farmers should try to avoid having to market all or nearly all their hogs in the late fall or early winter.

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Especially are these things true, when reliable, made-to-last telephones are used. Each man can buy his own telephone, then decide upon the cost of wire, poles and supplies. We will tell you the approximate cost, what material is needed and show you how to put up the line free.  
Co-operative farm lines are not a new idea. They are being operated in many parts of the world now. Very many thousands of Kellogg telephones are installed today—many in service for eight or ten years in all parts of the United States.

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**SEND YOUR EXPERIENCE**  
Now that the rush of seeding is over there is time to spare to pass on suggestions for summer and fall work. The "Farm Experiences" page, which has contained so many useful hints from farmers in past issues, can very easily become a permanent feature of The Guide if readers will send in some of their experiences. There is nothing more helpful than an interchange of ideas on farm topics. Just sit down and write a short letter telling how you have made provision this year for pasture crops for your pigs and cows, or how you are planning to improve your barn, or some specially good way you have of putting up a fence, or what method you have found successful or unsuccessful in controlling some noxious weed, such as perennial sow thistle, scutch grass, wild oats, stink weed, etc. Every farmer has one or more odd fixtures around the barnyard which save him a lot of time and trouble. Why not pass the idea along to help out some neighbor? Send in a description of any conveniences you have figured out, gate fasteners, door locks, oat-sheaf band cutters, barn light fixtures, line holders, etc., and if possible a rough sketch of each. We will do the rest, making the drawings and publishing them properly.  
We will pay you for any of the material sent which we can use at the rate of 25 cents per 100 words. Write distinctly on one side of the paper only. Be sure to send your name and address. All but these will not be published unless so desired. Keep the articles down to 500 words. All contributions should be accompanied by a stamped addressed return envelope if the article is to be returned. Address all contributions to Agricultural Editor, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

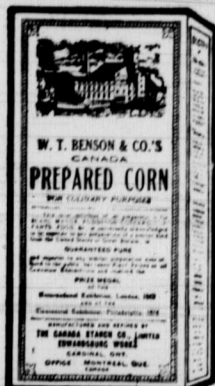
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**Play for Jack and Likewise Jill**

For a year, two years, or more, according to the locality, the air has been vibrant, with the sound of music (anything from a string orchestra to a home talent piano or the squeakiest phonograph) and young people, not to say old, have given themselves in joyous abandon to first the turkey trot and then the one-step, the Tango and now the Maxixe. Preachers have inveighed against it, elders have condemned and forbidden it, teachers and play leaders have tried to divert the interest, but still the syncopated tinkle is heard and still the merry feet trip to the mazes of the dance. No village has been too small wholly to escape and age has been no safeguard against the infection. A big WHY has echoed from coast to coast and from the Gulf to Canada. And a thousand answers have been hazarded.

I have heard many explanations, some that go deeply into the social conditions of the day. For my part I feel that the hysterical madness for the dance that has swept over us has been a reaction from dullness, from repression, from a dearth of play.

We have been told that to dance was sin and it has been forbidden to many. In our cities there has been no place for young people to play; in the country the introduction of machinery has made the husking-bees and the co-operative gatherings a thing of the past. We have in consequence grown stiff, awkward, self-conscious, with no outlet for the natural love of play and romance that is a part of our heritage of youth. Lately you may perhaps have watched with scorn and condemnation some middle-aged man or woman give himself or herself over to frivolous dancing. Did it occur to you that, starved for play thru younger days, this may be his or her belated eagerness for romance and joy?

All the preachers and all the teachers have not been able to reckon with this love of dancing. And those who are wisest have not tried to suppress it, but have turned to and given it wholesome surroundings and wise direction with enough balance of sane amusements to prevent the tendency from becoming unhealthy.

A little while ago out in Kansas in a ranch community near Ottawa, a group of men and women began to cogitate over the craving for play of their boys and girls. They found them attracted more and more often to the town dances and entertainments. One father was grumbling over the conditions. He didn't approve of his sons and daughters going away from home to dances where the associations were not all they might be. Another father, wiser in human nature, met him with the argument that unless he did something for the recreation of his children at home, he had no right to object to their seeking it elsewhere. And out of that conversation grew a plan that has been a transforming influence in the neighborhood.

One of the two men who were talking donated a plot of ground on his ranch and by uniting fifty families and assessing them twenty dollars each, a club house was built where the young people and old can gather for entertainments of all kinds.

Dancing, too? Yes, with the Baptist and the Methodist ministers and the Roman Catholic priest all approving and lending their presence along with the older people to see that everything is all right.

The men of that community hauled the lumber for the club house and everybody in the neighborhood felt a personal interest in its building. The club is equipped with an excellent stage for amateur theatricals, a wonderful floor for dancing, there is a piano, which allows for the music teacher being brought there to give lessons instead of the farmers' children driving all the way to town. There is a room for suppers and it is to be equipped shortly with all the utensils necessary for classes in domestic science which will be started for the girls of the neighborhood.

On Sundays the neighbors drop in there for a visit with one another instead of having to make the rounds, and Union Sunday School is held there.

There is not much heard any more about the young people stealing away to town to entertainments. It is quite the other way around, there has been some difficulty in keeping this a farmers' club, since the town folk find it so much fun to motor out and stop there.

This Kansas community was not content with bemoaning and bewailing youthful tendencies, it looked them squarely in the face and then got busy and did something. That club house has already in its brief existence been the strongest factor that has ever been found to weld the neighborhood together and to keep the young people happy and contented in their farm homes. It has brought harmony among the ranks of the three religious denominations of the district where before there was dissension. There is nothing like play to make good friends and comrades of people.

We all need fun and holidays to make our sinews stronger for work. At least once a year everybody should have a real vacation, an outdoor, relaxing, play-time vacation, with little one or two-day vacations sprinkled thru the year. But every day or every few days we need the tonic of a good laugh or some dancing or music, a good book, a play, or a visit with someone that interests us, some venture into another world than our own little one, some glimpse of romance, joy or beauty. We may be very sure that the Jack that has all work and no play is not only a dull boy, but an inefficient and may be alas a "bad boy." And so likewise Jill.—Today's Magazine.

**How He Won the Victoria Cross**

Continued from Page 9

miss them. They fell in bunches and the heaps kept piling up.

The enemy now saw the deadly effect of their own gun being used against themselves, and sent shells in my direction. They flew on all sides of me and threw up dirt and splinters, but not once was I struck. I continued working the maxim until the Germans fled in disorder.

There must have been four companies of Germans altogether, and I reckon the maxim accounted for at least half their number, 200 men.

As there was no further use in me remaining where I was, I took the gun and two boxes of ammunition back to our lines. I hadn't gone very far when I began to feel sickish, but once I came near our own lads I bucked up and an officer came to meet me.

"There's the d—d thing that's been causing all the damage," I said to him, and he replied, "You have done splendidly."

Then I was told that my comrade was still lying out in the open, and I told those near me that I would fetch him in. They told me not to risk it, as the snipers were again busy potting. However, I wasn't going to rest until I had made an effort to save him.

I reached my pal all safe, and lifted him on my shoulder. When I had gone a few yards a terrible hail of bullets whizzed around us. I felt the finger of one of my hands tingle. A bullet had just grazed it. My poor mate was, however, struck several times, and he did not live long after I carried him into our lines.

His dying words to me were: "Thank God you got that gun."

**A CREDIT TO CANADA**

Brevet-Colonel J. A. Currie, M.P., has earned his promotion. The 48th is proud of him. Toronto is proud of him. And so is North Simcoe, which he represents in the House of Commons. At Lange-marek, rifle in hand, he fought in the trenches with his men. To his fearless leadership they attribute much of their success in action. And when the long and awful battle was over and the losses were counted Colonel Currie wept. That is the highest courage, which knows no fear on the battle-line and can afterwards weep over fallen comrades.—Toronto News.

**Chiclets**

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# Farm Women's Clubs

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

## ALBERTA WOMEN ENERGETIC

Dear Mrs. Barrett:—It will be two years in June since the McCafferty-Woman's Auxiliary was organized. A report of our work for the first year appeared in The Guide last summer. Since that time we have held a Xmas-tree entertainment, purchased some lamps and an oil stove for the schoolhouse, made a quilt for a member who was burned out, helped secure lecturers for the winter and had the University library. At our last meeting we had a paper on beautifying our home surroundings and the auxiliary is offering three small prizes for best flower gardens of the members, the prizes to take the form of shrubs, bulbs, vines or seeds. We are also offering a prize for best display of cut flowers exhibited at Edgerton fair by surrounding W. A. U. F. A.

More than this we feel that the spirit of neighborliness and sociability that has been spread among us has been of great benefit to us.

Our officers are: President, Mrs. M. Johnston; Vice-President, Mrs. Smith; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Spencer. Directors: Mrs. L. Martinell, Mrs. Guy and Mrs. D. W. Alwood.

H. ZELLA C. SPENCER,  
Edgerton, Alta. Sec.-Treas.

## KINCORA WOMEN ORGANIZE

Dear Miss Stocking:—At the organization meeting of the Women Grain Growers at Kincora, in March, a very instructive address on the work and objects of the Women Grain Growers was given by Mrs. Thompson, District Director.

The officers appointed were: President, Mrs. Farrell; Vice-President, Mrs. Nesbit; Secretary, Mrs. A. E. Whitley. It was decided to hold the meetings once a month.

The second meeting, held April 2, was very small owing to the bad weather, consequently not much business was done. One new member enrolled. The ladies met at the same time as the men, but in a separate room. They closed their meeting early to hear the debate by the men.

The third meeting, held in May, was a great success. Some very interesting and instructive five-minute talks were given by the following: Mrs. Farrell on house cleaning, Mrs. Mitchell on gardening, and Miss Slade on poultry raising. Another new member was enrolled, making twelve in all. The ladies again adjourned to take part in a debate with the men. We are trying to arrange a picnic with various competitions, etc., for the beginning of July. We hope to raise enough money to send you some for the suffrage fund. I have written to Miss Van Alstyne for literature on the suffrage question.

MRS. A. E. WHATLEY,  
Sec. Kincora W. S. G. G. A.

## CONTRIBUTE TO FRANCHISE FUND

Dear Miss Stocking:—The Women Grain Growers met on Thursday, May 6, in Keeler. There were twenty ladies present and we had a very interesting meeting. Our reporters will send you a full account later. We are sending you five dollars from our funds for the treasury of the provincial franchise board. We may be able to raise some more at a future time.

MRS. A. WILEY,  
Secretary Keeler W. G. G.

Keeler is to be congratulated upon their membership. They are living up to their motto: "Watch us grow."—E. A. S.

## SEND IN SUFFRAGE PETITION

Dear Miss Stocking:—I am sending you a petition for the equal franchise. I hope it will reach you before the meeting of the legislature. Our little Association, tho small, is quite enthusiastic. We have only twelve members so far, but hope to get more as soon as the busy season is over. We are making preparation, together with the Waterloo Women's Section, for opening up a rest room in town before long. The Co-operative Association has allowed us a room in

their building free and we are going to furnish it with our own fund for that purpose.

MRS. O. W. ARMITAGE,  
Secretary Guernsey W.G.G.

The establishing of a rest room is a very progressive step and is proof of an enterprising Association. We shall be glad to hear from Guernsey again.—E. A. S.

## HOLDING FAIR FOR CHILDREN

Dear Miss Stocking:—In answer to your card requesting the name of the president of the Success W.G.G.A., I have to report that Mrs. J. Wren has that office. I have been asked to act as secretary for the time being. I forgot to tell you in my last report that we are having a fair in August for the exhibition of farm products raised by the children of the surrounding districts.

We are helping the ladies of Melville in aiding the soldiers and are trying to get a cot in the hospital.

MRS. W. H. FRITH,  
Sec. Success W.G.G.,  
Birmingham, Sask.

The Success Association is to be congratulated upon their praise worthy idea of conducting a fair. They have taken an important step in encouraging the children to study the best methods of scientific agriculture.

ERMA STOCKING.

## STUDIES IN RURAL CITIZENSHIP

Dear Miss Stocking:—I take pleasure in sending you \$43 for the Belgian Relief Fund. The Osceola W.G.G.A. made a quilt and sold it for this amount.

We have twenty members now, but have had only one meeting. Would be pleased to have any literature or advice as to how to make our meetings interesting and helpful.

We want to get the "Studies in Rural Citizenship," but do not know the price nor where to send. Will you kindly advise us.

MRS. CHAS. ST. JOHN,  
Sec.-Treas. Osceola W.G.G.A.,  
Lawson, Sask.

The "Studies in Rural Citizenship" is to be obtained from Mr. Musselman, secretary, Grain Growers, Moose Jaw. The price is 25 cents each. E.S.

## THUNDER CREEK CONTRIBUTION

Dear Miss Stocking:—Please find enclosed the petition for equal franchise and an order for five dollars to help with the franchise work.

EDNA E. ANGERVINE,  
Secretary Thunder Creek W.G.G.  
The feeling among our Associations is decidedly in favor of the franchise. Each club should have the subject on their program for discussion.—E. A. S.

## NEW BRANCH FORMED

Dear Miss Stocking:—On March 18 the ladies of the Demaine district met and formed a branch of the Women's Section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers. The officers elected were: President, Mrs. Demaine; Vice-President, Mrs. R. M. Affleck; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. W. R. Affleck; Directors: Mesdames Hunt, Hood, Swan, Wellwood, York and Baxter.

We are planning for an annual picnic about June 25.

MRS. W. R. AFFLECK,  
Secretary Demaine W.G.G.

## BOOTH FOR SUFFRAGE

Dear Miss Stocking:—Your communication re suffrage was read and discussed at our last meeting. The members decided we would help the board in a financial way by putting a tent on the grounds at the Grain Growers' local picnic, which will be held July 1.

I am writing to Miss Van Alstyne, Secretary Provincial Equal Franchise Board for suffrage literature and will endeavor to have a suffrage day at our meetings, possibly a debate at our local Association.

Wishing you every success in this movement, I am,

Yours sincerely,  
MABEL COOPER,  
Sec. Thunder Valley  
W. S. G. G. A.

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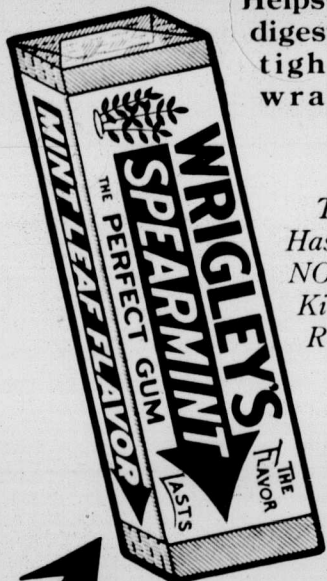
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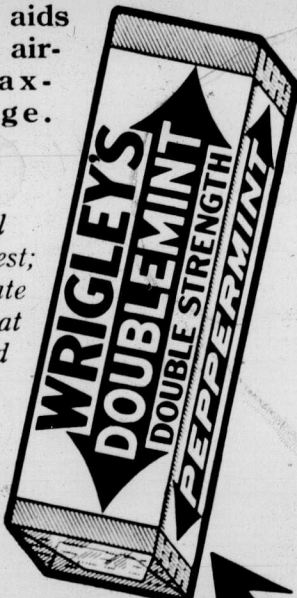
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# Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

## ARCH BALL

All the children playing this game should line up in two or three single files, with an equal number in each file. The front person in each line should stand with his toes at a line marked across the playground. Each of these boys is provided with a basket ball or football or bean bag, which he passes back over his head to the player behind him. When the ball reaches the last person in the line he runs forward to the front of the line with the ball, all the players moving back one space to make room for him.

The play is continued in this way until the leader of the file, having reached the foot, gets the ball and runs to the front of the line again. The file whose leader gets back to his place first is the winner in the game.

We used to play this game in the gymnasium with the variation that every alternate player passed the ball back between his legs.

DIXIE PATTON.

## THE STORY OF MY LIFE

I think I would rather live in the country than in the city, so I would have a pretty cottage two or three miles from town.

It would have six rooms—a kitchen, two bedrooms, a library, parlor and a dining-room.

Each room should have two or three large windows so that I could have plenty of light and sunshine when there was any.

The parlor should be white trimmed with pale blue. It should have a good piano, three or four canaries to brighten the room with their cheerful songs, and a heavy carpet, that would be a light color. I would have a good, plain-speaking parrot also.

My own room would be all light blue, a lounge and the furniture to match would be part of what I should put in it, also a nice secretary writing table. My dressing-table would be covered with pretty knick-knacks. The floor would have a pretty carpet on it. Of course, every room would have a carpet on it except the kitchen, but its floor would have some pretty patterned oil-cloth that was clean looking.

In my windows I would have ferns and all the pretty plants I could get to grow. All around the house would be lovely big trees and pretty flower-beds. I would also see that my garden would be kept free from weeds.

I would have sweet peas and ivy climbing up the walls and around the veranda.

In the morning I would go out to see my pony. I would feed, clean and water it, then go to the house and have my breakfast. When I was thru breakfast I would give the birds water and feed and clean out their cages, then, if it was warm, I would raise the windows and dust and sweep the parlor and my bedroom and make my bed. Then I would go and saddle my pony and go for a ride. When I came home I would settle down on my lounge with a good book.

I would do other things, of course, visiting and such-like. This kind of life would suit me fine, but I don't know if I shall ever see it.

BESSIE McLACHLAN.  
Toppingham, Sask., age 12.

## A MIGHTY HUNTER

I would like to be a hunter and live in Africa. I would have a nice house, suitable to the climate of that country. In the house I would have a good wife and some children. Around it I would have a nice forest and a good sheltering windbreak.

Besides the house I would have a good strong sheltering building to hold one or two camels, a few mules and some horses, also some goats. I would have a store-house and a separate house in a tree for my fellow hunters.

Then most important of all I would have an armed guard of two or three native soldiers to look after my family and belongings.

My fellow hunters and myself would hunt elephants and sell the tusks to ivory hunters, and also kill the animals which have valuable missiles.

In my spare time I would try to invent schemes to entrap elephants, tigers,

leopards and other animals. Also I would be inventing all the dangerous and powerful missiles thinkable.

In this way I would like to spend my time in Africa. After I had hunted in that country all that I wanted I would explore all the parts of Africa. I would return to England when I would be getting on in age and live in a country home with my grown up children and grandchildren and write books about the wonders of Africa.

DEUR RICHARDS.

Rather a bloodthirsty dream, Deur. Why do you want to kill the poor animals which never did you any harm?—D. P.

## MY IDEAL MANHOOD

There comes a time in everyone's life when they have a certain longing and craving for the time to come when they will be thrown on their own resources and be forced to minister to their own wants. They do not know of the trials and tribulations that are awaiting them.

The long hoped for time in my life at last arrived, but it found me in a far better position to provide for myself than hosts of other people. I had an exceptionally good education and a good position keeping the books for an old millionaire. He was the owner of a large horse ranch and had a large sum invested in real estate.

The hours I had were from eight a.m. until five p.m. The rest of the time was my own and I could do whatsoever I would with it.

I had a small house of my own, being four roomed, and a colored lady to keep house for me. I was treated like one of the family and as he had two very pretty daughters I had some hope of being one. I was given the privilege of being their escort. I worked very faithfully for two years and then was made junior partner as the old man was getting old.

As I was now a man of some means I could meet the girls as an equal. I at once had a large brick, seven roomed house built and equipped with all the modern inventions. I had the house all rigged out in its gaiety, servants hired and then went and transferred one of the girls as my wife into our new home.

Home life was a great blessing to me, after coming in tired and hot from a long day's ride from the field. We were very happy and attended all social meetings, but our joy passed all understanding when our new boy arrived. I was very proud. We were more contented than ever with our lot.

After my day's work is over we most generally hitch up to the buggy and take a long drive as this helps a great deal.

RUSSELL TIDRICK,  
Vanguard, Sask. Age 16.

## HOW I WOULD LIKE TO LIVE

When I grow up I'm going to live in a very large, old fashioned house. There is to be a number of flower gardens around it and a nice lawn with a cement walk to the gate. This place is to be near the coast in B.C. and there will be a large fruit farm near the house with a high board fence between. Virginia creeper is to grow over this fence and up the back of the house.

I will have a number of horses, no pigs and very few cattle. I'm going to have one little black saddle pony with white stockings on its hind legs and a white star on its forehead. This will be the pony that I shall ride. I also will have five or six hounds and a rifle so I can go hunting.

Some time I will go for a trip to Europe. I shall visit England, France and most of the other interesting places, especially the Holy City and the ruins of Pompeii.

Every summer for about three or four weeks I will go, with others, for a camping trip to the woods. I will have a great number of books to read when there is nothing better to do.

In the winter I shall go to some place where the skating is excellent. I will remain there for a couple of months and when the skating is done I will return to B.C. to get ready for the summer.

When I die I will not be buried in a cemetery, but beside the board fence at my place, where the flowers will be growing always.

DAISY H. YEATES.  
Hirsch, Sask. Age 14.



The Guide Crop Report

Continued from Page 11

NEEPAWA

Thirteen reports received. Season from ten days to two weeks earlier. Weather conditions were good during seeding, but have been altogether too dry and windy since. One report says worst winds in 26 years. Heavy frosts have set the grain back, almost killing it on some summer-fallows, but if rains come within a week a good crop will result. Generally wheat, oats and barley are 10 per cent. worse than at this time last year. From 10 to 20 per cent. more land is sown in wheat. Oat and barley land is about the same. Flax not grown to any extent. Drifting and cut worm damage is reported. Where summerfallow is to be plowed twice, plowing is in full swing. Others just commencing. A portion of the land left was disced or skim plowed last fall.

DAUPHIN

Five points heard from. Crops about ten days earlier. Seeding weather excellent. Since seeding weather too dry, cold and windy. Crops generally as good as last year this time. Good rains would help. A little larger acreage sown in wheat, the other grains about the same. Slight damage from worms and drifting is reported. Summerfallowing has not yet started. A little of this land was disced last fall.

SELKIRK

Thirteen reports received. All reports except one state season from seven to fourteen days earlier. One, by Lake Winnipeg, reports season two weeks later owing to heavy rains. On the whole crops are better now than at this time last year. In places, especially in new land, crops are very patchy owing to lack of moisture. Up by the west side of Lake Winnipeg, too, seeding seems to have been much later than at other points thru the country, thus wheat seeding commenced about May 1, was general May 10 and finished about May 25. There is a 10 to 15 per cent. larger acreage in wheat this year. Other crops larger too. Cut worm and drifting damage is reported. In newer districts no summerfallowing is contemplated. Very little plowing done yet.

NELSON

The one report received from the Nelson constituency states that the season is fifteen days earlier this year. Weather conditions during seeding were of the very best, but since that time two killing frosts and high dry winds have set back the crops considerably. Increase in wheat acreage about 30 per cent. with a corresponding decrease in land sown to oats and barley. Cut worms have damaged the crops considerably. Summerfallowing has begun and some farmers have disced and spread with manure what land has been left for fallow.

PRINCE ALBERT

Nine reports received. Generally the season is from ten days to two weeks earlier this year. Seeding weather was excellent. Since seeding weather conditions have been unfavorable. Severe frosts, for ten nights in some cases, are reported. Weather has been too dry. Rain is needed. Crops are no further forward than last year owing to cold and drought. Most of the reports state 25 per cent. larger acreage in wheat this year. Oats and barley about the same, with very little flax sown. Cut worm damage is very noticeable in some localities. Summerfallowing has not begun yet and very little land has been previously prepared for fallow.

MACKENZIE

Eight reports received. Season is from two to three weeks earlier this year. Seeding weather was very favorable. Since seeding frosts and dry weather have interfered with the growing crop. Three localities report wheat crop from 15 to 25 per cent. better than last year, while three state that the grain is not so far advanced and about 5 per cent. worse. In three localities a 50 per cent. increase is recorded in the wheat crop, while the others report increases of from 10 to 20 per cent. On the whole the acreage sown to oats seems about the same, while that sown to barley is less. Scarcely any flax is sown this year. Cut worms are bad in spots. No summerfallowing has yet been done and very little previous cultivation has been given the land.

SALTCOATS

Ten reports received. Season is about two weeks earlier. Seeding conditions were extra good, but since that time frost

and drought have hindered the growth of the crops. Summerfallow crops have an even stand, but wheat on spring and fall plowing is getting badly dried out. Wheat is from 10 to 35 per cent. worse, and oats are germinating very unevenly, being also worse—from 10 to 25 per cent.—except in one case, which reports 25 per cent. better. This is a large oat growing district. From 15 to 25 per cent. increase is recorded in area sown to wheat, and a 10 per cent. increase in the oat land. Less barley and very little flax are being sown. Cut worms are reported at work in some localities. Summerfallowing has just commenced. A small per centage of this land was disced last fall.

QU'APPELLE

Nine points heard from. Season is from seven to ten days earlier. Seeding weather was uniformly good. Since seeding weather has been fair, some frost and high winds causing drought being reported. Rain is wanted. The condition of the wheat crop is about the same as that of last year with four localities reporting a 10 per cent. better stand. Oats are fair, one report stating some had to be resown on account of heavy frost. An increased acreage, from 5 to 15 per cent., has been sown to wheat. Oat acreage is about the same. In most cases no flax is being sown. About 5 to 15 per cent. of summerfallow plowed. Discing and shallow plowing has been given about 50 per cent. of this land as previous cultivation.

ASSINIBOIA

Twenty-one points heard from. Season from seven to fifteen days earlier. Weather during seeding was somewhat too dry. Crops came up a little unevenly, but after a good rain, about May 15 and in some localities another about May 27, they have recovered considerably, but crop will be uneven. From 5 to 15 per cent. more wheat sown. Oat acreage about the same to 5 per cent. more. Barley somewhat less than usual and not much flax grown. Very slight damage from drifting. Summerfallowing just starting. Much of this land was double disced last fall.

WEYBURN

Nineteen reports received. Season about one week to ten days earlier. Weather was good during seeding save for high winds. After no rain until about May 14 and then frost kept things back. Crops are just getting a fair start. Wheat is a little behind last year's condition at this time and crops are uneven. Wheat acreage is estimated at all the way from 5 to 25 per cent. greater this year. About 10 per cent. larger crop of oats. Barley about 10 per cent. less than last year and flax land from 10 to 45 per cent. less. Some land has been reseeded owing to drifting. Summerfallowing is in full swing and most of the land has been plowed or disced last fall.

MOOSE JAW

Twenty-five points heard from. Season about ten days earlier. Weather conditions during seeding were good in most cases, altho five reported too dry. Since not very favorable. Cold and no rain until about May 14. The long spell without rain held back the crops so that in most points heard from grain is somewhat uneven. Wheat is a little behind that of last year. Rains came about right for oats and they are about 10 per cent. better than last year. Another rain about May 26 made crop prospects good. In the old settled localities little variation in amount of acreage sown to separate grains. Newer districts report 15 to 25 per cent. increase. Average increase in wheat acreage 15 per cent. About 5 per cent. increase in oat acreage. In all cases from 25 to 50 per cent. less flax sown. On the average very slight damage from drifting. About 10 per cent. of summerfallow plowed. About 20 per cent. of this land was prepared for summerfallow by discing, mostly done this spring.

REGINA

Nine points heard from. Season about ten days earlier this year. Conditions fair but windy during seeding. Frost and drifting since seeding have kept crops back. Wheat is not so good as this time last year, but rains have helped oats to be about 10 per cent. better. About 5 per cent. larger wheat acreage and very slight increase in oat acreage. Barley the same as last year and scarcely any flax sown. Summerfallowing has started and on this land some discing was done this spring.

MAPLE CREEK

Thirty-four reports received. Season about the same as last year. Since seed-



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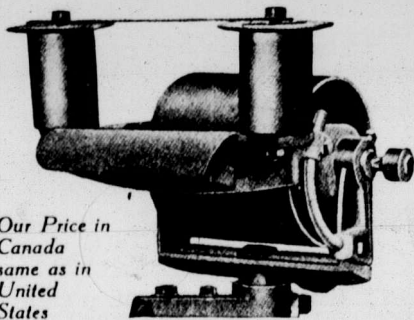
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ing weather was dry up to about May 13 and since has been cool. Crops generally are better than at this time last year, altho six reports give conditions about the same. In three districts over 100 per cent. increase in wheat acreage is reported. In the rest from 10 to 25 per cent. increase. The oat acreage, too, has increased on the average about 15 per cent. Barley is somewhat less and flax all the way from 25 to 75 per cent. less. Slight damage from drifting is reported.

### SWIFT CURRENT

Forty-five points heard from. Season is from ten days to two weeks earlier. Conditions since have been favorable in twenty localities, while from the rest reports are too dry and windy with long wait for rain. Crops are fairly good and not immediately suffering from lack of moisture. Wheat is about 20 per cent. better in most places altho some report patchy stands. In the newer districts a very much larger acreage is sown to wheat this year, averaging about 25 per cent. greater. The oat acreage will be about the same, barley less and flax very much less, from 20 to 50 per cent. A very little damage is reported from drifting and cut worms. A little summerfallowing has been done and about 10 per cent. of this land has been disced.

### KINDERSLEY

Forty-two points heard from. The season is from seven to ten days earlier. Plenty of rain last fall and heavy rains about May 14 have made crops very good in this constituency. Wheat is established with a good root and is about a week ahead of last year. Several report damage from cut worms or wire worms, one mentioning that the affected land is being resown to flax. There are new districts in this constituency and in these there is a 50 per cent. increase in the wheat acreage. On the average increase is about 25 per cent. Oat acreage is about the same. Not much barley sown and a greatly reduced acreage sown to flax, about 40 per cent. In the new districts breaking is commencing.

### SASKATOON

Sixteen points heard from. Season from one week to ten days earlier. Seeding weather was good. During last fall rainfall was copious and was immediately followed by freeze up, giving the soil ample moisture for germination. There have been two good showers this spring. Frost is reported in most places and crop averages about the same as last year. There is a 10 per cent. increase in wheat acreage. Oats about the same. A little less barley and not much flax sown. Drifting damage has been made up by good precipitation. Summerfallowing is just commencing.

### BATTLEFORD

Twenty-nine reports received. Season about seven days earlier. Early sown oats continually frozen down, but fair rains and good preparation of ground generally make crop a little better than at this time last year. Growth is fairly even. Increase in land sown to wheat about 15 per cent. Oat land about 5 per cent. greater. Not much flax sown. Drifting damage is not noticeable.

### LAST MOUNTAIN

Twenty-eight points heard from. Season is from seven to ten days earlier. Crop went in well but suffered for a time from drought and frost. General rains helped, about May 14, to make crop about 10 per cent. better than at this time last year. In two localities crops are patchy. Wheat acreage increased about 15 per cent. at the expense of the land usually eropped to barley and flax. Not much summerfallowing done yet.

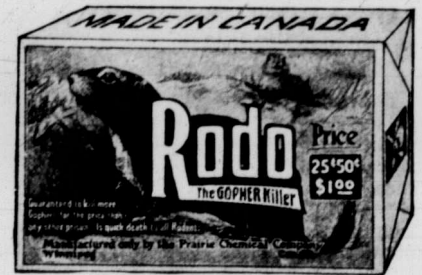
### HUMBOLDT

Thirty-one points heard from. Seeding about two weeks earlier this year, but growth about the same. Crops average about the same as last year owing to having been kept back by want of rain and cool weather. Some oats are reported frozen back and in three cases rain is badly needed. About 15 per cent. increase in land sown to wheat. Oat land about the same and barley less. One locality reports "all farmers here gone out of the flax business." Flax area averages 30 per cent. less. Six report cut worm damage, ten drifting damage and the rest no damage. Summerfallowing has started where practiced.

### NORTH BATTLEFORD

Twenty-one points heard from. Season about seven days earlier. Good rain last fall made land in good condition for quick growth this spring. Crops are about

Continued on Page 26



SOLD BY DRUGGISTS

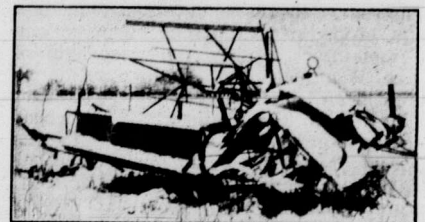
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### The Guide Crop Report

Continued from Page 24

10 per cent. better altho six districts complain of dry winds. Wheat acreage is about 10 per cent. more. Oats are about 5 per cent. more. Barley the same and not much flax sown. A little cut worm damage is reported. Some surface cultivation has been given weed infested fields left for summerfallow.

#### BATTLE RIVER

Twenty-four points heard from. Season a little more advanced than last year. Seeding conditions were favorable. Land better prepared, moisture last fall and showers this spring. Wheat crop averages 10 per cent. better. Grain very thrifty and generally no lack of moisture. One reports patchy crops. Wheat acreage about the same, little barley sown and very little flax. Not much damage from drifting. Summerfallowing only just starting. Some of this land had spring preparation.

#### MEDICINE HAT

Thirty-one places heard from. Season is slightly later. Seeding conditions were of the very best. With no rain in the district last year and rains about May 14 this year, crops are in a very much better condition. Wheat about 20 per cent. better on the whole. Some damage from drifting and cold. No immediate need of rain. Average 20 per cent. greater in land sown to wheat. Oats about 5 per cent. Barley about the same and flax reduced by 20 per cent. Wire worm damage in four reports. Not much summerfallowing being done in some localities owing to scarcity of feed oats.

#### LETHBRIDGE

Eight points heard from. Season about same as last year. Seeding time was favorable and rains which have fallen since make crop prospects favorable. Last year crops almost total failure. This year 45 to 50 per cent. better crop in wheat. One reports patchy growth owing to cold weather after seeding. Average 15 per cent. greater acreage sown to

wheat. Not much barley and very little flax sown. Cut worm damage bad in one locality. Summerfallowing just started.

#### MACLEOD

Twenty points heard from. Season about ten days earlier. There was more moisture this year owing to rains last fall and crop is in very good condition. As soon as seeding finished had heavy rains and warm weather. Wheat crop from 10 to 75 per cent. better than at this time last year. Average of 25 per cent. more land sown to wheat this year. Same amount in oats. About 10 per cent. less barley and wherever flax was sown a decrease of 50 per cent. in acreage recorded. Little damage by drifting or cut worms. Summerfallowing just starting and much of this land was disced this spring.

#### BOW RIVER

Twenty-five points heard from. Season about seven days earlier. Seeding weather ideal. Little dry just after, but plenty of rain later so that crops generally look very good. The contrast between crops last year and this is very marked and some reports give a 50 per cent. better wheat crop than that at this time last year. About 20 per cent. more land sown to wheat. Oat acreage increased about 10 per cent. Barley a little less and not much flax sown. Three report slight cut worm damage. Little from drifting. Summerfallowing starting and 20 per cent. of this land was double disced this spring.

#### WEST CALGARY

One report received. Season one week earlier. Seeding conditions good but dry. Good rain on May 8 and crops are further ahead than at this time last year. No winter killing in fall wheat or rye. About same acreage sown to wheat, 30 per cent. more to oats, 50 per cent. less barley and 40 per cent. more fall rye. Fall wheat and rye is in shot blade. Summerfallowing is just starting.

#### EAST CALGARY

Six points heard from. Season nearly same as last year. Seeding conditions very good. Since seeding conditions ex-

cellent. More moisture in the ground, ground worked better and scarcely any spring frosts. Crops 20 per cent. better. About 15 per cent. increase in total wheat acreage. Oats about 5 per cent. more. Less barley and very little flax sown. No damage to crops. Summerfallowing just started, but not much done in this district.

#### RED DEER

Seventeen points heard from. Season averages about two weeks earlier. Seeding conditions good. Plenty of rains fell. Three report that not much wheat is raised successfully in their locality. Oats and barley excellent. Flax is not sown to any extent. There is about a 10 per cent. increase in oat acreage. Very little damage from cut worms and drifting. Summerfallowing has commenced. Some previous preparation has been given this land, mostly discing this spring.

#### STRATHCONA

Nine points heard from. Season about one week earlier. Seeding conditions good. Some lack of moisture recorded, but sufficient rains coming now. Crops generally are improving fast. Wheat acreage averages 25 per cent. greater. Oats about the same. Very little flax grown. Scarcely any damage from drifting. Very little summerfallowing being done this year.

#### VICTORIA

Sixteen points heard from. Season in most districts about ten days earlier. Two report season later. Seeding conditions very good. Crops are generally a little earlier and in good shape. One report of damage from frost and another that weeds are plentiful. About 25 per cent. more land sown to wheat. Fall rye doing very well. Slightly less acreage sown to oats. Much less barley and little or no flax. Three report cut worm damage. Very little summerfallowing will be done this year, but a great deal more breaking than usual.

#### WEST EDMONTON

Six reports received. Season averages six days earlier. Seeding conditions were ideal. More moisture is present this year and crops are doing exceedingly well. Fall wheat is very good so far. Some sections are only newly settled and very little grain so far has been shipped out. Increase recorded averages 20 per cent. of land in wheat. Others about the same. Scarcely any summerfallowing done.

#### EAST EDMONTON

One report received. Season two weeks earlier. Weather conditions were rather dry during seeding, but rains since and last fall's moisture have made all crops about 10 per cent. better than at this time last year. Winter wheat is in splendid shape and now in the shot blade. Ten per cent. more land sown in wheat, 25 per cent. more in oats and about 5 per cent. more in barley. Summerfallowing has not yet begun, but a little of this land has been prepared by discing.

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Total	\$6,013 78

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"Does he never smoke?" someone asked.

"Yes. He likes a cigar just after he has eaten a good meal. But I suppose, on an average, he doesn't smoke more than once a month."

Some of her friends laughed, but she didn't seem to understand why.—Tit-bits.

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H

H **Ques:** What is the **HANSMANN BINDER HITCH?**

H **Ans:** It is the **device** that alone makes **Horseless Harvesting** possible.

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H **Ans:** Yes; used with your engine you can cut **75 to 200 acres** daily, according to number of binders used.

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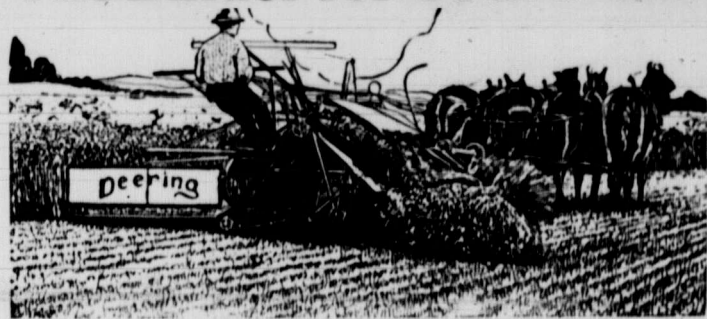
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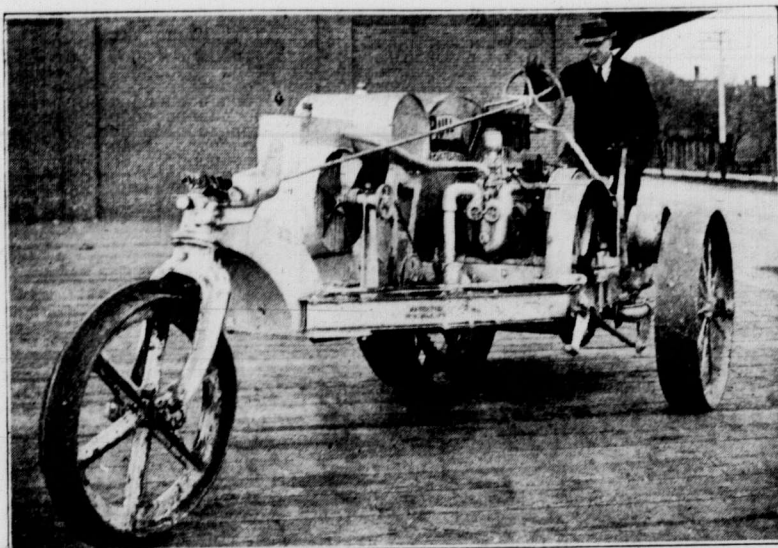


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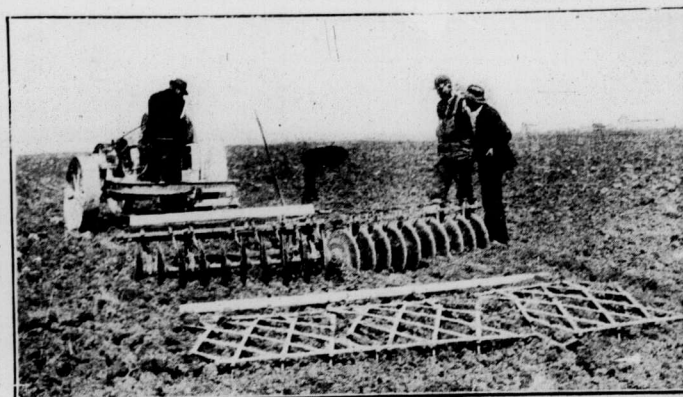


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Yours very truly,

CHAS. CARLBERG.

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