

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man.

July 25, 1917

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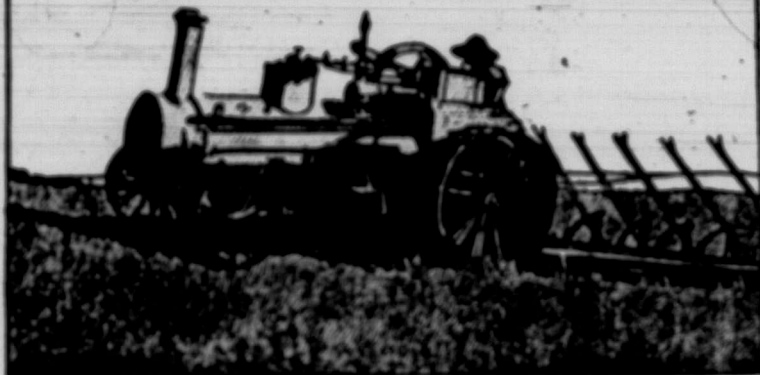
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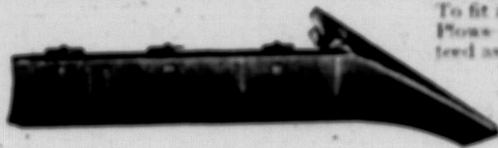
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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

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



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

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager Associate Editors: E. A. Weir and R. D. Colquhoun Home Editor: Francis Marion Beynon

Authorized by the Postmaster General, Ottawa, Can., for transmission as second class mail matter. Published weekly at 275 Sherbrook St., Winnipeg, Man. VOL. X July 25 No. 30

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISING

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

Advertising Rates

Commercial Display—20 cents per agate line. Livestock Display—15 cents per agate line. Classified—5 cents per word per issue.

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

A POSSIBLE ORIENTAL INVASION

Not least among the peculiar local conditions created by the war is a strike of Galician women working for the market gardeners around Winnipeg. These have been patient laborers for years at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day, now they are demanding up to \$2.50 and their board. The tendency seems to be to import Chinese labor to take their places and there is said to already be a considerable trek of these Oriental laborers from the Pacific Coast where the news of the strike has spread.

The invasion of Chinese market gardeners is almost certain ultimately to mean control of this industry by the Chinese and the ousting of white men from the business. The Chinese are thorough organizers, hard workers and cheap-livers. They know this branch of agriculture as few white men do. As a result they are in control at Vancouver, Victoria and in American coast cities. In Calgary too they have secured control of the vegetable business to a larger degree.

The methods pursued by the Orientals in the market garden business at Vancouver is very interesting. They own or lease large areas on Lulu Island in the Fraser Delta, some few miles from Vancouver. In the handling of these farms they form companies or organizations in which one man looks after the farm management or production end. Another administers the distribution business in the city, another acts as financier and perhaps another is in control of all the labor employed. The whole affair is carefully organized and the division of labor well carried out.

When a new laborer is wanted permanently, the company goes to the head Chinaman in Vancouver. There is a large colony in the city under more or less of a Sui-Chinese administration of its own. The Consul is consulted and the \$500 head tax put up. The imported laborer is then brought over, sent out to Lulu Island and there he works in what amounts to virtually a system of slavery until his head-tax is paid. Not until then is he a free man. He is poorly paid and slaves from early morning till late. The Orientals have no conscience in this matter, any more than plenty of whites, and the result is a state which is certainly not credit to this country. They have completely ousted the whites in the vegetable business.

There does not seem much doubt but Winnipeg and other western cities will have its Oriental district and problem in a few years. So far our Chinese immigrants have largely been of the laundry man class. This war, if it continues much longer, bids fair to present us with this as one of its results. Already, it is reported, Oriental labor is being used in large numbers in France. Our coal mine operators are advising its imposition to replace strikers. Certain American interests are also pleading for Chinese labor. The Japs have for some years been virtually in control of the fishing industry in British Columbia. The Hindus have made great inroads in the dairy industry about Victoria and Vancouver. Large numbers of Chinese, Japs and Hindus have been regularly employed in construction work, lumbering, and timber mills at the coast. Indeed wherever the interests of capital demanded lower wages, capital has not failed to demand free trade in labor.

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# The Brain Browers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, July 25, 1917

## THE POLITICAL SITUATION

It is now practically certain Canada will see an election this Fall. The small majority in favor of Premier Borden's resolution for extension of parliament has rendered this almost inevitable and has also made it desirable. The parliamentary term expires October 7. The election will likely be held in September or October. The present parliament has outlived its term by one year. There are now 33 vacancies in the House of Commons at Ottawa, and the country is due for a redistribution of constituencies, by which the West will gain considerable in representation. The conscription bill has forced the issue. Heretofore the avoidance of an election was wise, even though the government had perhaps lost the confidence of the electorate, but that failure to maintain confidence was not on such vitally important matters as at present. A reasonably equitable coalition or a national government, as has been suggested, would likely have got over the difficulty and avoided the turmoil, recriminations and expense of an election.

The present situation is due to a failure of party government, that fetish too long worshipped in this country. It has failed us at the time of greatest national stress we have ever faced. The bitter partizanship engendered through years of partyism has been fatal to harmony. Personal ambition and conceit have been developed more highly than national patriotism. Subserving to this partyism at Ottawa has retarded the development of politicians until the thought of the country is far in advance of them. The example set by Ottawa is bad. There seems nothing for it now but an election. And it is to be hoped that many of the party worshippers will be left at home. The conscription measure is the first consideration, for clearly the present government could not expect to enforce such a measure. Conscription as limited by this bill is decidedly unfair, and any enforcement of it until after an election should not be attempted. It conscripts flesh and blood only and omits to conscript wealth. It calls for little or no sacrifice from those who benefit most from war and at a time when great sacrifice should be made by all. In brief, the suggestion is what so many so-called conscriptionists advocate—conscription for the other man. The people of this country would favor conscription of men were some reasonable attempt made to go about doing it in a spirit of equitable sacrifice and to properly conscript wealth at the same time. Otherwise it is establishing the worship of mammon, putting gold above human life; it is unfair, unjust and undemocratic.

But while conscription of men is the main issue, it is not the only one, and it will not be sufficient alone to win many men their seats in the West. In Western Canada the necessity for economic reforms remains as great as ever it did and it must play an outstanding part in this election. Neither the government nor the eastern official Liberals can be expected to give sympathetic consideration to economic demands. Their record shows that. The western Liberals have the opportunity of their lives and might possibly secure a balance of power. They are to meet in Winnipeg in August to decide their course and adopt a platform. If they separate themselves entirely from the pandering eastern section of the party, link themselves with the independent progressives and make their platform conform with the progressive spirit of the West, they are certain to carry the entire West. Already in many places western Liberals are signifying

their intention of taking this stand. It is the path of safety for liberalism, for independence and for national progress.

## UNREST IN THE CENTRAL EMPIRES

Germany is now passing through the most serious political revolution since the commencement of the war. Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg has been forced to resign, the Reichstag has been in ferment, there has been a struggle for political supremacy between the forces in power and more liberal influences, and a new chancellor, Dr. George Michaelis, conceded to be favorable to the former party, has been appointed. Michaelis supports the submarine campaign as at present carried on. The refusal of the Reichstag to vote another war credit until a definite pronouncement on certain war aims of the military party was made precipitated the trouble. This revolution has been led by the Catholic clerical party, possibly with the approval of the Pope, and apparently with the approval of the Austrian Emperor, for it came just after a visit of Erzberger, the leader of the clerical party, to Austria. The clerical party has always been a kind of central party, conservative, and by its support of Imperialistic aims has managed to offset to a large degree the agitation promoted by the socialistic element. Now comes word that the Reichstag has adopted a resolution favoring peace without annexations or indemnities by a vote of 214 to 116. That would seem to indicate that the hopelessness of their position is to some extent dawning upon the representatives of the people in the Reichstag. But it must be remembered that that body is mainly a forum or chamber for discussion. The real power of decision in Germany has always rested with the Bundesrat, a body always largely made up of the kings, princes and nobility of the 26 states of which Germany is composed. In that body there are 61 votes, of which Prussia has 17, and the Kaiser rules these. He may dissolve the Reichstag on the approval of the Bundesrat. The Chancellor is responsible to him only and the various ministers do not act together as a cabinet but independently of each other and directly under the supervision of the Chancellor. Not only has the Reichstag no real voice in momentous decisions, but it is notoriously unrepresentative itself, since there has been practically no change in electoral methods since 1871.

A change of popular thought is evidenced by the Reichstag vote and the more or less constant press agitation tends to show a more distinct line of cleavage between the people and the rulers. The same is evident in Austria, which has managed to maintain a remarkable silence for a long time. That peculiar empire, made up of a large number of quite distinctive races, is now hearing insistent demands from certain elements for independence. Czechs, Ukrainians and Poles want their freedom. They probably foresee a great change coming and think now is the time to speak. All this bodes ill for Germany's dream of a central empire, stretching from the North Sea to the Persian Gulf. It is even stated that Erzberger, the leader of the Catholic party that has been forcing matters in the Reichstag, has been endeavoring to unite Roman Catholics in Switzerland, France and Italy in a peace move. If this be true it would indicate that these Churchmen believe in making hay while the sun shines. They see that either peace or revolution must come soon, and that the longer the war continues the greater will be the

influence of the socialistic elements in the revolution which is almost sure to follow.

What the outcome will be none can tell. Perhaps none can come until what happened at Petrograd happens in Berlin, but it is much less likely to happen in Berlin. The elimination of Bethmann-Hollweg, who saw the necessity of reform and tried to keep the peace by granting concessions to the popular clamor in the way of electoral reform, must only the sooner precipitate internal revolution and the sooner the better. The German Junkers, like all Junkers, no matter where found, are woefully inefficient at reading the signs of the times and making a true estimate of public opinion.

## EUROPEAN CO-OPERATION

The stability of co-operative movements in many parts of Europe during the terrible strain of war is not only a source of immense satisfaction to all true co-operators, but an assurance that the co-operative movement is based on the natural laws of progressive human evolution. When other institutions have been swept by storm, and many mutual societies have been broken up by mobilization; when trade unions have had to sacrifice many things they have striven half a century for—limitation of working hours, exclusion of women from factories, even the right to strike; when even Socialism has renounced the fundamental articles of its program in nearly all European countries, co-operative societies have increased and prospered even more during the war than preceding it. Scarcity of provisions and high prices have forced economy and driven business to co-operative stores, and the experience of these stores has been invaluable in many cases in assisting equitable distribution. No country has realized this more than Germany. Belgian refugees formed co-operative societies, and the impulse of co-operation in Russia has been greater than in any other country. In France, co-operative endeavor reached a high pitch, and its voice has been heard in government councils. In nearly every country of Europe consumers have found it advantageous to get together and establish a "fair price," which is equivalent to saying common justice should dominate economic management. This is vastly superior to the "free competition" which has built up so many large fortunes in nearly all countries since the war began.

Co-operative societies have tried first of all to prevent the shortage of this or that article, by warning their members not to lay in large stocks and so create great inequality through stupid panic. They have wisely counselled people to do without those provisions which are getting scarce, and to substitute others which are comparatively speaking, plentiful. And, when in spite of these precautions, the supply still remains insufficient, they have reduced the quantity deliverable to each member so as to regulate the demand in accordance with the existing stock. They have thereby succeeded to a considerable extent in checking the advance in prices. Hence co-operation, which always buries deepest its roots in the soil of adversity has met with assistance as well as with great difficulties during the war. Its object is to provide for all its members to the best of its ability, rather than to realize maximum dividends, and this is giving the movement an impetus which should help to assure co-operators of still greater success when the hour of great national re-organization takes place in all European countries.

Herbert C. Hoover, the new food controller of the United States, says that on flour alone the people of the United States

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have been robbed at the rate of \$50,000,000 per month by the market manipulators. This is a pretty strong statement, but Hoover is a big man and should know what he is talking about. There is no doubt about it that the toll has been a heavy one. The people of Canada have also been forced to pay a very much higher price for their flour than the price which the farmer received for the wheat would warrant.

**NOT BAD, JUST IGNORANT MEN**

In a recent address President Wilson made this profound observation on the great forces at work governing modern society:

The fundamental truth of modern life as I analyze it is ignorance. I am not one of those who challenge the promoters of special interests on the ground that they are malevolent, that they are bad men; I challenge their leadership on the ground that they are ignorant men, that when you have absorbed yourself in a business through half your life you have no other point of view than the point of view of that business and that, therefore, you are disqualified by ignorance from giving counsel as to common interests. If you immerse a man in a given undertaking, no matter how big that undertaking is, and keep him immersed for half a lifetime, you can't expect him to see any horizon; you can't get him to see life steadily or to see it whole.

It may be a relief to some captains of industry and business plutocrats to know that they are thus regarded as ignorant rather than bad men, and the observation is generally true. They are the victims of the system which mercilessly sweeps men under its control in the demand for maximum efficiency at the expense of a full mental development and broad human sympathy. The constant grind for shareholders' dividends gives a total lack of consideration for those engaged in other forms of work and also largely for those doing the manual labor in that particular industry itself. Character is largely the result of habit, the result of continued

use of our faculties, of the feelings aroused by our activities. If those activities call for unceasing exertion in one line without ample time for recreation or opportunity for acquaintance with other spheres of work, a man's vision must become essentially selfish and inconsiderate of others. Environment has a great influence. With an occasional man religious ideals, a military or artistic spirit are shaping influences, but the scramble for dollars and cents is perhaps the most effectual character former. It restricts man's vision to sordid things. It makes the rich man look for his reward in titles, in the publicity of the press and the acclaim of ignorant multitudes instead of in the satisfaction of having done some noble, useful work conducive to human happiness. Ignorance gives a contorted view of public service, while a broad, unselfish view of public service is what we need in this country. Consideration for others rather than a rush for dollars should mark more of our actions. This ignorance of the lives and needs of others, induced by commercial avarice, is one of the deadliest cankers that can attack the heart of a nation.

**CHEAP CREDIT AND LAND VALUES**

Most of the provinces have been providing better credit facilities for farmers. That they were badly needed the manner in which the farmers are using the new system goes to show. In spite of the claims of the banks and loan companies, there were hard-working, honest and efficient farmers, and lots of them, who could not get suitable credit. Many men who wanted to get into the farming business were also prevented from doing so because of the lack of credit to supplement their capital. Now that the means are provided for better credit facilities the handicaps that have prevented men from becoming farmers and

farmers from becoming larger producers have in a measure been removed. But there is one thing in regard to cheap and easy credit that should not be lost sight of by farmers and legislators. They should keep in mind the tendency of such improvements to be capitalized in land values, so that the advantages accrue not to those who want to secure land for farming purposes, but ultimately to those who already own it. In this connection Denmark furnishes an illuminating example. For years that country has been experimenting with cheap credit and the result has not been as reassuring as was hoped. Cheaper credit resulted in booming land values and the higher price for land absorbed almost all the advantage of low interest rates. To meet this situation a bill has been introduced in the Danish parliament to substitute a leasehold system for government assistance in purchasing. The government will acquire the land and rent it to the farmers, the rent to be equivalent to the current rates on the value of the holdings. The experience of Denmark strongly supports the contention of those who claim that a measure of land value taxation must accompany schemes for assisting farmers in order to prevent the advantages from being capitalized in land values, and going into the pockets of the land speculator instead of into the pockets of the men whom it is desired to assist.

There is an old saying that it is only "three generations from shirt sleeves to shirt sleeves," and there is a lot of truth in it. If this works out with our hereditary titles in Canada it is liable to be embarrassing. We may find one of our barons in the third generation working with a ditch gang, and he may not be very good at his job. It will be a little awkward for the foreman to have to step up to him and say, "You'll have to ginger up there, my lord. I'll have to dock your pay if you delay the gang."



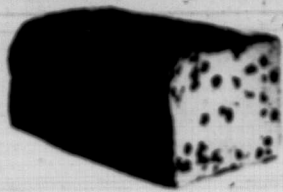
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# Saving the Raisin Industry

## Its Origin and Growth in California--Successful Organization

By C. A. Murdoch, Secretary California Associated Raisin Company



California is the home of the raisin industry in America and the greatest raisin producing country in the world. The Mediterranean countries are the other great producing areas. Spain led the world's production for centuries. In 1892 California equaled Spain, and has been increasing her lead ever since. Now Fresno County, California, alone, produces nearly double the quantity produced in Spain.

In 1864 California produced 40,000 tons and Spain 25,000 tons. In 1914, California produced 80,000 tons and Spain 12,000 tons. The first raisin grape was introduced to California in 1851; but the industry had its real beginning in 1876. For the first six years, progress was slow. In 1879 the crop first exceeded 1,000,000 pounds. In 1895 it amounted to over 9,000,000 pounds and the following year it jumped to 14,000,000 pounds and continued to increase steadily until it has reached the enormous total of 180,000,000 pounds. In 1892 the United States Department of Agriculture reported that this source of supply was reducing the importation of foreign raisins by 20 per cent. There are approximately 150,000 acres in California that are producing raisin grapes.

The United Kingdom in normal times consumes annually about 75,000,000 pounds of raisins and 142,000,000 pounds of currants, or a total of about 215,000,000 pounds, equal to 5 pounds per capita. In the United States the consumption is less than one half pound per capita.

### What Are Raisins?

Raisins are nothing more or less than sun-dried grapes. In the early days drying grapes consisted of breaking the vines, thus stopping the flow of sap and the grape was transformed into the raisin while hanging on the vine. The present method consists of picking the grapes from the vine and laying them on trays in the open vineyards where the sun cures them.

During the early days in California, raisins were produced chiefly in the southern part, but the soil proved so favorable for citrus fruits that orange and lemon groves have practically taken the place of the vineyards, and the raisin industry transferred to Central California. Of the 58 counties in California, less than one dozen produce raisins in commercial quantities.

In the early days the growers did their own marketing individually but this condition soon gave way to companies outside of the growers, who organized for the specific purpose of buying the raisins from the growers and then packing them for the market under various different brand names.

This latter system proved disastrous to the growers, as it created competition between various packing companies, which brought about a demoralized market, owing to the fact that, in order to meet competition the packing companies resorted to price-cutting, and this led to forcing the growers to sell at lower prices until raisins were being sold at less than the cost of production. This condition became so unbearable that in 1912 the growers banded together and organized what is now known as the "California Associated Raisin Co.," whose duty it is to stabilize the market for raisins, so that the growers can be guaranteed a living price for their product. This saved the raisin industry from ruin, as the raisin association is a decided success and the growers' troubles are ended.

### Company Has 6,000 Members

The California Associated Raisin Company has over 6,000 members, most of whom are growers, and own 92 per cent. of all the raisins produced in the United States. They are capitalized at \$1,000,000 and are putting their combined efforts back of the "Sun-Maid" brand, which is destined to raise the standard of raisin quality and increase the popularity of this wonderful fruit food.

For several years before the California Associated Raisin Company became a reality conditions were

disastrous for the growers. Prices were erratic and averaged below the cost of production. Vineyards were unsalable at any reasonable price, and the unfortunate owners were disheartened and desperate, and throughout the entire raisin growing district all lines of business were suffering keenly in sympathy with the vineyardists' distress.

For the past three years, the Associated has dominated the situation at all times. During that period it has undeniably established the prices received by the growers for their raisins. The result has been a transformation of raisin growing and marketing from a hazardous game into a dependable business. The growers have received profitable prices and the consumers have received a better article without any increase in price. The wholesalers and retailers have been freed from disastrous losses due to wide and unforeseeable fluctuations in price, and no one has suffered unless it be the speculating buccannery of the trade. Vineyards are in demand at good prices. Business of all kinds in the raisin district is most satisfactory and has been the envy of other localities all through the general hard times so recently ended.

The example set by the raisin growers has inspired the peach growers of California to organize along similar lines. The prune growers of the state, the pea packers of Wisconsin, the coconut planter of the Philippines, and many others, inspired by the prosperity of the raisin industry to-day, are studying the organization and the methods of the Associated and striving to adapt them to their own conditions. For this reason, a few words of history and explanation are given here.

### How Real Improvement Commenced

Readers must not imagine that success was achieved at the first attempt. There were many previous attempts to organize the raisin industry, some of them failures from the beginning, and some partially successful for a time. Out of these efforts there developed a definite belief that one thing at least was essential to the success of any plan of organization for the permanent bettering of the condition of the raisin growers—a real, paid-in cash capital with which to buy and sell raisins. For a while it was thought by many that the mere existence of a cash fund of a million dollars, ready to

be surrendered in exchange for regular full-power corporation stock certificates.

This provision for a Board of Trustees to hold and vote the issued shares of the company was put in the Trust Agreement to satisfy those of the subscribers who were fearful that otherwise, once organized, the control of the company would be bought away from the original subscribers by packers or speculators.

In due time the necessary amount was subscribed, about ninety

per cent. by raisin growers and the balance by business and professional men of the raisin district.

These men, in a memorable meeting in November, 1912, elected from their number twenty-five trustees of such standing and calibre as to command the unhesitating confidence and support of the community.

The trustees immediately incorporated the

company but changed its name from Million Dollar Company to California Associated Raisin Company. The incorporation was under the regular corporation laws of California, as they govern the ordinary commercial corporation.

### Immense Sum Necessary

Immediately after incorporation, it was decided by the trustees and directors that something more than a million dollars would be necessary in order to safely undertake to control raisin prices; that something more being control of not less than 60 per cent. of the crop for a period of three years, with an option on the part of the company for an additional two years.

In accordance with that decision a crop contract was drawn up and the task of signing up the necessary acreage by April 1, 1913, was begun. It was a long, hard struggle, but in the end very successful, the minimum percentage of the crop being exceeded by sixteen per cent.

Just an ordinary corporation in form, it has one very vital peculiarity. It's owners were practically all individually owners also of the commodity it was to handle, and much more interested financially, in getting a good price for their raisins than in any possible dividends on their shares in the company.

The average stock subscription is about \$100.00 per subscriber, and the average delivery per grower is about fifteen tons. It is easy to see that an average increase of even one cent a pound in the price of raisins, above the price previously obtainable, would be

equal to an annual dividend of one hundred per cent. on the stock. Add to this the increase in land values due to increased value of the product and compare the result with a ten per cent. or even a twenty five per cent. possible profit on the shares of the company if it were to be run as an ordinary commercial corporation for the benefit of the shareholders instead of for the good of the growers and the community, and it becomes apparent why the management was relied upon to place the emphasis upon living prices to the grower rather than upon corporation profits. With growers and business and professional men of the community as stockholders, trustees, directors and officers it could not be otherwise. This point is emphasized because it was what transformed what would otherwise have been an ordinary corporation into a most effective co-operative instrument working powerfully for the good of the entire community.

### A Herculean Task

The task before its officers and directors in the spring of 1913 was herculean. The preceding crop had been a large one and there was a heavy hold-over, part of it in eastern cold storage warehouses and some in the hands of local packers, but most of it still on the ranches in the hands of the growers. The price to the growers for Muscats prior to the advent of the Associated was one and three-

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Raisins stacked. When the grapes have been fully cured the trays are stacked, ready for transfer to cool bins, where the moisture content is equalized.



Drying in the sun. The trays lie between rows in the open and nature cures the raisins.

be used to buy if the price offered by others was too low, would be sufficient to stabilize prices at a profitable figure. This belief led to the organization of what was known during the organization period as the Million Dollar Company. Subscriptions for this company were taken in accordance with the provisions of a certain Subscription and Voting Trust Agreement. This agreement provided for the election by the subscribers, at a meeting to be called for that purpose after \$200,000.00 had been subscribed, of a Board of Trustees, consisting of twenty-five gentlemen, apportioned among five districts. These trustees, when chosen, were to become the legal representatives of the subscribers with full power to act for them in the work of incorporating and conducting the company, the trust agreement to continue for a period of seven years. During the life of the trust agreement, the interest of each individual subscriber was to be evidenced by a Trust Certificate issued to him by the trustees, transferable and entitling the holder to his proportion of any dividends earned, but without voting rights. At the end of the seven year period, the trust agreement would expire, and the Trust Certificate would



One of the 22 warehousing and packing plants of the California Associated Raisin Co.



# Farm Experiences and Problems

## GROWING WINTER RYE

The records of the Indian Head Experimental Farm show that the average yield of winter rye during the last seven years has been 43 1/3 bushels, the highest yield recorded being 55 1/3 bushels in 1908 and the lowest, 22 bushels, in 1911.

Information obtained from farmers growing this crop shows that the average above mentioned is only slightly over the averages which they have obtained. The expense of growing and harvesting the crop is, approximately, the same as for growing wheat. In pre-war years the price obtained for typical Saskatchewan points has ranged from 50 to 60 cents per bushel, while in 1914 Saskatchewan growers realized upwards of 90 cents per bushel. In view of these facts the financial returns from among both grain and pasture crops for upwards of the crop must have been highly satisfactory.

Rye has been cultivated and has had a place two thousand years. For centuries it was the principal bread food of Europe, and is still extensively used as human food in Germany, Austria, Russia, the Scandinavian peninsula, and elsewhere. When cut green the crop is frequently used as hay and in dairy sections it is used extensively as a pasture both in fall and early spring.

The advantages on the cultivation and management of a farm which may be expected to result from the introduction of winter rye as an additional grain crop may be briefly summarized as follows:

1. Summerfallow that is sown to rye in August or early September is not subject to soil drifting, either in fall, winter or spring, as it is when a spring sown grain, such as wheat, is used, because the crop occupies the land and prevents drifting.
2. Owing to its rapid and early growth rye chokes out many weeds. It is of particular value in combating wild oats on this account, and also because it ripens between the middle of July and the end of the first week in August, or much earlier than barley.
3. As rye makes vigorous early growth in May and June the crop is well developed before the arrival of summer droughts, so that in place of appreciably decreasing the yield these really assist in maturing the crop.
4. Rye ripens much earlier than wheat and consequently is not subject to damage from early fall frosts.
5. Ripening before other cereals it distributes the harvest season over a longer period of time and justifies a farmer in hiring his harvest labor perhaps a month earlier than he otherwise might, thereby securing it at a lower rate.
6. A field of Winter Rye affords fall pasturage and also the earliest green pasturage in the spring that can be provided by a grain crop in this country. If sown early Winter Rye may be pastured in the fall, but care should be exercised to see that it is not eaten off too close, otherwise in a severe winter, on exposed elevations, the grain will be killed out. Unless stink weed or other annual weeds are present, early spring pasturing, provided the top soil is dry, does not cause serious injury but lessens the yield of grain. If cut green it makes excellent fodder and generally yields as much per acre as the heaviest producing grain crops. When grown for hay two crops may often be taken in one season.

When pastured by dairy cattle Winter Rye sometimes taints the milk. This can be largely, if not wholly, overcome by pasturing the crop only immediately after milking and providing some other pasture during the latter part of the day.

### Cultivation, Amount of Seed and Varieties

On account of its ability to produce good yields when sown on soil too poor to grow other cereals, rye has been much used on light and sandy soil. It will, however, respond to a fertile soil and to good cultivation as well as any other grain. To obtain the best results the seed bed should be in fine tilth, well compacted and should contain a large amount of moisture. Summerfallow, plowed six to eight inches deep during the first week in June, harrowed immediately and well worked thereafter so that the soil is compacted, the rainfall retained, and all weeds kept down, makes an ideal seed bed for rye. As rye makes much of its growth during May, a time when there is usually very little precipitation, the importance of summerfallowing the year previous, so as to conserve all the moisture possible, cannot be over-estimated. The crop ripens early, so that damage from fall frosts need not be considered, while the early spring growth produces a stiff straw that seldom lodges. Rye should not be grown continuously on the same field, as this practice is favorable to the development of ergot.

Seed can be procured from any Western seed house or from farmers who are already growing the crop. Care must be taken to procure home grown seed, as the crop from imported seed will often winter kill. In Saskatchewan rye should be sown during the latter part of August so that it will have time to get well established before winter. When this is done there is very little danger of winter killing. The seed should be sown with an ordinary grain drill, being planted from 2 1/2 inches to 3 inches deep, so that it is certain to be down into moisture.

When sown on well prepared summerfallow one bushel per acre is ample. This amount will be sown if the drill is set to sow one bushel of wheat. Heavy seeding is apt to result in stunting the crop before the usual June rains arrive. It is perfectly safe to sow seed from a crop that has just been harvested. Late seeding or too thick seeding should be avoided. On the Agricultural College farm at Saskatoon in 1914 the highest yield was obtained from a seeding of one-half bushel per acre. Light seedings have, as a rule, given the largest yields at Saskatoon, but the soil conditions were probably better than on the average farm. Ordinarily not less than three-quarters nor more than one bushel of seed should be used.

Should weed infested land sown to rye show a new growth of this pest after the rye is sown a



Cultivation of rye should be carried on frequently until the crop is high and shading both man and horse. The cultivation covers weeds and promotes a rapid growth during our short season.

stroke of the harrow should be given to destroy such weeds, so that as few as possible of them enter the winter alive. Again, in the spring the harrow may be used to advantage to break up the surface crust and kill snow-weeds which may have started. If intended primarily for fall pasture the rye should be sown early in August or late July. Spring pasturing of weedy fields is not advisable, as it gives the weeds a chance and makes the crop considerably later.

"North Dakota No. 959" and "Saskatchewan" are the hardiest and therefore the best varieties to use.

Under ordinary conditions winter rye is ready to cut by the first week in August of the year following that in which it is sown. In a dry year it will be ready somewhat earlier, probably from July 15 to 20, depending on location, tillage, rainfall, thickness of seeding, etc. It should be cut with a grain binder and handled exactly like wheat. Care must be taken, however, to have the grain thoroughly dry when it is thrashed, as rye seems to become musty more readily than other grains. Stooking is best done, with least shelling, on the same day as cut. Owing to rye being duty free and the freight rate to Duluth the same as to Fort William, Duluth has been for the last few years the best market for Saskatchewan rye. Under the Canada Grain Act rye is graded as Nos. 1 or 2 Canadian West Rye, or rejected. No weight per measured bushel is specified, but 56 pounds is the accepted weight in commerce. - J. Bracken, Professor of Field Husbandry, Saskatoon Agricultural College.

## CASTRATION OF YOUNG PIGS

Pigs should be castrated while they are young, the best time is between six and eight weeks of age, before weaning. At this age there is less shock to the pig and possibly less check in growth. If it is still suckling the dam when castration takes place the chances are that it will be more thrifty and in better condition than when the operation is performed immediately after weaning. A pig six, seven or eight weeks old is small enough to be handled conveniently and the testicles are large enough to render the operation quite simple.

Select a clear, dry day to perform the operation. It should never be done on a rainy day. When it

is possible to do so, avoid castrating during "fly time" or in extremely cold weather.

All the pigs that are to be castrated should be put into a pen just large enough to hold them, so as to facilitate catching and lessen the excitement among the animals. Another pen should be prepared to receive the castrated ones. If they are to be kept in a house pen it should be clean, dry, and free from dust, and a small quantity of clean, dry straw should be scattered in it. If a pasture lot is to be used, select one that is free from mudholes, and wallows and contains some grass.

A good castrating knife or a penknife that will keep a sharp edge is necessary to do a clean job. A castrating knife of this kind can be purchased for from \$1.25 to \$2.00. A roll of absorbent cotton and a vessel containing a three per cent solution of compound cresol U.S.P., carbolic acid, or other reliable disinfectant should be at hand.

Two persons can work to the best advantage in castrating. The attendant goes into the pen and picks up a pig by the hind leg, taking the right hind and front leg in his right hand and the left hind and front leg in his left. In this manner the pig may be held in the lap of the attendant. If the attendant holds the pig between his legs, with the head behind him and while not squeezing the pig, keeps the ramp well out and slightly raised there is less liability of its wriggling about and making it hard for the operator to work. When the pig is in the desired position, the scrotum should first be washed with a piece of cotton saturated with the antiseptic solution, and before making the cut the operator should be sure that the knife and his hands are thoroughly clean. The knife should be dipped in the antiseptic solution before making the cut.

One of the testicles is seized between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand and an incision made over the most prominent part, parallel with the middle line of the scrotum and a half inch to the side of it. The incision should be deep enough to liberate the testicle at one pass, and should also be long enough to free the testicle and to insure good drainage; to do this it must go through the scrotum and also through the sac that incloses the testicle. The membranous sac is allowed to go back and should be cut loose at the inner part of the testicle so that the cords may be pulled out and scraped, not cut, off. The scraping is done by holding the knife in a slanting position and scraping back and forth until the cord is severed. The cord should never be cut off abruptly, for to do so may cause a greater hemorrhage. Jerking out the cord is also dangerous, as it may cause a rupture. The other testicle is liberated in the same manner. It is not necessary to sew up the wound as it will heal more readily without interference.

In hot weather it is advisable to rub some pine tar on the scrotum to keep flies and other insects from the wound. Accidents following castration of pigs are rare, though abscesses are sometimes formed. These are manifested by much swelling and soreness at the seat of operation. Treatment consists in opening the abscess with a thoroughly clean knife and fingers, and washing it out twice daily with an antiseptic fluid.

There are on some farms from year to year numerous cases of pigs ruptured in the scrotum, while on other farms this condition is scarcely known. Some farmers castrate these pigs as readily as they castrate their ordinary boar pigs, but a great many others find the operation difficult or are unable to perform it.

The value of a pig in this condition is so slight that unless there is a considerable number of these ruptured pigs raised on the farm it will hardly pay the average farmer to employ a veterinarian to perform the operation. - Frank G. Ashbrook, Washington Department of Agriculture.

## FAVORS SMALL THRESHING OUTFIT

During the last two seasons I have threshed all my grain with the assistance of one man and using two teams and four wagons. I use a small threshing outfit and although the wet, tough, rusted condition of the grain last fall gave the machines in our district one of the severest tests I have known in my 20 years' experience, my small outfit came through without a hitch. My method is as follows: I set the machine in a good level place with the wind quartering in such a way to blow the straw and dirt a little to the left of the machine. We run a grain wagon under the spout and then hitch on a stook wagon-epore and each load our own wagons with as big a load as possible. I start the engine, my man pitches, and I feed. When both racks are empty I stop the engine and we load two more. We have two grain wagons and when one is full we pull it out of the way and set the other. At noon and night we each drive home a load of grain and while the horses are feeding empty them in the granary. With regards to the straw, I have a fork with a handle about fourteen feet long which I carry on top of separator and while my man is changing wagons I jump down and simply push the straw pole over first one way and then the other.

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# The Country Homemakers

## THE RED BRICK MANIA

Can anyone account for Ontario's mania for red brick houses? They begin to march past the swift-moving train just after one leaves Port McNichol. Isolated units at first, set serenely amid green trees, vines, barns and milk houses, but as one nears Toronto they appear in groups, and finally in the city itself they are marshalled in companies, regiments and battalions. Ugly, stern-fronted houses they are, formidable and exclusive. One understands, looking up and down those rows of solid substantial buildings, why it is that Toronto people, when they meet western people in conventions, assume that as a matter of course the offices should return to Toronto. They have perhaps travelled through villages of modest little frame houses, often infinitely more picturesque than their own substantial structures, but, it must be admitted, less durable, less fireproof and less perhaps several other estimable and lifesaving things.

It is interesting to speculate whether the unattractive, practical character of the architecture has any bearing upon the character of Torontonians, whether perchance if the early architects had been of a gayer and more imaginative type the people might not have developed more elasticity of character, might not have been less sure of the superiority of Toronto to all other habitable parts of the globe.

But it is unfortunately too late for such speculation: the red brick houses are there, up street and down in stately dignified rows, and the character of Toronto as a city is formed for better, for worse, until the end of time.

## The Eastern Back Yard.

After having expressed our candid opinion of Toronto's architecture it is only fair to be equally frank about its back yards. We do many things well in the west, big things such as suffrage, temperance, municipal hospitals, single tax (in spots) and other radical innovations in government, but going about Toronto convinces one that we know nothing at all about keeping a back yard. A flourishing cherry or apple tree in one corner, a smooth flower-bordered green lawn, set with neat little beds of vegetables and strawberries. That, in a word, is typical of the back yard of one after another of Toronto homes, and they are not the homes of the rich but of people of quite modest means. No, in the matter of back yards Toronto has much to teach us, and the making of the outdoor parts of a city beautiful is not a little thing.

## New York's Haphazardness

I am not sure that there is such a word in the English language as "haphazardness," but if not somebody in the city of New York should have coined it long ago. There is a tendency to speak of New York as a place where the competition is so keen that only the very fittest survive. One would naturally expect to be served by veritable giants of efficiency, people whose activities are methodical and accurate to a degree. There never was a theory wider of the mark. It often seems that people must be attracted to this city because their ineffectiveness will be put down by a long-suffering public to the complications of a great metropolis, and borne with the cheerful philosophy drilled into it by a long experience of the futility of protest.

One is told upon arrival on Saturday that one's trunks have not arrived, and on Monday that they were there Saturday, and one has been sent to storage several miles away, and the owner has to pay the cartage. An extremely hot day is consumed in pursuing them from place to place and depositing checks in the hands of a transfer company.

After notifying both hall boys of the apartment block one sits down to wait in a state of eager expectancy. Tuesday passes and Wednesday morning with no sign of them, but on Wednesday afternoon when one has gone down town they are sent and turned away by the hall boy because of some slight difference in the spelling of the name. Thursday one phones and is promised that they will be delivered Friday if possible. Nothing happens on Friday, so on Saturday a trip is made to the nearest office of the company. Yes, the trunks are at the warehouses and they will be sent out if possible, but the rigs are all out. Nothing happens Saturday. Sunday they are sent out on a little experimental journey. Not having found the owner the first time some bright person has changed the address from avenue to street and their destination thereby to quite another part of the city. And then by a great stroke of luck the clerk from the local office happens to be standing by when they return the second time and the man at the warehouse says: "There are those trunks back again," and the local clerk explains that avenue means avenue and not street, and they finally arrive one week after they started out.

Very much after this fashion only more so are all the smaller businesses conducted. One calls for a dress left by a friend at the pressors. The old man in charge shows one a blue serge dress. "Is this it? Anyway it's the only blue serge dress I have, so it's likely the one. You'll bring it back if it's not right, won't you?" He had no name attached to that dress or label of any kind, only a memory of a face.

## Differences

One cannot help being impressed by the differences between an old, or perhaps one should say an older country and a new one, one of the most striking of which is the graveyards. After the scattered headstones in even our oldest cemeteries it seems strange to see them here set almost as closely together as jewels in a ring.

Here generations of people have been born, grown to maturity and passed on to old age in practically the same environment, and have eventually been laid away to rest, side by side, in the same cemetery. Here there is not the same tradition of an Eldorado out west to which all the desires and ambitions of the country turn.

Another difference is in the trees and flowers. There is quite an ordinary tree across the way, nearly five stories tall, which only begins to branch out about half way up a three storey building.

And the roses! On a little excursion out to suburban New York the other day we saw them growing over and around and sometimes completely covering the patch of one house after another. And these are only the climbing roses, quite ple-

like to try it out on the farm during the summer because she bought her bread at that season.

I was quite sure I wouldn't ever bother with the thing, but to please my city friend I took it along to try. It sat in my pantry for a while and one day the hired boy wanted me to try it and said he would like really to see what kind of bread we would have. To please the boy and to satisfy my curiosity I used the mixer. We had a fine batch of bread. I have used one ever since and in fact cannot make bread without one now.

When I came to Canada on the prairie I said to the men: "One thing we must put in the car and that is a large sized mixer."

The first summer we had pine in our family and that meant lots of bread. Generally one of the men would offer to turn the mixer for me, and often more than one wanted to do it at the same time. They enjoyed turning it, and as I mix my bread in the evening it was not any bother to get someone to turn it for me. I do not find it hard to turn unless I have about ten or twelve loaves.

When you consider that you can mix a batch this size in five minutes and a small batch in three you will realize what a saving of time it really is and also how much more sanitary. Why stand and sweat a half hour when you can do the work in about five or six minutes? It takes that much time to clean the hands to knead the old way and much longer to rest the feet.

## Experience Soon Teaches

It takes a few bakings to know just how much flour to use, but I always add a little more as I mix it if I think the dough is too sticky. This is my method. I make my thin yeast at noon in a basin. At four or five o'clock I stir in more flour and a little more water to make about two quarts of dough. At bed time I put this into my mixer, add salt and the amount of water I want, then my warm flour, turn three to five minutes. Take out of the mixer, cover the pail with a blanket and let it raise over night. When I get up my bread is up to the top of the mixer. Then I take it out on the board to form my loaves and bake my bread before noon.

I have cooked on threshing outfits, always carrying my mixer along, and my bread would be out of the oven by nine o'clock. I would get up early and have it into loaves before breakfast. If you can get a large size mixer here you will find baking so easy that you won't mind making bread oftener.

If you find the mixer when screwed to your table is up too high to handle easily, just screw it to a chair and you will find it works very much more easily.

A mixer with six loaves does not turn hard at all, a child can operate that much, but of course ten or twelve require much more muscle. The easiest way for one unable to knead it all at once is to divide it into half and knead each separately. That would mean from eight to ten minutes' work.

Don't be afraid to try one if you make your own bread. You won't be sorry and you will wonder why women are so foolish as to make slaves of themselves when so much work in the house can be done by machinery. I class a mixer with machinery for it is a labor saver.

The top cross piece and handle do not need to be washed every time if you take out the mixer as soon as the dough is mixed before raising. Then all you have to wash is the pail and the little curved mixer that does the kneading.

I recommend a bread mixer especially for bachelors who have trouble getting bread bakers. Be independent, make your bread at home and use a mixer.

I hope my friend will have good success and know she will appreciate this article if she does. I think I paid \$2.00 for my small mixer and \$2.50 for my large one.

M. B.

## A RED-BUG EXTERMINATOR

Dear Miss Heynon:—In your issue of June 6, I see under initials of I. H. someone asking how to exterminate bed-bugs. Perhaps our experience would be of use. We tried bed-bug poison, gasoline and coal oil, but with no effect. At last we used Formalin (pure), applied with a feather in all cracks and crevices daily, also in all bedsteads, in fact wherever there is any space where they could lodge. Of course one must search for them continually. Also we find it is best to drop them on the hot stove. This treatment should be continued for about a week, and rest a week, alternately, thereby catching the freshly hatched ones.

Hoping this will be of use,  
Yours truly,  
E. N. MANN.

Pawegia, Sask.



So an Alberta stream near the foothill country, where fishing and small game hunting is the very best.

bian members of the great family of roses which grow down here in such profusion.

So much for the material differences that strike one most forcibly. There are mental variations equally characteristic. This country has what is unique in Canada, people of many race origins who have been American for centuries. The result combined with a comparative newness of country is a most intense nationalism. Flugs wave from houses all along the streets, not only upon occasions of celebration but every day, just as a matter of course, and the most untruthful and fatuous remark about the stars and stripes will bring a round of applause from the average audience any time. But they have something else that is not all boast. Combined with the popular idea that there is no such wonderful country or such wonderful people in the world is the deep-rooted belief that it is really the land of the free, meaning a land of personal, individual liberty. When Theodore Roosevelt rose to address a great meeting of ten thousand people the other day he was cheered to the echo, but when, later in the meeting, he got into a dispute with Samuel Gompers concerning the rights in East St. Louis in which a number of negroes were cruelly murdered, and began to shake his fist in Gompers' face the crowd booed and hissed him.


At every infringement of personal liberty there is this same protest *fauna*—not only the extreme radicals, as in Canada, but from the man on the street. Doubtless it can be traced to the fact that many of these people are the descendants of those who came from other lands, driven out by tyranny, and they regard the personal freedom which the stars and stripes has always symbolized to them, as a particularly precious possession.—Francis Marion Heynon.

## STRONG FOR BREAD MIXER

Dear Miss Heynon:—In reply to Mrs. A. McI.'s question about a bread mixer, I would like to tell my experience with a bread mixer for nearly seventeen years.

When bread mixers first came into use in our city a friend bought one and asked me if I would





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Overalls  
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Farmer and Tradesman

WALL GARMENTED  
VIRGIN WAHNE

Manufactured by  
**The Northern Shirt Co.**  
WINNIPEG.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS  
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

# Saskatchewan

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

Dear Mr. Musselman:—I would be much obliged if you would let me have the names of the different Women's sections of the G.G.A. as I want to write to as many of the secretaries as I can. Allow me to congratulate you on the success of our first Grain Growers' Rally, but I would like to see a Rally Day for every local, however small. I think if you made it almost an order from headquarters instead of merely a suggestion it would be taken up more readily.

**FANNY E. SHEPHERD,**  
Director at Large, W.G.G.A.  
Winnipeg, Sask.

### CENTRE HILL'S CONTRIBUTION

Central Secretary:—Centre Hill Local held their annual picnic at the school house on Friday, June 22. The annual program of sports, supper and dancing followed and everyone had a good time. The Grain Growers' Booth in aid of the Red Cross Fund, was well patronized. I enclose herewith the sum of \$28.00 for that fund, being the net profit of the day.

I am afraid we will have no chance to make an effort on behalf of the Special Fund for the French Red Cross, being raised now, and we would like half of the above donation to go to this special effort. The amount is small to divide by two, but this district was severely hit last year and we are trying to keep up our activities in a small way, looking to rapid developments when our members are in a better financial situation.

**R. W. SULLY,**  
Sec'y. Treas. Centre Hill.

### \$170 FOR PATRIOTIC PURPOSES

Central Secretary:—Would like to let you know what the South Beaver Women's G.G.A. are doing. At a Concert and dance given by their local on March 26, 1917, the sum of \$170 was raised for patriotic purposes. \$100 of this is being used to send a box of comforts to 15 of our boys who have gone from this district. \$50.00 is to be used to fully equip a bed for soldiers in the hospital and the remainder is to be donated to the Red Cross Fund.

**Mrs. W. JEFFREY,**  
Sec'y. Treas.

### ENDORSE REJECTION OF OFFER

Mr. J. B. Musselman:—The Rosedale Local Grain Growers' Association wishes to endorse the action of the executive in rejecting the offer of the Federal Government for wheat at \$1.30 on Fort William prices and that if the government intend to fix the prices of wheat, they also should fix the labor wages, duty on machinery and all farm commodities, which the farmers have to buy.

**J. H. McWILLIAM,**  
Sec'y. Treas.

### \$112 FOR SAILORS' RELIEF FUND

J. B. Musselman, Esq.:—I was pleased to receive some of the 15th and thank you for the button and the pamphlet. In regard to the cooperation, it is the intention of this local at the present time as much trading as possible through the Manna Co-operative Society Ltd., some of our members already being shareholders, and with that spirit being so near it is not considered wise to start another as they already employ a storekeeper who can easily look after the business of the two associations.

I have great pleasure in forwarding you a check for \$112, \$102 being the proceeds from a box social and dance, held in New Bank school, March 23, in Brinkley G.G.A. on March 16 at Brinkley which was a very successful affair. Everyone had a good time and the bidding on the boxes was brisk. A. S. Wright was the auctioneer and kept the crowd smiling and bidding. \$10.00

was donated by some who could not come, making a total of \$112 which was very good as the night was not very favorable.

**S. MARTIN,**  
Sec'y. Treas. New Bank G.G.A.

### \$179 FOR BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Central Secretary:—A very successful concert and dance was held by the Brinkley G.G.A. on March 16 at Brinkley schoolhouse in aid of the Belgian Relief Fund. Proceedings commenced at 8 p.m. a very good program keeping the audience well entertained until 11 p.m. when refreshments were served. Afterwards the room was cleared for dancing which was kept up until 4 a.m. when everyone wended their way homeward well pleased with the event.

The sum of \$179 was taken by the sale of tickets and subscriptions. This was forwarded by the Northern Crown Bank at Plato, free of charge to the Belgian consul at Montreal.

**JAS. H. WILLIAMS,**  
Sec'y. Treas.

### FEDERAL CANDIDATES AND FARMERS' PLATFORM

J. B. Musselman, Esq.:—Dear Sir:—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter enclosing copy of the Farmers' Platform adopted by the Council of Agriculture and endorsed by the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, in which you ask me for an expression of my views regarding the same.

I should be quite willing to endorse the entire program of your association, apart from certain reservations which may be necessary by the abnormal conditions through which the Dominion of Canada is passing at the present time and a further sacrifice which we, as a people, may yet have to make before we have fully completed the great work in which the Empire is engaged.

The movement of events at the present time leaves no doubt, in my own mind, that the adopting of a policy along the lines set out by your association is not only desirable, but will become more and more necessary, not only in the interests of Western Canada, but the whole Dominion.

I have the honor to remain,  
Yours faithfully,  
**J. W. MILLER,**  
North Battleford, Sask.

### T. H. McCONICA'S STAND

J. B. Musselman, Esq.:—Dear Sir:—I thank you for giving me an opportunity to express my views on the Farmers' Platform which you sent me, and I may say that I have examined it with care and that it meets with my entire approval and you may accept this letter as my pledge, in the event that I am elected to the Dominion parliament, to support it and to use my best efforts and all honorable means to place the various clauses there contained on the statute books of the Dominion.

I consider the tariff question the all important question, second only to winning the war. Were it not for this question I should not think of standing as a candidate. My son and I are engaged only in farming and I am quite certain that I would be much better off financially to give no time to seeking any political office. But I realize that it is most important that the western farmers shall have as many western friends at court as possible when the trade relations of Canada are fixed after the war. I am most strongly opposed to the whole idea of a protective tariff. I hope soon to see the day when any law to tax one private citizen, or one class of private citizens, for the benefit of another private citizen or class of private citizens, will be considered a crime of barbarism. A revenue tariff is a most expensive method of securing revenue and tends to gross extravagance in the expenditure of public funds. I hope we may soon secure

such legislation as will enable us all to know just how much tax we pay, to whom we pay it, and what becomes of it. These in brief are my views on the tariff question. You are aware, of course, that a tariff bill is usually a compromise measure and I must reserve the right to support legislation that tends in the direction we seek, even if it does not go as far as we desire.

I will, however, confer with you and your associates as far as possible before taking any such action as to railroads. I do not at present think that it would be wise to take over any roads unless all, or at least the C.P.R., were taken.

I will not take the time to discuss these matters more at length. I will at all times hold myself ready to state my position on any public question. I am by no means an anxious candidate. I have no desire to secure support by either mis-stating or concealing my views on any public question.

I may add that I know two and a half years since I was nominated by the Liberals of the Davin constituency; since then my business interests compelled me to move out of the constituency. In view of the lapse of time and the change in my location, I have doubted the propriety of my retaining the nomination without some further expression from the electors of the constituency. Upon this matter, however, I have not yet reached a definite conclusion, but of one thing I am very sure that unless my candidacy is satisfactory to the Grain Growers and farmers generally of the constituency, I have no desire to stand as a candidate.

I should be greatly obliged if you would give me a frank and full statement of the situation in the Davin constituency as it appears to you and your associates. I ask this for the reason that as suggested above, I am not sure what is the best course for me to take.

I may add that I was a member of the Luseland G.G.A. as long as it was active, but during the three years that I lived at Kerrobert our local became inactive.

Trusting I may soon hear further from you, I am,  
Yours respectfully,  
**T. H. McCONICA,**  
Dundas, Sask.

The following resolution was passed by the Poplar Park Local: That this local heartily endorses the action of the Canadian Council of Agriculture in declining the government's wheat proposition and expresses itself as being totally opposed to the commandeering of farmers' produce unless all other commodities are similarly affected; furthermore, it believes that the most equitable solution would be in paying a fixed track price, f.a.g., for the entire western wheat crop as in the case of Australia.

The Fillmore Association unanimously adopted the following resolution: Resolved, that in the opinion of this local association of grain growers that because of the increased number of local associations and the consequent increase of delegates, our general conventions have become unwieldy and we would recommend that the present basis of representation be abandoned and delegates be elected on a basis of one delegate for each local of 40 or less members and one delegate for each additional 40 or fraction thereof.

Resolution passed by Poplar Park G.G.A.:—Whereas the fundamental principle of democracy is government by consent of the people, and whereas the Dominion government proposes to enact a measure of compulsory military service without consulting the people of Canada; therefore be it resolved that we, the members of the Poplar Park Local of the Saskatchewan G.G.A., record our united opposition to conscription, both military and industrial, until a referendum has been taken by the people.

**SEND CONTRIBUTIONS TO MRS. McNAUGHTAN**

owing to the ill health of Miss Shockey, will secretaries and members of the Saskatchewan Women's Grain Growers Association please send reports and correspondence direct to Mrs. Violet McNaughtan, P.O. Box 100, Regina, Saskatchewan. Mrs. McNaughtan will assume Miss Shockey's secretarial work till further notice.

### BOARD

The half-yearly vintial Board was held in day and when considered.

It was decided Convention held on Jan. 15 and that arrangements for a number of with.

A committee in touch with Association of closer co-operation bodies on matters. Communists Locals desiring the machine for the purification in through the on a delegation to nomination. Dominion Election was passed of this Board must refrain in politics, e lists of mem by order of This Board right of any tion to take in politics as as he does use the name the organiz of himself election.

On the following re solved; that v of the United executive ass belief in the conscription war, and the the same p support to th to intelligent info effect th this purpose, and at the m made we ins put into effect equitable sche wealth of the be understood scheme must of the income institutions of at which the must be incre crease until reached, after said incomes.

We also ins that have bee of productive subject to eq cases where l assessment of such lands as or without a government, a to cover orig and the title Grower and be domain.

The secretary financial stat showed possi bership of bo the half year pared with th the combined amounting to.

A resolution with the relat late Lieut. G. member of the P. Baker, Kice and J. W. W. list one or mor

The secretary, half insurance, 500 had been took place with ion of prizes t work in the peo put the plan possible.

Mr. J. W. V signation as T plaining that i











Farm Experiences and Problems

Continued from Page 8

With straw I need for feed I take a little more care and stack it. When the pile gets too big we draw the machine forward a few yards and resume business. With a fair breeze we can thresh all day without any bother from straw or chaff. Last year, owing to rust and hail and bad weather I did not take any particular account of the amount threshed by the time, but on the previous year with a normal crop I kept as exact an account as possible under the method described above and we averaged about 210 bushels of wheat and 100 bushels of oats for a day of nine hours, including moves and taking care of grain. One day near the house, with short straw and a favoring wind we threshed 370 bushels of wheat. Last year gasoline cost me \$29.25, oil and so forth about \$2.10, and wages \$42.00; a cash outlay of \$64.35. I have not allowed for depreciation in my figures but even adding 10 per cent. of cost of my machine which I find from experience about right with farm machinery the cost of my threshing is almost one-half lower in comparison with the big machines in this district.

I was a member of a threshing syndicate for eight years previous to purchasing my outfit. Our machine was a 60 separator with all attachments and a 26 H.P. engine and the average cost of my threshing was around \$225 per year, exclusive of feed for men and horses.

I think the most valuable thing about the small machine during the war with labor so scarce is that a farmer like myself can thresh and take care of his entire crop with the regular help he employs all the year round, without any outside aid whatever.—J. H. B. Michelson, Lipton, Sask.

EXCURSIONS TO ALBERTA SCHOOLS

Following out the custom, observed during the past two years, excursions will be run this summer to the Alberta Schools of Agriculture and Demonstration Farms situated at Claresholm, Oils and Vermillion, also at the Demonstration Farm at Athabasca. Special excursion rates and special trains with the various railway companies have been arranged.

In addition to the general work being carried on by the demonstration farms there are in operation a number of experimental plots at each of the agricultural schools being conducted under the direction of the staff of the schools. These experiments cover a wide and interesting field relating to the particular crops of the locality. At the Oils schools also at the present time a school of instruction in agriculture for returned soldiers is in operation. Short addresses will be given by the Minister of Agriculture and members of the staff of each school.

MAKE GLYCERINE FROM SUGAR

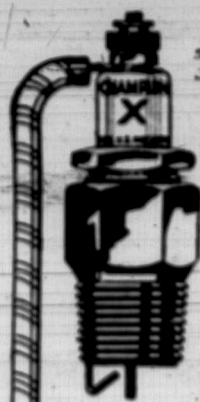
U.S. chemists have discovered a process for manufacturing glycerine from sugar.

Under the secret process evolved the cost of this substance, a heavy factor in the manufacture of explosives, will be reduced to slightly more than one-fourth of its present cost.

Glycerine is at present manufactured almost entirely from fats, at a cost of 90 cents a pound, which is six times its cost of production before the war. Extraction of product from sugar will insure production, officials estimate at 25 cents a pound or less. Germany's fat shortage is largely due to the use of fats for production of explosives and it is said she has long since been forced to discontinue the manufacture of soap in order to conserve the fats for munitions making.

HUDSON'S BAY CO. LIQUEUR CASE

Regina, Sask., July 15.—That it is now legal for the Hudson's Bay company and Gold Seal Ltd., within the province to keep liquors for export and sale outside the province, is the interpretation placed by lawyers on the judgment handed down Friday morning by Mr. Justice Newlands in the appeal case brought by the Hudson's Bay Company in the action taken against them under the Sales of Liquor for Export act.



Champion "X" for Ford Cars. Price \$1.15



All New Fords Have Champion "X" Plugs

The fact that all new Ford and Maxwell cars are exclusively equipped at the factory with Champion Spark Plugs is the best reason in the world why owners of these cars should replace with Champions.

The manufacturers selected Champions because they insure maximum efficiency in their motors—prevent loss of compression and are absolutely dependable in emergencies. The Champions illustrated where developed especially for service in Ford and Maxwell motors and efficiently meet their exacting requirements.



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Have been chosen as factory equipment by over one hundred motor car manufacturers with a combined output of eighty per cent of all automobiles made.

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Dealers everywhere sell Champions specially developed for every make of automobile, motor boat, gas engine or tractor.

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

All New Maxwell Cars Have Champion Regular Plugs



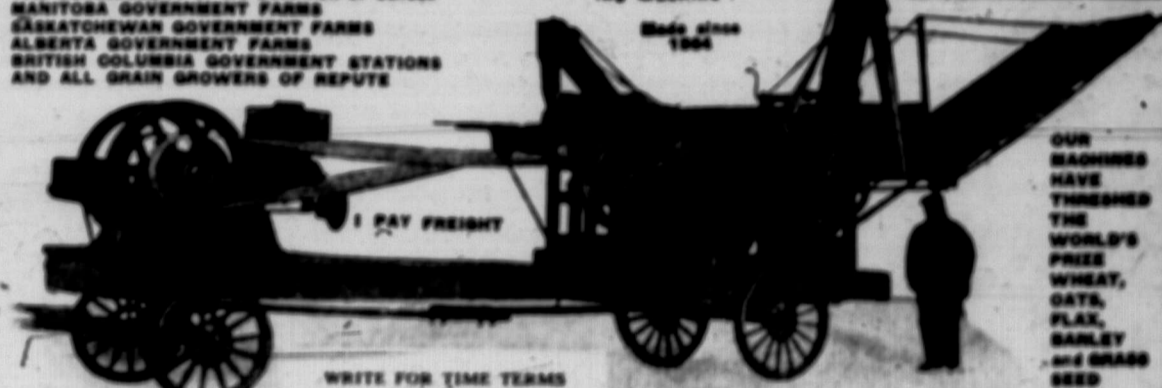
Champion Regular for Maxwell Cars. Price \$1.00

A. STANLEY JONES, N. Battleford, Sask.

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The Original Small Threshing Machine

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Are you interested get our Free Illustrated Catalogue. It tells how to best horse power, what it means, how to find speed of pulleys and also needed. Most useful to any one looking at buying an engine. Kerosene motor supplied if desired. Send names of towns, street and post office, and we will send you our catalogue free. No one heard of small threshing machine till I increased them into the West. Buy the original machine that is good! Don't buy a copy.

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

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It will not pay you to make butter during the hot summer months. Ship us your cream and get CASH for it. Quick returns and satisfaction guaranteed. Cans furnished at wholesale prices. Write for shipping tags.

The Tungeland Creamery Company, Brandon, Man.

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# Farmers' Financial Directory

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Made by the United States Government was bought by over 4,000,000 citizens.

A comparison of this result with that obtained by our government shows our people at a sad disadvantage.

There is one way to remedy this. Make up your mind now that nothing will prevent you subscribing to the Next Dominion of Canada War Loan.

A portion of the responsibility for the success of the next War Loan rests with each individual able to subscribe even one Hundred Dollars.

Are you going to do your part?

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119 Branches

41 Branches in Western Canada

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The CANADIAN WAR LOAN returns nearly 6 1/2 per cent. per annum.

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### PLAN FOR INSURING SOLDIERS

Aghast at the prospect of another \$6,000,000,000 pension obligation, the United States Government is considering a huge plan of a casualty insurance for the men who go over to Europe to fight, in place of the type of Civil War pension.

The tentative proposals are:  
A minimum compensation of \$1,500 for the death of an enlisted man.  
A maximum compensation of \$1,500 for total disability.  
A maximum compensation of \$5,000 for the death or total disability of an officer.

It is proposed to pay this compensation not in a lump sum but in a series of instalments extending over a period of years.

There are two suggestions. One is that the government shall insure its soldiers against death and injury with the insurance companies which would accept the business at the high war risks. The other is that the government shall undertake the risk itself, Congress appropriating sufficient funds to cover the death and injury benefits. The latter would mean practically a system of limited pensions.

It is contended that the cost of insurance would be far less than an ordinary pension scheme. There were 2,200,000 men in the Union army, and the government has paid out already over five billion dollars, or \$2,500 for every person. As only 1,000,000 pensions were granted, the average to date has been \$5,000 each and it will take another billion dollars before the last pension runs out, or an average of \$6,000 a man. It is estimated that the cost under the insurance plan will not exceed \$3,000 for each casualty.

### ENORMOUS INSURANCE IN FORCE

Nineteen sixteen was the greatest year in the history of life insurance in the United States as regards the amount of new business written. In Canada, it was close to the biggest year the Dominion has known. The total new business in Canada was \$231,000,000. Already in 1917, the demand for life insurance is beyond all precedent. It is said that 87 per cent. of all the estates left in the United States consists solely of life insurance. In life insurance there is no frontier for companies of both countries can cross the boundary freely for business.

When one considers that nearly \$25,000,000,000 of life insurance contracts were in force in the United States at the end of 1916, and \$1,400,000,000 in Canada, in level premium companies alone, the obligations imposed upon the managements of life insurance companies assume something like the dimensions of the obligations imposed upon nations by their war debts, with the difference that the rules under which life insurance obligations will progress to maturity, and be paid, are predetermined with mathematical accuracy.

### MONEY FOR FARMERS

Washington, July 18.—Five per cent. loans to farmers under the federal farm loan system are being approved by the federal board here at the rate of \$500,000 a day, the board announced today. More than \$100,000,000 is affected by applications for loans that are still awaiting issuance of charters to organization, of which the borrowers will be the members. The board, up to the close of business July 15, chartered 432 farm loan associations, whose loans aggregate \$20,699,337.

### \$45.86 IS U.S.A. AVERAGE WEALTH

The average man in the United States is \$11.51 richer today than he was three years ago.

Total money in circulation in the United States shown in a chart on the July Federal Reserve Bulletin has risen from \$3,480,000,000 on June 1, 1914, to \$4,742,000,000 on June 1, 1917.

The circulation wealth per capita in 1914 was \$34.35; in 1906, 35.44; in 1916, \$39.29, and in June, 1917, over \$45.86, or over \$11.51 more than three years ago. Some say the average man has that much more wealth, but as usual huge amounts have gone into the pockets of a few and the great percentage are no further removed from the bread line than they were.



## BUY YOUR LUMBER DIRECTLY

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

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

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

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

LOWEST PRICES  
W. J. Atkinson, Pelly, Sask., writes: "I must say that I was delighted with the quality of your lumber. I could not wish for anything better. I submitted the same bill to another company and the best they could do was \$12.00 against your price of \$108.00."

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

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

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

## The Canada Permanent Trust Company

Will be pleased to act for you in any position of trust, such as:

EXECUTOR OR TRUSTEE of an estate left under will

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AGENT for Executors or Administrators, Etc.

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Nineteen Branches in Saskatchewan

H. O. POWELL, General Manager

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An immense area of the most fertile land in Western Canada for sale at low prices and easy terms ranging from \$11 to \$30 for farm lands with ample rainfall—irrigated lands up to \$50. One-tenth down, balance if you wish within twenty years. In certain areas, land for sale without settlement conditions. In irrigation districts, loan for farm buildings, etc. up to \$2000, also repayable in twenty years—interest only 6 per cent. Here is your opportunity to increase your farm holdings by getting adjoining land, or to secure your friends as neighbors. For literature and particulars apply to Allan Cameron, General Superintendent of Lands, Department of Natural Resources, 301 First Street East, Calgary, Alta.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE







STOCK—MISCELLANEOUS

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U. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN. Breeders of Clydesdales, Marcs and Fillies for sale.

FOR SALE—TEAM HACKNEYS, UNBROKEN. \$250 each. Box 12, Mettoven, Man.

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HOLSTEIN BULL, SIR KOMDYKE TORTILLA, three years old, price \$125.00.

RED POLLED BULL, FIFTEEN MONTHS. \$125. Chester White bear price \$12.50.

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—BREEDERS of Aberdeen Angus cattle.

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HIGHEST CLASS REGISTERED JERSEYS IN Saskatchewan—Five young bulls...

EVERGREEN FARM—YORKSHIRES, BOARS, old and young, sows to farrow August and September.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE winning and imported stock.

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REGISTERED BERKSHIRE PIGS AT EIGHT weeks, \$15.00 each.

REGISTERED DURON JERSEY MALES, 10 weeks old.

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WOLVES ARE KILLING MY SHEEP, MUST sell fifty ewes at once.

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WANTED—FALL EYE IN CAR OR LESS CAR lots, Sangley and grain.

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FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND TAMARAC and round willow fence posts.

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CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO

Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

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

Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words.

FARM LANDS

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale cheap in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer.

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SUNNY ALBERTA FARM LANDS—WHITE for list of farm bargains and map of Alberta.

SOME SPLENDID FRUIT FARMS IN BRITISH Columbia to exchange for improved or prairie lands.

MONEY MAKING FARMS WITH HORSES, cattle and growing crops.

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF farm or unimproved land for sale.

POULTRY AND EGGS

BARGAIN POULTRY SALE—WILL SELL 300 choice breeding hens from our yards after June 1.

REMIT BY DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY Order. If lost or stolen you get your money back.

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EXPERIENCED GAS ENGINEER WANTS JOB running tractor. Good references.

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PATENTS—CANADIAN, FOREIGN, EGERTON R. Case, Patent Solicitor.

RUSSELL HARTNEY, BARRISTER, SASKATOON.

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—1 GRINDER SEPARATOR, COMPLETE with belt and bath feeder.

FOR SALE—24 H.P. SAWYER-MANSEY compound steam tractor engine.

GAAR-SCOTT SEPARATOR 40 & 54, IN GOOD condition.

FARM SUPPLIES

FARM SUPPLIES SALT, SUGAR, CEMENT, plaster, lumber and fence posts.

Milk will sour this summer, of course, but that won't affect its value for cooking.

Sale or Exchange

If money "makes the mare go," trade and commerce certainly make the world go round.

Practically every farmer has something that he could exchange with some other farmer for the mutual profit of both.

Not everybody, like the monarch in history, is offering "my kingdom for a horse," but there are other good "trades" going.

I might say I am well satisfied with the ad. in Guide. I received two good replies and if successful in making the exchange, I shall thank the Guide as my advertising paper.

Just look up what you have no longer using and could exchange for something you need.

Advertising Rates are given at the top of this page. Send in your order now accompanied by the amount for the number of times you wish your ad to run.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Saving the Raisin Industry

Continued from Page 7

fourths to two cents per pound and no sales at that, whereas the Associated was contracting to pay three and one-fourth cents for more than three-fourths of the coming crop.

The 1913 and 1914 crops have been received, sold and paid for in full at profitable and satisfactory prices.

Handling such a large proportion of the crops has made it possible for the Associated to carry out a vigorous advertising and selling campaign.

In order to maintain its control and strengthen its position for the next two years, a campaign for securing crop contracts on additional acreage was begun January 1, 1916.

The campaign for additional acreage was an overwhelming success. Systematically and vigorously conducted by those having it in charge.

The climax of the campaign was reached, when, on February 17, the merchants and business men in practically every town and city in the main district closed up shop.

The Accomplishments of Three Years The stockholders of the Associated now number 2,500. The net-earnings of the company up to September 30, 1915, were \$194,584.02, or very nearly

July twenty divided per cent ing a treasur 1916, 255,233 tonnage comm rece than Dur grower dollars, and sel Three very lit credit- packing and no capital total a ter mill gilt-edg warehou an effi organiz the onl tablish fruits. porated officers position together which a tween s ers, was is an organization, with plishes ward co doing of the GREAT! Perhaps cattle ex by Over Mo, on which ha years, a nuch of can. H. H. perard, o ing a di There peater" herd, a records cattle be \$1,525. 0 ages, an of the he an avera show an expected an avera bought \$ blood. Th of white in the fo 120 hen 56 hen 24 hen 14 hen 8 hen 6 hen 2 hen Two r "Repeater A. Picket 599. This of the ble other hree went to-2 peater's M Repeater, the last from the l were allow compete fu peater, the 3let," bro man as be ITALY New Yo a Washing York Wor trained and on any fr Italian the so place f and there I "It is an negotiation the Italian government for these su government location for



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twenty per cent. Out of that sum two dividends have been paid, one of five per cent. and one of six per cent., leaving a surplus of \$81,497.32 still in the treasury.

Between April 1, 1913, and April 1, 1916, the Associated sold and shipped 255,233 tons of raisins, plus a small tonnage of dried fruits handled to accommodate assorted car customers, and received therefor a gross sum of more than twenty-two millions of dollars. During the same period, it has paid the growers more than seventeen millions of dollars, after paying handling, packing and selling expenses.

Three years ago the Associated had very little money and a very uncertain credit; it had no warehouses and no packing plants; no selling organization and no established brands. Today, its capital paid in cash and its surplus total approximately one and one-quarter million dollars. Today its credit is gilt-edged, it is well equipped with both warehouses and packing plants, it has an efficient and enthusiastic selling organization, and it has in "Sun-Maid" the only nationally advertised and established brand of raisins and dried fruits. Three years ago it was incorporated but practically unorganized, its officers and employees untried in their positions and unaccustomed to working together, and its accounting system, which must hold the scales even between stockholders, growers and packers, was yet to be evolved. Today it is an efficient, smooth-running, well organized, up-to-date business institution, with a record of splendid accomplishment behind it and looking forward confidently and reasonably to the doing of still better and greater things for the common good.

**GREATEST SALE OF HEREFORDS**

Perhaps the greatest sale of Hereford cattle ever yet staged was that put on by Overton-Harris & Sons, of Harris, Mo., on June 26 and 27. This herd which has been in the building for many years, and which has reached the top notch of perfection among the American Herefords was completely dispersed, owing to the necessity of making a division of the estate.

There was a predominance of "Repeater" and "Gay Lad" blood in this herd, and they set remarkable new records for the breed. 299 breeding cattle brought \$396,375, an average of \$1,325. Of these 229 were cows of all ages, and heifers. They sold for \$268,450, an average of \$1,220. The bulls of the herd, 40 in all, brought \$127,925, an average of \$3,198. Nine head of show and herd bulls which were the expected feature of the sale, sold for an average of 11,140. One buyer alone bought \$93,350 worth of "Repeater" blood. The great popularity of this herd of white faces is perhaps best revealed in the following sales figures:

- 129 head sold at \$1,000 and over.
- 56 head sold at 2,000 and over.
- 24 head sold at 3,000 and over.
- 14 head sold at 4,000 and over.
- 8 head sold at 5,000 and over.
- 6 head sold at 10,000 and over.
- 2 head sold at 20,000 and over.

Two record bull sales were made. "Repeater the 7th" was bought by W. A. Pickering of Kansas City for \$27,500. This man is keeping together more of the blood of this family than any other breeder. "Gay Lad the 16th" went to New York at \$20,000. "Repeater's Model" brought \$13,000. "Old Repeater," the head of the herd, and the best bull sold, brought \$13,000 from the Harris family themselves, who were allowed by special permission to compete for this bull. The dam of "Repeater the 7th," "Harris Princess 31st," brought \$10,000 from the same man as bought the high priced bull.

**ITALY OFFERS MILLION MEN**

New York, July 13.—"Italy," says a Washington despatch to the New York World, "has 1,000,000 soldiers, trained and equipped, prepared to fight on any front except in the Austro-Italian theatre of war, where there is no place for them, the lines being filled and there being an excess of reserves."

"It is stated on high authority that negotiations are in progress between the Italian and the British and French governments respecting a suitable front for these surplus troops, but that those governments had not agreed upon a location for them."

**TAKE YOUR SUMMER EXCURSION**  
Via **CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY**  
"The World's Greatest Highway"

ROUND TRIP FIRST CLASS TICKETS ON SALE DAILY.

VANCOUVER	SPOKANE	SAN FRANCISCO
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**CIRCLE TOURS**  
THROUGH  
**Canadian Pacific Rockies**  
ROUTE—Going Main Line, returning via Arrow and Kootenay Lakes, and Crownsnest. Trip may be made in reverse direction.

**EASTERN TOURS**  
ROUTE—Going all rail, or during season of navigation via  
**GREAT LAKES STEAMSHIPS**  
between Port Arthur or Fort William and Port McNicoll or Owen Sound

For further information as to Tickets, Sleeping Car Reservations and Train Times, ask any agent.

**GEO. A. WALTON**  
General Passenger Agent  
WINNIPEG

Let Us Plan Your Trip

Ask Us How To Get There

**Farmers Requiring Capital**

For the following purposes, can obtain the same at a moderate rate of interest, by short term loans, five to ten years, or as long dated loans (on the amortization plan) for terms of from ten to twenty years:—

**TO IMPROVE YOUR FARM  
BUY STOCK, PURCHASE LAND**

Expenses reduced to a minimum. No unnecessary delay. Our plan saves you money. Write for particulars.

Provincial Manager **Credit Foncier, F.-C.**  
WINNIPEG REGINA EDMONTON

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We Pay Highest Cash Prices. We Return Empty Cans Immediately.  
We Remit Promptly. We Solicit Your Patronage.

**MANITOBA CREAMERY CO. LTD., 509 William Ave., WINNIPEG**

**Hero Grain Tanks**



120 and 100 Bushels Capacity

HERO Tanks are made of selected, well seasoned lumber. Tops capped with 2-inch strip. Extra heavy bottom 1 1/2-inch, strong angle iron knees 1 1/2x1 1/2 inch. Lined with hardwood. Angle iron joint between sides and bottom ensures fast-tight construction. Braces are adjustable to overcome sagging. Large stock on hand. If your dealer does not carry this line, write direct to

**Hero Manufacturing Co., Limited**  
(Under New Management)  
207 Johnson Ave. WINNIPEG, Canada

**CORRUGATED**  
METALLIC ROOFING  
WINNIPEG  
**IRON**





These substantial Workmen's Houses are built by the Miram Walker Co., Walkerville, Ont., using Stucco laid on a foundation of

# BISHOPRIC STUCCO BOARD

Nailed direct to the studding, bath, side out. Bishopric Stucco Board takes the place and saves the cost of boarding, sheathing paper, lurring strips and lath and so per cent of the work. The total cost of the finished Bishopric wall averages from 53 per cent to 60 per cent that of a stucco wall applied over the usual foundation. Made of heavy sheets of Asphalt Mastic, surfaced on one side with sized sulphide fibre board, and reinforced on the other with bevel-edged lath. Bishopric Stucco Board combines a perfect key for stucco or plaster with a complete sheathing, wind-tight, damp-proof, warm and permanent. It helps to offset the growing cost of building.

Write us for samples of Bishopric Stucco and Lath Boards, and Booklet showing houses on which they have been used.

**Bishopric Wall Board Co. Limited,** 529C Bank St., Ottawa, Ont.

## The Fire Started in the Chimney



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

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

## Thos. Jackson & Sons

Builders' Supplies, Sewer Pipe, etc.  
368 Colony Street - Winnipeg

## Fulfills Every Claim

No furnace can do more than satisfy—but the "Sunshine" furnace absolutely and invariably does satisfy fully and completely when properly installed. Ask our local dealer to show you this good furnace, or write for free booklet.

# McClary's SUNSHINE FURNACE

LONDON TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER  
ST. JOHN, N.S. HAMILTON CALGARY  
SASKATOON EDMONTON

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

# Women's Problems

Telling how some women solve problems that other women may meet

### THE BOY QUESTION

As a part of the recent entrance examinations at a prominent American college, the candidates for admission were asked to write upon what they regarded as the reforms most necessary to be made among the boys of their acquaintance.

The replies, taken as a whole, brought out two facts of great interest; first, that the writers almost all mentioned cigarette smoking, the use of bad language, boastfulness and loafing on street corners as the evils most common to boys of seventeen; and second, that they agreed even more generally in naming the corner loafing as the most serious fault and as a cause of the others. To offer persons the information is not new, but it is none the less important. Those college boys, for all their youth, perhaps, indeed, because of it, see with clear eyes. The earnestness with which they announce their discovery and ask for reform should awaken the zeal of those who have the remedy so largely in their hands. No where that I have been and I lived in a large city for a good many years, are the tobacco using, swearing and loafing habits more prevalent than in our western towns and on our western farms. The time honored saying: "Get the boys on the farm and they'll be good," does not seem to apply here in our west. There are several reasons for this, most prominent among them being the following: first, the general indifference among the people of our west to this all-important problem; second, because our school trustees and teachers, including our ministers and public officials as a whole make no serious effort to check these evils; third, the great majority of married farmers have had, as a rule, very little education themselves and so are unfit to try to teach their children to be better than their elders.

Every time I go to town I am surprised at the large number of small boys and youths, most of them farm lads, I see loafing on street corners, playing in pool rooms or smoking pipes, cigars and cigarettes around the local barns, as well as swearing like old tars and using foul language in general. Now it seems to me that these boys should be in school or in some good business college or agricultural institution learning a useful profession, instead of loafing in towns or wearing their young lives away through the too generous aid or medium of bad habits. What must we do to remedy these evils? If they are allowed to go on as they are our country will get worse instead of better, since bad habits breed discontent and ignorance—the forerunners of corruption, despotism and anarchy.

Every boy has the "gang" instinct which must play its part at a certain stage of his development.

The trouble is that it is difficult to use it for the boy's good because of the absurd but undeniable fact that boys at one period of their lives take pleasure in appearing worse than they really are. The time-worn philosophy of boyhood and youth is that the brave men are the bad men. How foolish indeed to say that the worse a man may be, the more worthy of imitation he is.

Most youths soon outgrow the days of their allegiance to the motto "seem and not be." None the less, street corner loafing and bad habits in general can do them nothing but harm. The tone of the individual, instead of being raised by that of the group, is lowered by it. He loses the inspiration that springs from common feeling and action in a good cause and for that loss he may suffer all the rest of his life. The faults in boys are due partly to themselves and partly to their parents.

The best way that fathers and mothers can help their children to correct their shortcomings is to try to remedy those for which they themselves are responsible. I do not believe that it is showing true respect for ones parents by believing something or doing something a certain way because our parents did.

I believe every loyal father and

mother have a secret desire in their heart to see their children better located in life that they were or are—to overcome some obstacle or obstacles which they were unable to conquer simply because they live in a better time and have better tools to work with. Boys as a rule are not really bad when one gets to know them well. The right way to make them better is to train them correctly, not punish them after the mischief is done. To punish a minor wrongdoer with a jail sentence simply makes him all the worse and breeds at least ten other criminals.

MARY O'NEIL BAILEY.

Alta.

### GIVE THEM A JOB

No set of rules will apply to each and every child. Each child must be taught according to its individual nature. However, I think the methods I have used with my children, if varied to suit any other child, will be found to produce the desired results.

We know how anxious children are to help with the work in the home before they are any help—in fact very much of a hindrance. So many parents have no patience whatever with these little ones and keep-telling them to get out-of-the-way. This is a grave mistake. As soon as the toddling child begins to be anxious to carry the dishes from the dining room to the kitchen for washing—let it, showing it how to do so properly and carefully. Of course we know some of the dishes are sure to get broken, but we can see that it is not our good ones that go on these dangerous journeys and surely we can spare a few of the common ones when the child is being taught lessons that it will carry through life.

As the child grows older it learns to wipe the dishes, let it think this help means much to you. Then it will not be long before the child will have formed the habit of getting the towel to wipe the dishes as soon as we begin washing, without what we so often hear in homes: "Now Jane come along and wipe these dishes." It seems to me we are always too ready to give orders to our children. It would be better for us to at least give them the chance to do their little tasks without always being told. Let them learn to shoulder a little responsibility.

In some homes I have seen the children do up the dishes three times a day for seven days in the week. Then they learn to hate dishes. Give them a little change. Sometimes say: "Now I'll do the dishes this time and you may play. Someday when mother is tired you can do them and let her rest." Children appreciate this little consideration.

You may wonder why I have chosen to talk of this washing and wiping of dishes. Not because it is the one and only task the small child can learn to do. There are others, such as setting dishes on the table, making beds, dusting, putting the house into general orderliness. I have merely used dish-washing as an example, because it is the one job that comes around twenty-one times every week. What work does a child see done oftener? This kind of work cannot harm a child anyway, but we should be careful not to have the small child do heavy lifting, carrying the baby about, lifting pails of water, etc. Work such as this often brings on serious trouble. Our common sense really ought to be a safe guide as to the kind and amount of work to be given to a young child. Not all work, nor yet all play. Mix them.

It is very much easier for us to do the work ourselves than to take the time and trouble to teach the child. However, the child must learn sometime and why not as soon as he is able? Whose duty is it to teach the child if not the parents? As the years go by we shall see the fruit of our labors. The child will know how to do work properly and will be trained in habits of orderliness and cleanliness.

You may notice I have spoken of the child—not the girl or the boy. I mean girls and boys. Yes I teach my boys

to do just house as learn to d to me to take-on- parents to the house side work surely, bu house wor never lea boys, w an outw will hav housew them som there is no there is to hands to during let burden T to do, the house. The how sensi this.

The Guide is published weekly. Contributions will be paid for not exceed 500 words. Addressed to the Editor, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

### WIDOW

Winnipeg. Next of kin yesterday a case-in-law a will. The Velie, a married some left among Fred Rich Columbia.

The term if the legal legacy was Richardson out family pute before the widow entitled to father and also benefice for the authorities kin were blood, and was the ne and thirdly Mothers be titled to all the pu have their late in que

### CHIPMAN

Last week message from Food Centre. "Please Province as qualified Committee restaurants, vice and co from time and would different int asked to pro

After com members of asked their The Grain the nominal without sal character, to food situati about as mi order to pr the allied Mr. Chipman and his name to the Manitoba tion. He w of The Guide his new data part of his

Every week three hundred during the serves monthly



to do just the same work about the house as I teach my girls, and they learn to do it just as well. What seems to me to be almost a world wide mistake on our farms is the failure of parents to teach the boys to assist in the house. Don't worry about the outside work. This work will be learned, surely, but if they are not taught the house work when they are young they'll never learn it. There are plenty of boys, who, when men, will not have an outside to work in, but the majority will have a house. The knowledge of housework is apt to be very useful to them sometime when the wife is ill and there is no help in the house, and when there is too much work for one pair of hands to do how much their assistance during leisure hours will lighten the burden. Teach both girls and boys how to do the ordinary work about the house. They'll often say, in after years, how sensible their mother was to do this.

R. NICHOLSON.

CONTRIBUTIONS INVITED

The co-operation of the women readers of The Guide is invited in order that the department "Women's Problems" may be of the widest possible use.

Contributions and photographs available for use will be paid for at the regular rates. Articles should not exceed 500 words in length. They should be addressed to Editor, Women's Problems, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

WIDOW NOT NEXT OF KIN

Winnipeg, July 12.—A widow is not next of kin. This point was settled yesterday by Chief Justice Mathers in a case involving the interpretation of a will. The will was that of George Velie, a merchant of Winnipeg, who died some years ago. By his will he left among other legacies \$5,000 to Fred Richardson, resident in British Columbia.

The terms of this legacy were that if the legatee predeceased the testator the legacy was to go to the next of kin. Richardson died leaving a widow without family and the question under dispute before the courts was whether the widow was the next of kin and entitled to the legacy. Testator's father and brothers and a niece were also beneficiaries under the will. Counsel for the testator's family quoted authorities to show that the next of kin were the nearest in proximity in blood, and that in this case the father was the nearest kin, then the brothers and thirdly the niece. Chief Justice Mathers held the widow was not entitled to the legacy, but agreed that all the parties who appeared should have their expenses paid from the estate in question.

CHIPMAN ON CONTROL BOARD

Last week, Hon. T. C. Norris, Premier of Manitoba, received the following message from W. J. Hanna, Dominion Food Controller:

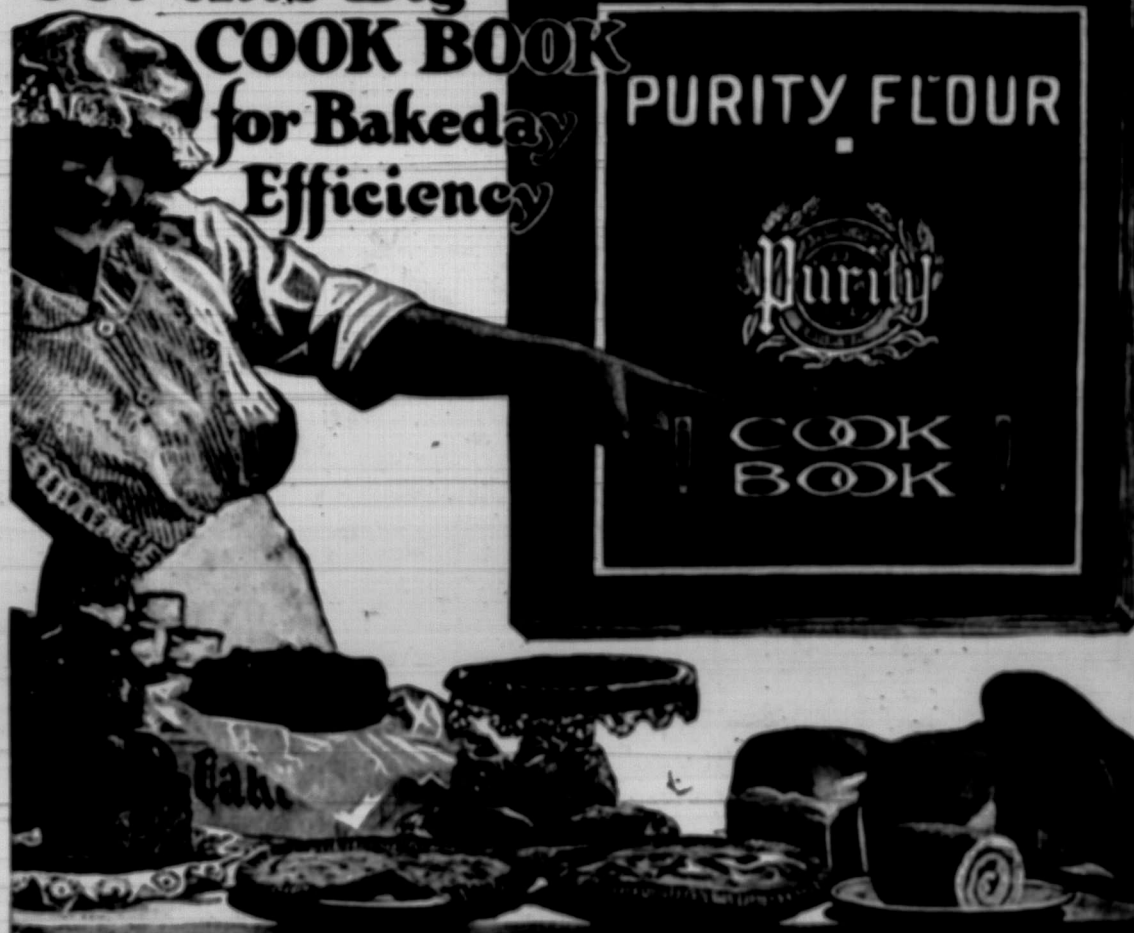
"Please name someone from your Province whom you would recommend, as qualified to act with our Advisory Committee on food control in hotels, restaurants, clubs, etc., and would advise and co-operate with the Committee from time to time as work proceeds and would attend at hearings when different interests of your Province are asked to present their views."

After conferring on the matter with members of his cabinet, Mr. Norris asked George P. Chipman, Editor of The Grain Growers' Guide, to accept the nomination. The position is one without salary, and is of an advisory character, to assist in controlling the food situation in Canada and bringing about as much economy as possible in order to provide the utmost food for the allied armies.

Mr. Chipman has accepted the nomination and Premier Norris has wired his name to Ottawa as the choice of the Manitoba government for the position. He will still remain as Editor of The Guide, as it is not probable that his new duties will require the greater part of his time.

Every weed taken from the soil some three hundred times its weight in water during the season. Cultivation conserves moisture.

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# School and College Directory

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Enrollment for past year, 414; largest in history of college. Write now for new College Year Book and arrange to attend on opening of Fall Term, September 25, 1917.

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SCHOOL RE-OPENS ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th, 1917.

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

**Fall Term AUGUST 27**

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University of Manitoba, Winnipeg

# Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

### YOUR SCHOOL GARDEN

How do you manage about your school gardens during the vacation? Do they, as ours used to do, grow all over with weeds and wilt away for the want of water during the few weeks when school is closed in the summer time? It does seem a pity, after the hard work that has been put in upon them, to let them die of neglect in the few weeks that school is closed in the summer in most country schools.

Couldn't you borrow a horse or a pony and ride over to the school, say once a week, and keep a friendly eye upon the poor growing things which struggle so bravely to make a showing in spite of the great difficulties under which they labor.

I always feel so sorry for flowers and vegetables when I see them engaged in a battle royal with weeds, for I know that unless some kind human comes to the rescue they are going to have the worst of the fight.

DIXIE PATTON.

last time Snowdrop went into the garden alone.

LILY GIRLING.  
Wawanesa, Man. Age 9.

### WHAT HAPPENED IN THE GARDEN AT NIGHT

One night last summer when we had beans in the garden ready to use, who should come but old Jack Frost.

In the morning they were very pale and sickly looking with the frost. That evening we packed a box full of the stalks, soaked them and then pickled them, and so when we wanted to use them they were ready.

I think he was very rude to come and do such a thing as that.

I am having a little garden myself this year and there are radishes, peas and lettuce up already, and I hope Jack Frost will not come along and bite them as he did the beans.

AELORA REICHENBAUGH.  
Lea Park P.O., Alta. Age 11.

### SNOWBALL'S ADVENTURE

A Prize Story

"I'm going to run away, mother's so cross." It was a small white kitten speaking to her brother. "Why, where are you going," said Peter. "Oh," said Snowdrop, "I'm going to run in to the garden in the moonlight. I won't be scared." At that moment her mother came in with a mouse. At last the sun set and it became dusk. The three kittens curled up in their box and slept soundly, except Snowdrop, and she kept awake. As the clock struck eleven she got out of the box very cautiously and out at the open window, which was about three feet from the ground and through which the moonbeams were pouring. When she got to the ground she ran swiftly down the walk, but she must have made too much noise for, to her horror, she heard padding footsteps behind. She dare not look round but ran on and on, faster and faster.

At last she came to the garden gate, under which she popped. When she got inside the garden, as she ran past the canterbury bells, one of them gave a loud ring. Snowdrop turned a sharp corner and came face to face with—what was it? Something big and black! She crouched under some lilacs close by and then to her dismay she saw the black object disappear and a white cat come down the path, her eyes gleaming in the moonlight. Could it be her mother? Yes, it was. She walked past the lilacs and vanished from sight. Snowdrop was very much frightened because in the garden at night some very strange things happen, and Snowdrop felt guilty, for her poor old mother was looking for her. All of a sudden she heard a rustle and she (looking around) saw the big black thing that she had seen before. She could see its teeth shining. She crept away to the walk on the other side of the tulip bed, but the black thing followed her and she saw that it was Nigger, the great black dog. Nigger was fierce and Snowdrop knew that, so she ran and Nigger ran too. At last Snowdrop reached the roses which had climbed the wall to see what was going on. "Oh," said Snowdrop, "Please hide me, I am so tired and Nigger will catch me." "Oh no," said the roses, "we want to watch. Go and ask the lilacs. They will hide you." So she went away and found the lilacs, and as they said they would not hide her she went to the sunflowers and they hid her. They would have been splendid to hide in if they had been closer together, but being kind they all leaned over as much as they could.

At last she got tired of hiding and crept out to the stone walk and stood listening. At that minute she heard a soft patter of feet and looking round she saw her mother. She started to run but her mother was too quick. She dragged her out of the garden, cuffed her soundly and took her through the window into the box, and that was the

### THE FAIRY TORCHES

Darkness had fallen in the garden and the flowers, one by one, kissed each other and went to sleep. But they had hardly done so when they awoke again and opened their eyes just a tiny bit to see what was going to happen.

All the fairies had come out to have a merry dance while no one was looking. Each one carried a torch which had at one end a diamond. When they came to the garden they gave their torches to the flowers to hold while they danced. They joined hands around a beautiful rose bush, which was not yet in bloom and danced around it, singing and laughing merrily. When they became tired they all sat down on the branches of the rose bush, and wherever one of the fairies sat a half-blown rose appeared.

"Now," exclaimed the Fairy Queen, "we will have our great feast in honor of the opening of the roses on this rose bush." When the rest of the fairies heard this they danced and skipped with delight and some of the younger ones screamed with delight. Then one of the older ones said: "We must go and prepare for our feast if we wish to have it." Then away they all scampered, forgetting their torches in their haste.

When the mortals awoke in the morning and saw how everything in the garden sparkled they said a heavy dew had fallen in the night, but great was their wonder when they saw the rose bush all in full bloom.

MILDRED LAIRD.  
Alderson, Alta. Age 15.

### CHASED BY DOGS

One day last summer one of the school girls and I were driving down to the well to get some water. There were two cross dogs there and whenever they would see a dog they would scare the horses. My pony was always scared of dogs and so she ran as fast as she could. It wasn't very far from the schoolhouse to the well so she didn't have far to run. The boys were playing outside and they saw us coming and so they ran out and stopped the pony. The girls came out to see what was the matter. Then I got the pony in the stable and all the excitement was over.

EDITH WINDREM,  
Weyburn, Sask. Age 10.

### JACK FROST'S CHRISTMAS PRESENT

One day Jack Frost thought he would like to do some kind deed as the next day was Xmas. When all his fairies had gone to sleep Jack started off. He stopped at a small hut, where he swept over the windows and made trees, streams and flowers.

In the morning the two children awoke and saw all the things on the windows. As they were poor they had not got any presents and looking at the window they said, "Oh, look at the pretty present from Santa Claus."

HAPPY WYLIE.

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July 25

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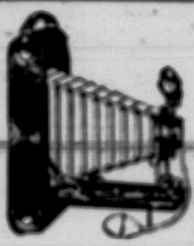
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## The Jell in Jelly

Is there anything more aggravating than jelly that will not jell? Making jelly used to be largely a matter of guess work. Nowadays one can get all kinds of reliable information on putting the "jell" into jelly...

Importance of Under Ripe Fruits Under ripe fruits are full of pectin. As the fruit ripens this changes into sugar to a large extent. So in buying fruits for jelly be sure they are not over ripe...

Add a little sugar and bottle the juice. This may be used in combination with fresh fruits for a fruit drink, or it may be rebalanced and some fruit juice rich in pectin added.

The very best jelly making fruits are currants, apple, cranberry, quince, grape, blackberry, raspberry and peach.

More jelly is ruined from too much sugar than from any other one cause. Is not that good news in this year of high prices? We always used to use 3/4 cup of sugar to a cup of juice.

Many readers of this page have expressed their interest in the conservation and preservation of food in these strenuous times.

No exact time can be given for boiling the fruit juice before adding the sugar.

This is where the test for pectin helps out. I have found that 15 or 20 minutes after the juice starts to boil gives good results...

In general the following method is used in jelly-making. Wash the fruit and cut it up if necessary. Add the proper amount of water...

#### Raspberry Jelly

Wild raspberries make a most delicious jelly. It takes a good many raspberries, but the result is worth it.

#### Currant Jelly

Currants for jelly making should not be over ripe, or picked immediately after a rain. Pick over currants but do not remove stems.

#### Mint Jelly

Mint jelly is something new and very fine with lamb and cold meats. Wipe one peck of tart apples, remove stem and blossom ends and cut apples in eighths.

#### Apple Jelly

Wash, stem and wipe the apples, being careful to clean the blossom end thoroughly. Cut into quarters and put into the preserving kettle.

Apples vary in the percentage of sugar and acid they contain. A fine-flavored acid apple should be employed when possible.

their prime i.e. from the fall to December or January. When it is found necessary to make apple jelly in the spring, add the juice of one lemon to every pint of apple juice.

## Buy B.C. Fruit

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And other housekeepers who want their fruit in prime condition for preserving should order from the West Summerland Women's Institute. Mrs. KATE BENTLEY Manager Fruit Shipping Department, Women's Institute WEST SUMMERLAND, B.C.

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More orders for strawberries than I could accept shows I ship the quality, weight, and flavor you like to get and pay for. Order Now. Shipping Starts Soon. Red Raspberries, 24 box crate \$2.25 Black Raspberries, 24 box crate \$2.50 Blackberries, 24 box crate 2.25

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### Summerland Tomatoes

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### CREAM

Highest Prices Paid HAYS' DAIRY CALGARY ALTA.

the Country Cook.





### What are these two talking about ?

PERHAPS it's the mare grazing out in front. Perhaps it's the barley field that starts just beyond. Perhaps it's a bunch of cattle that don't show in the picture—or pigs, or sheep. It really doesn't matter what they are talking about—they are enjoying the visit.

And the smoke isn't the least enjoyable part of it, either. It seems that men in order to be absolutely sociable and companionable and hospitable MUST SMOKE.

Most of the hard, useful work of the world is done by men who smoke—yes, and while they smoke.

A pipe and good tobacco (Orinoco tobacco for instance) keeps up the steam

that runs the world's work. But there are times when a pipe doesn't exactly fit in. Sometimes a cigar is the thing.

For instance, when a neighbor rides over. You know how it is. You stroll out and show him where to tie up. Then you say, "Have a chair, Joe?" Then you should say, "Have a cigar, Joe."

The minute a man lights your cigar he's better company, he likes you better, he likes the world better.

But it should be a good cigar. Don't forget that.

It should be a TUCKETT CIGAR—a Marguerite, for instance, or a Club Special—a smooth-smoking, well-made, honest cigar.

Why don't you men who live off the payments, buy Tucketts Cigars a box at a time? It is the best and cheapest way. Try this idea. Next time you're in

town buy a quarter's worth of Marguerites (you'll usually get three. Smoke 'em. See if you don't think it's a good cigar—a pure-bred. Then buy a box of 25 or 50. Take them home, and after the chores are done—after supper—Sundays when you are looking over the crops—when a neighbor drops in, lay your pipe aside and smoke a cigar.

No matter where you are located—from the border to Peace River—you aren't very far away from a barber shop, general store, restaurant, or hotel that sells Tucketts Marguerite and Tucketts Club Special, 3 for 25c., and cheaper by the box.

Honestly now, what do you think of the idea?

**\*P.S.—**

There is a cigar called TUCKETTS PREFERRED PERFECTO. Perhaps you know it. Made of the best selected, mellowed, imported leaf. It sells 2 for 25c. mostly anywhere in the North West. When you want a specially fine cigar, try the PREFERRED PERFECTO.

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Put up a fence that will last a life time—a fence that won't sag or break down—that will hold a wild horse—that has one fence through—that can't be broken—that stands up to the heaviest and heaviest and is guaranteed.

PEERLESS PERFECTION is made of heavy iron mesh fence. It is made of the strongest material and all the strength and toughness are in every strand. It is guaranteed to last for a long time. It is made of the best material and is guaranteed to last for a long time. It is made of the best material and is guaranteed to last for a long time.

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**KEEPING DOWN POTATO BLIGHT**

The soil growing potatoes should be kept cultivated with the cultivator or hoe until the tops meet sufficiently to shade the ground. As most of the tubers develop in the three or four inches of soil nearest the surface, and as the tubers will not develop well in dry soil, quite shallow cultivation is desirable at this season of the year. In soil which is dry there may be good development of tops but there will be few tubers. The roots in such cases have gone down deep into the soil to obtain moisture but the tuber-bearing stems, which are quite different from the root system, do not develop well. Where the soil is a loose, sandy loam, hilling is not necessary and may be injurious, as the soil dries out more than if left on the level. In heavy soils it is desirable to hill the potatoes as it will loosen the soil and the tubers will be shapelier than when the ground is left level. When there is sufficient rainfall and moisture in the soil hilling is likely to give best results in all kinds of soil as the soil will be looser and the tubers can push through it readily. As a great development of tubers takes place during the cooler and usually moister weather of the latter part of summer, it is very important to keep the plants growing well until then. In one experiment it was shown that during the month of September there was an increase of 115 bushels of potatoes per acre.

An experiment conducted for six years at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, showed that, on an average, where the tops were sprayed to kill "bugs," the yield was 186.9 bushels per acre, while when the tops were not sprayed and allowed to be eaten, the yield was only 98.2 bushels per acre. It is desirable not to stop with one spraying which usually does not kill all the bugs but to spray several times if necessary, so that as little foliage as possible is eaten. July 4 issue of The Guide gave full particulars for spraying for blight.

**Spraying for Blight and Rot**

In some years the crop of potatoes is much lessened by the late blight disease and when rot follows little of the crop may be left. It is, therefore, very desirable to prevent this disease from spreading. This is done by keeping the plants covered with Bordeaux mixture from about the first week of July, or before there is any sign of the disease, until September. Sometimes the first application of Bordeaux mixture is made before the potato beetles are all killed when the poison for them may be mixed with the Bordeaux. While the disease is not very bad every year it is well to be prepared. An increase per year of 75 to 100 bushels of potatoes from spraying with Bordeaux mixture is common.

The formula for Bordeaux mixture for potatoes is six pounds copper sulphate or bluestone, four pounds freshly slaked lime to 40 gallons of water. While the bluestone will dissolve more quickly in hot water, if it is not convenient to get this, it may be suspended over night in a cotton bag in a wooden or earthen vessel containing four or five or more gallons of water. The lime should be slaked in another vessel, and before mixing with the copper sulphate solution should be strained through coarse sacking or a fine sieve. The copper sulphate solution is now put into a barrel, if it has not already been dissolved in one, and enough water added to half fill the barrel; the slaked lime should be diluted in another barrel with enough water to make half a barrel of the lime mixture. Now pour the diluted lime mixture into the diluted copper sulphate solution and stir thoroughly, when it is ready for use. The concentrated lime mixture should not be mixed with the concentrated copper sulphate solution, as, if this is done, an inferior mixture will result. If the barrels are kept covered so that there is no evaporation, stock solutions of the concentrated materials may be kept in separate barrels throughout the season. It is important to have the quantities of lime and copper sulphate as recommended, but in order to be sure that enough lime has been used and there is no danger of burning the foliage, let a drop of ferrous sulphate of potassium solution (which can be obtained from a druggist) fall into the mixture when ready.

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A horse in the field is worth two in the barn. You can't prevent Spavin, Kingbone, Splint, or Curb from putting your horse in the barn but you can prevent these troubles from keeping horses in the barn very long. You can get

**KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE**

any druggists at \$1 a bottle, 6 for \$5, and Kendall's will cure. Thousands of satisfied and horsemen will say so. Our back "Treatise on the horse" free. -115 Dr. R. J. KENDALL CO., Tansbury Falls, Vt.

**DR. BELL'S** Veterinary Medical Wonder 10,000 \$1.00 bottles. In season who give the Wonder a trial Guaranteed for Satisfaction of Lung, Hoarse, Kidney, Fever, Distemper, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly to Dr. Bell, V. B., Kingston, Ont.

**We Pay the Freight**



**Fits Bolster**  
308 gallons, wine tank \$44.25  
sore Price  
specially constructed \$75.00  
Price

**Freeland Steel Tank Co.**  
HALBRITE, SASK.  
Manufacturers of all kinds of steel Tanks

**The Immediate Needs**

of any financial emergency require immediate cash. At death most of all. Life Insurance is the one possession that death automatically turns into cash. Life Insurance at lowest cost and with highest returns is to be secured on the most liberal conditions in

**THE GREAT WEST LIFE ASSURANCE CO.**  
Dept. "1"  
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Every Farm should have an Ayrshire

**MORE MILK** **MORE BUTTER**

**MORE PROFIT**  
CANADIAN AYRSHIRE BREEDERS ASSOCIATION  
MONTICLON QUEBEC

Box 107, HUNTINGTON, QUE.

**Calgary Exhibition**

Continued from Last Week

**Red Polled:**

Senior champion bull—Jean du Luth Farm, Duluth, Minn., "Paul", reserve, J. H. & W. E. Elliott, Irma, Alta., "Noble Rubin."  
Junior champion bull—Jean du Luth Farm, "Pilot Lee", reserve, J. H. & W. E. Elliott, "Noble 15th."  
Senior champion Red Polled female—Champion ribbon, Jean du Luth Farm Inc., "Duluth", reserve ribbon, Jean du Luth Farm Inc., "Duluth."  
Junior champion bull, Red Polled female—Champion ribbon, Jean du Luth Farm Inc., "Duluth", reserve ribbon, Jean du Luth Farm Inc., "Duluth."  
The grand championships went to Jean du Luth Farm. This farm also exhibited the only Guernseys.

**Holstein:**

Senior champion bull—Jos. H. Laycock, Okotoks, "Korndyke Posch Pontiac", reserve, Geo. Bevington, Winterburn, "Colony Major Posch Tensen."  
Junior champion bull—Jos. H. Laycock, "Bonnie Brae Carmen", reserve Geo. Bevington, "Sir Modest Tensen."  
Grand champion bull—Jos. H. Laycock, "Korndyke Posch Pontiac", reserve, Jos. H. Laycock, "Bonnie Brae Carmen."  
Senior champion female—Jos. H. Laycock on "Princess Holdenby De Kol", reserve, George Bevington on "Black Beauty Dewdrop."  
Junior champion female—Wilfrid Nelson, Airdie on "Carman Alpha", reserve, George Bevington on "Black Beauty Segis Dewdrop."  
Grand champion female—Champion "Princess Holdenby DeKol", reserve, "Black Beauty Segis Dewdrop."

**Ayrshires:**

Senior champion bull—Rowland Ness, De Winton, on "Burnside Masterman", reserve, Rowland Ness, "Emperor of Ravensdale."  
Junior champion bull—W. J. Mortson, Fairlight, "Storm King", reserve, Rowland Ness, "Lakeview, Crystal."  
Grand champion Ayrshire bull—Rowland Ness, "Burnside Masterman", reserve, W. J. Mortson, "Storm King."  
Senior champion female, 2 years or over—Rowland Ness, "Birdie of Lone Spruce", reserve, Rowland Ness, "Marie of Lone Spruce."  
Junior champion female—Rowland Ness, "Lakeview Monkland Maud", reserve, Rowland Ness, "Lakeview Eliza."  
Grand champion female—Rowland Ness, "Birdie of Lone Spruce", reserve, Rowland Ness, "Lakeview Monkland Maud."  
J. Harper and Sons were the only exhibitors of Jerseys.

**Dairy Competition**

The dairy competition extending over 48 hours, for cows over four years old, was won by Hamby & Sons, Munson, Alta., on "Victoria Juliana Burke", and for heifers under four years by Jos. H. Laycock on "Carmen Korndyke". Both these cows are Holsteins.

**Swine Awards**

In Yorkshires Allan R. Gillies, Clover Bar, secured most of the prizes. He got champion sow and reserve, champion Alberta bred boar and reserve, champion Alberta bred sow and reserve for champion boar. J. J. Bell, Islay, had champion boar and Steve Swift, Viking, champion Alberta bred sow.  
In Berkshires A. R. Gillies had champion boar, champion Alberta bred sow and boar and reserve for champion sow. Wm. Gilbert, Stony Plain, won the reserve ribbon in the Alberta bred sow and boar championships. R. C. Swift had reserve for champion boar.  
G. and G. C. Miller, Strathmore, won all the Duroc Jersey championships, as did W. J. Hoover & Sons, Bittern Lake, Alta., in Hampshires.  
Both open boar and sow championships with reserve in Tamworths went to Wm. Gilbert, Stony Plain, as did championship in Alberta bred sow and reserve in Alberta bred boar. J. Hamby & Sons, Munson, won the Alberta bred boar championship and reserve for Alberta bred sow.  
J. J. Bell, Horse Hill, Alta., had

**DAIRYMEN**

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

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

HIGHEST PRICES  
BEST RESULTS  
QUICK RETURNS

**P. PALLESEN, CALGARY CAMROSE**

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

**The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. Limited**

**Grain**

Operating 103 Elevators in Alberta. Grain Commission Merchants, Track Buyers. At your disposal in the marketing of your grain.

**Livestock**

Offices at the Stock Yards at Calgary and Edmonton. Try the Alberta Farmers' when selling your next lot of cattle, hogs or sheep.

**Co-operative Supplies**

Let us quote you on your coal, flour and feed, lumber, posts, wire, or any other car lot commodity required by you.

Address all correspondence to—  
**320-340 Lougheed Building, Calgary**

**The Farmers and Gardeners Produce Exchange Ltd.**

305-311 Carlton Street Winnipeg, Man.

**WE PAY CASH FOR ALL KINDS OF FARM PRODUCE**

We specially want consignments of **POULTRY, BUTTER and EGGS.**  
**STRICTLY No. 1 DAIRY BUTTER** wanted at 92 cents a pound.  
We fill orders for **GROCERIES.** Price List on application.

champion boar, reserve champion sow, champion Alberta bred boar and champion and reserve Alberta bred sow in Poland China class. W. L. Barker, Calgary, had reserve champion Alberta bred sow, W. J. Mortson, Fairlight, Sask., reserve champion boar and J. D. McGregor, Brandon, champion sow.

**Sheep Awards**

W. J. Hoover & Sons, Bittern Lake, won all the championships in South-down sheep except for champion ewe, which went to F. T. Skinner, Indian Head, and reserve to Johnson Bros, Langdon.

In Hampshires, A. B. Campbell, Edmonton, won the Alberta bred championship and A. McEwen, Brantford, Ont. the open classes.

Herbert Smith, Camrose, was the only Leicester exhibitor.

J. D. McGregor won both championships and reserves for Suffolk rams and James Bowman, Guelph, both for ewes.

In Oxford Wm. Gilbert won all the Alberta bred championships and Peter Arkell & Sons, Trethewey, Ont., the open classes except reserve for ram, which went to D. E. Wade, Calgary.

Gilbert also won the Alberta bred Shropshire classes, the open ram class and reserve open ewe class. A. McEwen, Brantford, won the open championship for ewes and reserve for rams.

If it is true that "an army travels on its stomach," it is up to the farmers to furnish transportation.

**ABSORBINE**

Removes Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curbs, Filled Tendons, Soreness from any Bruise or Strain; Stops Spavin Lameness, Allays Pain. Does not blister, remove the hair or lay up the horse. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Book 1 K free.

**ABSORBINE, JR.**, the antiseptic liniment for man and horse. For Synovitis, Strain, Gouty or Rheumatic deposits, Swollen, Painful Varicose Veins. Will tell you more if you write. \$1 and \$2 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Manufactured only by **W. F. THOMAS, P. O. Box 17, Montreal, Can.** Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

**HORSES**

**UNION Stock Yards of Toronto Limited**  
Capital one million five hundred thousand dollars. "Canada's greatest live stock market" covers over two hundred acres. National buildings for all times. Horse Department conducts Auction Sales every Wednesday. Private Sales every day. All stalls on ground floor. Four to ten carloads of horses received and sold each week. Consignments solicited. Those requiring sound young draft, mares and geldings, heavy general purpose farm horses and dairy horses will find a large stock in choice form. Special sales arranged, correspondence solicited.

Walter Harland Smith, Manager Horse Dept.  
**Union Stock Yards of Toronto Limited**  
Rout 1 Street West Toronto



ELECTION PRACTICALLY CERTAIN

Ottawa, July 24.—By a vote of 82 to 62, a government majority of only 20, the Imperial authorities to ex-

TO REDUCE GOVERNMENT STAFFS

Ottawa, July 19.—The government has issued an order in council recommending the cabinet ministers to cut down the number of their departments by 20 per cent.

VALUE OF GOOD DRAFT MARKS

Highly now there is a great deal being said about the need of more horses.

CHANGES IN BRITISH CABINET

London, July 17.—Changes have taken place in the British cabinet within the last week.

NEW CHANCELLOR MILITANT

Copenhagen, July 19.—The first speech of Mr. George Michaelis, the new first lord of the Admiralty.

FOOD GEORGE SAVS ENOUGH

London, July 22.—Daily food supplies are being increased in Germany.

Dr. ROBINSON

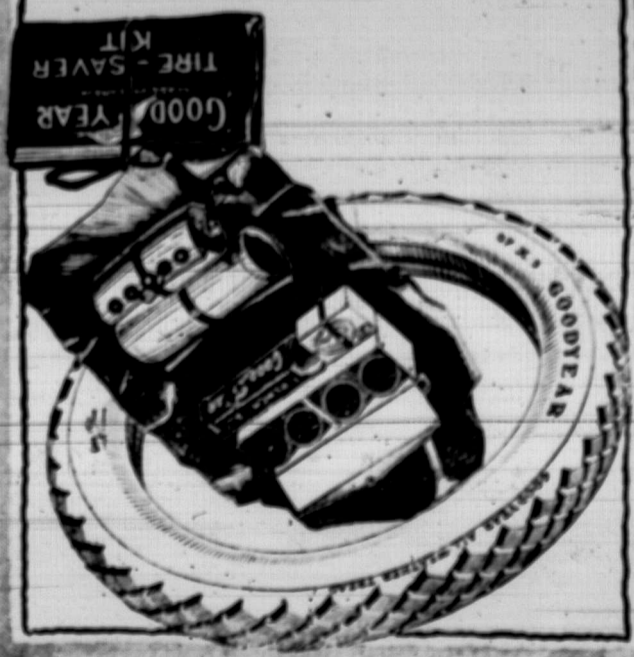
All English work is not good work, but I maintain that the English nation is the very best and most highly organized in the world.

DOMINION SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

Short and dairy products were lower higher in price and there is every indication that high values will continue for some time.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

W. A. BRADEN, President, Dominion Short-horn Breeders' Association, Ottawa, Ont.



A sense of security is vital if you want motoring pleasure. Even if tire troubles come but seldom on the road, you should have the peace of mind of being prepared.

GOOD YEAR TIRE-SAVER ACCESSORIES

MADE IN CANADA

The Tire Saver Kit is easy to get from Good Year's nearest branch office. It is a complete kit for making the repairs when on the road. It includes a special pressure gauge, a pump, a patch, a plug, a spare, and a kit of tools.

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# Pianos

From the West's  
**Pioneer Music House**

Give absolute satisfaction  
All over the West you will  
find them, examples of a  
high standard of value and  
a low standard of price  
that others cannot reach.

Are you planning to buy  
a Piano? Write for cata-  
logue and prices. We have  
a few special bargains in  
Second-hand Organs. Ex-  
ceptional values. Write for  
particulars.



**McLean**

THE WEST'S GREATEST MUSIC HOUSE  
The Home of the Montanan & Co.  
Piano and the Victrola  
Dept. G.  
225 Pringle Ave. WINNIPEG

# POULTRY

PRICES:

Spring Chickens, per lb. 23c and up	
Hens, per lb. ....	14c
Roosters, per lb. ....	12c
Turkeys, per lb. ....	20c
Geese, per lb. ....	15c
Old Ducks, per lb. ....	15c
Ducklings, per lb. ....	18c

All prices are for live weight 1 lb. Winnipeg. If you have no crates, we will forward same upon request if you state how much you have to ship.

**Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co.**  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

# \$183.50 It's a Bear



## GALLOWAY'S BIG MASTERPIECE SIX

When you buy here you see that you get it. This powerful Six Galloway Gasoline Engine is a bear for work. Shipped on 20 days free trial. Don't buy the light weight over-rated engines that you find the market at cheap prices. The Galloway is recognized everywhere as the standard of mechanical genius and just the right engine for all-round farm work.

**SPECIAL FEATURES:** Horizontal cylinder head, large bore, long stroke, expansion valves, economy carburetor, no connecting, perfect timing system, improved fuel feed and great economy of fuel.

A size for every purpose—from 12 to 16 H.P.—and every one sold on 20 days free trial with a 3-year guarantee.

**Big Free Catalog** about it, besides everything else for the farm. Write for it now. 17 x 11 in.

**The WILLIAM GALLOWAY CO.**  
OF CANADA LIMITED  
DEPT. 11 WINNIPEG, MAN.



**G. G. CO. MEETS AUGUST 15**

A special meeting of the shareholders of The Grain Growers' Grain Company will be held on August 15, for the final approval of the plans of amalgamation with the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company. Shareholders will also be asked to vote on an abolition of proxy voting, and upon an enlargement of the Board of Directors from 9 to 12.

### SCALE OF WEIGHT FOR AGE IN LIVESTOCK

The size and weight attained by livestock at maturity are of great pecuniary importance to breeders. It is admitted by all that "a good big animal is to be preferred to a good little one." The factors promoting such differences are feed and heredity. The force with which feed operates in determining size is greatest during the growing period of the animal while heredity or breed is always present in the same degree. The upper limit of size is greater for well-bred stock than for individuals of indiscriminate breeding or ancestry.

The following table, compiled by Wm. Hislop, animal husbandman of the State Experiment Station at Pullman, Wash., gives the approximate weights of the principal breeds of the livestock at stated ages from one year to four years—

Draft Breed	Weight of Stallions* in Pounds				Height of Stallions in Hands			
	One Yr.	Two Yrs.	Three Yrs.	Four Yrs.	One Yr.	Two Yrs.	Three Yrs.	Four Yrs.
Percheron	1100	1500	1700	2000	14 3	15 2	16 1	16 3
Belgian	1075	1480	1725	1950	13 3	14 3	15 2	16 1
Shire	1060	1490	1715	1975	14 0	15 0	15 3	16 2
Clydesdale	1050	1425	1700	1900	14 2	15 3	16 1	16 3

The weights specified should be reached if the animals in question are to equal modern standards of growth and development.  
\*Mares will follow the same approximate scale of increase, altho the final weights will be from 100 to 200 pounds less.

Breed of Beef Cattle	Sex	Weights of Bulls and Cows in Pounds			
		One Yr.	Two Yrs.	Three Yrs.	Four Yrs. and Over
Shorthorn	Bull	925	1400	1725	2000
Shorthorn	Cow	825	1300	1625	1725
Hereford	Bull	900	1350	1700	2000
Hereford	Cow	800	1275	1625	1700
Aberdeen-Angus	Bull	850	1225	1625	1950
Aberdeen-Angus	Cow	700	1180	1525	1625
Galloway	Bull	800	1175	1525	1800
Galloway	Cow	675	1050	1350	1500

Breeds of Swine	Sex	Six Mths.	Weights of Boars and Sows in Pounds	
			One Yr.	Two Yrs. and Over
Poland China	Boar	165	340	600
Poland China	Sow	155	320	500
Berkshire	Boar	155	330	575
Berkshire	Sow	155	310	490
Duroc-Jersey	Boar	170	335	600
Duroc-Jersey	Sow	160	315	510
Chester-White	Boar	150	325	525
Chester-White	Sow	150	300	450

Breeds of Sheep	Sex	Six Mths.	Weights of Rams and Ewes in Pounds	
			One Yr.	Two Yrs. and Over
Shropshire	Ram	80	160	220
Shropshire	Ewe	75	150	190
Hampshire	Ram	90	175	250
Hampshire	Ewe	80	140	190
Southdown	Ram	60	120	175
Southdown	Ewe	55	100	135
Lincoln	Ram	95	180	250
Lincoln	Ewe	85	150	200
Rambouillet	Ram	75	130	185
Rambouillet	Ewe	70	125	150

There will be exceptions to the weights as stated, nevertheless such a scale of weight-increase is conservative and compatible to efficiency of production. In all cases it is presumed that the animals have been well fed from birth, and that no serious set-backs have been encountered.

### ECONOMIC LOSS IN THE WEST

It is being constantly stated and the complaint is very generally made that there is a very great deal of quite unnecessary loss taking place under present agricultural conditions in the Western country. The persistence with which this complaint is being made has made this condition so familiar that in the majority of quarters it is looked on with contempt. This has been largely due to the fact that a criticism has been made but no practical remedy has been suggested to improve conditions. Lately, however, a systematic study of this problem has been adopted and not only is the Dominion Commission of Conservation attempting to remedy the situation but the C.P.R. has appointed an expert to investigate economic conditions in Western Canada in relation to industrial possibilities. A. D. Little, the expert appointed, has had a very wide experience in industrial undertakings and at a recent meeting of the Calgary Board of Trade, he made some very interesting statements regarding the investigation which he is making.

### Flax Fibre Paper

With regard to flax, he was not at all favorable to the possibilities of producing fibre and building up a linen industry in Alberta because the flax sown for seed does not produce a plant which will pro-

duce a fibre of sufficient fineness for linen making purposes, but there was a splendid possibility for seed flax straw to be used for manufacturing high grade paper. Experiments with flax paper have been already made and a finished product, when submitted to mills in the States where bank note paper is made, was very favorably commented upon. It was stated that nine tons of flax straw make one ton of paper, the selling price now being \$160 to \$180 per ton while in normal times it runs between \$120 and \$140. Regarding the cost of manufacturing flax paper, \$3.00 could be paid per ton for the straw and the cost of the paper would be \$92 a ton including all overhead charges. The mill with a capacity of twenty tons daily would cost \$400,000 and a further sum of \$200,000 should be allowed for working capital. This expenditure should pay 7 per cent. on

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pulp-wood was selling at \$16 a ton. More than this, out of this waste wood alcohol could be manufactured. Ten gallons of 95 per cent. ethyl-alcohol could be made from a cord of wood pulp at a cost of 4 cents per gallon.

### Alcohol Production

It was also stated that it was quite feasible to utilize the distilleries scattered thru the country as distilleries of denatured alcohol from potatoes. Alcohol can compete with gasoline at 30 cents for use in internal combustion engines and on account of the tremendous increase that is taking place in the engine capacity being used in this country for almost every kind of industrial work any addition to the present amount of fuel available should be very valuable.

Just how much can be done towards reducing this tremendous economic waste is an open question but it is certain that a large amount of capital could be used to good advantage in developing industries along some of the lines the raw products of which are at present going to waste.

### LARGE WESTERN LAND DEALS

Lethbridge, June 18.—One of the biggest land deals which has taken place in the Talbot district for some years has just been closed, whereby Albert Green has disposed of his farm and sheep ranch. The farm has been sold to Mr. Cooledge for \$25,000 and Mr. Cooledge has since disposed of a half interest in it. Mr. Green's sheep ranch on Chin Coulee consists of several sections, and is an ideal sheep-grazing area. It has been sold to Ed Hagerman for \$84,000. This, however, does not include the sheep. The ranch is well equipped with buildings, including one of the most modern houses in the south country.

### MAXIMUM PRICE \$2.40

Toronto, July 21.—The Board of Grain Supervisors in session here today ruled that dating from August 1 the maximum price for wheat, basis No. 1 Northern in store at Fort William shall not exceed \$2.40 per bushel. This ruling will hold until further notice, and applies to the balance of this year's crop.

The Dominion Millers' Association made the following recommendations to the board, which will probably be considered: That a fixed price be set for carrying charges. That the supply of Ontario growers be received through the wheat export company. That the government take over and operate the mixing elevators. That the freight rates be reduced. That the government change the grade system and discontinue the sample market system at Fort William.

### PROTECT STOCK FROM FLIES

The season of the fly pests which make life miserable for stock during the summer is on; horse flies, deer flies, bot flies, horn flies, and many other sorts to cause a large part of the annual decrease in the milk flow during the hot season. The sustained production of milk is well known to depend largely on the comfort and contentment of the dairy cow. Flies not only cause direct loss of blood and poisoning from their bites, but also keep stock from feeding properly. The loss of milk from these causes is one of the serious problems that faces the dairy farmer.

Protect your milking stock at least by spraying with one of the prepared sprays on the market. The prevailing cost of feeds warrant special efforts to keep up the milk flow while cows are on pasture.

As Wilkes Watts went industriously over her wash tub, she was treated to polite conversation by a male friend, who presently turned the conversation of matrimony, winding up with a proposal of marriage.

"Are ye sure ye love me?" sighed the buxom widow pausing in her wringing.

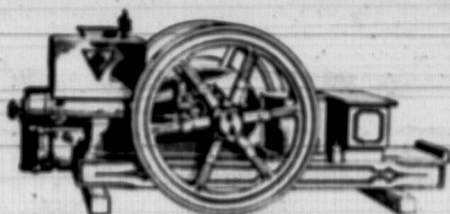
And the man vowed he did.

For a few minutes there was silence as the widow continued her labor. Then suddenly she raised her head and asked him, hesitatingly:

"You ain't hot yer job, are yer?"



# ALPHA



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**T**HE farmer wants an engine that is simple and reliable, that will do what he wants it to do without constant tinkering and adjustment.

He gets such an engine when he buys an Alpha. The Alpha is a thoroughly practical engine. It is designed and built to do its work day in and day out under the varying conditions it is called upon to meet on the farm. It is dependable at all times.

The trouble-making features found in many so-called "farm" engines have been avoided in the Alpha. It contains no delicate electric batteries but starts and runs on a simple low-speed magneto, guaranteed for the life of the engine.

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Alpha Gas Engines are made in eleven sizes, 2 to 28 H. P., and each size is furnished in stationary, semi-portable, or portable style, with hopper or tank-cooled cylinder.

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50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

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The **Moody** is made in three sizes, viz. 24 x 32 in., 30 x 34 in. and 36 x 40 in. equipped with either wind stacker or straw carrier. Note the cut which shows the weed seed bagger. This keeps the land clean by putting all the weed seeds in a bag separate from the grain.

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Look for the **Moody** sign and the **Moody** Outfit at the Regina and Saskatoon Fairs.



Write for Catalogs, Cash and Term Prices to—

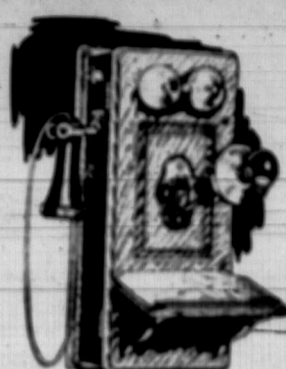
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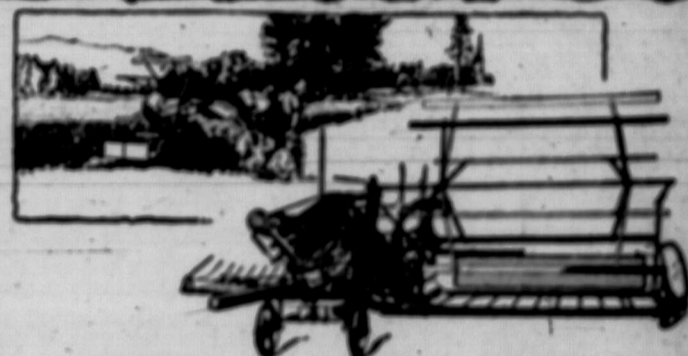
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