

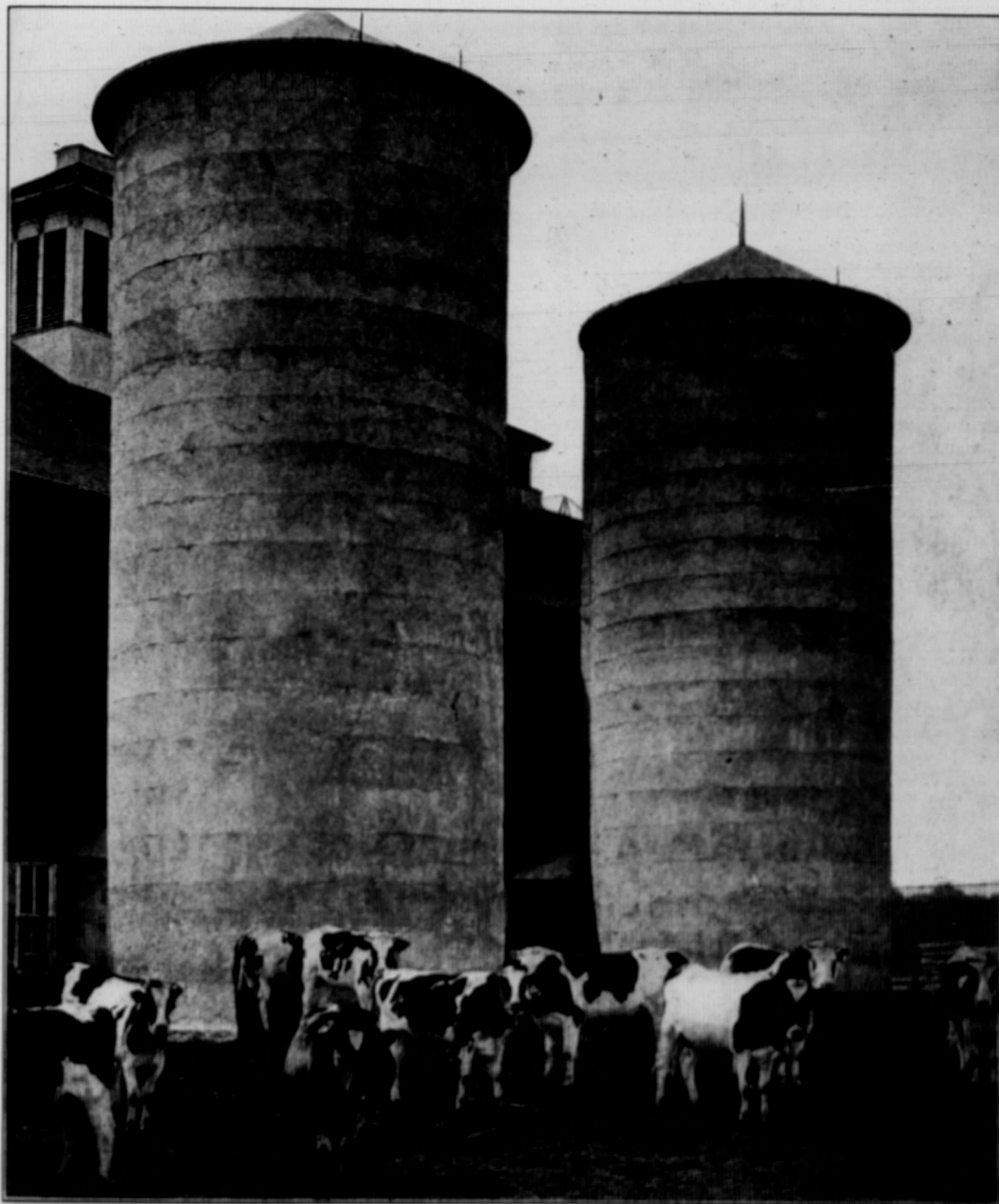
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

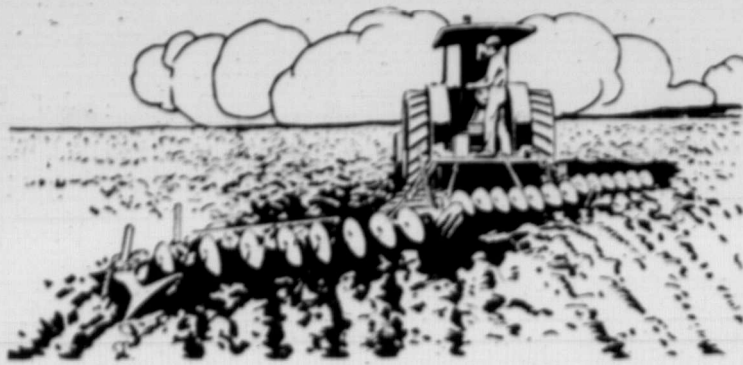
Winnipeg Man

June 14, 1916

\$ 1.50 per Year



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ARE you getting the maximum power out of every cylinder stroke? Will your tractor be in as good shape next year as it is this? The answer to these questions rests upon one thing—proper lubrication.

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FRICITION REDUCING MOTOR OIL

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has proved its worth to tractor owners who have given the lubrication problem real study. It keeps an unbroken lubricating film over the cylinder walls. It keeps its perfect lubricating body under the greatest cylinder heat. It flows freely at zero—and protects and preserves every moving part of the engine. Buy it in steel barrels direct from our stations.

Supplied in two grades—Polarine and Polarine Heavy
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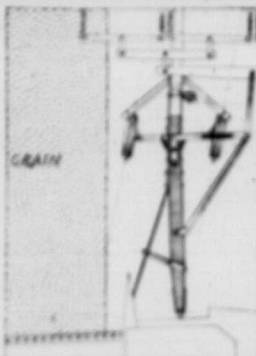
Auto Tongue Truck on Deering and McCormick Binders SELF-STEERING FEATURE

The binder is purposely thrown out of square in this illustration in order to show clearly the steering action of the tongue truck wheels.

When the outer end of a binder platform starts to hang back, it pulls the tongue truck toward the grain.

Any movement of this tongue truck toward the grain turns the truck wheels in the opposite direction and at so great an angle that they automatically steer the binder back to its proper square cutting position, with the horses moving steadily straight ahead.

The truck wheel is turned faster than the tongue as shown by the dotted lines.



A Gain Worth Making

WITH the new auto tongue truck, Deering and McCormick 8-foot binders cut a full 8-foot swath. That means a quicker, easier harvest—a saving of time when time is worth money. The driver's work is easier, too; on the straight-away because the horses are not crowded into the standing grain; and at the corners because the binder turns a natural square corner.

The wheels of this new auto tongue truck are fitted with removable dust proof bushings equipped with hard oil cups. This construction does away with the expense of buying a new wheel every time a bearing wears out.

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Decidedly these are the binders to buy. See the I H C local agent or write the nearest branch house for full information about their good features.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd.



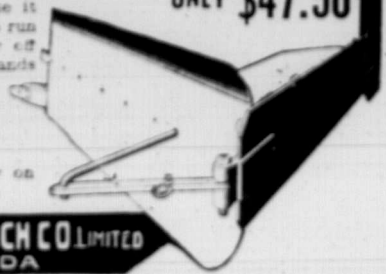
BRANCH HOUSES
 At Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Estevan, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, N. Bay, Ottawa, Quebec, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton

IF YOU HAVE SOME SPARE TIME which you want to convert into Dollars, write us and we will tell you how to do it. Subscription Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

The Martin FARM DITCHER and Road Grader

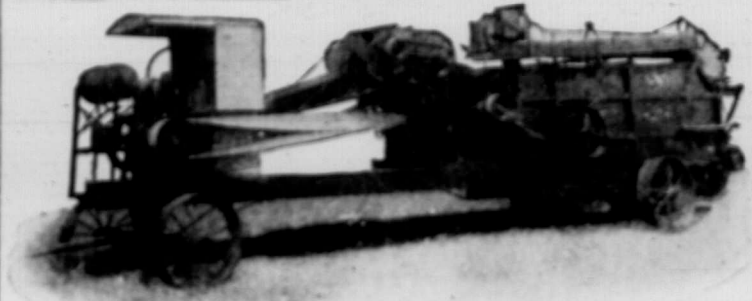
Send to-day for particulars of this wonderful machine—order **ONLY \$47.50** now, and use it this spring to run the water off your lands clean out ditches and dig your tile drains.

It is a real necessity on every farm.



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Cushman Combination Threshers



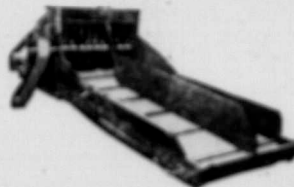
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The Famous Light-Weight Cushman Engines, mounted on the same truck with Separator:

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- No. 20 Lincoln, 20 h.p., Equipped with Blower and Self Feeder

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

Langdon Ideal Automatic Self Feeder



Equip your SEPARATOR with a LANGDON IDEAL SELF FEEDER. Its automatic governing system absolutely prevents clogging, choking and overloading the cylinder. Mechanically produces results almost human in action.

It Ably Takes the Place of Men
 THE LANGDON IDEAL AUTOMATIC FEEDER cuts down cost, eliminates help, increases feed, speed and life of the separator. It loads the separator as if by hand. Wet, tangled or stuck burnt grain always offers greater resistance. THE LANGDON FEEDER checks the feed when it should be checked.

and as the rear knives and rotaries laggers intermatch, every bundle must be thoroughly divided and separated before it can pass to the threshing cylinder. YOU WILL NEED THE LANGDON THIS YEAR. It is the one sane way of overcoming the shortage of labor problem. Complete lines of repairs always kept in stock. You can DEPEND upon CUSHMAN SERVICE. Write us today and state the kind of separator you use.

Cushman Motor Works of Canada Limited

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

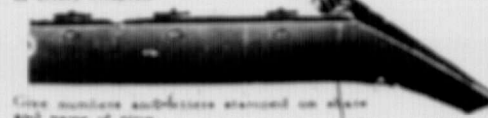
284 PRINCESS STREET WINNIPEG, MAN.

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The Canadian Stover Gasoline Engine Co.
 BRANDON MAN.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

A PINK NOTICE

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

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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

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



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

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager Associate Editors: Ernest J. Trott and E. A. Weir Home Editor: Francis Marion Beynon

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Commercial Display—18 cents per agate line. Livestock Display—14 cents per agate line. Classified—4 cents per word per issue.

No discount for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement."

\$150 Cash Prizes \$150

Boys' and Girls' Seed Selection Competition

The Grain Growers' Guide wants to find out where the best wheat and oats are grown in the Prairie Provinces. In order to discover this The Guide is going to pay \$150.00 in cash prizes to boys and girls who will assist in this work.

The method of selecting the seed will be to go out into your father's grain where the crop is best, just before the binder starts, and select enough of the choicest heads of wheat or oats to thresh out two pounds of clean seed.

The Guide will pay the postage on one sack for each contestant so that they will be under no expense whatever. The competition will close on September 15 and all sacks of grain must be in The Guide office by that date.

The prizes will consist of \$150.00 in cash and will be divided as follows:

Prizes for Wheat:

Table with 2 columns: Prize Rank (1st to 9th) and Amount (\$25.00 to \$4.00)

Prizes for Oats:

Table with 2 columns: Prize Rank (1st to 4th) and Amount (\$20.00 to \$5.00)

This competition is being conducted by the Rural Improvement League of The Grain Growers' Guide. Every boy and girl who wishes to enter must become a member of the Rural Improvement League...

If you wait until the crop is ripe it will be too late for you to qualify as a member of the League. Sign the coupon and mail it today.

Registration form for the competition with fields for Name, Post Office, Province, Age, and Father's Name.



Painless Dental Work

New system Teeth, without plates; crowns, inlays, all kinds of fillings; extractions or any other form of work performed for you by the most up-to-date methods.

No Person Too Nervous No Work Too Difficult We Solicit Difficult Cases Where Others Have Failed

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MAYTAG

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Do not make a mistake this year, when it comes to buying a Self-Feeder.

Only one best—"RUTH"



9,200 "RUTH'S" Sold in Western Canada means something

The durability of the Ruth Feeder is as remarkable as its ability to do a wonderful amount of work—more work and better work than any other feeder you can buy.

There are self-feeders that cause all kinds of delays, disappointments, money losses, because they cannot stand up under the work during the threshing season.

We know—and probably you know of feeders that are notorious for the fact that they rarely run one single season without shaking themselves to pieces. They are built flimsily. Their mechanism is weak. Their entire make-up is a mistake.

Yet some people buy these other feeders. If one doesn't investigate, one is liable to invest in the wrong feeder—one that you'll have to replace at the end of the year, or even before the season is over. It may fall down on you right in the middle of the season.

This Guarantee Protects you for 3 years--Read it!

Here is the strongest guarantee ever given with any self-feeder. Such faith have we in the Ruth Feeder that we guarantee every Ruth Feeder to feed any make or size of separator to its full capacity, with any kind of grain in any condition whatsoever, BOUND, LOOSE, STRAIGHT, TANGLED, STACK BURNED, WET OR DRY, PILED ON THE CARRIER ANY WAY YOU PLEASE, without slugging the separator cylinder or loosening a spike, and do a FASTER, CLEANER and BETTER JOB of feeding than any feeder manufactured by any other company in the world.

Repairs and Extras

While it is an undisputed fact that the Ruth Feeder requires less repairs than any other feeder in the world, the cost per machine for repairs during the past 10 years averaged less than \$2.00, an occasional piece is needed, and when the accident does happen it is wanted quick. We understand this and in order to make it more than ever to your interest to buy a Ruth, we are doing something that no other Feeder Company has ever done, and that is we will have a good stock of repairs this year and in all the years to come at central points throughout Canada. This year you can get them from

H. A. KNIGHT at REGINA, and INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER at SASKATOON, SASK. The W. S. COOPER CO. at CALGARY, and THE MAYTAG CO. at WINNIPEG.

Feeders are also stocked at Winnipeg, Regina and Calgary.

Write at once for our large, illustrated, colored Ruth Feeder Catalogue and also for our Catalogue describing and pricing a most complete line of Threshers' Supplies, such as Oils, Greases, Drive Belts, Belting of all kinds, Belt Guides, Cylinder Wrenches, Spark Arresters, and in fact everything needed except Separators and Traction Engines. You will find the prices right and we are here to give you satisfaction in every respect. As we are paying the War Tax prices are practically same as last year.

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The MAYTAG Co. Ltd.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, June 14th, 1916

THE PASSING OF KITCHENER

The Empire today mourns the loss of Kitchener. Outstanding among others as the man whose marvellous organizing ability brought Britain's cause within sight of victory it was fated that he should not participate in the fruits of his genius. He was taken away at the zenith of his manhood and fame and his is a death such as one of his mould would have wished. The manner of his departure was fitting for one of Britain's sons. He had finished his great task and his soldier spirit went out across the waters which guard his island home. His work remains. He was a man possessing strength of character to surmount what to others appeared insuperable difficulties and under his guiding hand there grew into being an army bearing his name that goes marching undaunted to ultimate victory. The Empire bows to the inscrutable dictates of Providence that shape her ends, she mourns the loss of one of her most illustrious soldiers and returns with unabated confidence and determination to the completion of the task she has set herself out to accomplish, the complete overthrow of the menace of militarism.

THE NAVAL BATTLE

On May 31 the fast scouting cruiser squadron of the British fleet under Admiral David Beatty came suddenly upon the German high seas fleet cruising along the coast of Denmark and within a few hours' steaming of their haven behind Heligoland. With that traditional British spirit born in the long ago and fostered thru centuries by a forbidding sea that would not be tamed, these masters of seamanship with light armored boats gave battle to the great German dreadnoughts. The eventful hour had come. The German fleet was out. The destiny of Britain and civilization was at stake. News was flashed to Admiral Jellicoe and the great British first line battleships, cleared for action, bore down upon the scene. Meantime Admiral Beatty furiously engaged the Germans in a running fight, all the time heading westward toward the approaching British squadron. The engagement lasted all day and far into the night. The Germans were close enough to their base to draw upon their heaviest ships and deal a fatal blow to this vital portion of Britain's fleet, but Beatty destroyed their fondest aspirations, their long cherished hopes, their possible salvation. He made them fight the greatest fight they ever fought and he sent twelve or more of their men-of-war down to "Davy Jones' locker." He engaged them so terrifically that he lost as many or more ships himself, but not such powerful ones since he lost no heavy armored battleships and only one large cruiser, while the Germans after issuing three false reports admit the loss of one great battle cruiser and one battleship with their complement of light cruisers and destroyers, amounting to some twelve men-of-war in all. Eye witnesses, however, affirm that another great battle cruiser and the "Hindenburg," the flower of the German navy, were also battered to pieces.

When the morning sun broke over the sandy western beaches of Jutland the German navy was nowhere to be seen. Four times the British fleet scoured the scene of action, but the last German boat had disappeared. The Germans according to their reports had won a glorious victory they were safe behind Heligoland, interned not only from without, but now also from within as it is said no Germans are allowed to visit their own fleet. They were safe to leave to skulking submarines that official thuggery upon merchant ships and their helpless victims that has characterized their policy in the past.

The British and German fleets have met. The grandest and most terrible naval battle of all time has passed into history. The marvellous death-dealing machinery of modern navies has revealed its terrific destructive force. The power and possibilities of the German fleet are known and that German fleet is in a weakened, crippled, battered condition. The Allied blockade is still intact. The crashing, strangling cordon of Britain's naval power is tighter than ever. Prussian despotism and "frightfulness" have received a smashing blow. Civilization is safe and that high British inspiration which seeks its own protection in upholding the dictates of honor and justice has been spared to finish its work of emancipating humanity from the snares of military oppression and international menace. But the icy waves of the North Sea have closed over six thousand gallant British seamen who died as they had lived, mostly unknown to fame. They went down amid churning waters lashed to the utmost fury by bursting shells and the sweep of giant ships. They waited on Death. He sought them out in the turrets of the mighty roaring guns or far in the holds beside the blazing furnaces, but always steadfast at their posts. Nevermore will they gaze upon the chalk lined cliffs of England; on Scottish heath or on Irish shore. Nevermore will wife and children wait for them by the seaweed covered rocky coast. They have said their last goodbye, they have paid the price of Admiralty, they have preserved the traditions of Drake and Blake and Nelson, they have died as British heroes.

PRICES FOR LOW GRADE BEEF

Rarely if ever has the opportunity to dispose of low grade beef stocks at a profit been as good as it is at present. Cutters, canners, bologna bulls and such market grades have been unusually firm and are being picked up eagerly on all markets. Hides and by-products are also high. Nearly all the packers are behind with war orders and the general demand for meat products of all kinds is inordinate. Much of the low grade product just mentioned can be utilized almost as well for certain purposes, as much choicer stuff. The usual supply of beef from south-western States is short owing to droughts. Packers in the United States have little or no frozen beef to fall back on, the supply of stall fed cattle appears small, and the chances of a supply of good market stock next year are none too bright on account of the unusual prices for feeders and stockers at present. Consequently it now looks like a good time for farmers to clean up on all cheap cattle.

A large order placed comparatively recently with a Montreal firm for 600,000,000 one-pound cans of beef stew to be used for army rations is largely responsible for this. This order necessitates regular weekly deliveries for one year. American as well as Canadian packers are helping supply the order and American packers will fill the larger part of it. It has been estimated that it would take 1,200,000 canner cows yielding 325 pounds of carcass each of which 75 pounds are bone, to fill this order and if half a pound of cooked beef went into each can with it, almost twice as much of the raw product would be necessary. The demand for breeding stock is going to preclude the filling of this with canner cows even if there were enough cows, so it will be necessary to use many other classes of cheap beef and there must be a general strengthening of low class grades. It will pay better to get rid of old cows, bulls, oxen, etc., now than hold them over for a year or two. In the face of prospective beef prices it is encouraging to notice the comparative movement of stockers and

feeders from the Winnipeg stockyards this winter and last as indicated below:

Month	1916			
	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	U.S.A.
January	112	139	36	26
February	31	403		
March	244	640		217
1915.				
January	107	All Western		1092
February	302	Provinces.		146
March	584			224

Thus while 1426 stockers and feeders went to U.S. markets thru Winnipeg in the first three months of 1915 only 243 found their way there in 1916. In addition to this commission men have had on hand a very large number of orders from western buyers that they have been unable to fill.

THE GASOLINE PROBLEM

The increased price of gasoline has called forth widespread protest from users the continent over. Investigations have been conducted, combines and trusts have been blamed for the advanced price and many varied arguments have been offered to explain the situation. None have had the effect of reducing prices and the consumer is still unsatisfied with the condition of affairs. That there is manipulation to increase prices is generally admitted. The mere fact, as published in the Economist for January, 1916, that five individuals control \$700,000,000, or roughly 73 per cent., of the stock of the old Standard Oil Company, which has immense oil holdings in all parts of the world, would lend color to this belief. On the other hand, gasoline consumption has increased enormously during the past two years. The warring nations in Europe demand and will pay for constantly increasing quantities of high grade fuel oil, while the increase in the number of automobiles sold in America is unprecedented. Just as with any other commodity, oil owners are charging as much as the market will stand. A certain amount of relief may be expected as the new Rittman process, by means of which a much larger percentage of gasoline is obtained from the crude oil, is more widely used, but engineers and scientists are alike agreed that engine design must be modified to make economical use of the lower grade fuel oils, a large portion of which are at present stored or wasted.

However, the oil situation in Western Canada is far from satisfactory. In Minneapolis ten days ago gasoline cost 19½ cents per gallon. In Winnipeg on the same day gasoline was retailed at 37 cents. It is interesting to attempt to discover where the 17½ cents spread goes. The Minneapolis price is based on the wine gallon so one-fifth has to be added to their price to make it compare with the Imperial gallon, the Canadian standard. Dealers in Winnipeg claim that Minneapolis prices are below the average owing to local competition among jobbers and that they have to pay 21 cents for all their gasoline. This being so the benefit of competition is once more amply demonstrated. But there are other considerations. The gasoline sold in Minneapolis tests around 60. The Dominion customs' regulations do not allow gasoline testing lower than 64 to be imported. The difference in price between oils of these two tests runs from 1½ to 2 cents per gallon. It is reasonable to suppose that automobile owners in the States, where the oil is produced, are using fuel that is quite good enough for their needs. Why should the Canadian customs' regulations make consumers here pay one or two cents more per gallon for high test gasoline when the lower grade is giving satisfaction in the States? Then as regards freight rates, Winnipeg

dealers can buy gasoline in the Oklahoma field for 21 cents per wine gallon. The freight rate from the refinery to a Minnesota transfer point at the international border is 51 cents. From that point to Winnipeg the freight is 33 cents. A glance at the map will show that even at a rough guess the mileage over U.S. railroads is eight times as long as from the boundary to Winnipeg, yet the freight rate on the short haul is two cents higher than on the long one. Under the circumstances it would seem that dealers in Canada are adding little more than ordinary expenses to the price at which they are obliged to buy in the highly organized oil market to the South. But the spread between cost and selling price shows that the oil magnates are getting their rake off, that as usual our subsidized railroads are getting their full share, and that the customs' department, with the 7½ per cent war tax and ruling as to high test fuel, is also in at the killing.

THE GERMAN ZEPPELIN

As an instrument for shattering undefended towns and terrorizing the helpless population, the German Zeppelins seem to have displayed their maximum destructibility even tho they have not spent their force. Their power of acting in sufficient concert to justify the term "fleet raid" seems never yet to have been displayed. Winston Churchill calls them "frail and feeble monsters" and believes the Germans could much better have spent their money and energy in building aircraft. Since February 3 seven of them have been lost, that is one almost every two weeks. Six of these have been destroyed by gun fire and the last four of them by naval guns. The British naval service has been devoting greater attention to their destruction during the last few months with the results mentioned. Zeppelins seem to have been designed for one other great purpose, to act as the complement of

the high seas fleet in great naval battles. Their use in this respect has hitherto been unknown, but a number are reported to have acted in concert with the German fleet in the recent great naval fight. What actual help they were able to render is still unknown. They may have been able to give valuable service in the early part of the battle by enabling the Germans to anticipate the English advance. In fact this duty of constant scouting along the coast or covering the advance of the fleet seems to be their field of greatest usefulness. They are able to remain in the air for long periods without any great shifting of position. It is possible they were able to assist the German warships in the early part of the great North Sea fight by giving the range, tho this service appears to have been short lived as after the preliminary smoke and storm, the Zeppelins are said to have practically disappeared. They may have gone scouting for the advancing British warships. That the German Zeppelin, however, is superior to the British airship for naval co-operation seems all too true. Fortunately the same cannot be said of the other branches of the air service. In a recent speech in the British House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law claimed the British flying service was better than the German and equal to that of any combatant. Out of 478 aerial combats at the front between the British and German only 63 took place within the British lines and in these thirteen German machines were brought down and not a single British machine. The British have two types of aeroplanes faster than any German type and two other types as fast as the enemy's fastest. The German air menace both as a fighting force and a terrorizing influence of military importance seems to have broken down.

In Canada the public treasury is looked upon as a grab-bag into which the friends of the party in power may dig freely.

THE VACANT LAND BURDEN

If the various local farmers' associations thruout the West desire to get a better idea of the burden which they are carrying on account of our land policy it would pay them to make a map of the township in which they live. It is a very easy matter in this country to lay out a chart of a township and to mark the farms that are actually being worked and to show at the same time the quarter-sections and sections that are held by railway companies, land companies, corporations and private individuals. Nearly every township in this country would show more or less land being held out of use for a rise in prices. This land was either acquired as a free grant or was purchased at a very low figure. The farmers that are engaged in tilling the land are also bringing up the value of the vacant land that is scattered thruout the township. Every bit of increase in value that has been made in this vacant land has been brought about by the presence and the labor of those who are occupying and working the other land in the township. The owners of the vacant land have no moral right to profit by holding land out of use and the values which have been created by the community should be taxed into the public treasury for the public good. The vacant land curse in this country is crippling development in all directions. If the local associations would make it a point to prepare a chart of their townships and study the situation as it actually prevails in their own community they would see the matter in a much clearer light than they do at the present time.

How should we describe a man who professes great patriotism and love for Great Britain and at the same time either robs the British treasury thru the manufacturing of war munitions or condones the acts of grafters who have perpetrated such acts?



BRITANNIA MARKS THE GRAVE OF KITCHENER AND HER NAVAL HEROES

Silage for Western Farmers

Season of 1915---Corn and other crops---Kinds of Silos. Difficulties and Future

The season of 1915 was a discouraging one to silo owners on the prairies. Some who had a small corn crop and no silo decided that the risk and expense of a silo was too great if Providence was bent on blackening the corn crop every time it got a good start. At least twice during last season the corn crop was frozen, but the men who have been growing corn longest and have silos for taking care of it seem little discouraged because they know so well the benefits of silage of some kind that the failure of a crop one year will not make any serious difference. In many cases it merely meant the substitution of some other crop for corn silage for the time being so that there was a big loss, considerable and valuable experimental work was done in a practical way. As one farmer at Belmont, Man., said: "1915 was a very unusual season and my experience was that I had no silage" as my 25 acre corn patch was a total failure, but I am not discouraged, it may not happen again in a decade or longer." I have corresponded with and talked to a large number of farmers who have fed silage for some time and who suffered more or less seriously last year and they all are just as firm believers as ever in silos and silage crops.

Most of the silage yet made in Western Canada has been from corn the considerable experimental work has been done in various places with other crops. In fact a large amount of valuable experimental work could be done in making ensilage of various crops. Little is known as yet regarding the best crops for silage under our varying conditions and of the proper method of saving them in order to get the greatest food return. Were we farming in a warmer climate where corn was a regular assured crop we would be much nearer the solution of this problem than we even then we would still have many things to learn.

Other Silage Crops

Wherever corn can be grown successfully or fairly so it is undoubtedly the cheapest feed since a yield of ten to twelve or more tons per acre can be secured on land that might otherwise lie as bare summerfallow. The cultivation necessary to produce a corn crop and the smothering effect secured leaves the ground cleaner and in as good or even better condition than as summerfallow. Experimental work has well demonstrated this in more than one case throughout Western Canada. Corn is also exceptionally well adapted to feeding a great variety of stock for different purposes. In Southern Manitoba we have reached the stage where corn is a tolerably safe crop and as we develop hardier strains the march of corn will proceed gradually north and west. Already it is pretty well established in parts of Alberta. In the meantime other crops are being tried out and some with good success. J. D. McGregor, of Brandon, says: "1915 is the only year we have had any difficulty with our corn and we used barley that was pretty badly frozen and would have yielded if threshed between 15 and 20 bushels of thin frozen barley. This made excellent silage and our milk cows are in much better condition than we have had them when feeding corn silage." At the Lacombe, Alta., Experimental Station the bulk of the silage has been made from peas and oats and from green oats alone, but when the oats are in the late milk or early dough stage. Corn growing has not been very success-

ful at Lacombe and G. H. Hutton says: "This silage has with us been more satisfactory than the corn silage we have been able to make, because the oats had reached the proper stage of maturity, while in no season has the corn reached that stage." The cost of producing a pound of butter at Lacombe with this feed was reduced three cents below any other feed combination used.

The operator of a large farm in Central Alberta who put up a silo last year says: "Last fall we filled our silo mainly with green oats. Some alfalfa was put in and came out in good shape, but mostly oats were used. Our advantage in handling oats is the ease of handling when filling a silo. The crop can be cut with the binder and the sheaves are very easily



Filling a stave silo. The filling problem in a busy season is one of the most difficult, but will gradually become less so as silage growing facilities. These are wood stave silos, not too expensive and very efficient. Note the straight pipe and that the wagons are close up.

handled. It was necessary, however, to wet the oats well as they went in and to tramp the stuff more than is the case with corn. Oats, you know, are hollow stemmed and hold a lot of air. Plenty of water preferably supplied with a hose right into the blower spout and not less than three men tramping the cut oats will get rid of nearly all the air and produce the proper kind of fermentation." The same writer adds: "From such experience as we have had I can say that a silo here on the prairies has the same decided advantages that it has anywhere else where cattle are fed in winter for either beef or milk, particularly for milk. Silage is the most easily grown and harvested and the cheapest succulent feed that we can use in winter. I would say in reference to using silage for dairy cattle that if one's quantity of silage is not sufficient to last all winter that I would not open the silo until such time as I was sure that I would have plenty of silage to feed right thru until there was grass. There comes a time along in March and April when hay and green feed, hitherto the fixed stand-bys in the way of feed, become so dried out and tasteless and cows at the same time seem to have a hankering for something that is juicy, that I would by all means save the silage at the fore end of winter if I was likely not to have enough in order to tide over this period of the winter season. Cows always fall away seriously at this time and need succulence badly. The silo is the only means I know of that will enable a man to save his feed so that cattle have everything there is in it and do good on it. Silage is great stuff on which to coax cows and other cattle to eat a lot. Of course some cattle owners don't want their stock to eat too much, figuring on bringing stock out about April in what they call 'spring condition.' Perfectly fitting of course to the man who isn't contented in the spring unless he has a few head 'on the lift,' but not a profitable condition for cows either coming into milk or that have been in milk all winter."

The Alberta Department of Agriculture has used corn where it can be grown successfully and in fact to a considerable extent as far north as Vermilion. Corn and green oats and oats and peas alone, and corn and alfalfa mixed have been used, all proving satisfactory. Corn has been preferred, however, not only on account of greater weight, but its value as a clean cultivated crop in a rotation has to be considered.

Only one other correspondent had used anything but corn, i.e., about six feet of rye in the silo one year. It proved no good, apparently being cut too ripe with little or no sap left in it. The cows would not eat it. Rye is coarse and poor at any time and could scarcely be counted on as a satisfactory feed for silage under any conditions.

Chief Factors in Silo Building

The chief factor entering into the saving of ensilage is a silo that is air tight and will remain so from top to bottom. Silage is preserved in much the same fashion as fruits and vegetables. Fermentation of the silage is caused by a germ which uses up the air in the silage which then remains in a preserved condition until again exposed to the air. A silo full of leaks only adds one more to the many leaks already existing on many farms. Consequently the importance of the very best kind of structure. The greatest capacity in a circular building is next the walls, and since silos are now practically all circular the importance of having a first class structure cannot be over emphasized.

Silos in the West are built either of wood or cement and both kinds have their advocates. So far there appears to be more wooden silos, partly on account of the smaller cost and partly on a belief that the severe frosts do not strike so badly thru wood. The cement silo has the advantage of solidity and durability. Hot dry winds and incessant sunshine can neither blow it over or dry it out and no silage can spoil thru cracks between the staves. As stated, however, wooden silos have so far gained popular favor to a greater degree than others and seem likely to stay more in public favor for some time at least.

Size of Silos

Whether a man can afford to build a silo of course will depend on how many cattle he has, what kind and what his other facilities for securing feed are. Where silage is used for feeding dairy cattle the benefits are usually more directly felt and a silo can be justified for a smaller number. The cost will vary greatly, running anywhere from \$125 up to almost \$500. One or two men we know of have built silos for the former amount, tho of course they are not so highly finished and on the whole not generally as satisfactory as more expensive ones. One extensive stock raiser has four stave silos that cost \$400 each, including a four foot cement base, but a large number of men in Manitoba have built their wooden silos at from \$250 to \$350, with probably the larger number about midway between these figures. With a silo running around \$300 to \$350 the consensus of opinion among silo owners seems to be that about fifteen cows up with a few young cattle should be kept before the above cost could be justified. Some with more expensive silos say thirty head, but others put the number as low as ten to twelve, tho this would be where dairy cows are kept.

The size of the silo will then depend on the number and kind of livestock kept and the length of the silage feeding season. It is usually conceded a certain amount should be fed off the top each day to keep the silage from molding. Conditions vary this, but usually

Continued on Page 20



Solid concrete silo on J. D. Turner's farm, Carroll, Man. Solid concrete is solid and durable but breaks rather badly. This one is partly underground, making that part like a 'pit' silo.



Concrete stave silo. There are a few of these in Manitoba and they have given good satisfaction. Hollow stock or hollow wall concrete silos are usually but fairly best resistant and satisfactory.

The Mail Bag

THE HIRED MAN ON THE FARM

Editor, Guide:—The writer of May 3, Stevens, back, was "going home," even for a hired man write. The letter is entitled, "The hired man as family guide, philosopher and friend," the title might have been enlarged considerably; should have anyway included "scientific and general farm promoter, all farm instruction gratuitously given."

Stevens, back (writing?) says: "The hired man has to be the practical farmer, and all that goes with it, and a family diplomat." Again he tells us, "The farmer should be a master of agriculture, but inevitably is not; he should be a horse man of the first water, invariably is not; he should be a vet, a stockman, he should be able to raise meat and dairy products to perfection, should be a mechanic, a tradesman, should have chemical knowledge, he should be a perfect employer, and inevitably is not." It is not surprising friend Stevens further informs us: "He (farmer) casts his seed upon the soil, but it is entirely the providence of the Almighty that he reaps a return." "Just so! We farmers are far more indebted to our hired men than we dream of and to Providence especially. Little wonder, with all his remarkable qualities and abilities, that Stevens complains he is treated so far below his merits—a man, who is the farmer's guide, philosopher, family diplomat, who is the real foundation of the rural society," and who, while the farmer imagines he has the wisdom and does things, actually "the hired man, smiling lowly, knows he does it all."

Mr. Stevens has such a big opinion of the hired man, his virtues and accomplishments, on the other hand, so very poor an opinion of Mr. Farmer all round, in other words, gives him self a judge so unalterably biased, that sensible, thoughtful readers are compelled to reject his judgment. Now we admit we know of splendid hired men, good workers, and well worth while taking counsel with. There are too, a fair number of poor farmers scattered around, also poor and unworthy employers can be found in most communities, who exact too much from men. Yet it is true that in the final analysis almost invariably the farmer supplies the wisdom and judgment as to how his farm shall be run. This is certainly true of the great mass of farmers anyhow.

Mr. Stevens sarcastically describes the farmer discussing farming with other farmers in the store or by the roadside, even by the hour. "Usually he is doing a very wise thing discussing farm problems as they affect his own local soil, climate and local conditions generally. He will know more accurately than from a farm journal published at Montreal, and can better decide what day to start cutting grass, when and how best to fallow, and the thousand and one other questions upon which there is a variety of opinion among intelligent and practical farmers—the hired man, with his superhuman qualities notwithstanding. I know something of hired men, too. All are not family diplomats, but some are superb muckers. I have a daughter of twenty-two. Only last fall two of the men I hired for threshing fell madly to love, proffered her and wanted to marry her, and had no prospects. Like enough they were diplomats, expecting I would give my daughter up readily, to strangers, and not the man up with a farm, horses, implements and furniture. Like enough I was larking as an employer, too. I have had more tell me in a fine style what abilities they had—something like Stevens, by their story—but on setting them to a job even the most reticentatory ideas of handling the job were lacking. I have had to pay heavily for incompetence, laziness, carelessness and breakages. My experience and that of my neighbors is that the farmer usually has to be the instructor of the man—not the hired man the farmer. Still, I am glad nevertheless, with all his trials and no real had time to write, so delicious a better. My experience is that where a farmer employs two hired men or more it is the best policy to have a back home for the men. They are then apart from the family, and they do not hear all the farmer's business nor the private affairs of the family. Men's men as Stevens will not be required to write family quarrels nor butt in with his grating nose advice generally, which is usually more harmful than not.

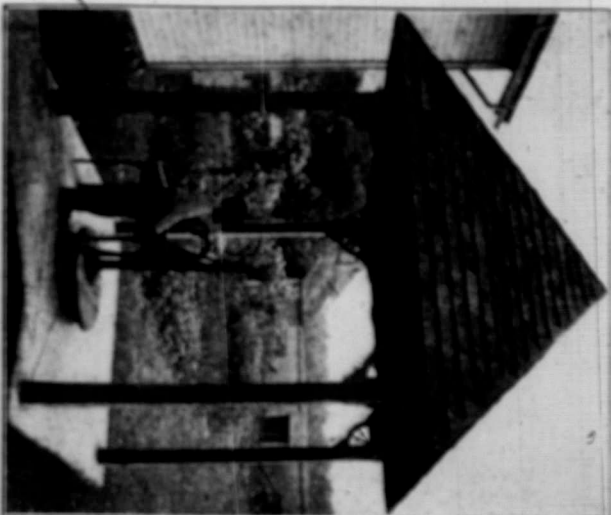
MARSHYHEWAN FARMER

OUTSIDE SPEAKERS NEEDED

Editor, Guide:—I was much interested in a letter headed "System

AN OPEN FORUM
This page is reserved to allow free discussion of all questions vital to grain growers. It is the duty of every grain grower to be posted on public affairs, and to express his views on them. Most letters will be given preference. No letters must be accompanied by name and address, and will be returned if accompanied by postage.

Mr. Atkinson evidently realizes the great need for education of the rank and file of our membership before we can continue to progress as we ought to. I would like to say, however, that, in my humble



From last week and this of it is inevitable. A little labor and expense will do much to improve the average farm setup.

opinion, his scheme will be totally inadequate, and will meet the situation only in a very insignificant way. It will give splendid opportunities for one or two of the best "show the flag" as they are called—in each local to show off their capabilities and increase their individual fund of knowledge and income. But the majority of the rank and file who really need to acquire an education along the lines of the principles and aims of our association will derive no benefit whatever from a debate, as they will not stop to listen to it. A speaker never will have any recognition in his own community, unless he has an exceptionally magnetic personality, and the result will be that when a local debate is to be held off the majority of the rank and file will be missing. I venture to say that I don't care what local you go to you will hear the same old story, Remarks such as these: "I've got some-

thing better to do with my time than to go and listen to Bill, Dick and Harry chew the rag." "What's on today?" "Oh, Tom Smith and Jack Jones are going to chew the fat, debate, they call it, about Woman Suffrage or Direct Legislation or some such stuff." "Well, let's go home. I am sick of hearing them fellows spout. They do all the talking. No one else gets a chance to put a word in edgewise."

Now, I will leave it to the majority of your readers, Mr. Editor, if this is got the case. And you can't overcome this situation by asking these self same gentlemen—who can't get a chance to speak, according to them—to study up on some subject and come and give us an educative debate or talk themselves. When you put it up to them to come and take their turn it's: "Oh! I can't talk," or "I can't give the time to reading up on the subject." And as a matter of fact they don't and won't read anything at all except maybe a weekly paper, and precious little of that. In my opinion what would have far more force and draw the people out in large numbers is an organized body of first-class speakers, paid, and voluntary when they can be got, made up of men and women who are the tip-top exponents of the various subjects they are interested in. Their services should be at the disposal of the Central, which should arrange for a tour by these speakers of every local in the province. In this way, in the course of two or three years, each local would have had the benefit of hearing the ideals and aims for which the farmers of this country should be striving expounded to them by the very best authorities. I am convinced that by this method untold benefits would accrue not only to the members of our organization but to the country as a whole. I see only one objection to this scheme, and that is that it might possibly be too costly, taking into consideration the means at the disposal of our association, but against that objection is the fact that education along the right lines is never too costly, and some means should be obtained to give it. I think personally that government assisted education along the lines of good citizenship would have been in the long run of far more benefit to Western Canada and the farmers than some of the other government assisted enterprises we have at the present time. That is in looking to the future of the nation. What is the cause of most of our troubles as farmers? Ignorance, lack of interest; and so long as this condition lasts, just so long will we continue to be exploited by privileged interests and have our provincial and Dominion affairs conducted by government's rotten with graft of every description. We need educators or speakers who not only know their subject well, but who have personality, force, enthusiasm, call it what you like; men who are able to arouse the people and lead them to think along the right channels. Without right thought there will not be right action.

While I would not have interest in any way to throw cold water on Mr. Atkinson's scheme, I am convinced it is inadequate. I would simply submit my views of the situation for the consideration of your readers, and I think it would be well at this time, seeing that nothing was said at the convention jutting the matter on any real foundation, that some of our leading men should give us their views on this matter. In any case it is not one which can be passed over lightly. Some makeshift for the present won't do. Education has become within the past two years a thing which is more vital to our organization than ever. It has got to be, now and always, the main aim of the Grain Growers' movement. I will leave it to the leaders of our ranks if this has not been their experience regarding this matter of debate as a means of educating their members.

H. T. RICKETTS,
Richmond Station, Sask.

AGAINST PRIVILEGE

Editor, Guide:—I am informed that those privileged traders, the Hudson's Bay Company, are claiming sovereign power by denying the people and governments of the Western provinces to enact prohibition. I beg to state that the Hudson's Bay charter was granted to the company of adventurers a century before Great Britain owned Canada, and, therefore, I believe it has no legal existence. I beg to say that said charter did not give said company a foot of land west of the Great Lakes, and that the Canadian gov-

Continued on Page 20



"Working Farm" shows some of the best results ever obtained. These men had just secured their 3 months' work.

The Draft of Plows

By Prof. J. Macgregor Smith, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon

The plow having been brought to its present standard of perfection we find ourselves, not so much, perhaps, from humane motives, as from a sense of financial loss thru wasted powers, studying this interesting topic—the draft of plows.

The total draft will be influenced by numerous factors, including:—Shape of moldboard; condition of plow, sharpness of shares and scouring qualities; various adjustments; character and condition of the soil; presence of various attachments, coulters, gauge wheels, etc.; size of furrow; weight of plow and angle of the line of draft.

According to Sanborn, "the plow shows the lightest draft when set to cut the widest furrow of which it is normally capable." This is probably accounted for by the remarkable results of an experiment at the Utica trials, which showed that 55 per cent. of the draft of the plow was caused by the cutting of the furrow slice, 35 per cent. by the friction of the sole and only 10 per cent. by the work of lifting and turning the furrow. The average draft of a number of plows running in the empty furrow was 168 lbs. The whole draft was 476 lbs., and the draft with the moldboard removed 434 lbs. The difference between 168 lbs. and 434 lbs. was taken to be the draft required for cutting the furrow slice." Sanborn states later that 42 per cent. of the draft is used by the share and landside, and another writer put the moldboard friction at only 2 per cent. These figures will not hold for all conditions, but even an approximate idea of the division of draft explains many frequently observed facts.

Small Cutting Edge

In relation to the size of the furrow, the cutting edge should be as small as possible. A furrow 4x12 inches has a line 16 inches long, which must be cut, and an area of cross-section of 48 square inches, a proportion of 1 to 3. One 6x14 inches has a cut surface of 20 inches and an area of 84 square inches, a ratio of 1 to 4.2. The larger the furrow cut, therefore, the less the influence of the cutting edges on each square inch of cross-sectional area, which is a commonly accepted unit of comparison. Sanborn found a constant decrease in draft per square inch as the furrow was deepened and widened up to the normal capacity of the plow. When made to cut wider, narrower, shallower or deeper than the adjustments of the plow ordinarily permitted there was an increase in draft of 15 to 20 per cent., much harder work for the plowman and a poorer quality of plowing.

Referring to Fig. 1, we find when we pull thru the line AB we have the easiest line of draft, i.e., parallel to the roadbed. This condition is found in the railroads, but very seldom in our farm implements. It is very clear that if we swing our line of draft to the position AC we exert a lifting as well as a pulling action, and in the position AD we are pulling down as well as along, in both cases adding to the draft. Here is a question and answer which may interest some readers!

Long Hitch or Short Hitch?

"Does a plow with a long beam pull harder than one with a short beam? I have heard it claimed that it does.

"On the contrary, a long hitch to a plow will

Do you know how much power it takes to pull your plow or any other farm implement for that matter? In any manufacturing plant careful records are kept of the amount and cost of the power required to run the machinery. This cost is very closely watched so that the work done is as economical as possible, thus keeping operating expenses at a minimum. Why should not farmers keep the same careful check on operating expenses? If it pays manufacturers it will pay farmers, who are also manufacturers. As outlined in this article, municipalities could profitably invest in a dynamometer to be used at the plowing matches which ought to be held in every locality. Every pound saved in draft is as good as a pound earned, and this year particularly all reasonable economy is the duty of every true citizen.

demands that shares be not only sharp but properly sharpened. Sanborn reports a difference of only 6 1/2 per cent. in favor of an old point resharpened over a dull point on the same plow, but an advantage of 36 per cent. in favor of a new point over the old point resharpened. At all events, farmers should not waste power on dull shares. The Winnipeg motor contests have shown a difference of almost 50 per cent. in the draft of different makes of plows, plowing the same depth and width of furrow in the same land. Is this not worth consideration? But to get to the point in a practical way: How much does it take to pull your plow—400 lbs. or 2,000 lbs.? If this question were asked at a meeting of practical men, answers would be given covering even a wider range than the figures suggested above.

Test the Draft of Plows

The season of the plowing match is almost with us, and there is no better incentive to better farm practice than an active interest in this kind of demonstration work. There is a splendid opportunity afforded at such a gathering to demonstrate some important factors in the operation of our most important implement—the plow. When a man is between the handles of a walking plow he carefully adjusts it to work as easily as possible, but he sometimes forgets when he is sitting on a bag of hay on a sulky, and his horses suffer. If too little power is supplied the teams lose in condition, or worse still the quality of the work done is lowered.

A municipality might very profitably purchase a dynamometer (shown in Fig. 3); it is simply a strong spring balance, and loan it to any man at a nominal fee. This is not an extraordinary proposal, and the writer has had this suggestion made to him by several farmers. If this is not possible, arrangements should be made to have the agricultural colleges supply demonstrators to test the plows right in the field. Seeing is believing, and one practical demonstration is worth a hundred articles on the subject. What effect do dull shares and coulters have on the draft? How much does the lead team pull when plowing tandem? Do the different makes vary to any extent? Questions like these should be answered at the local plowing match. I feel sure implement men would co-operate and the writer's experience has been that such a demonstration is highly profitable and instructive to all. Readers wishing to go further into this question can get valuable information from "Power and the Plow," Ellis Rumely, and in King's "Physics of Agriculture."

KEEP AWAY RUST

When machines are laid up for a time, such as farm machinery, the parts not actually painted should be coated with a rust preventative. Such a substance should have the qualities of cheapness, ease of application and removal, and not be injurious to the coated surface.

A good and inexpensive coat may be made by mixing flour with common machinery or lubricating oil. This mixture should have a consistency of thin paste. It may be applied with a paint brush. The flour keeps the oil from drying hard, and the oil will prevent the air and moisture from coming into contact with the surface of the parts treated, thereby preventing rust or corrosive effects.

DRAFT OF PLOWS

55% Used in cutting the furrow slice
35% Friction between plow & the soil
10% Lifting & turning the furrow

TOTAL DRAFT 100%

Flow running empty in furrow: 168 lbs.
The total draft: 476 lbs.
With moldboard removed: 434 lbs.
434 - 168 = 266 lbs. required to cut the furrow slice
476 - 434 = 42 lbs. turn

FIG 2

Draft of Sod Plows with & without Coulters

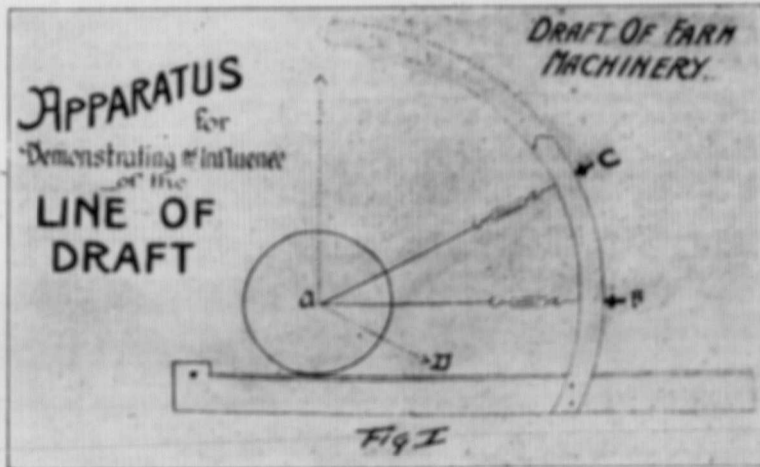
32 Pw with and coulters	413.00	286.00	59.00	Over 50 without coulters	442.00	254.00	188.00
without	585.85	285.75	4.00	with	505.25	464.00	8.00
	172.85	97.25	90.00		60.25	110.00	2.104

make it pull some easier than a short hitch. A plow is different in this respect from a log or a wagon. Here a short hitch causes the horses' tugs to have a lifting effect on the load which tends to keep it from digging into the ground, which helps to lighten the pull. But when the horses' tugs pull on the beam of a plow, it tends to lift the plow out of the ground and something must overcome this lifting or the plow will not stay in the ground.

"If the 'suck' of the plow nose is not strong enough to overcome this lifting action of the tugs, then you must set the beam clevis or lift on the handles enough to overcome it. This is setting one force to overcome another, and that always means lost energy.

"Trails made at one of the agricultural experiment stations showed that hitching a nine and a half foot chain between the end of the plow beam and the eveners made a saving of 6 per cent in the draft of a fourteen-inch walking plow, while a thirteen and a half foot chain made a saving of 8 per cent in the pull. You see when you increase the length of the hitch, you decrease the lifting action of the tugs, and so reduce this energy that is lost in overcoming that lifting action. The line of pull from the point of the horses' shoulders to the center of the load of the plow should be as nearly parallel with the bottom of the furrow as is practicable."

The power absorbed in severing the furrow slice



The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

THE PICNIC

It used to begin about the 24th May in our family, the dark threats concerning the Sunday school picnic and our probable absence therefrom unless we walked the straight and narrow path.

Did we think it rather a hardship to go for the cows? Very well, but, of course, if we couldn't do a little thing like that we could hardly expect to go to the Sunday school picnic.

Was it a long distance around and across the kitchen floor with a scrubbing brush and pail? Our kitchen was sixteen feet square. Dear me, one would think that a girl who wanted to go to the Sunday school picnic wouldn't grumble about a trifle like that.

Did little brother protest about feeding the pigs out of his turn? What about that spending money he wanted for the Sunday school picnic?

Thus all our great events were used as penalties for any and every offense until the keen edge of our happy anticipation was dulled. Of course they meant all the time to take us to the picnic, but the dark insinuation, being of so sinister a nature, never lost its efficacy. Then the weather man warily at ways complicated matters by sending a morning which might turn into any sort of a day and the adults invariably leaned to pessimism, while the juvenile heart ached with uncertainty and an almost vindictive hatred of the adult point of view.

Looking back today upon those picnics I am sorry for the little girl, who was myself, and for the little brother and sister who shared her awful dread, that the picnic would be forfeited by some trifling misconduct.

THRIFT

In taking to heart the advice of the Dominion Government to practice thrift women are apt to translate the word in their own minds as "saving." So few women have enough money to disburse at any one time to really practice intelligent economy, that whenever they want to get a little ahead they think of doing it in only one way, by spending less, rather than more wisely.

It would be a great pity if this advice of the government should lead women to go without things which they really require in their homes or to buy necessarily the cheapest article of food and clothing on the market rather than the article which promises the best returns for the money.

No successful business man ever mistakes penny-pinching for economy. The men who have built up big industries, while very careful about waste, have never hesitated to spend money quite lavishly upon occasion. They know what a great many housewives need to learn, that there is an economy that is the worst kind of waste.

So often, women, when buying a piece of linen or dress goods, will rush in and snatch up material at a bargain price that is full of weak threads and filling; linen that is half cotton and heavily starched to conceal its tawdriness; dress goods with a cotton warp or silk that is "loaded" so that it cuts to pieces in a few weeks. Every such investment is a sinful waste of the family budget, to say nothing of the housewife's time and energy in making these things up, and when this unreasoning economy is extended to food it becomes a positive menace to the welfare of the family.

This is not advocating reckless extravagance or saying that there is not room for the greatest improvement in the management of many homes. It is simply a warning against being penny wise and pound foolish.

There are bargains to be had from time to time in both food and clothing, but not everything that is offered at a reduced price is a real bargain. Some merchants put special price tickets on articles selling at regular prices, because there are people who will never buy anything, no matter how good the value, unless they think they are getting a bargain, but more often the special price is the result of some defect in the article itself which made it "hang on" at the regular marking. It is only occasionally that a very acceptable, reasonable and altogether excellent article is conspicuously reduced.

But by buying in quantities, a case of corn, instead of two cans at a time, and a barrel of sugar instead of a dollar's worth, by stopping just at the point where quality ends and style and novelty begins when buying materials and by co-operative purchases a real and valuable economy can be effected. Most of our homes have too little, rather than too much money spent upon them, but it is often very

unwisely distributed. We need more business-like methods in the administration of the family budget.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

HOUSE FURNISHING PROBLEM

Dear Miss Beynon:—Am writing for some suggestions for the varnish, paint, furniture and general decoration of our new house to be built during this summer. First, the parlor on the south-east corner has an oriel window under verandah on south and ordinary window on west side. Would walnut or dark oak varnish be best? What would be suitable in the way of paint for the walls; also nice furnishings and pictures? Would like if you would suggest good pictures, even if they cost a little more. Can just get a few at a time. Also the dining room on the north west corner, with double window to the west and single on north side. I have dark oak dining table and sewing machine. Would a combination buffet and china cabinet be suitable for this, or, if not, are there other pieces of furniture more up-to-date?

Then for the upstairs, we are having hardwood

I don't think I should like a combination china cabinet and buffet very much. I would prefer the buffet alone or else a built-in old-fashioned corner cupboard, stained to match the woodwork.

As a rule white walls are rather staring, but I once saw a charming room with white walls and woodwork, grey-blue rug, dotted muslin curtains, and white, black and mahogany furniture. It would never have done at all if the furniture had been golden oak. Still, I shouldn't recommend leaving a whole upstairs pure white.

Is the burlap on the dining room to protect the walls or for appearance sake? If the walls are to be painted I should prefer to use the sand-finished plaster and leave off the burlap, of which the colors, unless it is painted, are not very attractive.

The kitchen walls would be much better covered all over with encaustic, which is really an oil cloth. It makes the most serviceable kitchen wall I know of, except varnished tiles, which are very costly.

A reader recently reproved me for saying that I did not like linoleum for dining and living room floors, as it did save so much trouble. That must be admitted, without argument, but that does not alter my opinion that there is nothing as attractive as a stained and polished floor, with large or small rugs. Some times the amount of work involved makes it necessary to substitute linoleum, but it is much less decorative.

F. M. B.

WASHING A SWEATER

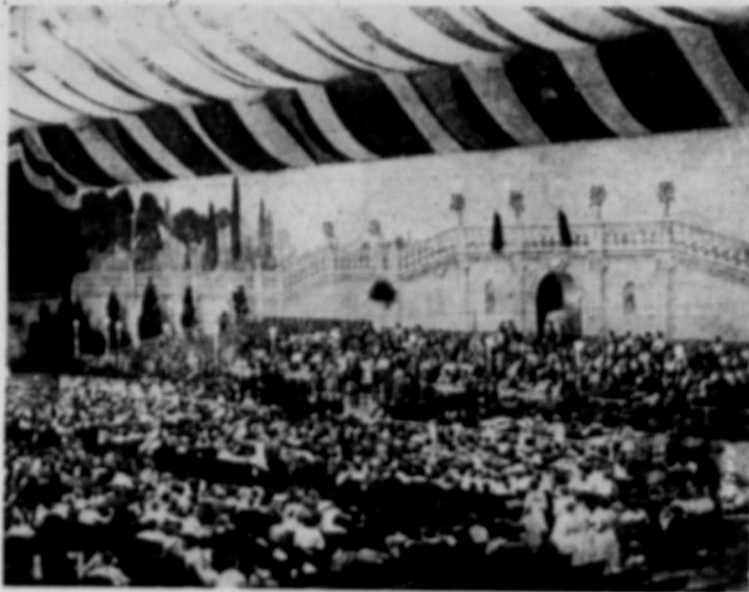
Henrietta Kolshorn, Wyoming state demonstrator in home economics, in the following article tells how she washes a sweater: "I have soft water only occasionally. Before I wash my sweater, I take it out and beat it or shake it until all the dust is out of it. Then I make a soap paste by taking a quart of boiling water and shoving into that one bar of good soap; then I add six tablespoonfuls of borax, and beat the mixture until the soap is dissolved. I take a bowl or clean dishpan, and fill it three-fourths full of lukewarm water, and put in half a cup of the soap solution. If the water is very hard, I add a teaspoonful of borax for each gallon of water. Then I soak the sweater in that, and place the pan where the temperature of the water will remain the same. I leave this for several hours. After that I wash the sweater by pulling it up and down, or else I work it with a kneading movement, but I never rub it on the board, nor do I rub with my hands or rub soap on it, for that would shrink it. If it has spots that need special attention, I take a small brush and scrub the spots and the collar and cuffs.

"I change the water frequently, always making the same solution, and giving much care to keeping the temperature even. I do not let the sweater cool. I work rapidly, and rinse it in water that is again the same temperature. Into the rinse water I put only two tablespoonfuls of soap solution. If woollen goods are rinsed in clear water they will be stiff, but a little soap will keep them soft and fluffy. I press all the water out by passing the sweater thru the wringer, then I wring it in a towel and press it with my hands until the water has been soaked out. I draw the sweater into shape by pulling the shoulders and sleeves to the width I desire, then I draw the front, back and collar into shape, and haste the sweater on a sheet, and dry it in a room that is the same temperature as was the water. Many a sweater is ruined by cold or hot water, or by hanging it out in the cold. Keep the temperature even from the time you soak the sweater until it is dry. Then shake it or beat it until the air has passed thru the wool, and it is fluffy and loose again.

"Woollen dresses, underwear, and other articles made of wool can be treated in the same way without shrinking. Of course, the careful housewife is anxious to have her articles all wool and of a color that can be satisfactorily washed. Plain grey, red, black and blue sweaters will give far better results than will striped sweaters. Almost all deep colors will fade a little, but if the work is well done it will not seriously affect the looks of the garment if the color is even, but if the white stripes are dulled by water that is stained, it is impossible to get them clear again."

They were eating their first meal in a summer boarding-house when Helen, aged three, suddenly asked, "Mother, why doesn't father ask a blessing here?"

"Helen," sternly replied her six-year-old sister, "we pay for this food."—From the *Delinquent*.



Great convention of Federation of Women's Clubs in 7th Regiment Armory, New York. This is an event of national importance, as there are over 20,000 clubwomen from all parts of the United States attending this master convention.

floors and would like to leave them the natural color for a time anyway. What is used on them to polish them? Also would woodwork and walls look well done all in white? Forgot to mention that we intend having burlap on dining room. Would like you to mention kind and color, also paint for walls, and what color of burlap would be suitable for kitchen which is in the south-east end. Two windows and door open into it, both windows on the east. What is the best color of paint for kitchen walls, and is dull finish better for all than bright finish, and does it clean off as well?

I might say we live on a farm and have been reading *The Guide* and see by it you answer such questions as some of these. Will send a stamped-addressed envelope for answer to be sent direct. Another question is: Would you advise linoleum for dining room and parlor, as these two open into each other by means of a double sliding door? Would like them to harmonize. Any suggestions will be very gratefully received by us.

Yours very truly,

T. J. S.

Answer

If you care to make me a drawing of your house, indicating location, size and direction of rooms upstairs and down and enclosing ten cents in stamps, I shall be glad to send you samples of wall and wood finishes suitable for the different rooms. It would help me to know more about the furniture you have for the bedrooms.

In the meantime there are several of your questions that can be answered immediately. Concerning the best color for the woodwork, either walnut or dark oak would be good, provided you use the dull varnish.

It isn't possible for me to say what particular pictures you should get, but would recommend some good colored prints of famous paintings, very simply framed. They range in price from about seven to twenty-five dollars, and upwards. As you say, one or two really fine pictures are so much more worth while than a lot of poor common looking ones.

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SUMMER MEETINGS

June 3, 1916

To the Local Secretary:— Under date of April 22 you were forwarded a circular outlining the plans of the central executive for the holding of a series of meetings throughout the province during the summer months. The circular explained that it would be impossible for a member of the Central executive to visit each of the locals. A series of meetings has therefore been decided on arranged according to the best judgment of the Central officers.

Under separate cover a number of posters announcing the place and date of meeting to be held in your district and the speaker from the Central who is to be present have been forwarded to the secretaries of the locals contiguous to the meeting point. The secretaries receiving these posters are kindly requested to distribute these throughout the district in which the members of their locals reside and otherwise publish the place and date of meeting to the best of their ability, urging every member who possibly can to be in attendance.

The executive member who will address the meeting will be fully conversant with all the affairs of the Association and will be pleased to discuss with the men and the women present any phase of the Association's activities or indeed any question of general interest to the farmers of your community which any member may wish to introduce. He will also have full information regarding your trading relations to the Central and will be pleased to discuss in meeting any phase of the development of Saskatchewan's great co-operative movement that is desired.

Not only do your elected leaders anticipate very great development in co-operative activities during the next few years, but large numbers of the most prominent business men in Western Canada have expressed themselves as of the opinion that the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association's co-operative activities are but the nucleus of a co-operative trading undertaking by the consumers of this province which will prove to be the very greatest force yet evolved for the economic and social emancipation of agriculture. Those who have depended for their earnings not so much upon the labor of their hands as upon their power to exploit the farmer are fairly panic-stricken by what they also consider to be the beginning of a huge movement thru the instrumentality of the Grain Growers' Association for the liberation of the agricultural producer from the exploitation of those in control of the means of distribution. Their one hope, however, is that in the future—as too often in the past—the indifference of the farmers themselves and the lack of interest of a very large percentage of them in their own movement may prevent that movement from accomplishing all that it otherwise might.

I therefore again urge upon you the necessity of endeavoring to secure the attendance at these meetings, not only of every member of the Association, but of every farmer of the community in order that they may learn more of the enormous benefits which have accrued to the farmers generally thru the organized effort of some of them.

Fraternally yours,

J. B. MUSSELMAN,

Central Secretary

Dates of Meetings in District No. 2

Thursday, June 22, at 8 p.m., La Fleche; Friday, June 23, at 2.30 p.m., Limerick; at 8 p.m., Assiniboia; Saturday, June 24, at 3 p.m., Willows; at 8 p.m., Beadly; Monday, June 26, at 3 p.m., Mullrany; at 8 p.m., Willow Bunch; Tuesday, June 27, at 2 p.m., Fernside; at 8 p.m., Fife Lake; Wednesday, June 28, at 2 p.m., Eddyville; at 8 p.m., Harptree; Thursday, June 29, at 2 p.m., Viceroy; at 8 p.m., Horizon; Friday, June 30, at 3.30 p.m., Asslet; at 8.30 p.m., Pangman; Saturday, July 1, at 4 p.m., Kledive; at 8.30 p.m., Axford; Monday, July 3, at 2.30 p.m., Brookings; at 8 p.m., Radville. Speaker, Mr. A. G. Hawkes, Perivall, vice-president, S.G.G.A., and Mr. T. E. Gamble, Director for District No. 2.

Dates of Meetings in District 7

Monday, June 19, at 3 p.m., Spy Hill; at 8 p.m., Tantallon. Tuesday, June 20, at 2.30 p.m., Stockholm; at 8.30 p.m., Rosanville. Wednesday, June 21, at 3 p.m., Lemberg. Thursday, June 22, at 8 p.m., Lipton. Friday, June 23, at 8 p.m., Balcarres. Saturday, June 24, at 3 p.m., Duff; at 9 p.m., Melville. Mon-

day, June 26, at 1.30 p.m., Bulyea; at 8 p.m., Duval. Tuesday, June 28, at 3 p.m., Govan; at 8 p.m., Nokomis. Wednesday, June 28, at 2.30 p.m., Young; at 8 p.m., Watrous. Thursday, June 29, at 2.30 p.m., Tate; at 8 p.m., Semans. Friday, June 30, at 8 p.m., Kelliher. Speaker, Mr. John F. Reid, Oreadia, member of the executive S.G.G.A.

Dates of Meetings in District 16

Monday, June 19, at 9 p.m., Surliton. Tuesday, June 20, at 8 p.m., Conquest. Wednesday, June 21, at 8 p.m., MacKorie. Thursday, June 22, at 8 p.m., Sovereign. Friday, June 23, at 3 p.m., Rosetown. Saturday, June 24, at 3 p.m., Beadle; at 8 p.m., Kindersley. Monday, June 26, at 3 p.m., Fiske. Tuesday, June 27, at 3 p.m., Delisle; at 9 p.m., Zealandia. Wednesday, June 28, at 3 p.m., Vaneov; at 8.30 p.m., Tessier. Speaker, Mr. John N. Burril, Indian Head, member of the Executive S.G.G.A.

Dates of Meetings in District 12

Monday, June 19, at 8 p.m., Tisdale. Tuesday, June 20, at 2 p.m., Melfort; at 8 p.m., Star City. Wednesday, June 21, at 8 p.m., Kinistino. Thursday, June 22, at 3 p.m., Birch Hills. Friday, June 23, at 8 p.m., Prince Albert. Saturday, June 24, at 3 p.m., Shellbrook; at 8 p.m., Leask. Monday, June 26, at 8 p.m., Blaine Lake. Tuesday, June 27, at 8 p.m., Denholm. Wednesday, June 28, at 3 p.m., Hafford. Thursday, June 29, at 8 p.m., North Battleford. Speaker, Mr. Thomas Sales, Langham, member of the Executive S.G.G.A.

LOCALS CAN HELP CENTRAL

A large number of letters are received at the Central office in the course of a week in which matters referring to trading, organization and other departments of the work of the Association are dealt with indiscriminately, that is to say, all these matters are often included in one letter. This involves an enormous amount of needless work on the part of the staff and at the same time greatly increases the risk of delays in dealing with the business in question. I do not blame our secretaries for this, as it is no doubt due entirely to their want of familiarity with the method which is necessarily adopted in dealing with the correspondence of this or any other large business concern.

As we have at present a large number of new secretaries it will perhaps be well to outline our method of procedure in this respect. First, it should be understood that the Central office staff is divided into several departments, this having become absolutely necessary owing to the great growth of the work of the Association. We have first the organization department, which deals with all matters relating to the formation of new locals, the arrangement of meetings, the provision of speakers, the supply of literature, buttons, etc., the Red Cross and Patriotic Funds and all similar matters. Then there is the trading department, which is subdivided into the purchasing, order, correspondence and claims, accounting and invoicing departments, and lastly the Patriotic Acre department. As the correspondence is opened up it is distributed to all the departments concerned. But suppose a letter is received in which reference is made, say, to an order for groceries, to the holding of a meeting, to a Patriotic Acre contribution and to a claim for damage to goods received; how are all these matters to reach the various departments which must eventually deal with them? This is where the trouble begins. Before anything can be done with them each subject has to be extracted or re-written on what is known as an extract form. This means that the one letter has to be split up into four different letters before any part of it can receive attention. The making of these extracts is a very great handicap to the staff, and causes the work of opening up the mail to take at least twice as long as it ought, besides greatly increasing the risk of matters of importance being overlooked.

It will greatly conduce to efficiency in the Central office and to the securing of better service to the locals if correspondents will get into the habit of writing

about one subject only in any one letter. This does not mean of course that postage is to be paid on each letter, as there is no reason at present at all events why several letters should not be mailed in the same envelope. It is perhaps too much to hope that this making of extracts can be altogether avoided, but if correspondents will try to follow out the method outlined above it will carry us a long way on the road to efficiency. S. W. Y.

GRAIN PRICES BY PHONE

From several points correspondence has come to the Central office suggesting that the department of telephones of the Saskatchewan government might make arrangements under which every central telephone office in Saskatchewan would receive daily the closing prices of wheat on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. The suggestion seems to be a thoroughly good one and one that could be carried out practically without expense to the provincial government. The matter has already been discussed with a member of the executive who has promised to present the petition to his colleagues. It might be well, however, for our locals to follow this matter up in order that it may be apparent to the government that it is a popular demand. J. B. M.

WANT DAILY GRAIN PRICES

Central Secretary.—Yours of the 16th inst. to Mr. Wilson, secretary of the Tugaska Local, re daily prices of wheat over long distance telephone system, was read at our meeting on the 27th. As I was the instigator of this movement in our local the meeting insisted that I should answer your letter of the above date asking for an article on the same.

In the first place I might say wheat and the growing of other grains are the staple products of our province. As a great amount of this grain is placed on the market in carload lots by the farmer with a circulation of market prices as we have it in the province, namely, thru the mails by letter, daily paper or sometimes weekly papers, it places the farmer at a disadvantage to realize the highest price for his grain, or in other words, selling at a time he thinks is the most opportune. Probably when he goes to town and receives his mails, sees the boom in the market, which is always one and sometimes two days late, and then enquires about the present day's market, he finds prices have again dropped.

Under the system asked for if the said farmer owned a rural telephone he could step to his telephone about three o'clock in the afternoon and get the closing prices of the same day of the Winnipeg market. Then if the prices suited him he could sell by telephone or telegram at what he thought would be the best time, having nobody to blame for mistakes but himself.

It is also a well known fact that a certain grain company whom a great many ship to when loading over the platform has simply refused instructions such as "sell to best advantage or use your own judgment." On the one hand the company does not want to take the risk of displacing the farmer, and on the other the farmer is at a disadvantage to know the latest price to please himself.

I think I have said all that is necessary on this important subject to bring it into action in the near future and I see no reason why the farmers should not have the above privilege, which would mean no more to them at practically no expense to any one. I am more than pleased to note in your letter that the colleagues of the member spoken to are at the present time in favor of the proposition. I place all confidence in you and the rest interested to have this important matter placed again before our government and have the same brought into action as soon as possible.

ALEX. FOULSTON,

Tugaska, Sask.

Central Secretary.—I have pleasure in letting you know that those shares (extra ones) arrived in just the nick of time. Kindly accept my thanks for your prompt attention in this respect. The gang is O.K.

Yours, a satisfied Grain Grower,

DAVID GIBBONS,

Cadillac, Sask.

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.



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Alberta

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

WOMEN'S LOCALS ACTIVE

The following report has come to hand from Mrs. R. W. Barrett, provincial secretary of the United Farm Women of Alberta.

The McCafferty U.F.W.A. have been doing splendid work as usual. With the help of the U.F.A. a play, *The Rough Diamond*, was put on, and \$79.00 was raised for the Red Cross. Through a canvass of the district an additional \$80.00 was raised, bringing the total up to \$159.00, an excellent showing for a sparsely settled district. In February a paper was read by Mrs. Spencer on the legal status of women in Canada. The writer declares that the information she gathered was an eye-opener to herself and, we presume, to her audience as well. When this eye-opening becomes general there is going to be something doing. An interesting program has been prepared for the year and enjoyable meetings and increased membership are looked forward to.

Dalemead U.F.W.A. sent an interesting program. It includes such subjects as "Hygiene in Baby's Wardrobe," "First Aid and Medical Temperance," "Balanced Rations," "Rural Schools" and "Social Service in Home and Community." The membership is small, but it must mean much to a congenial little band of women to get together to discuss matters of common interest and to feel that they are part of a great movement to enrich and beautify rural life. A combined U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. picnic is being held on June 2, which we hope will be thoroughly enjoyed.

On March 29 the women of a school district with a very interesting and very Scotch name, "Braes o' Benachie," met and organized a branch of the U.F.W.A., with Mrs. J. E. Finlay, president, and Mrs. W. H. Kingshot, secretary. We wish this Mannville Club every success.

Crossfield reports an organization also. Our enterprising director, Mrs. Davis, visited the women of Rodney S.D. and a branch U.F.W.A. was the result. The C. and E. is woefully lacking in women's sections, so this Rodney U.F.W.A. is a departure. What is the matter with the U.F.A. along that line I wonder?

We are glad to say that our Lloydminster branch has again resumed work. Illness and forced absence of members caused a suspension of work last fall, but the members have come together again with renewed vigor. "How far a little candle throws his beams" and what should we not expect from this Rising Sun U.F.W.A.?

An interesting report of an organization comes from Mrs. C. A. Redman, of Vermilion. On April 5 our provincial director, Mrs. Fortank, spoke to the women of Turkey Hill on the aims and objects of the U.F.W.A. Realizing the advantages of such an association, both to the individual and to the community, the women formed a branch. Success to them.

A delightful letter came from Loversna on the Saskatchewan border, with a report of a new U.F.W.A. bearing the pretty name of Claremont. The women had been anxious to form a society for the purpose of doing Red Cross work and to assist as they could in this time of stress and sacrifice. A letter giving information as to the aims of our organization and the work we are attempting brought the desired result. The members are specially interested in all that pertains to the betterment of home life and are ordering some of the best literature on that subject for the club. We expect great things from the Claremont United Farm Women.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

A meeting of the executive committee of the U.F.A. was held in the Central office on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 30 and 31, the president, H. W. Wood, being in the chair and all members present.

An interesting discussion took place with the representative of the Edmonton Cold Storage Plant in regard to the cold storage business, the question being finally referred to a committee for further investigation.

A letter from Rev. J. P. Berry of Crossfield was read, advocating special facilities for the teaching of economic and other subjects to rural ministers through

agricultural colleges and the following resolution was passed:

"Whereas, the Agricultural Schools at Guelph and Brandon have instituted a short course of instruction for rural clergymen; and, whereas, this has proved a great success at these places according to reports received;

Resolved, that this executive endorse the idea and recommend to the Provincial Department of Agriculture that arrangements for a similar course be made at one or more of the agricultural schools this coming winter.

In regard to the letter from the secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, suggesting that the U.F.A. send out a circular to secure information on what elevators are using special receptacles as required by the Canada Grain Act for keeping samples of grain placed in their bins on what is known as the Hybrid Storage Ticket, the secretary was given the necessary authority to issue a circular in regard to same if found necessary.

A number of other matters were dealt with, among them being a petition from Local No. 394, which was referred to the Department of Public Works with the endorsement of the Central office.

Resolutions from Rodney Local, No. 57, Rutherford Local No. 565, and Namaka Local, No. 122, were also attended to.

Settlement of Complaint

The secretary was authorized to invite T. A. Benson, Dominion poultry representative for Alberta, to meet the executive at their next meeting. The secretary read various correspondence from J. G. Lewis of Gilt Edge, covering complaint of Mr. McLean against The Grain Growers' Grain Company re car of rye, also letter from The Grain Growers' Grain Company explaining the case and enclosing check for \$128.38 in favor of Mr. McLean in further settlement on the car. The above settlement was considered in detail and the unanimous expression of opinion was that The Grain Growers' Grain Company had met the situation in the fairest possible way, considering no blame whatsoever could attach to them for the mistake which had occurred. The secretary was instructed to forward the check to Mr. McLean with letter accompanying.

An application from a local farmers' association for terms of affiliation with the U.F.A. was submitted and the secretary instructed to write advising that no special provision was made for organizations wishing to affiliate with the U.F.A., but that our unions were open to accept membership from their members in the usual way, and that any injustice or trouble which they might desire to fight could be brought to the attention of our Association thru the introduction of a resolution in one or more of the local unions.

A committee consisting of the president, secretary and W. D. Trego were appointed a standing committee to meet a similar committee from the Calgary Board of Trade for the discussion of matters of mutual interest.

Thanks to R.N.W.M.P.

Resolved that in accordance with the suggestion made at our last annual convention, this executive extend to Superintendent Horrigan of the R.N.W.M.P. their appreciation of the efficient manner in which the depredations of horse and cattle thieves have been suppressed under his administration. Further, that this executive is ready at all times to render any assistance within their power in the maintenance of law and order.

A letter from the Trust and Loan Company of Canada, dated April 14, and forwarded to our directors was discussed, and the following resolution passed: "That Messrs. H. W. Wood and S. S. Danham be a committee to represent this Association at the meeting of the Bankers' Association and other representative bodies in Winnipeg in July." The main points outlined in connection with the letter from the Trust and Loan Company were the graft in connection with inspection fees, the unnecessary and heavy legal expense in the making of loans and the bonus demanded in taking up a loan before it had become due.

The secretary submitted information in regard to the proposed new rates on single

deck loads of hogs from Alberta points to Toronto, and the following resolution was passed: "That this executive protest against the continued encroachments of the transportation companies as instanced by the recent additional charges which have been enacted; and, further, that the secretary with Mr. Carswell, of the Co-operative Elevator Company, be a committee to get into touch with other livestock interests of the province and meet the Board of Railway Commissioners at their sitting in Calgary in June."

Unfair Railway Discrimination

Information having been received that the Railway Commission had recently authorized the C.N.R. to clear all flat warehouses on their Goose Lake branch in preference to all other shipments, the following resolution was passed: "Whereas, we understand that an order has been issued by the Board of Railway Commissioners, giving flat warehouses on the Goose Lake line, C.N.R., preference in the supply of cars; and, whereas, we feel that this is an unfair discrimination as against farmers and elevators who desire to ship grain not in flat warehouses; and, whereas, one result of this order will be to force farmers to sell for cash where warehouses are cleared rather than store or special bin; be it resolved that this executive protest against the supplying of cars along the Goose Lake line, C.N.R., to clear out all flat warehouses in preference to other shipments; further, that the secretary be instructed to send a night-lettergram to this effect to the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada."

The Lumber Situation

In reference to the lumber situation which was laid over until next meeting, pending further information, readers of this page will remember that it was touched on briefly a few weeks ago. Since then some further information has been gathered together thru the Central office. We have information to the effect that an experienced lumber man has recently been employed by the interests opposed to us at a very large salary, for the sole purpose of putting their plan of campaign into action at the Coast, and closing out the smaller companies who are in the habit of dealing direct with the farmers either by buying up their stocks or forcing them to join the combine in some other way. No secret is made of the fact that the large buying power of our own companies, The Grain Growers' Grain Company and the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company will make their task a difficult one, and consequently the interests are not sparing any money to make their plan successful.

Personally, I do not think that the strength of the lumber combine can ever be re-established as solidly as it was seven or eight years ago, but it would be folly to underestimate the dangers of the present movement, and the only way in which we can effectively fight it is to strengthen still more our own companies. Whether we agree or not in regard to the service they have given us in the past has nothing to do with the matter now that it has come to a fight. The fact remains that they are today the greatest independent factor in the market for lumber that the interests have to overcome, and that by strengthening their purchasing power we can at any time offer a bait which will go a long way towards tempting some lumber manufacturer or other to detach himself from the combine and make a bid for our business.

In reference to the price of gasoline and other oils, the situation briefly is this. We believe from information to hand that the price of gasoline and other oils is being merely forced up by an oil trust or combine. As far as we can gather it would appear that until comparatively recently fuel oil was admitted free except for a 7 1/2 per cent. war tax. That has been taken off and a specific duty put on which applies to oil for all purposes except for refining. This means that the fuel which is used by the farmers is being taxed under the protective tariff, while that to be used by manufacturers is allowed to go free. Another phase of the situation is that a new refinery, known as the Vancouver Refinery, was opened for business in January last; the change of duty occurred about the middle of February. The price of oil has been going up ever since. Meanwhile the freight rates on oil from the Coast to the prairie provinces are less at the present time than they were before the new refinery opened. You can place these facts together and form your own conclusion.

Manitoba

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

SOURIS DISTRICT ASS'N MEETINGS

The following are the meetings arranged for up to date to be held in the Souris district reported by Wm. Alison, the secretary of that district:

June 9, Napinka, evening; June 10, Addington School, evening; June 10, Waskada, afternoon; June 10, Goodlands, evening; June 12, Medora, evening; June 12, Cartwright, to be arranged yet; June 13, Holmfild, to be arranged yet; June 14, Killarney, to be arranged yet; June 14, Long River, evening; June 14, Elva, evening; June 15, Royallen, picnic; June 16, Mountainside, musical evening and refreshments; June 16, Hartney, picnic; June 17, Whitewater, social evening; June 17, Deloraine, afternoon; June 17, Elgin, afternoon; June 19, Nings, picnic at secretary's farm; June 20, Regent, to be arranged; June 21, Balduf, to be arranged; June 22, Langvale School, evening.

Other meetings will also be arranged for in this district which at time of writing have not been fully decided upon.

PATRIOTIC ACRE CONTRIBUTION

The Central office is in receipt of a contribution from J. E. Allingham, of Decker, for \$35.00 for our Patriotic Acre Fund. The Central Association extends thanks for this generous donation to this fund.

SOURIS DISTRICT CONVENTION

The Souris district will hold a convention at Minto on Thursday, June 29, at the Public Hall there, beginning at 8 o'clock. They expect delegates from all the branches in the Souris district at this meeting. Secretary McKenzie of the Central Association will be present at this convention. A good attendance is expected and plans made for extending the organization work of the Grain Growers in the Souris district.

OAK LAKE AT TOP

Up to date the Oak Lake Association have contributed the most of any one branch to our Patriotic Acre Fund. Their contributions have reached the handsome sum of \$1,742.95. Of this amount the sum of \$68.70 was sent in the past week and contributed by Messrs. McCrone, John Forrest and Walter Forrest. They are holding a Grain Growers' picnic on the 15th and have secured the following speakers: President R. C. Henders, F. J. Dixon, M.P.P., W. H. English, of Harding, and the ladies of the Home Economic Society are also providing a lady to speak for them. Oak Lake has a live secretary.

ELKHORN ACTIVE

The secretary of the Elkhorn branch reports having a meeting on the 3rd inst. to receive Patriotic Acre returns as well as orders for binder twine. They have forwarded the sum of \$85.00 for the Patriotic Acre Fund and \$7.00 for membership dues. The following members were the donors to the Patriotic Acre Fund: Messrs. G. F. Allison, J. E. Daxbury, A. Swan and Geo. Cole. The thanks of the Central Association are extended for this contribution.

PAYS MEMBERSHIP DUES

Geo. Love, secretary of the Nings Association, sends in a draft of \$50.00 for membership dues from their association this week.

ELVA REORGANIZED

Elva Association, thru their secretary, Wm. Horsley, forwards \$25.55 for membership fees and convention reports this week. This branch was reorganized and has now a larger membership than for some time.

HARTNEY ASSOCIATION

The secretary of the Hartney Association sends in the sum of \$29.00 for mem-

bership dues for fifty-two of their members who have paid their dues to date. They expect the balance to be handed in at an early date.

ALL SHOULD WEAR BUTTON

The Association at Little Souris has ordered Grain Growers' buttons and pins for its members this week. This is one of the best forms of advertising and all our members should wear a button to show that they belong to the organization.

SWAN VALLEY DISTRICT PICNIC

The Swan Valley District Picnic will be held on the 7th July (Friday) at Kenville. They should have a good attendance at this picnic as some of the rush will be over for the farmers at that date. Good weather and good speakers should make a record attendance and a successful gathering.

ENJOYING LIFE

"Farmers need recreation—so do we all. Farmers usually have more opportunity for recreation in winter while people in towns and cities find summer time most convenient. But whatever the season, let none of us be too grovelling for wealth so that we cannot get some sport and recreation interspersed with our sterner duties, for at best we are only boys and will do our work with greater zest if we enjoy some pleasant recreation occasionally."—Selected.

VIRDEN'S CONTRIBUTION

The Grain Growers of Virden have contributed the sum of \$286.40 this week to our Patriotic Acre Fund. The names of those who have donated this amount are as follows: Peter McDonald, \$25.00; K. Melvor, \$26.40; W. P. Thompson, \$25.00; K. Cappie, \$30.00; W. Hatton, \$25.00; R. Dryman, \$50.00; J. G. Robertson, \$20.00; W. F. Fitch, \$25.00; E. E. Hayne, \$25.00; K. Horne, \$10.00. Total, \$286.40. Others in this district have promised contributions which may be received a little later. The Virden secretary has also sent in \$31.50 for membership dues from their branch.

FURTHER BETHANY CONTRIBUTIONS

Secretary Kennedy, of Bethany branch, sends in \$73.00 this week to our Patriotic Acre Fund, received as follows: James Evans, \$31.50; Allen Evans, \$31.50; H. I. Hanson, \$10.00. Total, \$73.00.

PATRIOTIC ACRE RECEIPTS

Previously acknowledged	\$29,583.64
Oakville Association (3rd contribution)	101.00
Langburn Association	5.00
Basswood Association	50.00
Poplar Point Association	82.00
Oak Lake Association	68.70
Elkhorn Association	85.00
J. E. Allingham (Decker)	35.00
Virden Association	286.40
Bethany Association	73.00

Total \$21,769.74

Note—Most of the above branches have sent in contributions previously also.

CO-OPERATION ABROAD

In spite of war conditions and the upheaval in economic conditions the co-operative societies in the old world show steady progress and sound financial conditions. The co-operative associations abroad embrace both agricultural and industrial classes it is significant that the largest development is rural. This is true in Ireland, Scotland, Finland and others of the countries from which statistics have come of late.

Co-operation is the key-note of the coming economic system. It will be as potent in America as abroad and as beneficial to the great masses of our citizenship as it has been to the countries in which it has secured so firm a hold.—Co-operative Herald.

What a DE LAVAL Cream Separator SAVES

Over any other Separator or Creaming System

QUANTITY of cream that no other separator will recover completely, particularly under the harder conditions of every day use.

QUALITY of cream as evidenced by De Laval butter always scoring highest in every important contest.

LABOR in every way over any gravity system, and also over any other separator, by turning easier, being simpler, easier to clean and requiring no adjustment.

TIME by hours over any gravity system, and also over any other separator by reason of greater capacity and the same reasons that save labor.

COST since while a De Laval Cream Separator may cost a little more than a poor one to begin with, it will last from ten to twenty years, while other separators wear out and need to be replaced in from one to five years.

PROFIT in more and better cream, with less labor and effort, every time milk is put through the machine, twice a day, or 730 times a year for every year the separator lasts.

SATISFACTION.

which is no small consideration and can only come from knowing you have the best separator, with which you are sure you are at all times accomplishing the best possible results.

EASILY PROVEN—

these are all facts capable of easy demonstration and proof to any user or intending buyer of a cream separator. Every De Laval agent is glad of a chance to prove them by a De Laval machine itself—without the slightest obligation to the prospective buyer unless entirely satisfied.



If you don't know the nearest De Laval agent simply address the nearest main office as below.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO. LTD.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA.
Sole distributors in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators and Alpha Gas Engines. Manufacturers of Ideal Green Feed Silos. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

Cream! Eggs! Cream!

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

Calgary Central Creamery

P. PALLESEN, Proprietor

Box 2074

CALGARY

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

From his bag he dragged forth a ragged pasteboard box.

After diligent search among the odds and ends in the box he found a fairly clean double sheet of ruled note-paper and a dingy official envelope. Armed with an indelible pencil, the constable seated himself, the unlit pipe still between his lips.

For more than an hour he wrote, taking both time and pains in the turn of each phrase, the text of each sentence. Then he addressed the envelope, drew the moistened point of the pencil thru the words, "On his majesty's service," and affixed a stamp to the missive—the last stamp at Seal Point.

These things done, Buck placed the letter beneath the untanned caribou hide which served him as a mattress, ready for the coming of Kewpik—and the regular mails below Fort What Cheer. Only then did Walsh seem to perceive that his pipe was cold.

An hour later, the barrack blue with smoke, Buck opened the sliding window an inch, blew out the lamp, and drew his flannel shirt over his head. The black sheep was snoring gently, dreaming doubtless of fairer lands where nature was more bountiful.

The morning-brought Kewpik and the dogs.

Squat and rotund, his coffee-colored face all smiles, the Kenipatoo came trotting along ahead of the laden wolf-dogs. Four tenderloins of venison, fresh from "the land of Little Sticks," was the burden of the one-eyed leader. "Dr. Cook."

The other huskies bore hides and furs, the perquisites and property of the native factotum.

Oolah greeted her foster-parent with a radiant smile and a few words of welcome. The widower paused to lay a brown hand upon her shining tresses.

Then he approached the iron barrack and unslung a string of birds from around his neck. Buck noted a brace of red-breasted sheldrake, a plump blue-winged teal; then Kewpik's right hand was free, and the soldier-politician gave him a white man's greeting.

"My tribe is headed this way," the native went on to say in sonorous Kenipatoo, sister language of the inland Cree. "This warm season they will camp near their white brothers, where they will stay until the caribou leave at the coming of the ice."

"Then we'll have plenty of salmon and berries this summer," commented Buck.

Idly he watched the native strip the panting dogs of their packs, turning now and again to look toward Napier's bunk. But the sick man still slumbered fitfully, his curly brown head pillowed on the crook of his elbow.

Buck was deliberating whether or not to rouse his mate that he might take nourishment, when a cry came from Oolah.

She was standing atop a granite boulder a few yards away, the skirt of her fawnskin koolitang fluttering in the morning breeze. When the girl saw that she had attracted Buck's attention she pointed to the eastern horizon. Buck looked in that direction.

He saw in the foreground the canvas-covered prow of his whale-boat hauled high upon a rocky shelf.

In the middle distance a black-throated loon squawked harshly as it dived from view. Beyond, where the gray of the sky-line blended with the darker gray of the water, Buck saw a small speck—a speck that indicated a sail, since the bergs and floes were all well on their way to the Atlantic.

"West made a quick passage," muttered the constable to himself.

He went on thinking of the heavy ice still jammed at the mouth of Hudson Strait, of the brute courage and recklessness of the whisky-runner who had so early in the season forced his way into the bay.

Then he turned on his heel and entered the barrack.

Straight to the head of his berth he strode. A glance at the flushed face and closed eyes of his comrade, and Buck then took from his hiding-place the letter he had written the night before.

In front of the skin tuck Buck found the hunter busily engaged in dressing birds.

"Kewpik," said the constable, "I'm sorry to start you right off again, but here's a letter I want to get into the mails. You savvy Superintendent Mur-

Hewer of Wood & Drawer of Water

It pumps water, saws wood, runs the separator, grinds grain, cuts silage or pulps roots. Very little fuel cost—big saving in time and double work can be done. We will sell you a Chapman with power to operate our grinder, silage blower, wood saw, pump jack, etc. The Chapman is sure to satisfy you. Let us give you full particulars. On request, we will mail our Engine Book and Special Machinery Catalogue and Circulars describing machinery our engines will operate.



Our Cam Box feature on this Engine saves repair cost.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Ltd. WINNIPEG 55 Atlantic Ave. VANCOUVER

BERKSHIRE HOGS and HOLSTEIN CALVES

English Berkshires farrowed in April and May, the large prolific kind, the ideal farmers' hog, carefully selected and supplied in pairs and trios, not related, at \$15.00 each, f.o.b. Strathmore; pedigrees included free and furnished promptly. A few choice pure bred Holstein bull calves, from very heavy producing cows at moderate prices.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY SUPPLY FARM - Strathmore, Alta.

Sweet Clover

The Great Weed Destroyer

For feeding purposes, better than red clover. Similar to alfalfa. Thrives in any soil. Grown on our famous Seed and Petcheron Farm in Saskatchewan and is adapted to Western Canadian conditions. Sown from now until July 1st; drill or broadcast fourteen pounds per acre. Particulars free. Prices on high tested, guaranteed, pure seed: 12 lbs., \$3.75; 25 lbs., \$7.75; 50 lbs., \$14.50; 100 lbs., \$28.00

By express or freight Wm. Galloway Co. of Canada Limited Dept. 211 - WINNIPEG

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Avoid waste of Fuel



Straight Walls Firepot of Sunshine

Unless you *KNOW* positively that a cheaper furnace will heat your home without waste of fuel, there is small satisfaction in saving a few dollars on its purchase. The Sunshine Furnace saves coal because it is well made and because every part has been carefully thought out.

LOOK IT OVER. Any one can see that the greatest heating factor in a furnace is the fire-pot; that a pot with straight walls like the Sunshine fire-pot will give off more heat than one that must often have an outer lining of ashes.



Slanting Walls Firepot gathers ashes and decreases radiating surface

Doors and dampers that are tightly fitted will certainly hold the fire longer than those that are loosely fitted. The wider air passages and larger radiating surfaces of the Sunshine must heat the air much more readily. These Sunshine Furnace features are coal-savers that mean much in mid-winter.

If you are looking for economical heating, you must see clearly that it will take a good modern, well-made furnace to supply it. You will naturally think well then of

McClary's Sunshine Furnace

Saving coal interests you, of course. Then you will want a copy of our booklet. Send the coupon to-day for a copy. If you want information about the cost of heating your home, we will let you have it promptly and without charge. If you will write to our Heating Engineer, he will show you how to plan your heat distribution so as to get the utmost warmth with the least expenditure. Write him, giving the size and number of rooms in your home—a floor plan of the upstairs and downstairs—and he will give you the probable cost of putting in a system that will give you the heat you want where you want it. Fill in and send the coupon direct to the factory.

Kindly send me without expense on my part—

- 1. Your booklet on the Sunshine Furnace.
- 2. Also forms for filling out, so that your heating engineers can tell me how to order and install a system that will properly heat my home.

McClary's

London Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver St. John, N.B. Hamilton Calgary Saskatoon Edmonton

NAME _____ ADDRESS _____

ORDER NOW AT THESE ATTRACTIVE PRICES



WE ERECT FENCING AND SUPPLY POSTS

Fences in 20 Rod and 40 Rod Rolls

No. of Wires	Height in Inches	Length in Feet	Spacings	PRICE PER ROD, FREIGHT PAID TO																
				Safe Lock Fences Made of All No. 9 Hard Steel Wire																
5	40	24	8, 9, 11, 11'	Car lot	26	26	26	26	27	27	27	28	28							
				Sen. lot	27	28	28	29	30	32	32	32	34							
7	43	24	5, 6, 7, 8, 8, 9	Car lot	34	34	35	35	36	37	37	38	39							
				Sen. lot	38	38	39	39	40	41	41	42	43							
10	48	16	3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5, 6, 8, 8	Car lot	53	54	54	55	56	56	57	58	59							
				Sen. lot	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65							
8	32	12	3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5, 6	Car lot	37	38	38	39	39	40	41	41	42							
				Sen. lot	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	46	48							
7	26	8	No. 9 Wire top and bottom No. 12 Wire middle 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5	Car lot	27	28	28	28	29	29	29	29	30							
				Sen. lot	30	30	31	31	32	32	33	33	34							
Drive Gate, 12 ft. x 48 in. high, each				Car lot	4 70	4 75	4 80	4 80	4 85	4 90	4 95	4 95	5 05							
Drive Gate, 16 ft. x 48 in. high, each				Car lot	5 50	5 55	5 60	5 65	5 70	5 75	5 85	5 90	6 05							

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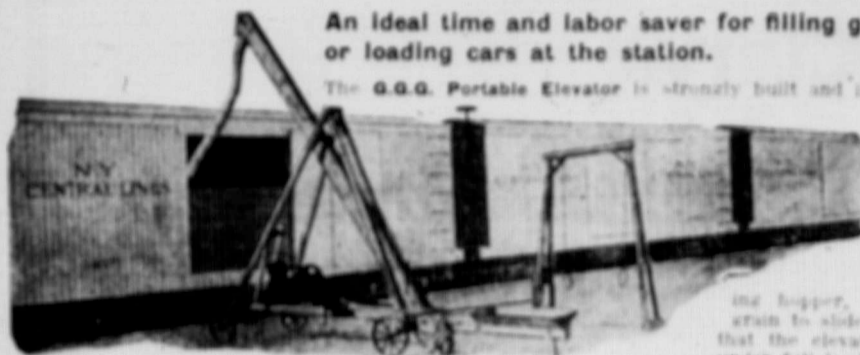
Terms: All Small Orders and orders for Stations where there is no agent, must be accompanied by Cash. Carload orders to Stations where there is an Agent, to be accompanied by \$100.00 Cash and balance subject to Sight Draft attached to Bill of Lading.
Co-operate: Farmers should get together and buy in car lots to save money. We offer a special price on posts to Farmers' Organizations as join with your local Grain Growers' Association and buy your fence and posts in carloads. It is worth while.

Note Reduction on our 8-32 Design

The Prices quoted here are below cost, but we must move our heavy stock. At this low figure it won't last long. **GET YOUR ORDER IN AT ONCE.**

THE SAFE-LOCK FENCE CO., Brandon, Can.

Grain Loading Made Easy



An ideal time and labor saver for filling granaries on the farm or loading cars at the station.

The G.G.G. Portable Elevator is strongly built and is grain tight. Our 18-ft. Elevator will hoist the grain 15 ft.; then it can be directed where wanted by an 8-ft. flexible spout. With a 7 1/2 h.p. gasoline engine, 15 to 20 bushels in the minute can be handled. A relief door, directly above the receiving hopper, can be opened to allow grain to slide back into the hopper, so that the elevator may be easily started under full load.

Price, with 18-ft. Steel Elevator, and Flexible Grain Spout **\$135.80** | G.G.G. 2 1/2 h.p. Gasoline Engine **\$65.00**
20 feet, 3-inch, 3-gly Belting **3.00**

ALL PRICES F.O.B. WINNIPEG

Grain Purchased on Track or Handled on Consignment
Live Stock Handled on Commission
Implements and General Commodities Handled for Farmers Direct from the Factory

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.
Branches at REGINA, SASK., CALGARY, ALTA., SURE WILLIAM, MAN.
Winnipeg-Manitoba

tagh, of the police detachment at Fort What Cheer!"

The native grinned an affirmative. "You give him this letter. Tell him I'd like to have him get it out by the first mail canoe over the trail."

Kewpik wiped his hands on the plume of a duck, and disappeared within the skin tent for an instant. Then he came back into the open, bearing a square of clean buckskin.

This he wrapped carefully around the letter handed to him, tied it with a thong, and thrust the whole within the breast of his koolitang. Then, to insure doubly the safety of the missive, the careful native tied the ends of the thong to the draw-string of his fawnskin breeches.

"You can take the whale-boat if you'll not use the motor," Walsh went on. "We've got to save our petroleum for serious work."

Silently, asking no questions, the Kenipatoos went swiftly about the preparations for his two-hundred mile journey. He tossed a parcel of dried fish into the boat, shouldered the ten-gallon boat-keg, and filled it at a fresh water pond close by; stepped the short mast and overhauled the gear.

Buck filled a bag with hard bread, dug out a quarter-pound plug of tobacco, and handed them to the native.

Oolah, her fine face aglow with excitement and exertion, huddled up the fur bedding so recently unpacked from the back of the one-eyed Dr. Cook.

She sensed that something out of the ordinary was in the wind—this sending away of her foster father so soon after his return from the hunt.

Yet she neither questioned nor complained. She was happy in serving these white Kahlloonahs from the south—these masterful men thru whose bodies coursed the same blood as that of the New England whaling captain who had courted her Indian mother long years before.

The props were removed from the gunwales of the boat, rollers were placed beneath its keel, when Buck asked Kewpik:

"How far distant are the men and women of your tribe?"

"Two days' journey away," was the answer. "They camp tonight at the lake of the Lame Dog."

And then the boat rolled rapidly down the shelving rock. As the sharpened stern struck the water the native gave a mighty push and scrambled aboard. The rudder shipped, the leg-o'-mutton sail set, and the boat drew away to the southward.

"Tab-how-hoo-dee!"

The native's farewell floated ashore on the eastern wind. Buck waved his hand. Oolah shaded her eyes, and, woman-fashion, dropped a tear and bit her lower lip.

Then the snarling of the unwatched wolf dogs roused her into action. They had made away with a ham of venison, and were quarrelling for possession of the forbidden meat.

Buck sprang to help the girl restore order among the pack.

When quietness again prevailed the constable turned for another look seaward. The sail beyond the barrier reef seemed much larger than when he first beheld it.

Already he could distinguish it to be that of a sloop.

Headed directly for Seal Point, the vessel approached swiftly. When the constable saw that the craft was unquestionably the Rose Jennings, the sloop of the liquor runners, he entered the iron hut.

Napier, awakened by the uproar of the dog fight, was leaning weakly upon an elbow as Buck entered.

"Hello, lad!" called the tall constable. "Ready for some grub?"

The younger man nodded. "A toasted hardtack—and a little of that canned milk—please. I'm feeling stronger this-morning. I've quite an appetite, too."

Buck was on the point of calling Oolah, when she appeared in the doorway herself.

She bore a bucket of water fresh from the pond; also a nosegay of wild flowers, which she arranged in a cracked cup.

"I heard the dogs fighting; Kewpik must be back."

"Right, lad. He's back and gone off again."

(To be continued next week)

MORE GOVERNMENT GRAIN ELEVATORS

The Peruvian Government will build within the next five years, six hundred grain elevators to be operated in the interests of the grain producers of that little country. An American engineer has been given charge of the construction of these elevators which will be of concrete and uniform in every respect.

The plan of the Peruvian Government is that the grain farmers will bring their grain direct to these elevators and it will be purchased there by the Government which will store and re-sell in accordance with the state of the market.

Modern United States, the land of the free and the home of the brave, the land where Democracy rules, is about the only country where a move of this kind could not be put thru because we have too many Chambers of Commerce, too many people, like the leeches of old living on spoils that will not permit the Government to do anything for its farmer population.

The nearest to this kind of system that we can ever get is that we build bonded warehouses for whiskey; we build canals thru which our own ships cannot pass without paying toll; we appropriate millions for improving harbor and rivers that never existed; we build Federal buildings and Federal institutions, not according to necessity, but according to how many votes it will get for the particular Congressman or Senator representing the district.

This is indeed a land of Democracy and the people will have a chance very soon to perpetuate this Democracy. What will they do? Will they again be satisfied with a counterfeit article or will they for once demand the real thing.

At the Convention, no doubt in the height of their enthusiasm the delegates representing the people will select as a standard bearer of this country, the United States, someone who is branded with the brand satisfactory to Wall Street, New York, and who is branded because of past performances duly entered in the records of the Morgan-Rockefeller, etc., combination.—"The Organized Farmer."

A REFORMER JUDGE

The appointment of Mr. Louis D. Brandeis to the supreme court of the United States is a gain for genuine democracy. Judge Brandeis is a reformer and a fearless critic of privileged monopoly, and he is the first Jew ever to be appointed to the supreme court bench. It has taken the United States senate several months to make up its mind about this radical appointment by the president, and the spokesmen of special privilege have actively opposed it. But the senate confirmed the appointment on Thursday by a vote of 47 to 22. One senator of the Democratic party voted against Judge Brandeis, but three progressive Republican senators, La Follette, Norris and Poinseter voted for him. President Wilson's wise and just appointment would seem to be like the throwing of a bomb into the trenches of privileged monopoly; it must have made many progressive friends for the president and the Democratic party.—Ottawa Citizen.

LORD BRASSEY

Lord Brassey is a celebrated naval authority, writer, and world-wide traveller, has decided to quit cruising as he is now in his eighty-first year. Lord Brassey sailed for the Dardanelles some months ago and placed himself and his private yacht, the Sunbeam, at the services of the British Admiralty. From the Dardanelles he went on to India, where he has presented his famous boat to the Indian Government for use as a hospital ship. Lord Brassey, who was educated at Oxford, was first elected to Parliament in 1865 and quickly met with promotion, serving as Civil Lord of the Admiralty and later as Secretary to the Admiralty. His five volumes on the British Navy stamp him as an authority on naval matters. During recent years he has spent practically his entire time sailing around the world in his palatial yacht the "Sunbeam," visiting Canada among other countries.

When possible, provide for sheep some fresh, sweet pastures which are not infested with parasites.

If good shearers are scarce, or if shearing is a lost art in your district, buy a good shearing outfit.

Last Chance From now to June 30 to buy

Borbridge Harness

At Spring Catalogue Prices

NOTICE TO FARMERS!

Notwithstanding the higher cost of all harness leather since our Spring Catalogue was issued, and higher prices for almost every hardware and metal part used in making harness, we will fill all orders at Spring Catalogue prices up to June 30th.

If you haven't one of these Spring Catalogues, send for one at once. Prices are prepaid on all orders \$20.00 or over, to Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta points. Here are two of our regular lines taken from our Spring Catalogue:—



THESE SALE PRICES CLOSE ON JUNE 30TH

ORDER AT ONCE IF WANTED

At our factory prices this splendid set of general purpose harness is unequalled value. It is one of our mid standards, and we are quite sure it will give thorough satisfaction.

GA1101. Harness as set above with Bridle. Three-quarter inch double, with harness leather finished pattern blinda, three-quarter inch throat latches, one and one-half inch crown, round nostrils, with deep fore-gloves, double and attached one inch harness leather lower bands, three-quarter inch long flat checks to hook on girth; heavy Japanese line and two two-inch brass rivets.

LINES—One inch, twenty feet long, with strap.

BREAST STRAPS—One and one-half inches, with straps and slides.

MARTINGALES—One and one-half inches.

HAMES—Steel bolt, with ball top. **HAME STRAPS**—One inch.

TRACES—Two inches, six feet four inches long, with sixteen-inch six inch head chains, three six inch legs, two six inches, with three rows of stitching, six inch connecting, hawking to trace; one and one-half inch belting and blinda.

BACKBANDS—Double and attached with four inch slanted harness, leather headband, lined with fine English blue felt, and double-wear gloves where they buckle to trace strap, Japanese made and tested.

BELLYBANDS—Fitted, one and one-half inch buckles.

BACKSTRAPS—Seven eighth inch, made with white leather safe cover under three-quarter inch cloth cover, and three-quarter inch buckled strap ends.

MOUNTINGS—Black Japanese.

GA1101. Price, delivered per set (no collars) 136.75

GA1102. Price, delivered per set, with collar and halter (no collars) 138.50

GA1103. Price, delivered per set, with one and three-quarter inch breaststraps and martingales (no collars) 137.25

GA1104. Price, delivered per set, with one and three-quarter inch breast strap and martingales and halter (no collars) 139.00

Any of the above four sets of harness can be supplied with one and one-half inch three-quarter trace at same prices. If wanted be sure to specify mounting when you order.

The S. H. Borbridge Co. Dept. G.
Western Factory, Brandon, Man.

Dear Sir:—
As I have not a copy of your Spring Catalogue of Harness, will you please send me a copy. I understand that the prices in this catalogue are good only up to June 30th, 1916.

Name
Post Office

GA1701. Harness as set above with Bridle. Three-quarter inch double, with harness leather finished pattern blinda, three-quarter inch throat latches, one and one-half inch crown, round nostrils, with deep fore-gloves, one inch double and attached harness leather lower bands; three-quarter inch short flat checks to go over hames, heavy Mix, Japanese, and two two-inch brass rivets.

LINES—One inch, twenty feet long, with strap.

BREAST STRAPS—One and one-half inches, with straps and slides.

MARTINGALES—One and one-half inches, with strap.

HAMES—Steel bolt with ball top.

HAME STRAPS—One inch.

TRACES—Two inches, six feet four inches long, with sixteen-inch six inch head chains, three six inch legs, two six inches, with three rows of stitching, six inch connecting, hawking to trace; one and one-half inch belting and blinda.

BELLYBANDS—Fitted, one and one-half inch buckles.

BREASTSTRAPS—Five ring style, white folded seat, with seven eighth inch strap, seven eighth inch throat latches, with marked legs to hold up traces, one-inch slanted, with seven eighth inch strap, made with white felt. **MOUNTINGS**—Black Japanese.

GA1701. Price, delivered per set, without collars 148.50

GA1702. Price, delivered per set, without collars and with halter 148.00

GA1703. Price, delivered per set, without collars and with one and three-quarter inch breaststrap and martingales 148.00

GA1704. Price, delivered per set, without collars, with one and three-quarter inch breaststrap and martingales and halter (no collars) 148.50

This is one of the Best Breaching Harnesses made, and at the Spring price means a saving of many dollars.

Note the following points about this Harness—

Trace—The Trace is two inch two-ply of solid leather, that you can see at a glance, with three rows of stitching. There is nothing better made in a leather trace.

Breaching—The S Ring style is the best Breaching made, costing us dollars more per set to put it in than would the next best breaching which is shown on so many harnesses to reduce the price.

Hames—Steel Bolt Ball Top—made really and of much better appearance than the ordinary cheap steel hames.

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The S. H. Borbridge Company

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Western Factory: **BRANDON** Department G
Manitoba

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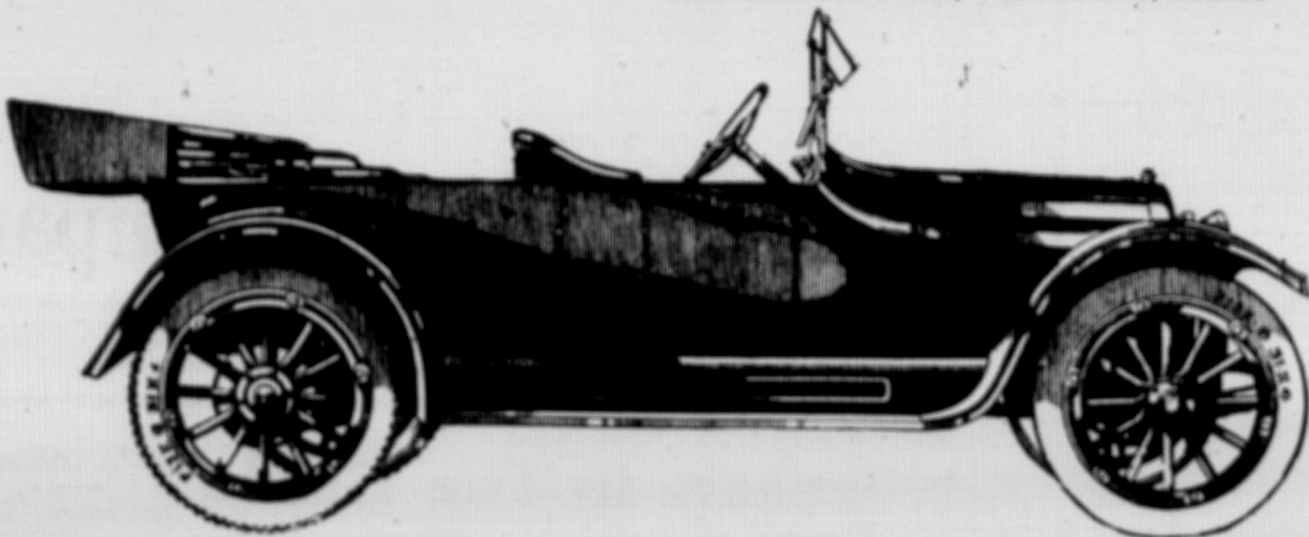
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Head Office and Works, West Toronto, Canada

Overland

\$850

Roadster \$825
Model 75—f.o.b. Toronto



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and discomfort—

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cars—and counted the cost—

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perience—people of small means—people of wealth
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That's why it has swept the continent like a prairie
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which is easily double that of any other producer of
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arouse the owner's pride in his car.

So here's what you've waited for, there's nothing
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Overland production capacity.

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\$850

Roadster \$825
Model 75 - f.o.b. Toronto

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Farmers' Market Place

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50 PURE BRED WHITE LEGHORN HENS, one year old, \$10 per dozen. Mrs. Geo. Holman, Ithaca, Sask. 23-3

EGGS

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTES—BRED-to-day, \$1.75 per 12, express prepaid. Mrs. Howell, Langenburg, Sask. 23-3

BARGAIN IN BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—Choice utility farm raised stock. Government bought 1909 for "Boys and Girls" Club, 15¢, \$1.00, 100, \$6.00. Arthur Woodcock, Minneapolis, Manitoba. 21-4

EGGS FOR HATCHING—S. C. BROWN LEGHORN, \$1.00 per 12, \$5.00 per 100. S. C. White Leghorns and White Wyandottes, \$1.00 per 12. Alfred Averill, Chathamville, Man. 21-4

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BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1.25 PER SETTING, now. R. A. Alexander, Hamilton, Sask. 23-4

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E. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN., breeders of Clydesdales, Mares and fillies for sale. 23-1

STANDARD BRED FILLIES AND STALLIONS for sale. Mrs. Wilks, Bangor and Kentucky Todd strain. Write for particulars. Albert Robbins, Laura, Sask. 23-1

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ORCHARD FARM OFFERINGS—40 SHORT-horn bulls, including splendid two-year-olds, many richly bred herd leaders and extra good yearlings, cheap. Shorthorn females, Clydesdales and Yorkshires. J. Bonfield, MacGregor, Man. 11-1

SHEEP

FOR SALE SHROPSHIRE, OXFORD AND RANGE ewes. Try them on summerfallow. Hanson, Invermay and Nova, Carleton Place, Alta. 24-1

CATTLE

RED POLLED CATTLE—AMERICAN IM-pertation coming in June. Unselected bulls and females for sale. Claude Craig Bros., Harding, Man. 21-4

WANTED TO BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE registered Aberdeen-Angus bull, ready for service. Hillthorpe Stock Farm, Saskatoon, Alberta. 23-2

HOLSTEINS—1 BULL YEARLING, \$100; 1 COW, \$125, two heifers, yearling in calf, \$100 each. S. B. Potter, Langbank, Sask. 23-2

REGISTERED (BROWN SWISS) BULL, PRINCE of Wilton, sire Hawatha, No. 3508, 2 years old on March 21, 1916. Titus Rosenberger, Box 5, Garneau, Sask. 22-3

BROWNE BROS., NEIDORF, SASK.—BREED-ers of American Angus Cattle. Stock for sale. 24-1

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

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

FARM MACHINERY

CASTINGS WELDED AND GUARANTEED. Gray-Acetylene process, oblate plant West. Cylinders, crankshafts, gear wheels, etc., made new. Manitoba Welding & Mfg. Co., 58 Princess St., Winnipeg. 8-1

WANTED—EVERY FARMER TO KNOW THAT he can add 50% per cent to the life and service of his discs by having them sharpened on our disc rolling machine. Flow discs 50 cents; harrow discs 25 cents. Special attention to express orders. Send them now. Saskatchewan Bridge & Iron Co. Ltd., Moose Jaw, Sask. 21-4

FOR SALE—EIGHT STUBBLE BOTTOM Cookshill engine plow, used only to plow two hundred acres, good as new. Cheap for cash or will trade for stock. Thom Murray, Box 101, Yellow Grass, Sask. 23-2

SWINE

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald and Son, Sarnyale Stock Farm, Napanee, Man. 7-1

IMPROVED REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—Large and prolific, pigs from mature sows. Coleman & Son, Redvers, Sask. 15-8

FOR SALE—IMPROVED YORKSHIRE PIGS from prize winning stock. Philip Leach, Baring, Sask. 19-12

LONG IMPROVED ENGLISH BERKSHIRE pigs. Our prize winning sows just littered. Order spring pigs now. Chas. W. Weaver, Deloraine, Man. 21-1

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YORKSHIRES AT EVERGREEN FARM—TEN sows to farrow in June and July. Five hours ten months. All breeds. You need one. Thom Sanderson, Holland, Man. 21-4

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BERKSHIRES—A SPLENDID SELECTION of hogs and sows of all ages, from the two best lines in Manitoba. Let price Winnipeg and shipping Manitoba. Unlittered pairs from long pedigree sows, \$10.00 up, according to sex. James M. Lewis, Bathurst, Man. 24-1

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FARM SUPPLIES—CAR LOTS—SALT, SUGAR, cement and fence wire at bottom wholesale prices direct from factories. Write for prices. McCollum Lumber & Supply Co., Merchants Bank, Winnipeg. 23-1

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WE PAY 25 CENTS PER DOZEN FOR FRESH eggs, fresh. Winnipeg. Write Meredith Mercantile Co., 285 Atlantic Ave., Winnipeg. 23-1

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GET YOUR NEW SUIT FROM CATSBYS, London, England, for half what you pay local tailor. Best material, style, fit guaranteed, or money back. Write for free catalogue, self measurement form and patterns. Address Catsbys Limited, Canadian Office, 119 Wellington St. West, Toronto. Mention "Grain Growers' Guide."

FARM LANDS

COLVILLE RESERVATION, HOMESTEADS—500,000 acres to open, drawing July 27. New edition big map 24 x 36 ins., showing government surveys, townships, Indian allotments, streams, roads, with full description climate, soil, products and opening plan; mailed \$1. Clair Hunt, Colville, Wash., former government agent, references any Colville bank. 24-4

FOR SALE—TWO QUARTERS, 20, 32, W. 1. Cash, time, crop. Exchange for British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, California. Will do breaking and take pay in series of crops. B. Monroe, Rosserston, Washington, owner.

FARM FOR SALE—GOING CONCERN, 160 acres, 2 miles north of Wadlock, 110 acres under cultivation; 50 acres to wheat, 10 oats; good water, buildings, 4 horses and implements. All for \$1000. Half cash, terms for balance. Apply to J. W. Cowan, Wadlock, Sask. 24-1

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF GOOD farm for sale. Send description and cash price. R. G. List, Minneapolis, Minn.

FRUIT

SWEET CHERRIES BY EXPRESS FROM Grower to Consumer direct. For Particulars and Price List, address Thos. J. Garnett, Sarnyale, B.C.

MEDICAL

WE HELP YOU REGAIN HEALTH AT HOME without drugs. Constipation, indigestion, weakness conquered. Food selection. Twenty kinds of baths. Nerve manipulations. Send address. Natural Health Reform Institute, Gr. Dept., Regina.

Silage for Western Farmers

Continued from Page 7

Two inches in winter and twice as much in summer is considered the minimum. This quantity represented in silos of various diameters would run about as follows:

Silo diam. in feet	Min. winter	Silo diam. in feet	Min. winter
8	150	14	960
10	250	16	1200
12	350	18	1520

The amount in summer according to the above calculation would just double this. The above and the following figures on average consumption of silage per day by different kinds of stock are from the Saskatoon Agricultural College:

Dairy cows	30 to 40 lbs. per day
Beef cattle	25 to 30 lbs. per day
Calves (500 lbs.)	10 to 12 lbs. per day
Horses	10 to 12 lbs. per day
Sheep	2 to 3 lbs. per day

These two sets of figures enable a calculation to be made of a proper diameter. A herd of 16 cows eating 30 lbs. per day each would need a 14 foot silo for winter. Of course some men insist that it is not necessary in our cold climate to remove as much as the above figures daily, but this would be a safe calculation for new builders. A smaller number of cattle or summer feeding would necessitate a silo smaller in diameter. The height of a silo will depend on the days of feeding.

Capacity in Tons of Silos for Corn Silage

Depth of silo, feet	Inside diameter of silo, feet	10	12	14	15	16
20		26	38	51	59	67
21		28	40	55	63	72
22		30	43	59	67	77
23		32	46	62	72	82
24		34	49	66	76	87
25		36	52	70	81	91
26		38	55	74	85	97
27		40	58	78	90	103
28		42	61	83	95	108
29		45	64	88	100	114
30		47	68	93	105	119
31		49	70	96	110	125
32		51	73	101	115	131

Of course some other considerations creep in here. A large number find that silage freezes from 15 to 18 or more inches all around the wall so that by having the silo a little wider the proportion of frozen silage is not so large, and a little less height does as well. A certain amount of danger from wind is thus avoided, and as one Alberta subscriber wrote: "In this sunny part of the world where we get the gentle breeze when the silo is standing empty I would not go too far into the air with a stave silo. It is bound to get loose in the spring just at the busy season and may be forgotten. I would not go higher than 24 or 26 feet unless the location was in a corner where two buildings gave support and protection." It must not be forgotten, however, that greater pressure is secured in a silo not too wide and a better quality of silage made. Without there are a large number of cattle about 14 feet would probably be wide enough and certainly not over 16 feet. For summer or a small number of cattle, even narrower than either of these would do. Have the height about twice the diameter.

There are a number of companies building special wood stave silos that give good satisfaction or the lumber and hoops may be purchased and the whole affair put up by the farmer himself. When great care is not taken this often leads to dissatisfaction. The construction of wooden silos is well described in a bulletin, "Silos and Root Cellars," issued by the Agricultural College, Saskatoon, Sask., or one from the Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg. These can be had

Spring Pigs Selling

Farmers' Market Place Report

Winnipeg, June 12.

Breeders report an active demand for spring farrowed pigs. With the continuance of high prices in the hog markets farmers are snapping up young pure bred stock of all breeds at good prices.

J. L. Isaac, Aberdeen, Sask., wrote The Guide on May 18 last as follows: "Please discontinue my ad, as soon as possible as I am overflowed with letters and orders far beyond my expectations." The ad, which brought these results appeared on this page and read:

Your ad. on this page will be read by 15,000 Farm Homes

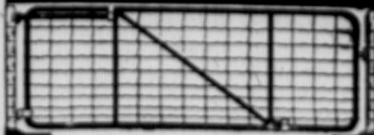
BERKSHIRES—APRIL FARROWED, FROM prize winning stock. Write for my C.O.D. plan, entirely at my own risk. J. L. Isaac, Aberdeen, Sask.

Your ad. on this page will be read by 15,000 Farm Homes

The Guide's "Farmers' Market Place" is planned so as to co-operate with the readers in affording them an economical opening to wider markets. A glance at this page will show the many departments into which it is divided. This affords the prospective buyer a quick method of referring to the section in which he will find offerings in the line he intends to buy. Naturally he will look over all the advertisements in that particular section before making his choice. This means that every advertisement will be read by every prospective buyer. This is the strong advantage of this classified section. The 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, and let The Guide demonstrate to you, as it has to hundreds of other farmers, how it can sell.

The Grain Growers' Guide — Winnipeg, Man.

PEERLESS Farm Gates



THERE is no guess work in the manufacture of Peerless gates. The points of greatest strain are scientifically calculated and then we design braces, stronger than actually necessary, to make our gates stiff and rigid—they simply

Can't Sag or Twist

They embody only the best materials. Frame-work of 1 1/2 inch steel tubing electrically welded together. Peerless pipe braced gates are all filled with No. 9 Open Hearth galvanized steel wire—built for strength and durability—weather proof and stock proof.

Ask about our farm and poultry fencing, also our ornamental fence and gates. A postal address to either office will bring our free catalog.

The Banwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd.

Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, Ont.



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Direct from the Mills at Wholesale Mill Prices

You cannot afford to buy LUMBER without knowing our prices. We will quote you the LOWEST WHOLESALE MILL PRICES, on dimensions Lumber, Shiplap, Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Mouldings, Shingles, Windows and Doors, in fact everything in lumber, you would require for your building, and the prices are delivered, freight paid to your nearest railroad station.

A POST-CARD will bring our prices, or send us your bill of lumber and we will give you a detail estimate of the cost, FREIGHT PAID.

CLUB ORDERS will have special care, we will load each lot separately in the car, and separate each lot on the invoice. WRITE FOR PRICE LIST TODAY.

WE WHOLESALE TO A NATION INSTEAD OF RETAIL TO A NEIGHBORHOOD.

Consumers' Lumber Company VANCOUVER, B.C.

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

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 mankind. For Synovitis, Strains, 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. YOUNG, P.O. Box 101, Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

on request and describe the process more fully than we have space for here.

Cement silos are usually either solid cement or cement stave. The former are the commonest tho there are some of the latter in Manitoba that have given good satisfaction. Very full information is supplied on the building of these free in booklet form by the various large cement companies.

Overcoming Freezing

All the men in Western Canada using silos of course have fed frozen silage or rather frozen silage thawed out; and none of them say there is any difficulty in feeding it provided it is chopped out a feed ahead and thrown inside where it can be thawed out and fed the following feed. Freezing does not seem to affect its feeding value either. Few seem to have any remedy for this, tho some suggest sinking a hole a few feet below the ground, especially where a bank is available, and one man, James Glennie, at Macdonald, Man., sets up long poles round the silo and about four feet from it. Boards or woven wire are tacked to these and the space filled in with well packed straw which can afterwards be used for bedding. If the posts are let well into the ground and braced to the silo at the top they help stiffen it against wind. H. B. MacGregor, Reston, Man., has had good success with the same arrangement. Some suggest covering the silage up with a strong rough blanket of some kind after removing the day's requirements. The great trouble of trying to build frost proof silos is the excessive cost.

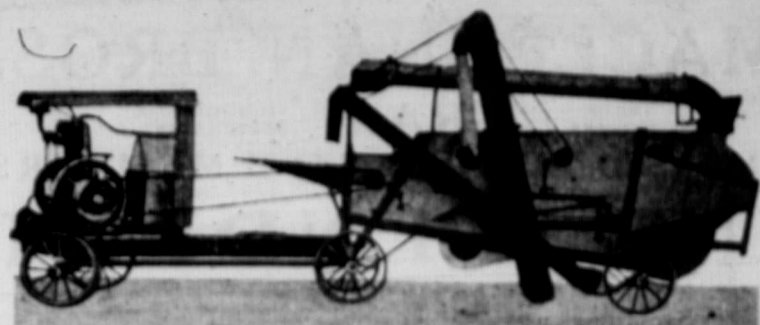
Co-operation will do much in pushing the use of silage. So far the expensiveness of special machinery and scarcity of enough help at filling time have been marked hindrances. A drill, however, will do the planting for a few years for corn and an expensive cultivator can be done without. As silage curing grows the difficulty will lessen, for where there are three or four farmers in a neighborhood, co-operation will solve the problem of both labor and machinery cost. Silage growing is economically sound and must grow. That last year's experience has not daunted experienced growers is shown by A. C. Munro, of Plumas, Man., who says: "I am certainly in favor of the silo. Show me a man that is not who has had the good of one. I am planting 125 acres this year all with cheek row planter. It makes the best summer-fallow, even not counting on the crop of corn, which is the best paying one on the farm."

ROOSTER WEEK

The Poultry Department of the Manitoba Agricultural College has designated the week of June 19 as Rooster Week in Manitoba. During the week it is expected that all farmers interested in producing better eggs will get rid of their roosters in some way or other. It has been found that a large number of eggs sold during the latter part of June, July and August are partially hatched when they reach the larger markets. The warm weather will start the germ in the egg to grow and eggs must necessarily go on the market as heated eggs. If the eggs were non-fertile there would be no danger at all from warm weather. Such eggs will go on the market in perfectly good condition and will also keep well in cold storage. Non-fertile eggs are the best eggs for the farmers to produce during the summer season.

Last year the college bought 897 dozen eggs and in this lot there were 26 1/2 dozen partly hatched and rotten. In some of these eggs there were chickens ready to hatch, while others had just started to grow. Besides these eggs there were 187 dozen in which the germ showed slight traces of growth. These eggs were also unfit for food. This is an average of what happens right along in our Western egg trade. The roosters on the farm are responsible for all this, and we urge our farmers this year to prevent such a heavy loss. Rooster Week affords a splendid opportunity to help in this campaign for better eggs.

For weaned pigs, or even this brood sows, a home-made self-feeder gives as great gains as the best hand-feeding and saves over half the labor. Mix the meal ration and fill the feeder once a week or fortnight, depending on the size of the feeder and the number of pigs. Finish the pigs for market at six to seven months of age, weighing 200 pounds. You should thus make greatest profits.



One Man and Helper Runs the "LISTER" Ideal Threshing Outfit

This outfit is remarkably simple to operate. The little machine that does big work. It cleans the grain equally well, does excellent work on all grains.

Patented combination 6-wheel truck does away with vibration.

Built in two sizes, 24 inch and 30 inch, supplied with or without truck, bagger, tailings, elevator, straw carrier or blower

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Replace the Discs With Your Eyes Shut

No nuts and slots to bother about. Simply slip the discs on the improved split wing shaft in any order, tighten down outer shell and drop bowl on taper spindle—there is nothing to get out of balance. You ensure close skimming 750 times a year.

Every feature of the bowl has been carefully studied out and perfected, and is fully described in the book of "Superior" Separator facts. Write for your copy to-day.

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The Bowl Apart

Pure Bred Hereford Cattle

"The kind that make the Biggest, Choicest Steers"

BRED AND REARED on the RANGE in ALBERTA

All Willow Spring Herefords are already acclimatized and will produce the best results under Western conditions. Herd headed by the celebrated

"Beau Perfection 11th," "Drumsticks," "Governor Hadley" and "Fairfax Perfection"

The best example of one 400 head of registered Herefords, many of which have won prizes in the Western show rings. I have a number of fine yearlings and two-year-old bulls for immediate sale. All are bred from the very best Hereford blood. Any one of these bulls will make a first class herd leader. Can supply stock of both sexes, selected if desired, and of all ages.

Write or **FRANK COLLICUT** Willow Springs Ranch, Grassfield, or 636 Eleventh Ave., Calgary

15 CLYDESDALE STALLIONS 15

Imported and homebred. All ages, sizes and qualities

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HACKNEYS AND WELSH PONIES

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INDEPENDENT

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

705 Union Trust Building, Winnipeg

Auction Sale!

At Alberta Stock Yards
 Calgary

Wednesday, July 5, 1916

At 12 o'clock
 (Last Day of Fair)



500 Head Horses

400 HEAD WILL BE SOLD IN CAR LOAD LOTS

These Horses comprise:

- 175 Head of TWO-YEAR OLDS, 75 per cent. Mares
- 175 Head of THREE-YEAR OLDS, 75 per cent. Mares
- 150 Head of FOUR-YEAR OLDS, 75 per cent. Mares

These horses are all by imported registered stallions—Clydes, Shires, Percherons and Suffolk Punches. Dams weigh 1200 to 1500, are an extra choice lot and will be sold absolutely without reserve.

This will be a great opportunity for farmers to get young horses at low prices. Farmers get together and buy a carload lot at the right price.

NOTE—Extract from "Farm and Ranch Review." Dr. Ruthsford's speech at Horse Breeders' Association, Calgary, recognized as the best authority in Canada, said: "When the war is over I expect the Horse Market to take on an entirely new aspect. Britain, France, Belgium and Italy will be coming here for all kinds of horses, not only for general purposes, but also for animals to replace the studs that have been almost decimated by the war."

The "Morning Albertan" of May 22nd states that 20,000 horses will be needed very shortly by the British Government.

Buyers from Outside Points must have Bank Reference

TERMS CASH ABSOLUTELY NO RESERVE

Shipping facilities for purchasers can readily be arranged over all three railways.

A. LAYZELL, Auctioneer

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Auction sales of 200 head held by A. Layzell every Tuesday and Friday at 2 o'clock.

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WHY? HORSE STOCK DEPLETED!

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

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

Breed Every Good Mare in 1916

Horse Breeders' Associations
 Canadian National Livestock Records

IF YOU HAVE SOME SPARE TIME which you want to convert into Dollars, write us and we will tell you how to do it. Subscription Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Your Questions Answered

This department is not confined to legal enquiries. The Guide is in a position to obtain information from experts along any particular line of farm work. Questions on livestock, field crops, dairying, farm engineering, etc., in addition to legal queries will be welcomed and promptly answered. Only extraordinary queries cannot be answered, since we had from experience that we have not space available to accommodate them. Questions which do not bear the name and address of the enquirer cannot be answered. But every paid up subscriber should consider this department one created to serve, and should make use of it whenever any important question of farm work requires settlement.

STRAWBERRY GROWING

Q.—What are the proper methods to follow in growing strawberries?—Subscriber.

A.—The soil for strawberries should be well prepared and manured with well-decayed barnyard manure, and the plants set in rows thirty inches apart and about eighteen inches apart in the rows. In planting, do not set the plants too deeply in the ground so that the central portion of the plant, or crown, is covered. It is also well not to have them planted too shallow so that the roots are exposed. Keep the soil around the plants well stirred during the growing season, and in the fall, after a period of heavy frost, cover the plants with a mulch of coarse straw or litter. Allow this to remain on until the danger of freezing is over; it can then be raked off and left between the rows or removed from the plot altogether. Good varieties are Bederwood, Senator Dunlop, and Enhance.—Professor F. W. Brodick, Manitoba Agricultural College.

PROFIT FROM COINING METAL

Q.—When bullion is sent to Ottawa to be coined there is a difference between the amount actually paid for the metal and the face value of the coin made from it. Where does this go?—F. J. E. Man.

A.—The Deputy Master of the Royal Mint, Ottawa, replies to this query as follows:—I beg to state that Canadian silver and bronze coins are minted at the Ottawa Mint—the profit between the intrinsic value and the face value of the coin reverting to the Minister of Finance in his position of Receiver General for the Dominion of Canada. The profit thus derived forms part of the revenue of the Dominion. Canadian gold, silver and bronze coins are struck at the Ottawa Mint after authorization by Order-in-Council. All applications for Canadian gold, silver and bronze coin must be made thru one of the Assistant Receivers General, who in turn forward application to the Comptroller of Currency at Ottawa.

Coins are worth more than the bullion from which they are made for the same reason as other goods are worth more when manufactured than when in a raw state. The difference should be equal to the cost of coining. Some governments transform metals gratuitously into money or the government bears the cost of coining, sometimes called "brassage." This is true of England. If a charge is made for this service the Mint then becomes a source of revenue and the term "seigniorage" is applied to this charge. Sometimes the term "free coinage" is used which however does not mean that money is coined free of charge, but that a private person has the right to bring bullion to the Mint and there have it coined, paying any charges that may be incurred for the coining service.

WEED INSPECTORS' CONVENTION

The second annual Weed Convention for the Province of Alberta, will be held in the School of Agriculture, Claresholm, Alberta, June 27 to 29, 1916. Convention rates have been secured on the railways as follows:—All C.P.R. lines south, east and west of Calgary, within the boundaries of Alberta, and as far north on the C.P.R. as Olds. Also on the G.T.P. north of Calgary as far as Alia, and on the C.N.R. from Calgary to Abasok. Those purchasing tickets should buy single fares and secure certificates, which should be presented at the Convention so as to obtain return tickets.

A splendid program has been arranged and this together with the opportunity to inspect the Claresholm School of Agriculture and Demonstration Farm, should make everybody interested in agriculture endeavor to make this trip.

It pays in hard cash to keep the sows healthy and hearty, both before and after farrowing.

Keep all the young calves warm. Chilling does not make them tough. It only retards their growth and knocks off the profits.

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Highest Price Paid for all your

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

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

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

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

EGGS!

22 1/2c PER DOZ. F.O.B. WINNIPEG, cases returned. If you have not any cases, let us hear from you and we will forward you 50 dozen free.

Our terms are cash—Bank Money Order—on receipt of goods.

Golden Star Fruit & Produce Co.
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LIVE HENS WANTED

Hens	15c
Ducks	18c
Turkeys	18c
Young Roosters, Best Market Price	

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

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Frontier Exhibition

A grand opportunity for pure bred stock breeders to introduce their stock in Grande Prairie and Peace River District. Show them at THE FRONTIER EXHIBITION at Grande Prairie, Alberta, July 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. Liberal prizes. Stock sales might be arranged. Write for price list. Address all communications to the Secretary, Grande Prairie Exhibition.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Economic Value of Birds

Enormous Losses thru Insects—Habits of Western Birds]

By Dr. E. A. Blakely

The Biological Bureau of the Department of Agriculture of the United States claims that one billion dollars a year is lost in that country thru the ravages of insects. The wheat growers lose \$100,000,000 a year thru the chinch-bug and the cotton growers half that amount by the weevil. The farmers of the Eastern States pay \$15,000,000 for material to destroy the potato-bug. The apple producing states pay \$3,000,000 for spraying trees to keep down the codling moth. Truck raisers lose yearly \$55,000,000 by insects. Shade trees everywhere and our forests are being destroyed by insects. Birds only are able to hold in check these destructive pests. W. T. Hornady, of New York Zoological Park, probably the greatest authority on the economic value of birds, says 90 per cent. of the bird life has been destroyed and 45 per cent. of it in the last fifteen years. He claims that there are only four states in the American Union where birds are increasing in numbers. This accounts for the disastrous results.

By examining the contents of the craw of different birds experts have given us valuable information as to their food, showing their economic value to the farmer. A swallow's stomach was found to contain 40 entire chinch-bugs, fragments of many others and 10 other species of insects. Another swallow's crop had 68 weevils and another a large number of mosquitoes. Two stomachs of pine siskins contained 1,900 black olive scales and 300 plant lice. A killdeer's stomach contained 300 mosquito larvae, and a flicker 28 white grubs. A night hawk had eaten 340 grasshoppers, 52 bugs, 3 beetles, 2 wasps and a spider. Fifty-one species of birds eat hairy caterpillars and 28 species feed on plant lice. These facts show how beneficial the birds are to the farmers.

The following are some of the common birds of Manitoba: The robin and blue-bird should be classed among the most useful birds as they are the first arrivals in the spring, and while they may not destroy as many insects as some other birds, they begin their work earlier when every moth and worm killed counts. It is interesting to watch one of these birds on its perch, looking for its prey, till it flies down to catch a moth, draw a worm from the ground or pull a weed to get the wire worm at its root.

The Baltimore oriole is as useful as it is beautiful. Like the robin it often builds its hanging nest near the house or in the garden shrubbery, but more secluded. It returns to its year after year as some other birds do. Its nest should never be disturbed lest it might be led to seek some more congenial locality.

The house wren is one of the most beneficial birds that can be attracted to one's place, feeding wholly upon insects. It is very confiding, seeming to prefer the society of the household, making its nest in the most unexpected situation about the buildings.

The catbird is a persistent songster with an indelible melody like that of the mocking bird. It delights in singing by the hour, making its song up as it goes along. Its food is insects and wild fruit. The brown thrasher has habits similar to the catbird, but sings a sweeter song. The thrushes are most delightful singers and it seems the sadder the day the sweeter they sing. Martins, swifts and swallows eat enormous quantities of rose-beetles, may-beetles, cucumber-beetles, house flies and mosquitoes, all caught on the wing.

Kingbirds, phoebe, wood pewee and flycatchers feed largely upon flies and flying insects. Warblers are the most beautiful, interesting and useful birds that we have. They feed largely among the foliage upon small and mostly injurious insects. The red-eyed vireo is the most common of the vireos, but its eyes are more likely to be brown than red. It makes a hanging nest which is among the most beautiful of bird homes. The night hawk, whose name is a misnomer, is seen toward evening flying, skimming, sailing and swooping over the top of buildings. It makes its nest on the gravel roofs or the top of a flat rock.

The cowbird is the uncivilized member of the bird world. It builds no nest for itself, but slyly deposits its eggs in the nest of some other bird, usually that of a warbler, sparrow or vireo.

The cuckoo is a most valuable bird for it consumes large quantities of the fuzzy tent caterpillar. It sometimes shirks its responsibility by adopting the practice of the cowbird. Woodpeckers live almost entirely on insects, beetles, grubs, larvae, ants, etc. A few years ago a war of extermination was waged in some of the Eastern States against them on account of the damage done to fruit trees, but they are now endeavoring to restore them for their good work in protecting their parks and forests from the destroying insects. Flickers are often found on the ground in pastures or on hillsides feeding upon ants. They have the undulating flight common to all woodpeckers. They nest anywhere in a hole in a tree or post and lay a large number of eggs.

The redwinged blackbirds by their destruction of injurious insects and weed seeds pay in advance for all the damage they do to the grain fields in the fall. The meadowlarks are familiar friends of our fields and meadows. We find them along the roads singing on the fence posts or telephone wires. The bobolink, with its sweet music often uttered on the wing, is much admired. Its song is a rippling repetition of his name with many additional trills and notes. The chickadee is one of the most popular birds and is common about the farms. The beautiful goldfinch has a sweet canary song. Its flight is a peculiar series of undulations accompanied by its intermittent twitter. Its favorite food is thistle seed. The chipping sparrow seems to be fond of building its nest in the vines around the veranda when not driven away by the English sparrow. The vesper sparrows are the afternoon songsters in the trees or on the fence along the roadsides. The food of the finches, sparrows, pine siskins, grosbeaks, snowbirds, towhees and buntings are almost entirely weed seeds.

BULLETIN ON BARN VENTILATION

At this season of the year, when many farmers are erecting new barns or remodeling those already built, the subject of ventilation is worthy of very careful study. To help the builder to a proper understanding of the principles involved, and to give him detailed instructions as to how a ventilation system should be installed, the Manitoba Department of Agriculture has just published Extension Bulletin No. 2, entitled Barn Ventilation. This bulletin has been written by L. J. Smith, Professor of Agricultural Engineering at Manitoba Agricultural College. The two systems of barn ventilation that have been proven most suitable under our climatic conditions have been the Rutherford system and the King system. Both of these are described in complete detail, and diagrams are presented so as to make clear to the eye the whole method of construction. Farmers and others desiring one of the bulletins should write the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture.

THE NECESSITY OF EDUCATION

The following answers were recently taken from examination papers of applicants for admission to a university:—

The chamois is valuable for its leathers; the whale for its kerosene oil.

The feminine gender of friar is toastress. The feminine gender of bull is Mrs. Bull.

There were no christians among the early Gauls; they were mostly lawyers. Climate is caused by the emotion of the earth around the sun.

Four animals belonging to the cat family are the father cat, the mother cat and two little kittens.

Geometry teaches us how to locate angels. The purpose of the skeleton:—Something to hitch meat to. The skeleton is what is left after the muscles have been taken out and the outside have been taken off.

A blizzard is the inside of a hen. A vacuum is a large empty space where the Pope lives.


A circle is a round straight line with a hole in the middle.

When Ceres delivered this oration he was a prefix.—From The Public

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EASTLAKE SHINGLE

EMPIRE CORRUGATED IRON



MAKE your buildings last a lifetime. Let us show you the savings made by using "Eastlake" Galvanized Shingles, "Empire" Corrugated Iron (for roofing and siding), "Metallic" Rock and Brick Faced and Clapboard Siding, "Haltus" Ventilators, "Acheson" Roof Lights, "Metallic" Ceilings, Eave-trough, etc.

Write us for information and booklet based on years of experience in farm buildings.

Metallic Roofing Co. Limited, 797 Notre Dame Avenue, Winnipeg

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What the Army and Navy is to the nation, so is the life insurance policy to the home. The former protects trade and commerce and fulfills its glorious traditions, while the latter protects the home against the vicissitudes of life. You are justly proud of the achievements of our troops. Take pride in the possibilities of your home and carry sufficient life insurance to protect your loved ones against want. Don't procrastinate. To-day you may be insurable; to-morrow you may not be.

Be patriotic. Don't increase the burdens of the nation by your neglect to insure. Our business is to carry your risk.

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12 inch	\$2.00
13 and 14 inch	2.25
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A Crown Life Policy is a splendid savings-investment, and participating policy-holders receive 50% of profits earned on their policies in the Crown Life.

Let us send you some new insurance facts

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Agents wanted in unrepresented districts

THE COST OF WAR

An analysis of the cost of the present European conflict, the war loans and Government indebtedness of Europe in their relation to the world at large, has been made by the Mechanics and Metals National Bank of New York City. The figures presented are almost staggering. If the war is still raging on the second anniversary of the outbreak of hostilities, it is shown, the total military expenditure will have been \$45,000,000,000. This does not allow for destruction of cities, railways, ships, factories, roads, agricultural values. The five principal powers engaged in the war will show the following debt charges:

	Aug. 1, 1916	Aug. 1, 1914
Great Britain	\$14,500,000,000	\$1,500,000,000
France	14,500,000,000	4,600,000,000
Russia	15,000,000,000	4,600,000,000
Germany	12,350,000,000	1,250,000,000
Austria-Hungary	9,000,000,000	3,750,000,000
Total	\$65,350,000,000	\$15,600,000,000

The Mechanics and Metals Bank statistician quotes a foreign authority showing that if the war should end at the close of its second year Great Britain will emerge from it with a debt four times the amount of which it entered. France will more than have doubled its debt. Russia's debt will more than have been trebled. Germany's debt will have increased ten fold, Austria's three-fold.

SOLDIERS' ESTATES

It may prove valuable to those concerned with the administration of soldiers' estates, to have before them a copy of the memorandum, which was recently prepared by the officer in charge of the Estates Branch of the Department of Militia and Defence, on the distribution of the effects of soldiers who have lost their lives on active service. The memorandum was presented to the House of Commons by Sir Robert Borden and reads as follows:—

On the death of a soldier whilst on active service in France, the casualty is notified, by cable, to England, and then to Ottawa; his personal effects are collected, placed in a package, and forwarded to the Base. There they are checked and an inventory is sent with them to the office of the director of pay and records services (estate branch), London, England, where they are there again checked and re-wrapped for distribution.

When there has been very heavy fighting there is little chance of collecting any effects, and in many cases if death has been caused by heavy shell fire there are unfortunately neither effects nor remains; but in some cases the London office receives the personal effects of soldiers dying in territory occupied by the enemy.

If a man has left any personal effects in England before going to the front, these are collected and forwarded to the London office and the whole of his personal effects are thence forwarded to the estates branch, Ottawa, that is, if the beneficiary or next-of-kin resides in this country.

The deceased's pay account is closed as soon as his death is officially reported, and it is then known as his non-effective account. A lapse of four or five months if necessary before a non-effective account can be properly certified as correct, and in some cases six months. If the next-of-kin, or beneficiary resides in this country, the account is forwarded here for settlement.

The pay books are all forwarded to the London office, and if the same contain a will, it is extracted, and placed on file for safe keeping and properly indexed.

When the non-effective account, personal and surplus effects reaches the office of the Estates Branch, Ottawa, the legal domicile of the deceased is carefully gone into and in the case of an intestate the military estate is distributed according to the law of the province or country of the deceased's domicile.

It is worthy of note that a minor (unmarried) cannot acquire a domicile of choice but has the same domicile as his father—that of origin.

A soldier, even if he is not of full age, may, under section 9 of the Wills Act, whilst on actual military service, dispose of his personal estate either by a

FARMERS! Money to Lend - Farms for Sale

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

THE STANDARD TRUSTS COMPANY
WINNIPEG

Hail Insurance

WHY DEFER placing your Insurance? If a Hail storm sweeps over your grain the result is not hard to foretell. Better be prepared and not lead yourself to believe that your district is immune from this destructive element.

Take the prudent course today by protecting yourself under a British Crown Policy.

See one of our Agents and investigate our record for fair and prompt adjustment and settlement of loss claims.

CASH OR NOTE PREMIUM SETTLEMENT ACCEPTED

British Crown Assurance Corporation
Limited, of London and Glasgow

Western Canada Offices:

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

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

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GUARANTEED PLOW SHARES Reduced Prices

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12 inch	\$2.00
14 inch	2.25
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Write for our delivered price on 25 Shares or more.
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THE SASKATOON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

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WINNIPEG REGINA EDMONTON

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A Western Banking Institution for Western People

H. O. POWELL - General Manager

THE LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Issue a Special

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There is some better

See our Local Agent or write for his address to—
CARSON & WILLIAMS BROS. LIMITED
UNION BANK BUILDING, WINNIPEG, MAN.

A Monthly Income

is the greatest boon the average man can leave to his widow. As a rule such provision best conforms the household custom.

THE MONTHLY INCOME POLICY of The Great-West Life is issued on the attractive terms characterizing all the Great-West plans.

A descriptive pamphlet is now in print, and will be mailed to any interested enquirer. State age, and personal rates will be submitted.

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The shingles on your house act as its lid they are there to shut out weather. Left unprotected, they can't serve their purpose long, because the very weather they are supposed to withstand soon cracks, warps, and finally penetrates them just as though the "lid" had been lifted. Make your shingles weather-tight by the use of

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These come in seventeen soft, velvety, artistic, durable colors. Made with creosote, strong in staining power, and affording thorough protection. Ask your hardware dealer.



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WINNIPEG CANADA

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Would you like to start a flock of real high class pure bred poultry? This branch of farm enterprise is growing fast in popularity and people are recognizing the importance of keeping only poultry of good quality and breed. Every farm in Western Canada has the facilities for keeping a fair sized flock of poultry and yet how many are neglecting to make use of this opportunity.

Best Breeds for Farm Flock

There are a number of breeds of poultry which are considered good breeds for the farm flock. We think, however, that there are four breeds which are most in demand among Western farmers. These breeds are noted for their steady egg producing qualities and are also good for table use. The breeds are as follows:

PLYMOUTH BARRED ROCK, WHITE WYANDOTTE, BUFF ORPINGTON, ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS

A Chance to Start a Pure Bred Flock

During the next eight weeks The Guide has made arrangements to ship to any person in the prairie provinces a six weeks old breeding pen, consisting of a cockerel and two pullets in one of the above breeds. The birds will be crated in specially constructed pens and will be shipped to your nearest station or express office, all charges fully prepaid. Everyone of these pens will be first class stock and The Guide guarantees that they will arrive safely. The Guide will write you letting you know when they will arrive so that you can be on hand to meet them.

Advantage of Securing Young Breeding Pens Now

These pullets will most likely be laying this fall and there is a distinct advantage in getting them now instead of waiting until the spring. By securing them early in the fall they have a chance to become thoroughly acclimatized and settled in their new surroundings and you will get better results from them next season.

Easy to Get Them

When you know what a small service The Guide requires to entitle you to one of these breeding pens you will want to get one right away. The Guide is offering this pure bred poultry in connection with our circulation work. During the last few months we have given away pure bred poultry to hundreds of people in the prairie provinces. Our poultry offers have met with such a hearty response that we intend to continue this work. We believe that it will help to raise the standard of poultry in the West and it also gives our readers an opportunity of helping The Guide by introducing the paper to new readers. To secure this poultry only means the work of two or three hours. People in all parts of the West are engaging in this work and are making a success of it. There is no reason why you too cannot have one of these pens of pure bred poultry.

Write for Particulars

COUPON

Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg

Gentlemen:—Please send me full particulars of your free six weeks old breeding pen of pure bred poultry.

Name _____

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If you are interested in this offer, write your name and address plainly on the coupon below. Cut it out and mail it in an envelope addressed to The Circulation Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. Mail your coupon today.

HOMEMADE FLYTRAP

The homemade flytrap described below proved, in actual tests conducted by entomologists of the department, to be the most effective device of the kind for catching flies at creameries, in butcher shops, in barns, and in and around houses. This trap also is excellent for outdoor use, especially near insanitary privies and other places where flies gather and breed. It has the advantage of being inexpensive and easy to make, handle and keep in repair.

The trap pictured is 24 inches in height, with a diameter inside the hoops of 18 inches. The cone of wire inside the trap is 22 inches high.

The bottom frame of the trap is made by fitting two flat barrel hoops one inside the other so that the inside diameter is 18 inches. The upper part of the frame is made in the same way, but a round board is fitted tightly into the hoops to form the top. In the top board a hole 10 inches square is cut. Parallel to the sides of this opening and about an inch from them should be nailed half-inch strips. Into these little jambs should be fitted a screened frame, which should be held tightly in place by wooden buttons.

To make the cage, nail 12 or 14 mesh screen wire 24 inches wide around the top and the bottom, and wire or solder the lap, so that no flies can escape. Outside the screen nail to the top and the bottom frames at equal intervals four 25-inch laths or strips of wood, allowing them to project 1 inch at the bottom to form legs for the trap and leave an entrance for flies into the cone.

The cone for a trap of this size should be 22 inches high and of such a diameter at the bottom that it fits exactly inside the lower hoop, to which it should be closely tacked. In making the cone it is easiest to experiment with a large sheet of stiff paper until a cone of the right size has been made. This paper when cut will be a pattern for cutting the wire screening. An easy way to make this pattern is to use a semicircle of paper with a radius of 24 inches. It will take about two-thirds of such a semicircle to make the pattern for a cone of the size described.

Before inserting the cone, make a small hole at the point or apex, thru which the flies can crawl into the trap.

To bait the trap, place beneath the cone on a flat saucer or a piece of board banana skins, syrup, meat, or other foods which seem to attract flies. The flies will fly upward from the bait into the cone and continue until they go thru the small hole into the cage. To remove the flies from the cage, scald them and pour them out of the opening at the top.



Conical hoop flytrap; side view. (A) Hoops forming frame at bottom. (B) Hoops forming frame at top. (C) Top of trap, made of barrel head. (D) Strips around door. (E) Door frame. (F) Screen on door. (G) Button holding door. (H) Screen on outside of trap. (I) Strips on side of traps between hoops. (J) Tips of these strips projecting to form legs. (K) Cone. (L) United edges of screen forming cone. (M) Aperture at apex of cone.

Outmeal boiled and made into a gruel and mixed with milk is an excellent feed for calves.

At first a tablespoonful of flaxseed for a feeding is enough. This should be increased gradually as the calf grows.

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Will stand more frost, pump easier, last longer, cost less, in wells not more than 40 feet deep, than any pump made. For deep wells get Cater's fig. 730. So easy to put in and so easy to repair. A full line of Gasoline Engines, Windmills, Water Tanks, etc., kept in stock. Write for Catalogue F. Address:

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PICKLESTENTS & AWNINGS

ASK FOR PRICES - WINNIPEG

Farm Women's Clubs

NOTE—Any woman in Saskatchewan who feels that she would like to have a Women's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in her district, should communicate with the provincial secretary, Miss Edna Stocking, Toronto, Ont. Mrs. M. A. Adams, Regina, Sask., who will take a Women's Section of the United Farmers in her district, write to Mrs. E. M. Bennett, Regina, Sask., who is the women's provincial secretary for Alberta.

STUDYING THE TARIFF

The general meeting of the Writia Branch of the U.F.W.A. was held on May 29 at Writia school house, with President Mrs. Lyon in the chair.

There being no committees to report and no unfinished business, the president called for new members. Mrs. Freeman joined us, making a total of six new members in the past three meetings. We are growing. Have in all twenty members.

Next was a suggestion by Mrs. Lyon that we take up the study of some subject which concerns every day of our lives, in the home and out of it, and gave the tariff as an example. After discussion it was moved, seconded and carried that we take the above subject as our first study, also that the secretary obtain books and all literature possible to help us in getting all needed information.

The subject of a U.F.W.A. picnic was next under discussion. The Seven Persons U.F.W.A. wishing to join with us in this it was decided that we hold a joint picnic with the U.F.W.A. of Seven Persons, and that a committee of four meet with a committee of the above organization to discuss plans.

President appointed Mrs. Mahey, Mrs. Sturtin, Mrs. McDonald and Mrs. Pifer as a committee to confer with Seven Persons committee at the house of Mrs. Mahey, May 31 at 2 p.m.

We next had a paper from Mrs. Sturtin, "The Girl of the Land," which was enjoyed by all.

Mrs. Mahey then gave her paper, "People We Can Depend Upon," which was very good and gave us all something to think about.

President Lyon then read "An Address to Calgary Women," by Rev. Wm. Irvine.

A vote of thanks was extended these ladies for their helpful entertainment, after which we adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,
(MRS.) ETHEL PIERH

APPEAL TO DISTRICT 4 WOMEN

At the last convention I was transferred from district 15 over to the newly arranged district 4, and as I now have an almost entirely new field to work in, I wish to get in touch with anyone interested in our work or wishing to form women's sections in their locality. There are seventy-two locals in our district with but few women's sections. Let us make this the banner year for district 4. Let our watchword be, "A Women's Section to Every Local" and let each one put forth a little effort to bring it to pass. Since the farm women have consented to organize a great deal has been accomplished and much good done, yet we must not stop as there is a great field to work in and more to be done in the future than has been brought about in the past. I would be pleased to hear from any locals who do or do not see the need of organizing telling me exact conditions. In case you do not wish to form a women's section, I may be able to help show the need of such an organization. Feeling sure you will give me your support and help during the coming year, I am yours fraternally.

MRS. McNEAL,
District 4

LABOR SAVING IN THE HOME

The kitchen has been called the joint of the home and it would seem a good simile, for when things go wrong in the kitchen the trouble is apt to extend all there like house.

The very key-note of up-to-date house-making is saving of steps, the elimination of unnecessary labor and the lightening of every possible way of work that is necessary. The day of the large kitchen, in which the housekeeper walked miles during the week, is going by, and these old time rooms have given place to what seems, in comparison, a mere back or exhibit.

Yet these modern kitchens are no cramped, being planned with an eye to convenience and saving of steps, that it is often possible to extend in the middle of the room and reach every part of it. I saw in a magazine some months ago

a picture of the kitchen one may expect some time in the future. The house-keeper sat by a window whereon were blossoming plants, reading a book. On the wall, near at hand, were several push buttons marked "Dinner," "Breakfast," "Linenroom," "House-cleaning," "Laundry," the suggestion being that in the happy days to come it would only be necessary to push a button and everything else would be done by electricity. Until the electric kitchen comes much may be gained by properly arranging the kitchen.

The first step is to get rid of all furniture except that which is really useful. Make sure that the stove, table and sink are of suitable height for one's back, so that there will be little stooping over while at work. Have a high stool, for nothing which can be done sitting should be done standing. Have also a comfortable rocker and a clock that keeps perfect time. Have the floor covered with linoleum (if in soft wood) if not, oiled or polished, so no scrubbing need be done.

Have the pantry very near the sink and table and have bins of light and ventilated. All cooking utensils should hang in-flair and sunlight and not be shut away in dark closets. Have a separate hook for each article and if always kept on this hook it becomes a sort of "extra sense" to seek it in the place.

Have in all rooms plain smooth furniture which can be easily dusted. Do away with tacked down carpets and a superfluous of lino-tarps which are only dust traps. Furniture should be wash length, not tucking on the floor, and should be of some pretty washable material that can be readily laundered. Never allow an accumulation of cast off clothing, old furniture, papers, magazines in any of your rooms, but even in the attic; they only prove harbors of dirt, moth and other pests.

A vacuum cleaner, dustpan, mop and duster, a good washing machine and wringer and case of patented cleanser in the simply furnished house should make the work of keeping clean comparatively easy.

Let us have our meals appetizing and well planned, but not elaborate. Do away with useless frills that mean tedious waiting, and for many things use material that does not need ironing.

Machinery for women means more than egg-beaters and hand-mixers, lighters, washers, especially may the use of women on the farm. The things that promise a complete revolution in farm work for women are gasoline engines and dynamo and water wheels supplying power for machinery in the home.

This sounds extravagant and European until you begin to think about it. The problem is worth thinking about; the demands of the adoption of machinery for women has been responsible for a lot of unfortunate conditions, among others a large measure of our rural depopulation. The women are looking forward to the time when they can move to town and have an enamel sink in the kitchen instead of a pump in the back-yard, and a bathroom and electric lights and how of what we call heavy farm work; work which is necessary and just as dignified as any other, but which no ordinary might be doing for us just as well as not.

I think sometimes women are a little to blame themselves for these conditions, for in some districts where the "hydro-electric" is doing almost all the mechanical work at the farm from mowing wood and milking the cows to hatching the chickens, we find electric washing machines coming gradually.

They would come a lot faster if women had not so much faith in their little tin washboards. In fact, I am beginning to wonder whether this proverbial faithful one in women isn't sometimes a big mistake. Once having gone on our knees to worship a floor and our mothers and grandmothers having gone on their knees to scrub, it would be unpractical to try to slide back to a long-handled mop, with a stringer attached to the post.

Part of a paper read by Mrs. McDonald of Tassanovod, Sask., before a convention of the Women's Institute and War Relief Society.

"My Treasure Book"

Until Mappin & Webb opened a store of their own in Montreal, the woman who possessed a copy of their English catalogue counted herself as of the elect. It was her dearest possession—a rare edition—eagerly consulted—jealously guarded—because so few of these found their way to Canada.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

THE PRIZE WINNERS

The prize winners in the last story contest were: Enra Humbke, age 12, Duhamel, Alta.; Marjory E. Thomas, age 10, Durban, Man.; and John Wilson, age 13, Milnerton, Alta.

The editor, not being sure of being unprejudiced, left the selection of the prize winners to an excellent judge, who was particularly taken with the story by Enra Humbke. It has what he calls "human interest" to a remarkable degree.

John Wilson was given a prize for the remarkable grasp of the money situation which he showed in his letter and the clearness of his explanation concerning it.

Marjory Thomas's letter is very unusual for a little person of ten years, and since age is always taken into consideration in awarding prizes, she could hardly be left out of the prize winners.

And that made it impossible to give prizes to many others who really wrote splendid stories. They are: Helen Auld, Rosetown, Sask.; Edna Hareus, Delia, Alta.; Eva C. Evett, Estevan, Sask.; Frances Hoover, Venn, Sask.; Kathleen Suter, Juniata, Sask.; Heidmar B. Bjornson, Vidar, Man.; Marjory A. Bentel, Strathcona, Alta.

The New Story Contest

Again three prizes of books will be given, this time for the best story on the subject, "The Wrong Track." Can't you think of ever so many people and things that might get on the wrong track, and of all sorts of strange things that might result from it. I can, but I'm not going to tell you a word about it. I want to see how many strange and different sorts of stories we will get this time.

In order that we may hear from as many little boys and girls as possible I should like you to take this paper to school and get your teacher to read the prize offer aloud to the class.

Any boy or girl under seventeen years of age may try for a prize provided he or she complies with the following conditions: All stories must be written in pen and ink and on only one side of the paper.

The teacher, or one of the contributor's parents, must certify that the story is original and that the age given is correct. Letters must be clearly addressed to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Any new writer to the club, who wishes to get one of the pretty maple leaf pins, must enclose a self-addressed and stamped envelope.

All letters must be posted to reach The Guide office not later than July 1. DIXIE PATTON.

ABOUT WAR

A Prize Story.

From the very first of the history and all thru it we read about wars between Ivernian and Celt, between Romans and Britons and so on all thru the history.

I wonder why people can't live without fighting and killing each other, don't you? War must be a very dreadful thing. The boys that leave their homes so gladly, to fight the enemy do not realize what a dreadful thing war is, until they are actually in it.

And then the poor soldiers who have to lie for weeks and weeks in the cold, wet, muddy trenches from which to expose one's head is to lose one's life.

They mostly have to stand knee-deep in the muddy ice-cold water so that many die of cold. Are you not all sorry for them? They do not have nice things to eat like we have, but are glad if they get a hump of dry bread and a scrap of bacon. (I hate bacon.)

It must be awful hard to march for hours and hours on a rough road with shoes, the soles of which are worn clean thru, and all run over to one side from hard travel, and with a heavy knapsack and gun to carry.

Then when one is weary and footsore, settled for a short camp and hastily cooking one's food by a fire, the flame of which is carefully guarded so as not to be seen by the enemy, the sentinel on guard anxiously peering into the darkness says in a strained whisper, "Boys, I do believe that they have seen the fire, for I heard something—"

Then a roar like thunder and a flash like lightning and there again is silence—for a moment. Then there arises a

scream so wild and unearthly—that one instinctively shudders and looks around. But oh! horror! what is that ghastly thing rolling around over there? It is a man with both arms and legs shot off, and here is a man with his head shot off, and there is human a hand, and everywhere one looks there are new horrors and such crying and screaming.

I think that the Red Cross nurses must be able to endure pretty much so that they can stand all the terrible sights and nurse the wounded night and day. I am sure that I would faint if I saw a man with his arm shot away. And then if he does get well, what is he? A life-long cripple. There will be pretty many cripples when this war is over.

I have always been sorry for the poor little children who certainly did not help to fight. Most of the time they have to flee from the enemy with only the clothes they have on, glad even to have that and their lives. Just imagine the poor little children shivering and crying from cold and hunger while we sit at home and have a nice time all day and a nice bed to sleep in at night.

I think that the people who give money to the Belgian Relief Fund are very generous people. If nobody gave money what would all the poor refugees do who have no clothes, money, friends or homes?

I'm glad that I'm not one and have nothing worse than feeding pigs and washing dishes to do, Aren't you?

I hope that this will be the last war. ERNA HUMBKE.

Duhamel, Alta. Age 12.

MY OPINION OF WAR

(Honorable Mention.)

The opinions of people vary a great deal on the subject of war, but I think the most common opinion is that war is harmful in every-way to the nations engaged in it.

War makes men cruel. We have examples in the present war of the fact. We hear of so many soldier boys who glory in the number-of Germans they have killed. Of course this is natural, but it shows how war hardens our hearts. Germans will be shunned and hated by the people of the allied nations for generations. The Germans hate us. Therefore war makes men cruel and breeds in them a hatred of their fellow men.

So many soldiers come home from war in a state of nervous breakdown. Therefore it spoils their nerves instead of making them brave. I have heard of soldiers who ran away from the army because they were afraid. It was not because they were cowardly, poor boys! It was because war is such a terrible thing they could not help it.

Then regarding the way in which war affects a country. It robs a country of its manhood, leaving in many cases only old men, women and children to do the work at home. This often results in a scarcity of food and ammunition. In order to raise money for war, a tax is often put on different articles which the people use, and this puts a still greater burden on those at home. Then in war time, there is the salary of the soldiers added to the national burden, and last but not least so many broken hearts.

EDNA HARCUS.
Delia, Alta. Age 12.

A STORM

Some years ago when father and mother came to Canada, they had very poor old log stables. When it would snow or storm the stable would get snow in it and often would be nearly covered with snow.

When father went to the bush for wood he would stay over night and come home next day. One night when he was away for wood, it began to snow and storm.

That night there was some little pigs born and it snowed in the stable on them. When mother went in the stable the next morning she saw what had happened. Some little pigs were dead. Those that were still living mother took in the house. We put them in a box and fed them milk with a spoon.

When father came home he said that he told the people where he was staying over night that he thought the stables would be full of snow.

MARY HOSS.
Dugald, Man.

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The Holy City—A Twentieth Century "Vision"

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

"And he carried me away in the Spirit to a mountain great and high, and showed me the holy city, Jerusalem, coming down out of heaven from God."—Rev. 21-10.

It was in Montreal. Thruout the evening I had been thinking and writing about the needs and possibilities of the city. Weary of "statistics" and "problems" and tired of sitting, I laid down my pen, put on my coat and hat and went out into the streets. Almost instinctively I took my way toward the mountain. The drives were now deserted and quiet. I was alone with the night. I began to climb the long dark steps.



J. S. WOODSWORTH

Up and up—there is an exhilaration simply in climbing and one is always rewarded at the top.

At last the great city lay below me. Its myriads of lights stretched away into the indistinctness of the enveloping night. The clouds had obscured the stars above me, but below was an inverted sky. In it the street lights shone thru the slightly illuminated mist, like the brighter stars in the midst of the milky way. To make the illusion complete, the light of an occasional motor car flashing past a street corner disappeared as a falling star.

Who could not dream? In Tennyson's phrase, "I dipped into the future." I saw Montreal a vast city, the metropolis of a country as populous as the United States. The city was ten times its present size—a second London, stretching north and south and east and west, covering the island and stretching beyond the rivers.

The haunting music of "The Holy City" was in my ears. Then came back to me a sacred evening hour when from the Mount of Olives I had looked across to old Jerusalem. It was doubtless near the very spot from which Jesus had beheld the city and wept over it. Two thousand years had passed—two thousand years of Christian teaching and effort and still the people of Jerusalem were living in poverty and ignorance and vice. Had the work of Jesus then been a failure? I remembered the questionings of that hour and the message of that hour. His work a failure? No! His work had to be repeated by each of his disciples. His work had to be carried a step further—a step nearer completion—by each generation.

My thoughts came back from Palestine to my own land. I strained my eyes to see Montreal as the Holy City. The great domes and towers, the warehouses and office buildings were concealed in the darkness, but everywhere gleamed the tiny pin-points that betokened ten thousand homes.

Yes, the Holy City would be a vast city of homes. There would not be tens of thousands of vacant lots held from the use of the people. Every family might own a home of its own. In our Father's house are many mansions!

Then into my mind there came crawling the pictures of the poor homes in the city which I had visited a few days before. There was a poor Italian home in a tenement, the rooms dark and ill-smelling, the window kept closed to keep out the stench of the street. The father had been unemployed for months, the mother was well-nigh discouraged, the children were surrounded by unwholesome influences. The little bambino in its wrappings had seemed the one ray of brightness, suggesting as it did the Christ child of one of the Italian masters.

There was the Jewish home where the mother was tubercular. The Irish home where the father was shiftless. The Russian home—street after street of wretchedness.

I thought of the homeless men at the City Refuge—the old emaciated wrecks of humanity glad to find any shelter at the close of the day. Poor fellows, life had been too much for them. "Happy home life"—the phrase was for them a bit of mockery.

I remembered a bedraggled looking woman whom the other evening I had noticed standing in a dusky doorway.

As I passed she had spoken to me cautiously one word—"Dear." "Dear"—on her lips a terrible word—yet the pathos of it! For as I had hurried on along the dark streets I had thought of a happy home where that word carries a wealth of pure and unselfish love.

I had thought of a little boy who puts on a manly stride and boasts, "I am a father too," and of his younger brother who echoes the boast, "I'm a fa'er too." And I thought of two little girls in white, tucked in their beds and awaiting a good night kiss. How poverty-stricken this poor creature of the street that she should stand in the cold night offering to the passing stranger the drags of her womanhood.

In this city of homes I thought I could discern the indistinct outlines of the work-places of the future. To these men and women went forth in the morning, not like "dumb driven cattle," but eagerly as the artist to his studio or the child to its play. They worked thruout the day, not as masters and slaves, not as jealous rivals, but as partners in a common enterprise. They co-operated freely and unselfishly under normal conditions as men now co-operate in times of intense excitement and crisis. They returned in the evening each having contributed according to his ability to the welfare of the community; each as a matter of course enjoying his full share of the opportunities which the community offered.

There were great buildings with domes and steeples that looked something like churches and yet all the people seemed to frequent them for all sorts of purposes. They were the common meeting places. The earlier distinction between sacred and secular seemed to have no meaning. Formal "services" conducted by rival institutions were replaced by the gathering together of congenial groups to discuss the further development and beautification of the city. "I saw no temple therein." The city itself was one vast temple.

The vision faded. The night wind was cold. As I descended the dark steps my view of the city became obscured. Soon I was walking along the pavement between the long rows of stone buildings. I had come down again to the lower levels and to ordinary life.

But still the vision lingers. In the midst of "statistics" and "problems" it sometimes presents itself and gives value to the statistics or throws light upon the problems. For our supreme task is to make our dreams come true, to transform our city into the Holy City, to make this land, in reality, "God's own country."

KITCHENER

(By Robert J. C. Stead.)

Weep, waves of England! Nobler clay Was ne'er to nobler grave consigned; The wild waves weep with us today, Who mourn a nation's master-mind.

We hoped an honored age for him, And ashes laid with England's great; And rapturous music, and the dim Deep hush that veils our Tomb of State.

But this is better. Let him sleep Where sleep the men who made us free, For England's heart is in the deep, And England's glory is the sea.

One only vow above his bier, One only oath beside his bed; We swear our flag shall shield him here Until the sea gives up its dead!

Leap, waves of England! Boastful be, And fling defiance in the blast, For earth is envious of the sea, Which shelters England's dead at last.

Sharp—"I punctuated my tyre the other day."

Friend—"Punctuated! You mean punctured, I suppose."

Sharp—"P'raps I do; but, anyway, I came to a full stop."

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Continued from Page 8

ernment in granting them one million dollars and one-eighth of all the land and minerals west of the Great Lakes to the Rockies put over the people of Canada a shameful and illegal deal.

When are chartered thieves to be restrained from seizing sovereign power? Why not, right now, confiscate their loot? Let us have some light and some discussion of this vital public question.

In any case, are the Canadian people to stand forever for this insolence, just because a dissolute king chose to grant favors to the brother of his favorite mistress?

ALBERTA FARMER

KANSAS SYSTEM RIGHT ONE

Editor, Guide:—It was with much pleasure I saw and read Hon. J. W. Leedy's address to the U.F.A., and I feel sure it is just the system we ought to have here. I lived for ten years in a state where this banking system was in force. I have never heard any kick about not getting money out of the bank there if you had the securities, and I really believe had we this system of banking here the government would not have found it necessary to furnish the farmers with seed and feed in case of failures. I have at least never heard of such a thing down there, and they have their bad crop as well as we. Most every farmer has some stock he could mortgage in the fall of the year and buy his seed without perhaps going very far for it. This beats having the government buying it in the spring at a higher price plus freight to Fort William and back again.

Furthermore, if a man had a sale he could arrange to sell all the notes to the banker at a small discount, and the banker then have these notes drawn to suit himself. In case of chattel mortgages the bankers are so close in touch with the farmers' business that it would be a very hard thing for the farmer to get ahead of them. It is very well for our government to make laws allowing the banks to buy sale notes and take chattel mortgages, but I doubt if they can get men with the keen business sense required to handle this class of business. They would not alone need to know every man well, but every horse and cow in the district. Under Hon. Mr. Leedy's system of small banks and local men, as directors, this would be easily overcome. It is foolish to think that the present banks can have young men from the city come out amongst the farmers and handle this class of business satisfactory to anyone, not even the bank they represent, any more than a bunch of country directors could go to Winnipeg and do anything in the line of big banking business there satisfactorily.

Consequently there is only one thing for us to do, and that is to organize and work to get this Kansas system introduced here. This would give the men who have done well raising wheat and are retired a better chance for investment than speculating on the Grain Exchange, at least a safer and surer thing. That is what very often happens in the States. Four or five well-to-do farmers go together and start a small bank, and who should be more capable of handling all kinds of farm loans and chattel mortgages and general loans than men who had made their stakes on the farm? I do not believe we would have much opposition from the present banking system. I really believe they would be glad if some one would take the farmers' business off their hands. I cannot see why our government did not send men in to our neighbor states to study the finance question there in place of sending them to Germany. I was raised in Denmark. We had the German loan system there, and it was O.K., but I do not believe it would work here. But this system of Hon. Mr. Leedy's would, and I wish every farmer in the province could read it and understand it. Then there would never be peace in Parliament till we got it.

S. P. HORTNESS.

Alida, Sask.

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 Lethbridge Saturday, June 24
 Macleod Saturday, June 24

MACLEOD-CALGARY LINE, C.P.R.
 Granum Monday, June 26
 Claresholm Monday, June 26
 Stavely Tuesday, June 27
 Parkland Tuesday, June 27
 Nanton Wednesday, June 28
 Cayley Wednesday, June 28
 High River Thursday, June 29
 Alderdaye Thursday, June 29
 Okotoks Friday, June 30
 DeWinton Friday, June 30
 Calgary Saturday, July 1 (All Day)

CALGARY-EDMONTON LINE, C.P.R.
 Airdrie Monday, July 3
 Crossfield Monday, July 3
 Carstairs Tuesday, July 4
 Didsbury Tuesday, July 4
 Olds Wednesday, July 5
 Bowden Wednesday, July 5
 Innisfail Thursday, July 6
 Penhold Thursday, July 6
 Red Deer Friday, July 7
 Blackfalds Friday, July 7
 Lacombe Saturday, July 8
 Ponoka Saturday, July 8
 Wetaskiwin Monday, July 10
 Millet Monday, July 10
 Ladouc Tuesday, July 11
 Edmonton Wednesday, July 12 (All Day)

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY
 Chauvin Thursday, July 13
 Edgerton Friday, July 14
 Wainwright Friday, July 14
 Irma Saturday, July 15
 Viking Saturday, July 15
 Bruce Monday, July 17
 Holden Monday, July 17
 Tofield Tuesday, July 18
 Clover Bar Tuesday, July 18
 Edmonton Tuesday Evening

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY
 Fort Saskatchewan Wednesday, July 19
 Bruderheim Wednesday, July 19
 Lamont Thursday, July 20
 Chipman Thursday, July 20
 Mundare Friday, July 21
 Vegreville Friday, July 21
 Lavoie Saturday, July 22
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Amongst other things these Exhibits will include Models of Farm Buildings suitable for dairy cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry, also Veterinary Exhibits. There will also be Exhibits of Game, Grains, Grasses, Seeds, Samples of Students' Work at the Agricultural Schools, Dairy Products and Farm Dairy Equipment.

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There will be one car containing Exhibits from the Household Science Departments of the Schools of Agriculture and another under the direction of the Women's Institute Department, where demonstrations will be given in cooking and in the canning of fruits, vegetables, meats and soups. A special nursery car will be provided for the children so that the mothers may be free to attend the lectures and demonstrations.

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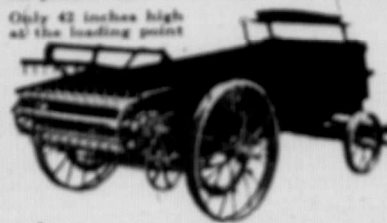
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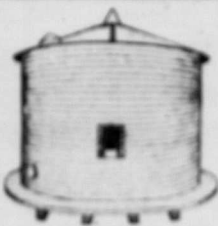
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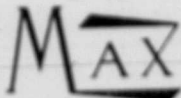
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Louis F. Post

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Probing Industrial Conditions

Review of the Report which the United States Industrial Commission Submitted to Congress

By F. J. Dixon, M.L.A.

Farm tenancy is increasing at an appalling rate. Landlordism is therefore increasing at an appalling rate. Babies of the poor die three times as fast as those of the rich. Nearly 20 per cent. of the school children of the country are underfed and under-nourished. Economic pressure forces two-thirds of all children to leave grammar school before graduating, and only 10 per cent. finish high school. Workers in the basic industries are out of jobs one-fifth of the time. Of the millions and millions of workingmen in the country one-third are poverty stricken. Five hundred dollars per year is the income of half of the wage earning fathers. Less than \$15 per week is the wages of two-thirds of the adult male workers. Thirty-seven per cent. of the wives and mothers of workingmen are forced to do hard work themselves to keep the wolf from the door. Nearly half of the women workers earn less than six dollars per week. Three or more persons occupy every sleeping room in 37 per cent. of the worker's homes. One out of every twelve corpses in New York is buried in the Potter's field. Industrial conditions are responsible for our biggest crime problems. Two per cent. of the people own sixty per cent. of the wealth. Sixty-five per cent. of the people own less than five per cent. of the wealth. There are forty-four families with incomes equal to the earnings of 100,000 work-

Review of the Report

We are indebted to "The Public," of Chicago, a national journal of fundamental democracy, and a weekly narrative of history in the making, for the following information about the personnel of the Commission on Industrial Relations and its mode of procedure.

The commission was appointed by President Wilson on June 26, 1913. Its mission was to study labor conditions and recommend ameliorative measures to Congress.

The members of the commission were: Frank P. Walsh, lawyer, Kansas City, Mo.; John R. Commons, professor of political economy at the University of Wisconsin; Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, philanthropist, New York City; Frederic A. Delano, president of the Wabash Railroad company, Chicago; Harris Weinstock, merchant, Sacramento, California; Thurston Ballard, miller, Louisville, Kentucky; John B. Lennon, treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, Bloomington, Illinois; James O'Connell, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, Washington, D.C.; and Austin B. Garretson, president of the Order of Railroad Conductors, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

On October 23, 1913, the commission held its first meeting at Washington, D.C. Frank P. Walsh was elected chairman and Professor J. R. Commons secretary.

Lawless Mining Corporations

Public hearings were held by the commission in different parts of the United States. One of the most interesting was held in New York at which testimony concerning the Ludlow affair was taken. Mrs. Pearl Jolly and Mrs. Mary Thomas, wives of the strikers, appeared as witnesses. Both repeated the accounts that have been previously reported of events leading up to the battle, of burning of tents, and killing of women and children. Major Edward J. Boughton also testified. He was Judge Advocate in the military zone during the strike. Major Boughton entered a complete denial of all stories

of atrocities by the militia. When Judge Ben Lindsey was called to testify he took issue with Major Boughton. Lindsey declared the mining corporations to be the most lawless in the country. He referred to the opposition of E. A. Colburn, president of the Mine Owner's Association, to the passage of child labor laws, altho he is also president of the Children's Aid Society and of the State Board for Child and Animal Protection. As judge of the children's court, Lindsey said he knew of 700 children who had been orphaned thru easily preventable explosions in mines. He said further that there are three times as many more men killed by explosions in Colorado mines than in other states.

William Lyon MacKenzie King, who was Minister of Labor for Canada during the Laurier regime, and is now working for the Rockefeller Foundation, declared before the commission that the will and conscience of John D. Rockefeller Jr. is more powerful in Colorado than any other force that can be brought to bear at this time. The cross examination of W. L. MacKenzie King by Frank P. Walsh is one of the juiciest intellectual morsels in the report.

A preliminary report to Congress was made by the commission on December 7, 1914, and a final report in August, 1915.

The final report was by no means unanimous. Many days were spent in argument and it was finally agreed to accept the report to Congress prepared by Basil Manly. The agreement, however, did not apply to the recommendations contained in the report. These were concurred in by Chairman Frank Walsh and by the three labor members. Another report was signed by the three members representing the employers' interests. Mrs. J. Borden Harriman and Professor John R. Commons signed a third report.

Speaking in Kansas City on December 18, 1914, Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the Commission, is reported to have said:

"If our commission on industrial re-



The late Field Marshal Earl Kitchener whose unexpected loss, off the Italian Islands on Monday, June 8, when the cruiser Hampshire went down, the whole Empire mourns.

lations can clear the way by even indicating what the way is, and can secure this nation from a wrong start to the solution, leaving the work to be done all over again, we will have accomplished far the biggest part of what we hope to accomplish.

In our next article we will deal with the findings and recommendations of the commission.

*F. A. Delam resigned and Richard H. Ashton, Illinois, was appointed commissioner in his stead, 17th March 1915.

KITCHENER'S RUSSIAN MISSION

On Friday, June 2, Lord Kitchener received a deputation of nearly 200 British members of parliament in a committee room of the House of Commons. Many of the M.P.'s went to criticize, but they remained to cheer. One of the keenest military M.P. critics of Kitchener united with Mr. Will Crooks, the Labor representative from Poplar, in moving a hearty vote of confidence and thanks to the great British army organizer.

No information was given out to the public, to give an inkling of what Kitchener told the assembled commoners. The session was held behind closed doors. It is plain now, however, and pity 'tis, 'tis plain, what caused the critical deputation of M.P.'s to demonstrate such surprising cordiality for the man they had set out to heckle. Kitchener probably announced some of the details of the mission he proposed to set out on.

Several million Russian recruits possibly awaited the coming of the British organizer. He had set out to extend to Russia some of the organizing genius he had given the British Empire; to transform the raw material of civilian manhood into the finished product of military organization, regiments and brigades and divisions and army corps of trained, armed and efficient soldiery.

After such an active and brilliant career as a British soldier, passing thru and commanding campaigns in the many outposts of empire, Egypt, Africa, India and the present world war, to meet the end of strife, not on the field of battle, but aboard a British cruiser, is a strange twist of fate. But Kitchener would have desired nothing less noble; crossing the board on active service, along with the brave crew of H.M.S. Hampshire.—Ottawa Evening Citizen.

LEAKING CAR

F. J. Lawrence, Deepdale, Man., advises that on June 8, he noticed C.N.R. Car No. 62,582 leaking wheat.

AS YOU THINK

If you think you are beaten, you are. If you think you dare not, you don't. If you like to win, but you think you can't, it's almost a cinch you won't.

If you think you'll lose, you're lost. For out in the world we find Success begins with a fellow's will, It's all in the state of the mind.

If you think you're outclassed, you are. You've got to think high to climb. You've got to be sure of yourself before You reach the heights sublime.

Life's battles don't always go To the stronger or faster man, But sooner or later the man who wins Is the man who thinks he can.

BUTTER MARKETING

For some years a large percentage of the creamery butter of Saskatchewan has been sold in the British Columbia markets and the dealers there place so much importance upon the grade certificate that they now require one to accompany each shipment of butter and will pay more for butter that bears the stamp of the government official grader. To extend this advantage to all the creameries of the province, grading depots have been opened at Prince Albert, Saskatoon, Regina and Moose Jaw, and creamery owners in any part of the province can ship their butter to the depot nearest their creamery. The butter will then be graded and a cheque for about 85 per cent. of its value returned by the dairy branch to the owner and the balance sent him when the butter is sold.

During the past two years the Dairy branch has followed the practice of shipping each week to cold storage the butter made at the co-operative creameries. Each shipment is then graded by the government graders and an official grade certificate issued. The butter is then held in cold storage where it will not deteriorate, or sold according to market conditions warrant.

Already private creameries are taking advantage of this offer and the move should help materially to further verify the already high quality of Saskatchewan butter.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$7,245 24
Miss Ida L. Allen, Cheyenne, Wyo.	1 00
Anonymous, Minneapolis, Minn.	1 00
Members of Mount Presbyterian W. M. C. C., collected by Mrs. H. Leathers, Headlin, Minn.	22 00
Total	\$7,277 24

SUMMER COMFORT FROM EATON'S



The hottest of the Summer days are still to come, so that there is still the question, "How best can you get through them in comfort." Here, as in all other circumstances, **EATON** Service gives the most satisfactory answer. Personal comfort in the heat of Summer can be obtained most surely from the wearing of suitable clothing. With this especially in view our buyers have, during the past months, searched the Eastern markets through to make sure that everything new, smart, and "summery" should be first offered to **EATON** customers throughout the West.

That they have succeeded it needs but a glimpse at our Summer Style and Spring and Summer Catalogues to convince you. Costumes and dresses in all the new modes, of all the popular materials, Taffeta, Rajah, Paillette, and other silks, fancy and plain Voiles, striped, dotted and checked materials, are well illustrated. You can order any of them and be sure of satisfaction. Indeed, to still further help you, "TECO" will do your personal shopping in our city store, should you not find illustrated just the style you want, or should you desire distinctive costumes, as for Froisessaux and similar special occasions.

So, for Summer comfort, use the **EATON** Mail order service, write for our catalogue, or ask "TECO" for special information you want; in any case, the answer you expect will go forward by return of mail.

A New Model Embroidered White Voile
17H41X. The "Lady Grenville" Dress illustrated is an unusually good value, and the splendid material, combined with a new and delightful style, adds to its superiority. This is a New York design, of a good quality **Embroidered White Voile.** The square lay-down collar of White organdie is finished with lace edging, while the dainty organdie Voiles is trimmed with satin-covered buttons and outlined with lace insertion. The fashionable full skirt is topped with a satin grille, and an embroidered flare peplum, which is a new style feature of this garment. Skirt lengths 38 and 40 ins. Size 32 to 44-inch bust.
Price, Prepaid 3.95

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED
WINNIPEG - CANADA

Dainty Silk Waist - FREE!

A silk waist is something that is very acceptable to a woman at almost any season. Even if she is well supplied an extra waist is always welcome. The Guide has arranged to give away absolutely free a quantity of silk sufficient for making up a waist. In addition to the silk material, a waist pattern will also be supplied. This pattern may be selected from any standard pattern catalog or we can give you the pattern that is illustrated in this picture. The silk which The Guide supplies is of good quality and would cost from \$3.50 to \$4.00 to purchase. This useful price will be sent free, all charges fully prepaid, to any woman who will collect only a small number of yearly subscriptions to The Guide. You will be surprised at the small service required. Write your name and address plainly on the coupon, mail to The Guide office and full particulars will be sent you. Mail your coupon to-day to

CIRCULATION DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

"COUPON"

Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg
 Gentlemen—
 Please give me full particulars about your free silk waist offer.

Name _____
 P. O. _____
 Prov. _____ June 7 1916



PARCHMENT BUTTER WRAPS

ONLY \$1.00 FOR 500—SPECIAL BARGAIN.
 The most profitable way for farmers and dairy women to market Dairy Butter is in the parchment paper, each quart wrapped in parchment paper. The new Danville Dairy Ice Cream is a parchment-able variety to wrap these parcels in parchment paper. You need not use the parchment paper and wax. This is to protect the public. You need have no wax, waxing printed on your wrappers as you wish, but you must have at least these two words, "Dairy Butter." We have a large quantity of parchment butter wraps printed in two colors—and blue—in better-grade ink. The samples on these wraps is as follows:

Finest Dairy Butter

These parchment wraps will give your butter a very attractive appearance and bring the highest price. We can supply these wraps by return mail at the following prices post paid—50 sets of 500, Waxwhite, \$1.00, Sandalwood, \$1.00, Alouette, \$1.10. No charge can be made in the printing in any way at this price. These wraps are printed in large quantities, which accounts for the low price. We are reducing the price to one cent each to clear out a few that are left. You cannot buy these quantities now at this price, and we will not have any more when these are gone.

BOOK DEPT.
Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, June 12, 1916.

Wheat—The feature of last week's wheat market was the advance on Friday of 2 1/2 cents per bushel due to the United States government's estimate of their production this year. The report was considered quite bullish. It had been expected that their estimate would be about 750,000,000 bushels, a decrease of more than 25 per cent. from last year. When the report placed 157 1/2 billion bushels besides showing the possibility of the winter wheat very poor, there was a rush of buying on Friday, resulting in a steady advance in prices throughout the morning. This advance was not supported by old country markets and when called on Saturday showed their prices weaker there was a reaction here and prices closed lower than on Thursday. Cash wheat prices gradually went to a little today discounts. Exporters claim very little new business is being worked.

Oats—Prices were strong with an excellent demand for cash oats which commanded a premium from 1 cent to 2 cents over the July price. There was a good volume of trading in both futures and cash oats, which were required to fill several orders.

Barley—Shows again in prices for the week of 2 cents per bushel with a moderate amount of business reported.

Flax—Futures remained quite steady during the week, with some strength on Friday when all futures had a sharp upward turn.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat	July	Oct	Dec
June 9	117 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2
June 7	119	107	106
June 8	117 1/2	107 1/2	107
June 9	114 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
June 10	111 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
June 12	108 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Week ago	108 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Year ago	120 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Oats			
June 6	44 1/2	40	
June 7	45 1/2	41	
June 8	45 1/2	41	
June 9	46 1/2	41 1/2	
June 10	45 1/2	40 1/2	
June 12	44 1/2	39 1/2	
Week ago	44 1/2	39 1/2	
Year ago	50 1/2	44 1/2	
Flax			
June 7	100 1/2	104	
June 8	100 1/2	104	
June 9	104 1/2	108 1/2	
June 10	100 1/2	104 1/2	
June 12	104 1/2	108 1/2	
Week ago	100 1/2	104 1/2	
Year ago	100 1/2	104 1/2	

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, June 8, 1916.

1916 Wheat		Last Year	
This Year			
1 hard	17,815 40	12,377 40	
1 Nor	6,266,067 10	674,218 30	
2 Nor	1,871,355 40	974,286 30	
3 Nor	1,484,162 30	608,720 50	
No. 4	1,216,285 30	243,348 00	
Others	2,975,285 20	574,119 20	
This week 14,821,186 40 This week 1,687,070 50			
Last week 13,182,855 00 Last week 3,235,921 00			
Increase 1,638,331 40 Decrease 1,548,850 50			
Oats			
1 C W	55,300 14	323 08	
2 C W	1,754,970 18	783,748 28	
3 C W	793,780 28	394,874 03	
Ex. 1 Fd.	230,472 52	36,396 02	
Others	666,369 08	412,964 30	
This week 3,530,847 30 This week 1,438,297 03			
Last week 3,829,193 25 Last week 1,364,023 28			
Decrease 298,346 22 Increase 74,273 11			
Barley			
1 N W C	1,905,092 35		
2 C W	235,190 17	122,652 12	
3 C W	79,664 00	29,662 00	
Feed	32,981 41	25,676 14	
Others	32,787 48		
This week 2,075,615 41 This week 1,180,993 11			
Last week 2,411,931 00 Last week 1,184,440 21			
Increase 103,557 05 Decrease 3,447 10			
Last year's total 194,050 30 This year's total 1,467,296 22			

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

Sample Market, June 10.

No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	\$1 18 1/2
No. 1 hard wheat, 2 cars	1 18 1/2
No. 1 hard wheat, 300 lb. car	1 19 1/2
No. 1 Nor wheat, 3 cars	1 15
No. 1 Nor wheat, 4 cars	1 14 1/2
No. 1 Nor wheat, 10 cars	1 15 1/2
No. 1 Nor wheat, 1 car	1 12 1/2
No. 2 Nor wheat, 1 car	1 12
No. 2 Nor wheat, 7 car	1 11 1/2
No. 2 Nor wheat, 1 car	1 11 1/2
No. 2 Nor wheat, 1 car	1 09 1/2
No. 2 Nor wheat, 1 car	1 14
No. 2 Nor wheat, 1 car choice	1 14 1/2
No. 2 Nor wheat, 1 car	1 12 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1 06
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1 06
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1 07 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1 08 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1 12
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1 12
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1 12
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	72 1/2
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	72 1/2
No. 4 white oats, 1 car, Montana	70
No. 3 rye, part car, dark	93
Sample grade rye, 1 car	92
Sample grade rye, 1 car	90
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	72 1/2
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	71
Sample barley, 1 car	74 1/2
Sample barley, 1 car to arrive	74 1/2
No. 1 flax, 1 car	1 87 1/2
No. 1 flax, part car	1 87 1/2
No. 2 flax, 1 car	1 81 1/2
No. 2 flax, 1 car	1 80 1/2
No. grade flax, 1 car	1 80 1/2

INSPECTIONS

Care of grain inspected in Winnipeg during the month of May was as follows:

Grain	This Year	Last Year
Wheat	22,308	4,962
Oats	3,275	376
Barley	583	78
Flax	630	134
Seaweed	24	16
Total	29,130	5,566

On June 12 there were 1,175 cars in sight for inspection.

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

Week ending June 9, 1916.

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
W. William and Pt. Arthur Ter.	13,831,186	3,530,847	643,488
In Vessels in Can. Ter. Harbors	6,711,492	7,045,172	754,538
Total	20,542,678	10,576,019	1,400,026
At Buffalo and Duluth	5,223,190	2,194,114	86,119
Total this week	25,765,868	12,770,133	1,486,145
Total last week	25,852,275	13,262,066	1,449,548
Total last year	6,206,838	4,219,280	492,140

GRAIN IN INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATORS

For the week ending Wednesday, June 7, movement of grain in interior terminal elevators was as follows:

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Wheat	14,817 50	227,059 40	1,280,222 00	
Oats		66,959 08	383,647 29	
Barley		17,063,145	23,794 04	
Flax		30,677 00	86,471 37	
Calx.				
Wheat		46,983 00	263,242 00	
Oats	4,745 00	9,341 00	116,831 00	
Barley			3,861 00	
Mix'd Grain		40,460 00	86,710 00	

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET

Liverpool, June 10.—Market dull

No. 1 hard winter	\$1 45 1/2
No. 2 hard winter	1 46 1/2
No. 1 Nor spring, Chicago	1 46 1/2
No. 1 Nor blue stem	1 50 1/2
No. 1 Nor Manitoba	1 51 1/2
No. 2 Nor Manitoba	1 51 1/2
No. 3 Nor Manitoba	1 48 1/2
New Argentine hard	1 57 1/2
Parcels (Liverpool)	
No. 1 Manitoba Nor., July-August	1 46 1/2
No. 1 Manitoba Nor., July-August	1 51 1/2
Parcels (London)	
No. 1 Manitoba Nor., July-August	1 52 1/2
No. 1 Manitoba Nor., July-August	1 54 1/2
No. 1 Manitoba Nor., Aug-Sept.	1 55 1/2

Note.—These prices are the value of the wheats per bushel approximately at the rate of exchange, \$4.77. Rate of exchange is not furnished by Broomhall.—Manitoba Free Press.

The Livestock Markets

Chicago, June 8.—Heavy cattle are commanding a substantial premium and extra quality is getting unusual recognition. It is believed here that choice bullocks of the 1500 pound class may even go as high as \$12. The whole trade above the \$10 class has a very healthy aspect. The demand for small poorly finished cattle is decidedly off. There is usually a lot of these from the south west and until recently killers bought them up readily, but now they are hard to dispose of. Choice cows and heifers have not dropped as much as most other grades and similarly runners and cutters and low grade stuff have maintained their previous values fairly well. Packers have depressed hog prices nearly a dollar a cwt. since May 15. Eastern demand has dropped to a very small volume. Speculators have collected several losses and the whole sentiment is bearish. Sheep and lambs have had a serious break of from \$1 to \$1.25. Commercial horse trade is dull.

Toronto, June 9.—The week-end market closed with a strong undertone. A more handful of cattle were on sale, and these were taken up at firm levels.

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, June 10, were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$1 10 1/2	\$1 15 1/2
2 Nor. wheat	1 10	1 11 1/2
3 Nor. wheat	1 05 1/2	1 07 1/2
3 white oats	45 1/2	58 1/2
Barley	58-67	64-74
Flax, No. 1	1 50 1/2	1 84

Futures—

July wheat	1 11 1/2	1 10 1/2
Oct. wheat	1 07 1/2 (Sept.)	1 10 1/2
Dec. wheat	1 06	1 10 1/2

Quality considered, they recovered fully from the decline registered at the beginning of the week. Choice heavy sold at \$9.15 to \$9.50, with odd lots of new steers, weighing between 1100 and 1200 pounds, at \$9.75. Good butchers, sold at \$8.75 to \$9.25 and medium at \$8.40 to \$8.75. Conditions are promising for next week's cattle trade. Prices of butcher bulls and cows hardened, \$7.50 to \$8.75 being paid for good to choice bulls and \$7.75 to \$8.50 for choice cows, while medium to good brought \$6.50 to \$7.75. While demand was rather slow for milkers, good springers found ready sale at steady prices.

The week closed strong for hogs, with packers buying freely and paying 25c more than they did at the opening day, at \$10.00 to \$11.00 off-cars and \$10.65 to \$10.75 fed and watered.

South St. Paul, June 8.—A light assortment of beef cattle has reached this market during the last week. A Green fed cattle hardly held as strong as formerly, but still fed cattle resented all efforts to break down quotations. From \$8 to \$9 prevails for most steers. Butcher cows and heifers of the \$5.25 to \$7.50 grades have been much in evidence. Bulls have been a little keener. The better grade of stuff, however, have generally advanced from 15 to 25 cents above last week.

Hogs have varied little and are slightly lower than last week's quotations.

Calgary, June 10.—Receipts of butcher cattle this week were liberal, but everything was cleaned up at steady to strong prices. The quality of fat cattle was very good, there being quite a number of well finished butcher steers on sale, which sold at from \$8.25 to \$8.50 with one extra good lot at \$8.80, the these were exceptionally choice. Choice cows and heifers sold strong. Good feeders and stoker cattle of good color and showing breeding are selling strong at former quotations, but the inferior kinds are hard to move.

Choice hogs fed and watered are quoted at \$9.45. These prices should hold steady during the coming week.

Winnipeg, June 7.—The Livestock Department of the Grain Growers' Grain Co. report receipts of livestock at the Union stockyards, St. Boniface, for the past week as follows: Cattle, 1,200; calves, 200; sheep and lambs, 40; hogs, 4,800.

With only moderate receipts the end of last week prices on all classes of cattle held strong. On light receipts the first of this week we had an active demand for killing cattle, prices on best grades being ten cents to fifteen cents higher. We sold an extra choice lot of nine steers on Tuesday at \$9.00. Medium butchers' and cows sold proportionately high. Stockers and feeders remain about steady. We look for a strong market next week especially on good cattle. There was a fair run of veal calves again last week. Choice stuff weighing 125 to 200 pounds bring \$7.50 to \$8.50, common to light \$6.00 to \$7.00.

Sheep or lambs continue to be scarce. Good quality sheep would bring \$6.75 to \$7.50, and choice lambs \$8.00 to \$9.00.

We sold our select hogs the end of last week at \$10.10 fed and watered. The market opened on Monday at \$10.00, on Tuesday packers offered \$9.75, but what few hogs were here sold at \$10.00. Wednesday's price also was \$10.00.

Country Produce

WINNIPEG PRODUCE.—Note: Prices quoted are all f.o.b. Winnipeg unless otherwise stated.

Butter—There is no change in dairy butter since last week. The western demand seems to be keen and is taking butter that might otherwise find its way to Winnipeg. We do not look for any serious break in butter prices at an early date.

Eggs—New laid eggs are a cent higher than last week in Winnipeg. We are at the time of the year when really high class stuff is more difficult to get and next week will see quotations for eggs subject to changing.

Cream—Short cream or cream and the same price as quoted in last issue and the trade seems to be able to take care of all arriving at present prices because the demand for butter is keen.

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from June 6 to 12 inclusive

Date	WHEAT				OATS				BARLEY				FLAX						
	1"	2"	3"	4"	1 Fd	2 C W	3 C W	Ex 1 Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	No. 2	No. 4	Reg.	1 N W	2 C W	3 C W	Reg.		
June 6	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	94	83 1/2	84	49 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	65	60	58	57	150	155 1/2
7	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	94	83 1/2	84	49 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	66	61	58	56	150	156 1/2
8	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	94	83 1/2	84	49 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	66	61	57	57	150	156 1/2
9	113 1/2	113 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	97 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	67	62	58	58	160 1/2	160 1/2
10	110 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	94 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	67	62	58	58	159 1/2	159 1/2
12	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	94 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	66	61 1/2	57	57	157 1/2	154 1/2
Week ago	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	94 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	65	60	58	58	156 1/2	154 1/2
Year ago	121 1/2	119 1/2	115 1/2	110 1/2	103 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	55	53 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2					154	151

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg		Toronto	Calgary	Chicago	St. Paul	COUNTRY PRODUCE						
	June 13	Year Ago					June 12	Year Ago	June 12	Year Ago	May 26	May 26	June 3
Cattle							Butter (per lb.)						
Choice steers	\$ 25-30 00	\$ 25-30 00	\$ 25-30 00	\$ 25-30 00	\$ 25-30 00	\$ 25-30 00	17-19	17	27 1/2-30	25	25	25	25
Best butcher steers	8 75-9 25	8 40-8 75	8 75-9 25	8 25-8 50	10 50-10 00	8 50-9 25	20	17	25	25	25	25	25
Fair to good butcher steers	8 00-8 50	7 50-8 25	8 25-8 75	7 50-8 00	9 25-10 00	7 50-8 25	17-19	16	25	25	25	25	25
Good to choice fat cows	7 00-7 75	6 50-7 00	7 00-7 50	6 50-7 00	8 15-8 15	8 25-9 00							
Medium to good cows	6 00-6 75	5 00-5 25	7 00-7 75	6 00-6 50	6 50-8 15	7 00-8 00							
Common cows	4 00-5 25	4 25-4 75	6 00-7 50	4 75-4 00	5 15-6 50	6 00-7 00							
Oxen	2 00-3 75	3 00-3 75	4 00-5 00	3 00-3 50	3 50-5 00	4 00-5 25							
Good to choice heifers	4 00-5 00	7 00-7 50	8 00-9 00	7 50-8 00	8 00-9 50	8 75-9 25							
Fair to good heifers	6 50-7 50	7 75-8 50	8 25-9 00	7 50-8 00	8 50-9 00	8 50-9 00							
Best cows	5 75-7 00	6 00-6 50	8 00-8 75	6 00-6 25	7 45-8 45	6 75-7 50							
Best butcher bulls	6 50-7 50	8 00-8 50	8 00-8 75	6 50-8 25	8 50-9 25	8 00-8 50							
Common or inferior bulls	5 00-5 50	6 50-7 00	8 15-8 75	6 15-6 75	8 20-9 25	8 00-8 50							
Best stealer steers	6 75-7 25	6 25-6 50	7 75-8 50	6 75-7 00	8 75-8 00	7 00-7 75							

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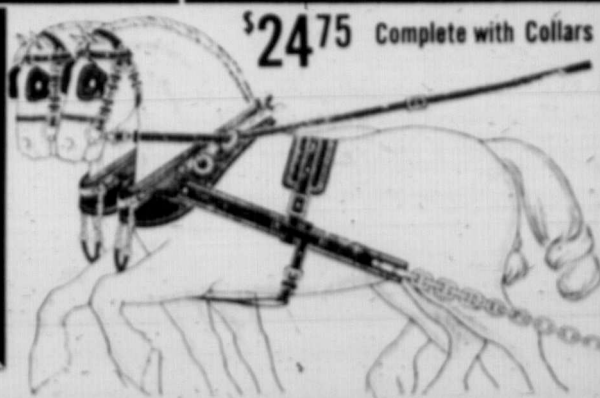
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Burns wood or coal. Full asbestos lined. Fully guaranteed. 18 in. Oven, six 9 in. lids. Complete with High Closet and Reservoir. Price

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Here's the very best (Glen Auto) Bug. We have put every improvement possible into this Buggy, making it equal to any \$100.00 vehicle offered elsewhere. The wheels are covered and bolted between each spoke, the gear is our three-leaf double-arch full-tread, the plant body is large and roomy, correctly tapered and has patent leather dash. The seat is upholstered with genuine leather, extra large and roomy, full spring and has high automatic back. Throughout we have given every detail the utmost attention. Nothing is done in the name of perfection. Don't hesitate to write for more information. Money returned and all charges if not satisfactory. Price at Winnipeg

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Has been recommended for 10 years and is the best in the world. It is the only one that will wash in opposite directions by turning the fly wheel one way. The action thus afforded is similar to that in the rotating and separating action of washing in the washboard. Will wash the most delicate and fine garments with absolute no wear or injury. Sold on **\$10.50** 30 Day Trial. Price F.O.B. Winnipeg

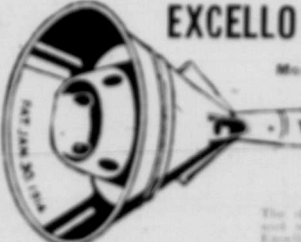
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No. 45—Kitchen Cabinet. Bargain Price

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EXCELLO VACUUM WASHER

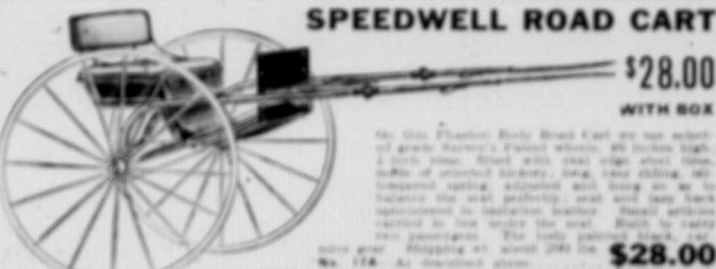
Postpaid Without Handle \$1⁵⁰ Handle 15c Extra

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Washes Tub of Clothes in 3 Minutes.

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The difference between the cost of an Excello Vacuum Washer and other washing machines would buy a new stove, and the Excello will do all your work, save your washing machine, and wash, steam and iron. The only perfect Vacuum Washer made. We ship this to you on 30 days' trial, if unsatisfactory return at our expense. It is shipped to parcel post and one price of \$1.50 is deducted at your station. The Vacuum Washer will last a lifetime and you will be surprised at the amount of work it will do for you. Write to our 200 year old office, No. 762, Vacuum Washer post-paid \$1.50



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WITH BOX

At this Pleasant Road Cart we use select of grade heavy-duty wheels, 40 inches high, 1 1/2 inch tires, fitted with steel rings, steel hubs of selected heavy-duty steel, steel springs, improved spring adjustment and bring us to become the most perfect, most well built cart, constructed in imitation leather, steel springs, fitted to suit varying the road. Built to carry two passengers. The body painted black, set wire gear. Shipping at about 200 lbs. **\$28.00** No. 174. An improved design. Without top wire seat and without cushions. **\$26.00**

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Binder Twine We will have a New Supply about July 1

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DO YOU DRIVE AN AUTO?

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Made from Pennsylvania crude. Has 100 lbs. high Saponification value. Has the lowest carbon deposit. Five gallons will last as long as seven gallons of any other brand. **\$21.60** 45-gallon Barrels. **\$15.30** 20-gallon 1-Barrel. **\$3.20** 5-gallon Cans. Each

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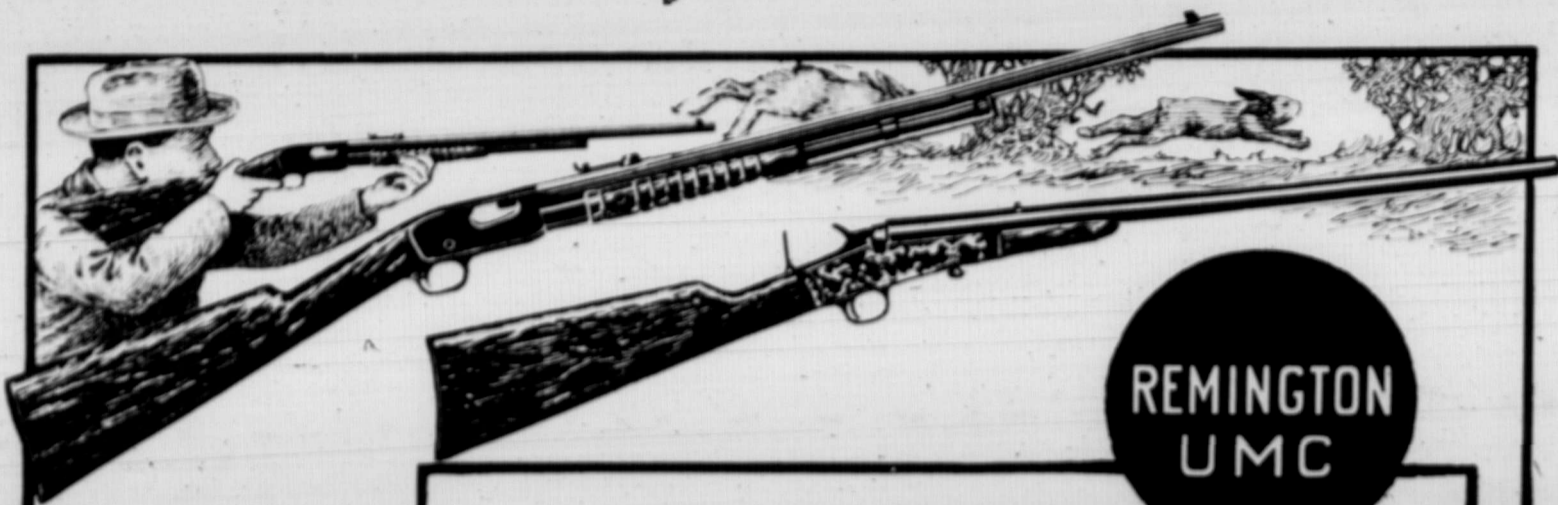
Made of 30 gauge steel, riveted in outside for extra strength. **\$6.50** No. 22—2 Barrel, 45 gallons. **\$4.40** No. 24—1 Barrel, 20 gallons.

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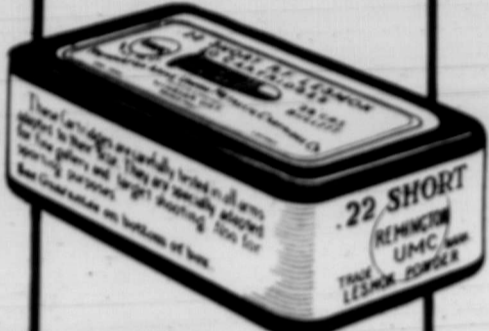
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