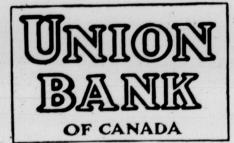


THE GRAIN GROWERS GUIDE

April 21, 1915



320 BRANCHES IN CANADA OVER 210 IN THE WEST List of Alberta Branches

Airdrie, Alix, Barons, Bashaw, Bassano, Belle-yue, Blackie, Blairmore, Bowden, Bow Island, Brooks, Bruderheim, Calgary, Cardston, Carl-stadt, Carstairs, Cereal, Chinook, Claresholm, Cochrane, Consort, Cowley, Didsbury, Edmon-ton, Empress, Foremost, Fort Saskatchewan, Grand Prairie, Grassy Lake, Hanna, High River, Hillcrest, Innisfail, Irvine, Jenner, Lacombe, Langdog, Lethbridge, MacLeod, Medicine Hat, Okotoks, Passburg, Pincher Creek, Seven Persons, Standard, Strathmore, Swalwell, Three Hills, Wainwright, Winnifred

Everything costs more when you have to buy on credit. Why not practice self-denial awhile, if necessary? Open a Savings Ac. count in the Union Bank of Canada and with the money in hand, buy at cash prices. The saving will help your balance to grow.

With Cash

in the Bank

advantage

You can buy to

130 WISCONSIN INCUBATOR ^{\$} and BROODER Ordered Together only \$13.90 and we pay all freight and duty charges to any R. R. station in Canada. We have branch warehouses in Winnipeg. Man., and Toronto, Ont. Orders shipped from nearest warehouse to your R. R. warehouse to your R. R. station. Hot water heat, copper tanks and boilers, self-regulating. Nursery under egg tray. Especially adapted to Canadian climate. Incubator and Brooder shipped complete with ther-

mometers, lamps, egg testers-ready to use when you get them.

TEN VEAR GUARANTEE-30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL Incubators finished in natural colors showing the high grade California Redwood lumber used — not painted to cover inferior material. If you will compare our machines with others, we feel sure of your order. Don't buy until you do this-you'll save money it pays to investigate before you buy. Remember our price of \$13.90 is for both Incubator and Brooder and covers freight and duy charges. Bent Deter WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO., Box 214 RACINE. WIS

are in position to give good service to you and your family. The Guide will not knowingly carry the advertising of any unreliable concern. In writing to the ad-Advertisers in vertiser, be sure to mention that you saw his announcement in The Guide, Winni-The Guide peg. It will insure good service.



"PAGE FENCES WEAR BEST" What do you think of a Record like this ?

	STYLE		PAGE HEAVY FENCE				PRIC		S121 - 1		
No. of	Height In	Uprights, Inches	Full gauge No. 9 Page Wire; in 20.	Manitot		East	Sask.	West	Sask.	Albe	
wires.	Inches.	apart.	30 and 40 red rells.		Car	Small	Car	Small	Car	Small	
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5	/ 37	22	8-9-10-10	.25	.23	.27	.24	.29	.25	.30	.26
6	140	22	61-7-81-9-9	.29	.26	.81	.28	.88	.29	.84	.80
7	48	22	5-61-71-9-10-10	.35	.26	.37	.84	.39	.35	.80 .84 .42	.24 .26 .30
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RACE WIR	E, 25 lbs			.98	5	1.	05	1.0	6	1.1	6

ast Year we made 15,000 Shipments PAGE FENCE. Direct Freight Paid. nly PAGE QUALITY could show ich marvellous results. Because very rod of PAGE FENCE is of he highest standard throughout. e use only full No. 9 gauge wire, ven in the knots. The old reliable o. 9 at that (none of the newingled gauges masquerading as No. Page Wire is made by the reatest steel company in the world. hey specialize on wire-just as we pecialize on fence. They make etter wire cheaper than any fence-maker, because it's their business to make WIRE—not fence. You're SAFE when you mail your order to the nearest PAGE BRANCH. You get IMMEDIATE SHIPMENTS Freight Paid on \$10 order or over

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

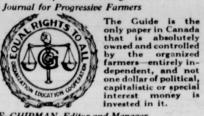
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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

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



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Manager Of His Business

I may say that I look upon The Guide as the Manager of my business, that is to say, in buying and selling.

In December last I wanted to buy some dry goods. I consulted my merchant and asked him whether it would pay to send for goods thru advertisements in The Guide. Well, he thought not. But I thought I would try anyway, so I sent several orders to _____Co., of Winnipeg. On the \$40.00 order, I saved one-third, or about \$13.

The next order was to — Co., of Winnipeg, for a pump engine, 2½ horse power. The best price I could get in Lacombe was \$155. I am quoting prices for engine pump, jack and belting. I sent to — for a catalog and ordered my engine, belt and jack laid down at Lacombe, freight paid for \$79. \$155 - \$79 = \$76. Another \$76 saved, and I might add that I was surprised at the quick service I got. The whole time lost was hardly two weeks. It is only too bad that the farmers do not get wise quicker. So you see by these two transactions I have saved \$89.00.

I have also been benefitted by your market reports. I have 1,000 bushels of barley I would have sold had it not been for The Guide keeping me posted. I could get in December, 1914, 48 cents a bushel, but by watching your market report, managed to hold it now I can sell it for 65 cents. By these figures you will see that I have done very well. Others might do likewise.

Box 265, Lacombe, Alta.

A. C. BRUNS.





he Brain Browers' Buide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, April 21st, 1915

THEY CANNOT ANSWER

From letters which we have received during the past two or three weeks, it is evident that a large number of our readers have acted on our suggestion, and have written to Premier Borden and the Hon. W. T. White asking for advice as to their duty as patriotic citizens in view of the recent increase in the tariff. The letters given below are typical of those which have been sent to Sir Robert Borden and Mr. White, and the replies which those gentlemen have made:

Sir Robert Borden, M.P.

Prime Minister of Canada, Ottawa. Dear Sir:—Will you kindly advise me which you consider more patriotic, to buy manufactured articles which are imported, so as to help increase the revenues of the Government, or to buy the made-in-Canada goods, and thereby help to give employment to workmen?

Also do you think the Canadian manufac-turers will take advantage of the new customs duties to increase their prices on their products?

These are questions I am being asked daily by members of the United Farmers of Alberta, and they are very hard questions for me to answer, and I would therefore like your views on the subject.

Yours respectfully, W. D. TREGO, Corresponding Secretary, Gleichen Union No. 96.

March 12th, 1915.

The same letter was addressed by Mr. The Trego to the Finance Minister. Prime Minister's reply was as follows:

W. D. Trego, Esq., Gleichen, Alberta. My Dear Sir:—I beg to acknowledge your letter of the 12th instant. The interesting question which you propound is one upon which every man must form his own opinion, and I leave it entirely to your own good judgment

Believe me, Yours faithfully, R. L. BORDEN. Ottawa, Ont., 20th March, 1915.

The Minister of Finance replied thru his secretary as follows:

W. D. Trego, Esq., Gleichen, Alberta. Dear Sir:—In reply to your letter of the 12th instant, and by direction of the Minister of Finance, I am sending you herewith a copy of his speech in the House of Commons on the 10th instant in connection with the budget

Yours truly, R. B. VIETS,

Private Secretary. Ottawa, March 22nd, 1915.

It will be seen that both the Prime Minister and Minister of Finance are unable to give an answer to this question. They must by this time realize, if they did not realize it before, the absolute contradiction which exists between the two purposes of the tariff policy which they maintain. The tariff was increased at the recent war session for the purpose, according to the Finance Minister, of increasing the revenue from customs duties, and at the same time, he expressed the hope, that it would encourage home industry, and increase the demand for Canadian-made goods. The plainest farmer in the country can see readily enough that if home industry is encouraged and Canadian-made goods are purchased in preference to imported articles, the revenue of the country must suffer, and that the accomplishment of one purpose of the tariff means the defeat of the other. The Guide, of course, believes that the customs tariff should be abolished, and the public revenues raised by direct taxation, which would enable us to buy "Made in Canada" goods, and at the same time pay our share of the

taxes required for the carrying on of the public business and the prosecution of the war. It would be interesting to know what Sir Wilfrid Laurier's views are upon the question, and we would suggest that our readers ask the same question of the Leader of the Liberal Party, and let us have his reply. Address him, "Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, M.P., House of Commons, Ottawa.'

THE STRUGGLE FOR DEMOCRACY

Letters to hand in the past few weeks indicate that there is already a serious determination on the part of a number of farmers, in at least four federal constituencies in the Prairie Provinces, to nominate and elect independent candidates. It is quite within the power of the Western farmers to elect candidates independent of both political parties, if they set about it in real earnest. The first essential is to find a good candidate. He must be a man who honestly believes in the principles of democracy, such as the organized farmers are contending for. He should be completely in touch with the work of the organized farmers, and should be able to discuss their problems upon the public plat-Furthermore, the candidate form. should have the courage to stand up for what he believes at all times and in all The organized farmers have places. repeatedly laid their demands before both parties, but have received no redress. There is now no hope for re-dress, except to elect men who will stand up in Parliament and speak, fight and vote all the time for democracy. It is an error to suppose that only the farmers have lost faith in the Liberal. and Conservative parties. There are thousands of men in the Prairie Provinces of all occupations and professions who are utterly disgusted with corporation and boss rule, such as we have had for the past twenty years at Ottawa. These men will gladly unite with the farmers in support of truly democratic candidates. For this reason it would probably not be wise to nominate dis-tinctly "Grain Grower" or "Farmer" candidates but straight "Free Trade" candidates. By so doing the entire force of democratic opinion in the West would be united, and the Grain Growers' Association, as an organization, would not be carried into the stress and struggle of political warfare. In simple form the democratic principles for which the organized farmers have long contended are as follows

1. Free Trade.

- Direct Taxes on Land Values. 2.
- 3. Graduated Income Tax.
- **Direct Legislation.** 4.
- 5. Woman Suffrage.
- No more public aid to Railways. 6.
- Reform of the Banking Laws. 7.
- 8. Co-operative Legislation.
- 9. Reduction in freight and express

Men who support an independent can-didate must be willing and prepared to give of their time and money whatever is necessary to see that the candidate is elected. But tho the fight will be costly it will pay in the end, because under the present system every family is being robbed of at least \$200 a year for the benefit of the privileged few, and the burden is being increased yearly.

PROGRESSIVE IDEAS AT OTTAWA

Altho reactionary forces are at present in control of both political parties at Ottawa, the past session of the federal parliament has not been without some signs of the growth of progressive ideas. For the first time, as far as we are aware, the taxation of land values was advocated in the House of Commons as a means of raising federal revenues. The member who had the honor to bring this proposal before the house was Thomas MacNutt, M.P. for Saltcoats, Sask., who read to the house the resolution of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association in favor of this form of taxation and referred to the passage of similar reso-lutions by the U.F.A. and the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. Dr. Michael Clark, M.P. for Red Deer, Alta., also spoke in favor of land value taxation, and other Western members have intimated their support of the principle thru the press. The Finance Minister, tho he had been sent copies of the resolu-tions passed by the Manitoba and Alberta conventions, did not refer to the proposals of the organized farmers in his first speech on the budget, but at a later stage of the debate, after Mr. Mac-Nutt had called the matter to his attention, he stated that the proposal was not practical as a means of raising immediate revenues because the taxes on land due to the municipalities were in arrears and could not be collected in many cases without selling the property at a tax sale. This, however, is not a valid objection to a tax on land values. Under the new taxes which have just been imposed any person who neglects to pay the tax of 2 cents upon a check is liable to a fine of \$50, while a letter or postcard which does not bear the extra war stamp is sent to the dead letter office. The customs law does not permit an importer to take his goods out of the customs house without first paying the duty, and if he cannot pay the duty, which may amount to one-third or onehalf the value of the goods, they are forfeited and sold by auction. It would be a good thing if a lot of the vacant land on which taxes are unpaid were put up for sale without waiting for two years or more, as is usually done by the municipal authorities. In most cases the taxes would be immediately paid, and where the sale actually took place, it would enable farmers who need more land for the raising of crops to get it at a more reasonable price. So far as the farmers are concerned they need not fear the taxation of land values. There is far more land in Western Canada held by speculators than by farmers, and the speculators than by farmers, and the speculator is the man who would pay more under land value taxation. The farmer is paying more than his share now, thru the taxes on manufactured articles, and if he were relieved of the burden imposed by the tariff he could well afford to pay a little more taxes or well afford to pay a little more taxes on his land.

rates. 10. Take the Civil Service out of politics.

These are mighty problems, but they must be solved if Canada is ever to become a land of contented and prosperous people. Half-way measures will no longer suffice. The axe must be applied to the root of the evil. But the farmers must face the fact that the fight will be long, hard and costly. The enemy is powerfully entrenched, and has endless money at its command.

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CHARGES AGAINST ROBERT CRUISE

Special Investigator Ferguson, in his report to the Dominion Government, charges Robert Cruise, M.P. for Dauphin, with securing a homestead by false representation. Personal dishonesty in public affairs is a serious charge to level at a member of parliament. Mr. Cruise was nominated and elected by the farmers of Dauphin district, and he was one of the two candidates in Western Canada who pledged themselves to support the farmers' Bill of Rights. If Mr. Cruise is a man who has used his public position for private gain, or if he took advantage of his relationship with the late Liberal government to plunder the public domain, he is certainly not the type of man to be sitting in the Mouse of Commons as a representative of the Western farmers. It was unfortunate that the charges made against Mr. Cruise were laid before the House of Commons while he was home putting in his crop, because it gave him no opportunity to reply or explain. We would hesitate to believe these charges made against Mr. Cruise, and we consider that the farmers of the Dauphin district, as soon as seeding is over, should call upon Mr. Cruise for a complete explanation of the charges made against him. If they find him guilty he should disappear from public life, but if they find him innocent then this attempt to blacken his character will only serve to make him stronger in the confidence of his constituents.

PUNISH THE GRAFTERS

past few weeks there have been more corruption in the conduct of our public

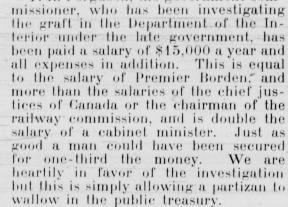
business than ever occurred before in the same period of time in the history of Canada. Sir Robert Borden has declared that the graft in connection with the purchase of war supplies will be sifted to the bottom by the Department of Justice, that restitution will be secured from the grafters and that they will be punished. He has publicly reprimanded A. DeWitt Foster, M.P., and W. F. Garland, M.P., two Conservative members who were more or less responsible for some of the graft, and has announced the appointment of a commission of business men to have charge of the war purchases. The people of Canada with one accord will heartily approve of Sir Robert's action in this respect. The charges against Frank Oliver, the ex-Minister of the Interior, and officials in his department under the late government, are made by T. R. Ferguson, the special commissioner appointed at a salary of \$15,000 per year and all expenses. Mr. Ferguson has spent two years investigating the records of the Department of the Interior under the late government. He charges wholesale graft and corruption against Frank Oliver, as well as the late Deputy Minister of the Interior, the late Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and a number of minor officials. No doubt Mr. Ferguson's report is largely partizan, be-cause he was appointed for that purpose, but there must be a certain degree. of truth in the charges he has made. We hope that Sir Robert Borden will pursue these charges of graft against the late government as vigorously as he will pursue the graft in the purchase of war supplies. Ordinarily charges of graft and corruption made by one party against the other in Canada are hurled across the floor of par-

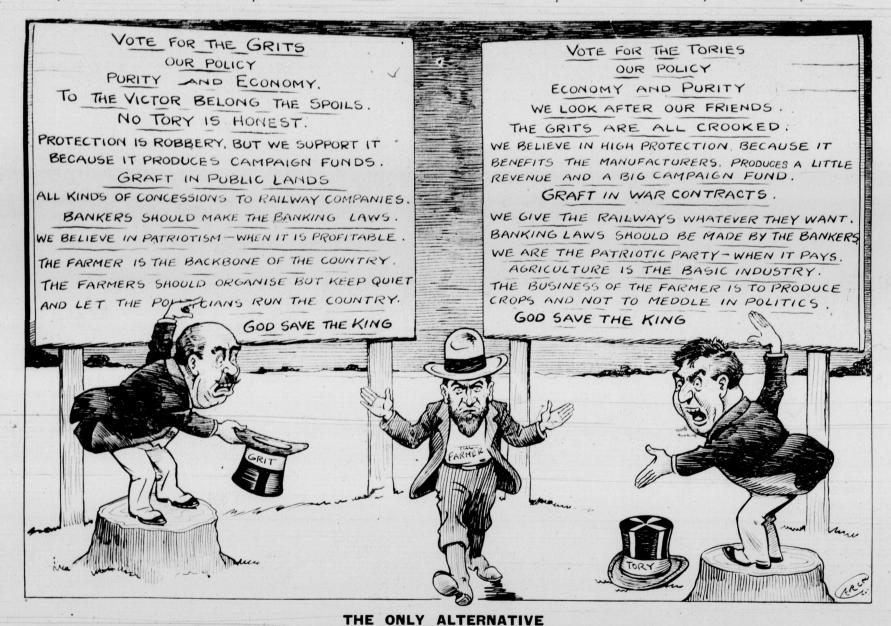
liament, but are not taken into the Courts of Justice and sifted to the bottom and the wrongdoers punished. We hope that Premier Borden will push these charges of graft against his own party and against grafters in the Liberal party to the very end, and allow justice to take its course and the penitentiary to claim its own. If the charges and countercharges made at Ottawa during the past few weeks are true, it discloses a condition of affairs as bad as, if not worse than, ever brought to light in any other civilized country. It is time for a cleanup and an intervention of an iron hand.

Parliament adopted the whitewashing report declaring the soldiers' shoes reflected great credit on the manufacturers, so evidently the soldiers who thought their shoes came to pieces and wore out in a few days were mistaken. Most people, however, will believe the soldiers rather than the partizan lawyers who framed the report.

T. R. Ferguson, the government com-

In the House of Commons during the charges and countercharges of graft and





The Farmer: The only thing I can see to do is to put an independent candidate in the field so that honest men will have someone to vote for.

A

Town Schools for Country Scholars

How the Roblin Consolidated School serves 115 square miles of territory and meets the problem of education for farm children

By CHARLES BRYDON

Secretary-Treasurer of the Roblin School District, Roblin, Man.

We hear much nowadays about the back to the land movement, and how to make country life attractive, and how to keep the boys and girls on the farm. It is a deplorable fact that during the last two decades the rural population of Eastern Canada has decreased to a or Lastern Canada has decreased to a considerable extent by the cityward movement of the country boys and rirls. Some of the older sections of Manitoba have lost their brightest boys and girls in the same way. Meanwhile the popula-tion of the cities has increased by the influx from the cities has increased by the influx from the country, so also have vice, crime, poverty and wretchedness increased to an alarming extent in the cities. This desertion of the country for the city would anot be so lamentable a fact if all succeeded who went there, but for one who succeeds, ninety-nine go down under the temptations which confront them.
The rural population is the backbone of the nation. From the country come the grant main run and the grant man and the grant man and the grant main run and the grant main run

the great majority of our ablest men and women. The wealth of a nation, or country, or community, depends not so much on its natural resources as on the much on its natural resources as on the character of its citizens. The future wealth and welfare of our country depends on the boys and girls who are now growing up on the farms. It is the duty of each generation to see that the succeeding generations are properly prepared to take their place in life. This is patriotism in its highest form. The problem then before us is how to keep the boys and girls on the farm and how to give them girls on the farm and how to give them the advantages that will equip them mentally, morally and physically to be the future citizens of our country. It is a problem the solution of which may well test the abilities and best endeavors of our country's wisest men and women. In seeking the solution of the problem we must ask why the boys and girls desire to leave the farm and go to the city. One of the principal reasons is to obtain better educational advantages. If, then, we wish to keep them on the farm we must provide them with better schools. The next question is how to do

Roblin Consolidated School

In the pretty little village of Roblin. In the pretty little village of Roblin in northwestern Manitoba, snugly situated at the foot of the Duck Mountains and between the Assiniboine and Shell rivers. a movement is in progress that goes very far to being a solution of this difficult and perplexing problem, namely, the Roblin Consolidated School. To the uninitiated the term "Consolid-ated School" may need explaining. By the system of consolidated schools several rural school districts are merged into one.

rural school districts are merged into one, with one central school building, and the pupils are transported to and from school. Before stating the benefits and advantages of this system. I will give a brief history of Roblin Consolidated School.

The district was organized and began 1912, five operations on January 1, 1912, five districts being consolidated into the new one. At the midsummer holidays another

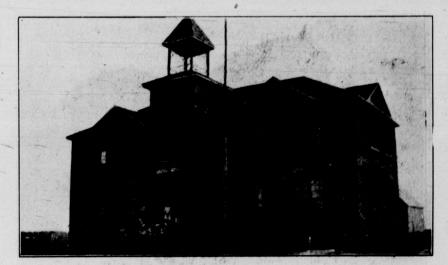


ONE OF THE VANS

district, seeing the great success which attended the consolidation, came in. From time to time other districts and lands have been added until the district, as it now stands, comprises 115 sections of land and the village of Roblin, having, I believe the largest came of any shoeld of land and the village of Robin, having, I believe, the largest area of any school district in the Dominion of Canada. Fourteen vans are employed for the transportation of the children. The long-est van route is about nine miles and the shortest six miles. The vans cost \$160 00 each. They are heated in the cold weather by ordinary foot warmers, and

have found by our experience where consolidated schools are a very great improvement over the one-roomed rural school.

school. First of all there are fewer "lates." Ninety per cent. of the "lates" in our school are the village children. Rarcly have the vans been late and only on one or two occasions have they missed a trip. Another advantage is better attendance. The average attendance of pupils enrolled in the schools of the province is, I believe, 55 or 56 per cent. For consolidated schools it is 72 per cent.



ROBLIN CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL BUILDING

are also well supplied with robes. The are also well supplied with robes. The children do not suffer from the cold. The school has been operated now for four winters and no complaints have been made of children being cold. A van will hold from twelve to fifteen children comfortably. The average wages paid to the van drivers is \$3.80 per day. One half of this is paid by the Provincial Department of Education. The total enrollment of pupils in the school is 240, of these 186 are transported from the country, the remaining 54 live in the village. village

Advantages of Consolidation Following are some of the facts we

For the Roblin School for the year 1914 For the Robin School for the year 1914 it was 75 per cent., and for the month of January, 1915, the coldest month of the year, it was 81 per cent. In one of our districts, before consolidation, during the last half of the year 1911, the average attendance was $1\frac{1}{2}$. The inspector final-ly closed the school. Since we have been transporting the pupils the average attendance from that district has been 20. Another district had an average attendance of $3\frac{1}{2}$. Since consolidation the average attendance from that dis-trict has been 19. Many children were trict has been 19. Many children were found in the district 9, 12 and 14 years of age who had scarcely been at school.

Now, with consolidation, they all go, There is not a child in the district of school age who is not attending school. An incentive is formed, too, for the older pupils to attend school. When a boy or girl reaches the age of fourteen years in the average country school it is a difficult matter to get them to attend. There does not seem to be any incentive. In the Roblin school here are about 30 pupils between the school. Pupils mingle with others of their own age. They are in classes the school. Pupils mingle with others of their own age. They are in classes by themselves. Teachers are there to ducation. There are literary societies, debates, etc. They feel at home and not to folke. Pupils are graduating every year from the school and going out into the world as teachers or farmers or to make them strive to succeed, and years. The school and going out into the world as teachers or farmers or to prove form our school this year as teachers. This is something for the younger pupils to look forward to. It fires their am biolow, makes them strive to succeed, and years. The school and younger pupils to look forward to. It fires their and bion, makes them strive to succeed, and years. The provide the school and younger pupils to look forward to. It fires their and biolow forward to. It fires their and biolow for the younger pupils to look forward to the school and younger pupils to look forward to the school and younger pupils to look forward to the younger pupils to look forward to the school and younger pupils to look forward to the school and younger pupils to look forward to the younger pupils to look for

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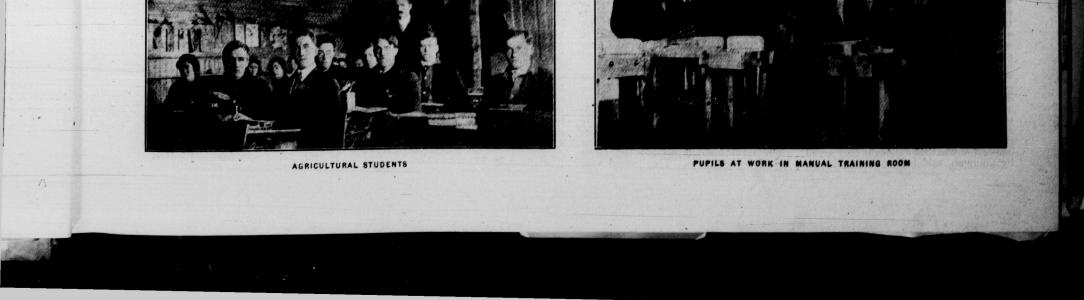
Organized Play Possible

All educational authorities agree that play is a necessity in the natural develop-ment of the child. It is as necessary as food or sleep. Where there are few pupils attending school and they are of all ages and sizes, it is impossible to have organized play. The writer very well remembers attending school for several months as a very small boy, where among the dozen pupils he was the only boy. There was no fun. A term in Sing-Sing prison would be preferable to that experi-ence in the life of a boy. Now, in a consolidated school where there are several hundred pupils, it is possible to have organized games of all kinds, foot-ball, baseball, basket-ball. Where forty basket-ball there is going to be some fun. With consolidation it is possible to have better buildings, better ventilation, better heating facilities, better seats. All educational authorities agree that

better heating facilities, better ventilation, better heating facilities, better seats, maps, charts, physical and chemical apparatus and library. The Roblin school has quite a large library now and additions are being made to it from time to time. The children do considerable reading, one-half of the books being out all the

one-half of the books being out an the time. The benefits of a graded school can also be taken advantage of. Teachers have two or three grades and consequently have more time for teaching. In a one-roomed school where one teacher has all the grades, it is impossible to teach them properly. This can be easily proved by taking the number of recitations on the program of studies and dividing on the program of studies and dividing it into the number of minutes in a teaching day. Consequently, in a graded school the pupils make more rapid progress. The ambition of the pupils is stimulated. Continued on Page 19





Editor, Guide:-"A Country Merchant" fails to see the other fellow's side of the country store as a necessity. I am a country farmer who when I have produce to sell have to take for it what I can get and cannot set the price. The country store keeper sets his price and sees that profit is included large enough to make it worth while making the

sees that profit is included large enough to make it worth while making the country store a necessity, and then kicks pretty hard if country farmer does not see fit to pay him for hanging on. I have heard another country store-keeper kick pretty hard at a combination of farmers who co-operated together to bring in the needful things a little nearer the cost of production and then clear out of his business boasting he had made around four thousand dollars per year around four thousand dollars per year for the five or six years he was in it, and leave the district to enjoy a well earned rest. I have paid that same storekeeper \$1.25 for overalls not better than I can get from a mail order house and delivered at my post office for 85 cents, paying cash down at both places. No necessity to be charitable in that way, ch? Again, I can go into another store and pay 85 cents for three small articles; mail order price 44 cents, postage 11 cents, a gift of 30 cents to the two men who are running that store of necessity and whom I as often as not find playing cards to while away the time, and so on thru

the list. Now I would like to know why it is a necessity to uphold these institutions of charity. Why should we not endeavor to get our goods at a reasonable price? It does not relieve us of having to pay the express and transportation charges by buying at the stores of necessity, but we get a hitle added every time, "just a little for the good of the cause" I suppose a little for the good of the cause 'I suppose. The mail order houses pay big rents, employ labor and the like, so theirs must be legitimate business. And I find if country merchants need a few bushels of oats to feed the pony they like the best for the most reasonable price. There-fore I would ask "Country Merchant" not to blame the other fellow for doing as he himself would do as he himself would do.

I think we as country farmers could buy much more economically on the cooperative plan, maintain our own stores, have fewer blood-suckers around and do a larger volume of business in our local centres, if the wholesale merchants and the manufacturers would come in with us and work with us. By amalgamating our farms and our business centres a bittle more we could do away with a few our farms and our business centres a little more we could do away with a few of those eard players and if they could not work they could hunger, the world would not be any worse off. By this method of co-operation cash would be more freely in circulation and we would hear less and less of this bulldogging after the crop is harvested. I have care-fully noted in our village there are nine men we can class as "country merchants." Five business men would handle all of Five business men would handle all of their trade and some additional. Why keep the others in idleness?

The country store as we have it today is no necessity. We need distributing houses in co-operation with ourselves and the wholesale and manufacturing agencies and men with reasonable judgment to act therein. It will take time to bring it to that. Let us co-operate, not to cut any but the "wasters" out, and if we look around we will find them in most villages. "COUNTRY FARMER."

Saskatchewan.

CO-OPERATIVE PROFITS

Editor, Guide:-Do you not think it would be wise for those interested in the spread of co-operation in this country to advocate a change from the Rochdale co-operative system of distributing profits quarterly or annually according to patronage, and the adoption of the system used by the co-operative elevators in Kansas when I lived in that state, viz.: co-operative store to sell to its members as near delivered cost as sure to pay out, and to outsiders at half way between that and what outside stores would sell at, provided that members would bind themselves to pay, on trading outside, one-half of what they thought they saved by doing so, said half to be applied to

pay expenses of his company's store made idle thru his defection. If we can buy, ship and handle goods at the same pric as "outside" stores delivered cost should be the same to each. At present the Retail Merchants' Association combine can cut below that at one town and make up the loss at another, but under the above plan all other classes would gain, at each town, at their expense. The faith of most people is too weak to wait a long time for a "rebate" to convince them of a gain. W. B. HULL.

Ambles, Sask.

THE NEW TARIFF

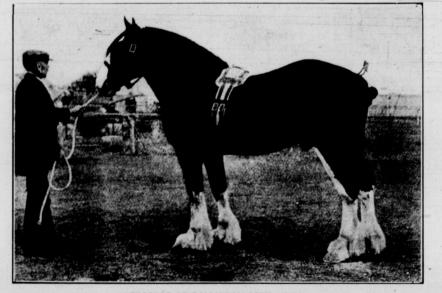
Editor, Guide;—I have been waiting in vain for some radical action on the part of the Grain Growers against this new tariff legislation. Are we as men going to take it lying down or are we going to be up and doing something to let that bunch at Ottawa see they cannot wing their shees on us?

Now, I will quote a few figures on the cotton industry, which will, I think, open the eyes of some of our protection-ists.—If it don't, why, their hide is as

for tariff reduction on all woolen goods and footwear the next time they had a chance. In conclusion I may say I wrote to the finance minister, White, and gave him our opinion on the added tariff. especially against Great Britain. This the worst blow Britain ever received in her history, just when she is in a life and death struggle for the freedom of the whole world, to add to the tariff on all her goods. Why, it is enough to make a man jump up and never come down, at least, not in Canada. As an Englishman, I have always been proud of Canada until now. I am almost ashamed to write to my people at home and tell them of the way our government has treated them. Hoping to see this thing threshed out in The Guide.

JOSIAH BENNETT.

Editor, Guide:-I shall be glad if you will allow me space to make a complaint against the manner in which the Saskatchewan Hail Insurance Commission



"BARONET OF BALLINDALLOCH" (17101) Foaled in 1910. Sire, "Baron's Pride" (9122); dam, "Fair Helen." by "Royal Favourite" (10630). Bred by Sir John Macpherson-Grant, of Ballindalloch, and property of A. and W. Montgomery.

thick as the hide of any of our legislators. It appears the cotton industry employs about 14,000 hands and the average wage is \$285.71 per year. Their own circular says they produce \$20,000,000 worth of cotton goods each year and pay \$4,000,000 in wages to their 14,000 pay \$4,000,000 in wages to their 14,000 employees. Now they go further and say that this provides a living for 70,000 people. Taking their own figures of \$4,000,000 a year for 70,000 people would be \$57.14 per year for each, or $15\frac{1}{2}$ cents per day. Now before this increase in the tariff, the industry had 35 per cent. of a protective tariff. With $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. extra, what will they make now? If cotton goods were allowed to come in free. cotton goods were allowed to come in free, we could have bought their \$20,000,000 worth of cotton for \$14,814,814, so you see we could have pensioned off the 14,000 employees of the cotton industry and paid them a higher wage and then been a million dollars in pocket. The same is true of the shoe industry. The average cost of shoes in Canada is, for material, 70 cents; labor, 45 cents; or \$1.15 per pair. Still, the average price for boots before this raise in the tariff was \$3.00 per pair.

Seeing that we here in Manitoba are living in a semi-tropical climate, we don't mind the added tarif on woolen We don't need nice warm clothgoods. ing for our wives and families, and we don't need good warm footwear here in winter. I just wish we had one of these tariff boosters around our farms here for one winter. They would vote is handling the people's money and carrying on their business in general. During the year 1914 I had a growing crop on six different quarters of land, five of which were visited by a violent hail storm, July 7. Four of these were rented quarters. Now this hail insurance tax, as I understand it, is a tax on the land and not on the crop, and I want the chairman of the commission, the secretary-treasurer, or any other gentlesecretary-treasurer, or any other gentleman to explain to me what right the commission has in making out checks for indemnity to hold a tenant's money to pay taxes on the landlord's land? It appears to me that such action would be very similar to seizing a tenant's property to pay the landlord's school tax, simply because the tenant's property might be easier to get hold of, or because the tenant perhaps had children of school age, while the landlord perhaps has no children at all. Now, in the light of reason, one would be as reasonable as the other, and either one as far from reason and justice as the north is from south. However, this is what the commission has done to me. And this is only one of the rank injustices I have received at their hands this year. My neighbors, no less than seven in number, not one of whom is a relative, have freely defended my position, with their affidavits, proving beyond a doubt the justness of my claim, and still the commission refuse to settle with me. E. N. CRANDELL.

Radville, Sask.

INDEPENDENT POLITICAL CANDID-ATES

Editor, Guide:—The year before last I was present at the North Battleford convention and we had a very spirited and interesting discussion on the question of a Grain Growers' political party directly representing and supported by the Grain Growers. Mr. Green put the case very clearly and out of some 45 delegates, I think there were three who did not approve of this scheme. At the last district convention at North Battleford, our delegate tells us that the meeting was unanimously in favor the meeting was unanimously in favor of this scheme and passed a resolution to that effect. He tells us that the executive, who were strongly represented, did their best to persuade the meeting that it wouldn't do. Well, the matter was not brought up at the Regina convention—it was too insignificant and got crowded out. That unanimous vote represented some 500 genuine Grain Growers (more, probably, but 500 at least) and our executive tell us that it is not good for us and I think they crowded that resolution out on purpose. It is curious that their counsel happens to agree in every particular with the local Conservative heeler and machinery agent living in a town handy to this settlement. He thinks it is his business to run the politics of this neighborhood and the Grain Growers will be alright as long as they keep out of politics. It is curious that even our prominent Liberal states-men hang by the same tale in another men hang by the same tale in another-form. They say you can get more by asking us than by forming a party of your own. It won't wash—and if our executive are afraid of the Liberal party or the Conservative party, we, the rank and file, are not. Our executive are, I suppose, one of the finest bunches of men in the West, but is it possible that they are learning the politicians' trick of trying to fool the people for what they consider the people's good? You had a magnificent leader bearing on this third party question a few weeks

on this third party question a few weeks ago in The Guide. I have just read with pleasure the address by the president of the Ontario Grange, W. C. Good, in which he asks the farmers of Ontario to help the farmers of the West to remove the torif and a magnitude to be the termination of help the set of a set of the termination of help the tariff and get a just taxation on land values. I want to know how they are to do it. If they vote for the Liberals they may get another 15 years of useless regrets, and if they vote for the Conservatives they can see before them a rising wall of tariff and a continuous hand out to the interests.

I was on Vancouver Island one winter and there I met many more Socialists than I expected to see. I found that most of the votes were Conservative. I could only presume that the people, having got sick of unfulfilled promises, wanted a change, as the Laurier government was then in power. What am I to do at the next election? Vote for the Conservative candidate and high tariffs or vote for the Liberal candidate and what? Probably unfulfilled promises. No Sir, I won't vote for either; I would infinitely rather vote for our own repre-sentative who was responsible to us, even if my vote was the only one recorded and I had 20 miles to travel to record and I had 20 miles to travel to record it. I would have done a good day's work. No wonder the aforesaid ma-chinery agent laughs in his sleeve. He said, "How many farmers are there in the Ottawa House?" I said, "I don't know." He replied, "I believe there's one." No wonder they laugh. If we have a third nerty we can march

If we have a third party we can march shoulder to shoulder with those farmers of Ontario, with the ranchers of Van-couver Island and our men can often vote and join with the representatives of labor who are endeavoring to lift the load off the over burdened common people and the sooner we can all see it the better.

EDWARD G. WEST.

A CONSERVATIVE'S VIEW

Editor, Guide:-Enclosed please find \$2 as renewal for Guide. I like your paper very much, it is like the water in the well, "Never missed till run dry." If you had the welfare of the farmers at heart you would advocate a farmers' Continued on Page 16

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

The Mail Bag

AN OPEN FORUM

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

Pine Creek, Man.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

v Barn Construction

An article describing the dairy barns which have been satisfactorily erected by the Department of Agriculture in Alberta

The matter of recommending a par-ticular type of dairy barn for use on Western farms is a very difficult problem in view of the fact that the type of barn, required by each man will be determined by the empirical participation of the second by the special conditions under which he is working. The plan of barn herewith illustrated is one which is in use on some of the demonstration farms of the province of Alberta. It was devised after six dairy barns had been erected on the dairy barns had been erected on the various demonstration farms, so that the ideas incorporated in this plan are the result of experience gained in the erection of the other barns. It may be explained here that the buildings in use on these farms are intended to be suitable for the use of the ordinary farmer. No attempt use of the ordinary farmer. No attempt has been made at an elaborate plan of building other than will serve in the most practical way for ordinary farm opera-

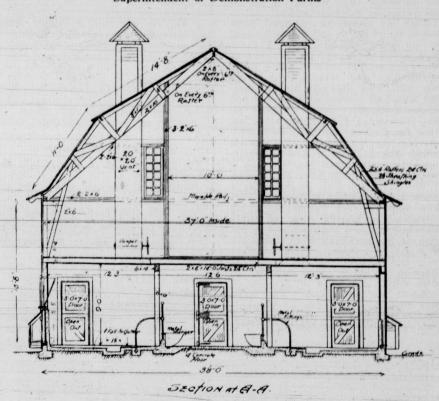
The plan of the building submitted is 66 feet long and will accommodate 30 cows and leave room for two box stalls and a feed room. If less or more cows were to be accommodated it would merely be a matter of lessening or increasing the length of the barn. Experience has taught us, however, that the width of the barn should not be less than 38 feet in order that there may be sufficient room for passage in front and behind the cattle, and that the manger, stall and gutter be of proper size. If the passage behind the cattle is narrower than 6 feet it will be found impossible to keep the walls clean, and facilities for keeping a dairy barn clean should be one of the very first considerations in building

The Concrete Work

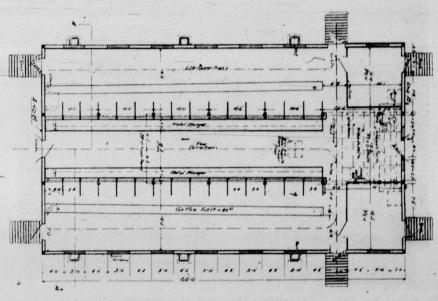
The cross-section plan of the floor gives measurements which will be found satisfactory to follow in laying concrete. It is advisable to make the length of the stall on which the cows stand longer at stall on which the cows stand longer at one end of the barn than at the other to accommodate both small and large cows. For Holstein cows the stall stand should be about 5 feet 4 inches at one end and sloped to 4 feet 8 inches at the other. The gutter and the manger should have a fall of about 1½ inches in the length of the barn, and, where there is drainage from the building it will be well to supply both the gutter and manger with a bell-trap and sewer connection. The elevations of the cement floor thruout should be kept as near a level as possible. should be kept as near a level as possible. For instance, the passage in front of the cattle should not be more than 6 inches higher than the passage behind them. If these different elevations are kept fairly close to a level it will prove con-venient in that it does away with steps in the floor which are unquestionably a disadvantage in any floor and prevent the possibility of using a wheel cart for moving feed or other material. It will be noticed that the plan shows a slope of about an inch to the gutter on the cattle stand. After the various measurements of the barn have been determined there are three or four important matters which deserve careful consideration, namely:--Ventilation, light, feed storage, wall and roof construction. These different matters are made fairly clear in the accompanying plan, but may need some combanetion explanation.

In the matter of ventilation it will be

By H. A. CRAIG, B.S.A. Superintendent of Demonstration Farms



Section showing framing, arrangement of ventilation and stalls



Plain of dairy barn in use on some of the Alberta Demonstration Farms

seen that there are three intakes on each side of the barn and that the intake is protected on both the inside and outside of the barn by a pier. This pier forces the air to come into the barn in a "U the air to come into the barn in a C shaped" fashion, thus preventing a draft. The size of the inlet in each case is 4 by 8 inches. For the purpose of controlling the amount of air entering the barn, thus helping to regulate the temperature during extreme weather, it is well to have a shut-off in the intake. There are four surface on the intake. There are four outlets which commence at the ceiling and go straight to the roof, extending to a point beyond the peak. They are 20 inches square on the inside and provided with a swing damper, by which means it is easy to control the of air at all times. These ventilators are built of two ply of lumber and two ply of paper with a dead air space between. This protection prevents the warm air from chilling with consequent condensa-tion and dripping from the ventilator. This system has been found to work very satisfactorily in Alberta with a little attention on the part of the person who is looking after the barn. prevent them opening more than 8 or 10 inches, will be found satisfactory. The matter of feed storage room is one

The matter of feed storage room is one that has not concerned the Western farmer to any very great extent, owing to the fact that there is very little rain-fall between the time that the feed is harvested and the time it is consumed by stock. If, however, feed is put thru a cutting box and most of the grain crushed, it will be found advisable to have a fair amount of storage room in the loft of the dairy barn, unless of course the cutting box and grinder are in some other building, in which case it will be the cutting box and grinder are in some other building, in which case it will be possible to reduce the storage room in the dairy barn to a considerable extent. The roof is the expensive part of the building, and a few dollars spent in in-creasing the height of the walls will be well repaid in the extra satisfaction which will be accurate will be secured.

ance to the inside of the building, particularly if it be carried over the ceiling. The hip roof has been used in the construction of all our dairy barns for the reason that it affords considerable extra room for storing feed, that is, in comparison to the straight roof. In comparison to the straight roof. In order to properly secure a hip roof it is necessary that there be a truss on at least every sixth rafter and that the truss be collar-tied to the hip. This is necessary in order to prevent the roof from springing out when the hay-slings are being used. It also afford's extra protection to the roof in case of high winds.

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Dairy Barn Equipment

Under the head of dairy barn equip-ment brief discussion might be made of the kind of floors, stanchions and ma-chinery. In the first place it is generally admitted that cement floors are superior to planks, in that they are more durable and also much more cleanly, and, if there is no cash outlay for drawing gravel and laying the cement, it is not so much more expensive than plank floors. There is an objection that the cement is cold on the cows' udders and that the legs sometimes become injured from lying on the cement. These objections, how-ever, can be avoided if plenty of straw is used for bedding.

is used for bedding. The steel stanchion has now come into such general use that a recommendation such general use that a recommendation for it is scarcely necessary. They are handy, durable and safe. In the matter of hay-slings these too are in very com-mon use and are a labor saving device which are well worth their price. If one is engaged in the dairy business at all extensively it will be found in the interest of sconemy ta have some form of power of economy to have some form of power in order that feed may be cut with the in order that feed may be cut with the cutting box and that grain may be crushed or ground. The plan in use on the various demonstration farms is to have a ten horse power gasoline engine located on a cement base just outside the dairy barn. A belt connects this engine to a shaft in the loft of the dairy barn from which shaft other belts connect the grinder and the cutting box. This in brief outlines the style of

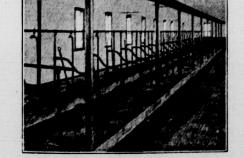
the cutting box. This, in brief, outlines the style of dairy barn which has been found very satisfactory in the province of Alberta. If any one wishes to secure further information respecting construction or equipment, the writer will be pleased to any one to supply answer any correspondence and to supply blue prints of the barn which has just been described.

HOW TO INCREASE PRODUCTION

Tho Oklahoma was opened to settlers The Oklahoma was opened to settlers only twenty-six years ago and each settler got a farm, now the majority of the farm-ers are tenants. Living is precarious. The only persons certain of income from the land are the owners. This is in the inevitable drift and the only way to block it is to tax the land values only.

It is easier to succeed in the House of Commons than in business.-Mr. Bonar

Tuberculosis is a vicious by-product of an incomplete and ill-formed civiliza-tion.—Sir Robert Philip.



Modern equipment aims to provide cleanliness and comfor:

The matter of light is one which does not need much explanation. Windows 3 feet by 3 feet placed about 4 feet apart and hinged at the bottom so that they will open in, with an arrangement to

Materials and Equipment

We have found that in order to have the barn built well and at the same time be sufficiently warm in the extreme weather, it is necessary to have three plies of lumber in the wall construction dropsiding and paper on the outside of the studding, shiplap and paper on the inside and "V" joint for an inside lining. This "V" joint gives a splendid appearThe Country Homemakers

THE PASSING OF THE ROD

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Much is being written these days about the intelligent punishment, or correction of children and most of the writers condemn whipping unconditionally. Perhaps they are right. I hope they are, but in most of the homes in which I have seen this theory put into practise the children were hopelessly undisciplined. This fact, however, is not enough to condemn the theory that corporal punishment is unnecessary. Too frequently the people who have abolished whipping, fail to apply any other corrective measure unless perhaps a verbal protest against the child's con duct and an admonition not to do it again.

The great writers on child training do not advocate any such parental leniency. They recommend that the child should be made to suffer the natural consequences of his act as he will have to do in after life. If he quarrels with his playmates, isolate him; if he pretends to be sick until after school hours in order to stay outdoors and play, make him stay in bed as a sick child should; if he is deliberately slow about getting ready to go anywhere leave him behind and be absolutely firm about it. Many a child would rather a hundred times take a whipping than suffer the inconvenience of such a punishment, but that is beside the point. The child should be taught to feel that he has to pay for it himself every time he fails

I fancy the reason that corporal punishment sometimes seems to produce better results is that parents using this method can punish on the spur of the moment and get it over with, where as the slower method requires greater firmness and strength of character than the majority of people possess or have the energy to exercise.

the energy to exercise. But it is time parents set about developing this quality of firmness, or with the passing of corporal purishment there will arise a generation of utterly undisciplined young people, who by their lack of training in self control will be utterly unfitted for the battle of life. It is true that corporal punishment is unkind, but a complete lack of discipline seems to me to be infinitely more unkind.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

MANY HOMES FOR BABY

So many homes were found for the wee sick laddie all over Western Canada that we are giving notice here that he is being sent out in a few days to a farm not far distant from Winmpeg. Most cordially thanking our readers for their generous response to this appeal.—F.M.B.

WOMEN NEED TO GET OUT

Dear Miss Beynon :--- I have intended writing to you ever since I came home from the Regina Convention. I am so glad to have met you there. I can feel now that we are indeed friends. Your page in the Guide is what I always look forward to, and in reading your editorial of March 10, "Whose busi-ness is it?" I decided to write at once. as you wrote on a question that I am greatly interested in, as I know from experience the lonely life of the pioneer's wife on the prairies. When I came on to our homestead nine years ago with my husband and baby girl one year old, there were very few women who could speak the English lang age. We were 60 miles from the end of the railroad and twenty five miles from the nearest doctor. But we decided to make the best of it and altho our house was only fifteen feet by fifteen feet, it was home to us. We also made room for a homeless young man who had his leg broken and could not manage for himself. Often it was three months at a time that I did not see the face of a woman, but I was not unhappy. We had a number of bachelor neighbors and we invited them for dinners and evening parties and did all we could to make life a little pleasanter for them, and thus we found happiness in giving a little pleasure to others.

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNO

We lived on the homestead there for five years. In that time two more babies came to our home with no other medical attention than that given by an inexperienced neighbor woman. Then we moved to another farm

nearer to a town: I had become so used to not going any place that I never thought of doing so, just stopped at home and kept at the everlasting work. which some way never seemed to get less, until with overwork and the eternal monotony my health gave way and I was a complete wreck. Then I began to realize how narrow the last two years of my life had been since moving from the homestead. I did not know my neighbor women who only lived two miles from me, and how I wished in my illness for a kind friend. I did not blame my neighbors as I knew I was as much to blame as they and that we were all making a big mistake. In looking thru the Grain mistake. In looking thru the Grain Growers' Guide I read where the women of Saskatchewan were-forming a W.G.G.A. I was quite taken with the idea and thought that we should do likewise. I asked my husband to go with me to the home of a neighbor, whom I had never seen: The result that we now have a Women's Section of the G.G.A. with twenty five paid up members. Some will say, "But

we do so, as in almost every case our homess are the very best they can afford to give us. Then why make life harder for them by our discontent and thus make our home miserable for all? I. will not ask you to publish this long letter, Miss Beynon, but if there are some parts of it that you think may be of interest to others you can publish them and I would be pleased to write to anyone if they care to write to me. With kindest regards to you, Miss Beynon, and all homemakers and G.G.A. members, I will sign myself HOPE.

A PATRIOTIC DANCE

The ladies of Kelvin district held a patriotic dance at the home of Mrs. I. Schofield in February which was a success, the proceeds amounting to twenty-eight dollars, which was forwarded to the Belgian Relief Fund, Winnipeg, by Mrs. D. Schofield.

MRS. ADAM THOMSON. Kelvin P.O., Man.

THE HEALTH OF CHILDREN

Healthy children are a real pleasure to their own parents and to all who come in contact with them, providing they are children with "thealthy man-



A DAINTY BEDROOM, SIMPLY FURNISHED

I have not the time for such things.". To such I will say, "Make time. You can do it, if you only think so." When your work gets on your nerves get out and away and if that is not possible, go out in the bluffs and listen to the birds singing. If your lot is a hard one, don't sit around and ery about it, get busy and do something. Smile and others will smile with you.

I find my work does not suffer when I take half a day off to attend our meeting or visit a neighbor, and whereas my doctor's bills used to be from fifty to one hundred dollars per year, in the last year since I have taken up other interests outside my home, I have not had one dollar of a doctor's fee. I might say my worst troubles were bad nerves and a weak heart.

bad nerves and a weak heart. But I think the best time of all was the Regina Convention, the first time for me to go away and leave my husband and the children at home alone, but they managed nicely and I enjoyed my trip so very much. It is something to think about with pleasure while attending my home duties and perhaps help to lighten the life of others by my telling them about it. I can understand the hopeless feeling of the women whom you write about, as I have often felt the same as they, and thought at times that life was not worth living but I did not write and tell anyone of my feelings at that time. I consider we are disloyal to our husbands when ners'' as well. A sickly child is a heavy tax upon a mother's strength and half the thrilling delight of a parent in watching the child grow in mind and body is lost in such a case. A loud, boisterous, forward, disobedient child is apt to be more of a nuisance to outsiders than to its own parents, for the latter do not ever appear to worry much about Johnny's or Mary's manners. If they did, their children's manners would be considerably better.

The second secon

One reads a great deal of advice to mothers in various journals. This advice needs to be taken with a grain of salt, I have found by experience, for no two babies are just exectly alike. One reads "D) not take up a child

when it cries if there are no pins sticking into it, or if it is not hungry or does not need changing." Now, I wish to say that a healthy baby, nine times out of ten, does not cry unless there is something wrong. Some babies are very colicky even long after the third month. To hold them in an upright position and pat them gently but smart-ly for a minute usually brings up the gas, so why let the baby lie there and cry for ten minutes longer. Then, too, the present day idea is always wake up the baby when nursing time comes. That is all right when the baby has had a good sleep, but oftentimes the wee things will have a colicky spell, or for some other reason be wakeful until about half an hour before next feeding time. Then it is not best to wake them up from a deep refreshing slumber. Let them have a sleep for an hour, or even two, but in a small baby in the day time, it is best not to leave them longer without feeding.

If weaning at about five or six months and the prepared cow's milk is too loosening or irritating for the bowels, arrowroot biscuit rolled fine, scalded with a little milk and cream added will often be a very good food. That is what I fed my oldest child from five months to ten months. She walked at ten mouths and gained the proper amount right along.

After one year of age, when the teeth begin to cause restles ness at night be sure and feed lightly at night. Do not give egg or beef soup at night. Plain bread and milk or plain corn-starch custard with a little fruit, as prune juice or apple sauce are best. Don't give meat till the four double teeth have appeared and even then rarely. Often convulsions could be avoided if the proper diet had been given. Don't give meat when the eyeteeth are just about to come thru, nor pastries either. Now I know lots of people will say "Humbug, give them everything—it never hurt 'my' children." That may be, but is it not far better to be a little more careful than necessary, than be sorry when it is too late? I speak from what I have seen. In regard to disciplining children, just adopt a few proverbs. "Consistency, adopt a few proverbs. "Consistency, thou art a jewel!" Also "Energy must have an outlet." Don't sometimes punish for a certain offence. and some times not, but punish every time and it will not take so very many lessons to cure. About spanking the little things, keep it only for a punishment for vital offences. If one spanks for every little misdemeanor, the child will get quite hardened to it, and then what punish-ment have you left for offences which are serious? Let the punishment be a logical one, if possible. If the child persists in yelling, quietly not angrily, put it into a room by itself, till it dis-covers there is no use in such a procovers there is no use in such a proceeding. If it persists in touching things it should not, place it out of reach of these things and tie it there so it cannot get away. But very, very often one can get a child's mind from mischief making by giving it something to do. Let the child help you. It will enjoy it and save you a lot of disciplining. It is amazing how young they will learn to fetch and carry, pick papers off the floor, dust the chairs and innumerable other things. Very often it is pure laziness of mind in a mother that causes her to scold her children. The child's actions vex her and she lets out her temper by scolding instead of thinking, "Now, what can I give Mary to do to keep her busy?"

One never gets something for nothing in this world. No parent can expect a healthy, well-mannered and obedient child, affectionate and happy withal, without much thought and constant, unvarying care. But love makes these things possible, and don't, ah, don't forget to make the child feel that you love it, no matter what disciplining has to be done. "And the greatest of these is love."

MRS. J. A. JANES. Aiktow, Sasfl. il

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Better Potato Crops

An article dealing with one of the important farm crops to which, in a great many cases, little serious attention is given

Potatoes are grown on every farm. How many farmers know the yield that they obtain from the potato patch? This ought to be known because potatoes are one of the standard foods used daily thruout the whole year. In a large num-ber of instances yields would be found to be altogether too low to pay for the cost of production and yet, if proper attention were given to potato growing, a very profitable crop might be harvested.

The time to start to improve potato yields on the farm is during the summer when the vines have fully grown. Those hills showing a good development of healthy vines should be marked by a small stick or twig and later, when the potatoes are being dug, these marked hills should be paid particular attention to. If a good bunch of smooth, even sized, well formed tubers is found they should be kept apart and stored away carefully for next year's seed. The proper storage of potatoes is important. The tubers They should be spread out as much as possible. They should not be dumped in heaps or piles. Any vegetables stored in this fashion will tend to heat and spoil. Potatoes should have a chance to get free circulation of air around them and then if kept at an even temperature, just a few degrees above freezing, they will be in good condition for seed in the spring. Some growers prefer to get their selected seed out a week or two before planting time say the second before planting time, say the second week in May, and lay it out in the sun, perhaps on the floor of the attic and allow good strong sprouts, on which are a large number of buds, to form. It is considered best to cut potatoes for seed leaving two area in each nices

for seed, leaving two eyes in each piece. Another point to bear in mind is to plant the seed as soon as possible after it has been cut. There is always danger, too, of some of the seed having come in contact with disease and hence all the tubers should be soaked in a formalin solution made up of one pound of formalin to thirty gallons of water, before being put in the ground. Last year was not favorable to potatoes in many districts owing to the drought, but wherever proper preparation and cultivation were carried on, good crops resulted. Geo. Love, Ninga, Man., has been a successful grower of potatoes for a number of years and below is an outline of the manner in which he had a very good return even during last year's dry season.

POTATOES SUCCESSFUL IN MANI-TOBA

There was so much said of failure in the potato crop last year and so much variation in yield that one cannot attribute

wariation in yield that one cannot attribute all the failure to drought, tho no doubt it was the main factor in the short crop of 1914. Certainly crops were near the exhaustion point at times in July. With potatoes, however, or other cultivated crops, one can keep the cultivator or hoe going, which will, in a great measure, make up for lack of rainfall. I planted about May 24, cutting the seed and using good, clean, medium sized potatoes, free from scab. I planted them with a plow, dropped from 12 to 16 inches apart in every third furrow, plowing in the furrow into which the seed is dropped quite shallow, say about 3 inches. This method ensures an earlier growth and also a better seed earlier growth and also a better seed

bed for the potato to take root in. Following the planting, I give a light harrowing, one or two strokes, then again in three or four days and repeat at intervals or about four times at least before the potatoes appear in the row. Then get the scuffler thru the rows, if possible twice a week until they are in bloom.

I use the narrow bottoms for the first few times and do not try to crown or hill up early unless there is an abundance of moisture, as any light rain would drain off and be practically lost to the plants It is important to conserve every light rainfall by using either the harrow or cultivator. No weed growth should be allowed in any case, as every weed is a pump, using moisture so necessary to cultivate plants.

Following are a few suggestions which,

from my own experience, may be helpful: Plant earlier, especially in dry years. Select seed at digging time and save the best, thus improving the quality of the seed. Treat the seed with bluestone solution or formalin to prevent scab. Plant in good ground, rich in humus If fertilizer is necessary, use strawy manure, preferably the bottom of a straw stack that has been well tramped by stock and partially rotted. This can be best used in the row to cover the seed and when carefully plowed in, unless the season is very dry, should give good results.

have had good results by spreading fairly well rotted manure on barley stubble, harrowing well to mix somewhat with the surface soil, then plowing in

To the late settler or where new land is available, backsetting, well worked down, is ideal for potatoes. Scrub land is even better. Even planting or plow-ing in on sod has been successful some-times. Light sharp foil is the best times. Light, sharp soil is the best, tho shallow slough bottoms, rich in vegetable matter, properly surface-drained, are ideal for any root crop. To control the potato bug, which some years is very much in evidence, I find that to spray two or three times, at intervals of four or five days with Paris green solution, is quite effective. -G. L.

EXTENSIVE POTATO GROWING

Man

Potatoes are grown on a large scale on the farm of H. Y. Smith, in the Moose Jaw district. The following account of his operations shows how the successful

Should there be any weeds likely to go to seed in the rows, we pull these out about August 1 and haul them off and burn them, but by keeping the harrows going early in the season, we have had little or no work in this respect.

The above method has given such uccess and has taken the place of summerfallow so well that after experience of several years we have found that our wheat crop in the succeeding year has always equalled and in most cases exceeded in yield, crop on land of similar nature, well summerfallowed."

MODERN POTATO MACHINERY

After the land has been put in the proper tilth to form a good seed-bed, potato machinery can be used to good advantage where a large acreage is being planted. A correspondent, who has had experience along this line in the Moose law district writes: Jaw district writes:

"For planting, what is generally used here is a one-row planter hauled by two horses. With this type of machine the potatoes are fed to a revolving fork Most machines are constructed so that they can use the whole potato or just the seed. The revolving fork picks up either the potato or the seed and deposits it at certain distances apart. Different gears go with the machine to adjust the distances apart at which the seed is sown. A man with a one-row planter and a team will plant about five acres of potatoes a day.

As a rule—the cultivating, except on a very large acreage, is done—with a common one-horse cultivator. There is now being introduced here a type of spring tooth cultivator for two horses,



Get the youngsters interested in the potato patch

growing of potatoes can be accomplished where labor is scarce by the use of proper methods and machinery.

The land on which we are growing potatoes is a rich, warm, sandy loam and we have endeavored, with good success so far, to have our potato crop take the place of summerfallow. With this in view, our potato crop has always followed two crops of grain, either wheat or oats, and our method of cultivation has been as follows:

has been as follows: The land is plowed at least eight inches deep either in the fall or early spring. We have apparently had equal success with spring and fall plowing. Double disc the land about May 10 and about the 12th to 15th plant in rows 36 inches apart, with sets cut to about three vers each spaced about ten to each, spaced about ten to three eyes three eyes each, spaced apput ten to twelve inches apart in the rows. Im-mediately after planting is completed we have started the light drag harrows and have dragged, weather permitting, twice a week until the plants are three to four inches high. At this time we start a double cultivator which cultivates two rows at a time and have always tried to cultivate at least once a week until to cultivate at least once a week until about August I, at which time we hill them up lightly. Hand labor being scarce and expensive, we have done no hoeing, but have, by the above method, succeeded in keeping weeds well in hand.

which is very satisfactory for cultivating potatoes in an expeditious manner.

For harvesting, the machine used is a combination digger and kicker. The digger consists of a shovel-nosed apparatus, above which is a revolving endless chain on eccentric sprockets. The width of this chain is about 22 inches. At the top of the chain is a set of kickers which separate the vines from the potatoes, leaving the potatoes in a row in the bottom of the furrow.

of the furrow. There is another more expensive type of harvester used, in which the machine is the same as described, but with the addition of an elevator. The potatoes are elevated into a basket instead of being deposited in the bottom of the furrow. With a two or three-horse terms a man will herviset about five team a man will harvest about five acres a day.

SCARIFYING ALFALFA SEED

R. McLaren, Maymont, Sask., who has been successfully growing hardy alfalfa for seed for several years, sends The Guide an extract from a letter which he has recently had from Prof. Hansen, the greatest authority on alfalfa, in which he gives two methods of treating Siberian alfalfa seed, to insure a better germina-tion. The outside shell or hull of these hardy seeds is very hard, in fact it is so

hard that water will not penetrate it unless conditions are just right, such as soil, temperature, etc. While travelling in northern Asia Prof. Hansen found some seed houses using a scratching machine seed houses using a scratching machine thru which they put legume seeds so that when they were sown in the soil the moisture would permeate the seed more readily and insure a greater per cent. of germination. Mr. Hansen says that any person can treat his own seed with good results by using the following methods carefully.

with good results by using the following methods carefully. One way is to mix the seed with equal parts of soil and moisten well. Then bury in the garden over winter. The freezing of the mixture will tend to crack the outer hard shell something after the manner of a peach pit. The second method is to mix the seed with an equal amount of coarse sand, place in a very strong sack and hammer well with a stick or club; this will cause the sharp edges of the sand to scratch the hull of the seed and so let the water penetrate the seed of the sand to scratch the hull of the seed and so let the water penetrate the seed and germinate it. By experiment it has been found that very hard legume seeds will lie in the ground all summer and not until the frost the following winter cracks the outer shell will the seed grow.

cracks the outer shell will the seed grow. Concerning his own seed growing, Mr. McLaren says: "When I procured my first seed from Prof. Hansen about half of it came up that summer and I kept the weeds out of the plots. The following spring all the rest of the seed came up early in the spring, and the plants grew very fast and had some seed on them that season, which goes to show that the hardest seeds would not germinate until the frost had cracked the outer hull, and they readily germinated in the spring. the frost had cracked the outer hull, and they readily germinated in the spring. Nature has provided hardy seeds with hard coverings to withstand the vigorous climates of the north. I planted last summer over four acres of these Siberian alfalfas and they germinated well, in fact my stand is a little too thick and I am going to try some method of thinning the stand next spring. I expect to be able to supply seed from these alfalfas by the pound after this fall, if nothing happens to my crop."

BANK OF B.N.A.

The 79th annual balance sheet of the Bank of British North America, appear-ing elsewhere in this issue, and which was submitted to a meeting of the share-holders held in London, Eng., on the 2nd March, shows the bank to be in an and March, shows the bank to be in an enviable position, considering the trying conditions which prevailed during the latter half of the year. For nearly two years past the bank has been pursuing a very conservative policy, steadily in-creasing its resources, but without curtailing in any way advances to customers for legitimate business purposes. As a result of this policy the bank was in a good position to meet the shock which came with the declaration of war in the early days of August.

early days of August. An examination of the balance sheet shows the coin and Dominion notes on hand to be nearly double the amount held a year ago, making an unusually large percentage of liquid assets to im-mediate liabilities. It was not considered necessary to make any provision for depreciation of investments, which are of the highest class, including exchequer bonds and Dominion of Canada 3%4% bonds. It is also to be noted that the bank subscribed for \$500,000 of the British war loan. British war loan.

British war loan. The profits for the year amounted to \$645,000, a decrease of \$138,000 in comparison with last year's figures. This was to be expected, and is in keeping with the general trend of profits as shown in the balance sheets of other Canadian banks already published. The bank contributed \$25,000 to the Patriotic Fund and Canadian Red Cross Society

Fund and Canadian Red Cross Society. Leave of absence on generous conditions has been granted to about 15 per cent. of the staff, who have enlisted for active service with the expeditionary forces.

Supplementary estimates tabled in the Dominion House of Commons amounted to \$6,667540. bringing the total esti-mated expenditure for the year to slightly more than \$197,000,000.

12 (732)

	OFFICERS:
Hen.	President-D. W. Warner Edmonton
Presi	ient-James Speakman Penhold
Vice-	Presidents-
H.	W. Woods Carstain
Rie	e Sheppard Edmonton
H.	8. Dunham Lethbridge
	D. Trego Gleichen

Sec. - Treasurer-P. P. Woodbridge Calgary CAYLEY GOING STRONG

A meeting of Cayley Union No. 259 was held on March 13, at which a large crowd was present. The union has crowd was present. now over ninety paid up members, and the ladies in the district have formed an auxiliary with twenty four members. A concert was given on March 15, the proceeds of which amounted to \$19.10, same being donated to the Belgian Relief Fund.

A DISTRICT ASSOCIATION

The Dickson, Raven and Big Bend branches of the U.F.A. held a meeting at Dickson on March 27 for the purpose of forming a district association. The meeting was a great success, each union being well represented by delegates who went into every detail thoroughly in connection with the dis detail trict association and formed the union in a way which was satisfactory to all. They also made provision for any other branches to unite with them if they wished to do so, subject to the approval of the executive of the above associa-tion. Wm. Gibson was appointed secretary treasurer.

CO-OPERATIVE WORK

The fourth meeting of Duhamel Union No. 691 was held on March 19. The union has now a membership of twenty-eight fully paid up. The mem-bers are very interested in co-operative purchasing and have already done considerable business in this way. They have saved a good percentage on gopher poison and are now about to order a carload of fence posts. They are also interested in securing a branch of the Co-operative Elevator Co. as they have the necessary acreage and members enough to take shares to cover the percentage required.

GOOD PROSPECTS

A report received from G. J. Johnson, Secretary of Badger Lake local, No. 568, goes to show that that union is making good progress. Three lady mem-bers were enrolled at the last meeting. bers were enrolled at the last meeting. They have just completed the organiza-tion of a district Association, and are making inquiries re the formation of an egg circle. Mr. Johnson states that the business men in the town are begin-ning to wake up and are making some reductions in their prices. The prospects for a good crop this year are excellent and they have more moisture in the ground now than they have had for the past seven years. past seven years

SUNNY ALBERTA IS GAY

Sunny Alberta Union, No. 394, has been holding a series of enjoyable entertainments. On February 14 they gave a Valentine ball, which was largely attended. Four cash prizes were awarded to the best represented characters. On March 17 another dance was given, which was also well attended, the music being furnished by the Gem orchestra. On March 27 they had a social afternoon, a splendid program being provided, also ice cream and cake for everybody free of charge. About 150 people were pres-ent. The evening was spent in dancing, the Gem orchestra again providing the music.

CO-OPERATION AT VETERAN Veteran Union, No. 363, has just forwarded dues for ninety members.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE -

Alberta

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

ranging to get a quantity of plow lays thru a local blacksmith. The union has also been successful in purchasing several other commodities co-operatively and are now taking orders for wire and binder twine. Several dances were given during the past winter and the ladies who are working for the Red Cross Society served tea after the regular meetings on various occasions, which was much appreciated, the proceeds going to the Red Cross Fund.

BIGSTONE UNION

A meeting of Bigstone Union, No. '07, was held at the Dominion school-house on Saturday, March 2⁻, a large crowd of members and visitors being present. A lunch was served by the ladies, after which the meeting was called to order by the president and the regular business of the union taken up. The co-operative purchasing of farm necessities thru the Youngstown District Association was discussed. Several new membérs were admitted to the union and the third Saturday of each month was decided on as the time for regular meetings.

INTEREST IS KEEN

The secretary of Mountain Peak Union, No. 125, in forwarding dues for nineteen members, reports that the union has been very successful during the past three months. They have handled four barrels of coal oil at a saving of ten cents per gallon, also the greater part of a 400 lb, barrel of formalin and nearly fifty ounces of strychnine for gopher poison. Since the beginning of the year twelve new members have been enrolled. members have taken a keen and active interest in the meetings during the winter months and it is hoped that there will be no slackening off in this interest even when the rush of spring work is occupying their time and thoughts.

SUFFIELD ORGANIZED

Suffield Union, No. 715, was organized on March 20 at the Boyal schoolhouse. with a membership of seventeen, with the assistance of C. A. Thomas, secretary of Blue Grass Union, No. 336. The next meeting was arranged for on the third of April.

NEED A WAREHOUSE

Gilt Edge Union, No. 426, was re-organized on February 24, 1915, and the secretary, J. G. Lewis, states that they are out for business this time and intend to take full advantage of all the opportunities offered them by the As-sociation. They are rather at a disadvantage at present, not having a place in the town where they can unload carload lots, but they hope to remedy this in a short time, when they will be in a better position to purchase their goods co-operatively. Eighteen members were enrolled at the organization meeting and from Mr. Lewis' report there seems to be every prospect of Gilt Edge being a good live union.

WAR ON GOPHERS

H. E. Foster, Secretary of Argyle Union, No. 81, reports that they are going to have a live union this year. New members are joining at every meeting. They have started a Patriotic Fund and are planning for a picnic on the 24th of May, the proceeds of which are to go to same. They have also started a gopher killing competition, with first, second and third prizes of \$15, \$10 and municipality, and J. G. Wiseguard, after which a splendid supper was served by the ladies and dancing was indulged in by the young folk. Nine new members were enrolled at this meeting.

BRUNETTA DOING WELL

Brunetta local, No. 247, held a very successful social on March 19 for the purpose of stimulating interest in the union and raising funds for relief in the war stricken area, in accordance with the request from the head office. The sum of \$12 00 was realized over and above expenses. After a very fine pro-gram Mr. Glambeck, of Queenstown Union, No. 160, gave a very interesting and convincing address on the farmers' movement. The union gained seven additional members at this meeting. Altho situated in the dried out portion of the province, the union has had a very successful year, and intends to join the Little Bow District Association in order to purchase various farm necessities co-operatively. They have recently purchased a carload of feed oats from the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company, at a saving of four cents per bushel, making the total saving on the car \$100.

CO-OPERATING WITH MERCHANTS

Robt. M. Fenner, Secretary of Kirk-patrick local, No. 651, -reports that the union is still alive, and altho they have not been doing very much during the winter, the members are beginning to take more interest since they see that the union is growing and intend to benefit themselves. The members have arranged themselves. The members have arranged for the purchasing of their goods co-operatively in their town at a considerable saving. On presenting his U. F. A. card to any of the merchants, a member is able to secure a special discount. The union has now fifty-five members, in-cluding ladies. The latter have formed a social committee and provide cake, coffee, etc., at the meetings, which helps coffee, etc., at the meetings, which helps to make things more sociable.

ENTHUSIASTIC

ENTHUSIASTIC Turkey Hill Union, No. 630, has now twenty-four fully paid up members, and looks forward to a large increase in the membership roll during this year. In January last they held a social in order to raise funds to send their delegate, Mr. Share to the generation and ste Mr. Shane, to the convention and also to keep up the financial side of their organization. Mr. Shane returned from Edmonton full of enthusiasm and gave an interesting account of the proceedings, dealing with some of the more vital questions that were under discussion. The secretary states that with regard to the "Course of Study in Rural Citizen-ship," he hopes to get the members interested in group course of study and the secretary states and secretary states the secret interested in some such course of study in order to make the meetings of a more social and educational nature. However, as spring work is now on, they cannot do much along these lines, but will endeavor to carry out his plans in the winter.

HARD TIMES

M. B. Culver, secretary of University Union, No. 684, reports that they have now thirty-seven members and hope to get more before long. The last two meetings were, poorly attended, but Mr. Culver is making every effort to-make the meetings more interesting and we trust that he will be successful in gotting a good attendance in the in getting a good attendance in the future. So far the union has not done much co-operative purchasing, as money

April 21, 1915

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:

Victoria-P Ranfurly S. Austin Edmonton-George Long ... Strathcona-H. G. Vickery Nama Macleod-G W Buchanan Cowley Calgary-J. A. Bishop ... Red Deer-D. Buckingham Beddingto . . Stettler .. Jenner Medicine Hat-E. E. Sparks ...

your splendid contribution and are forwarding it at once to headquarters. will inform our secretary that these beds are to have the following inscription placed over them: 'Donated by the United Farmers of Alberta, in memory of their late President, Mr. W.J. Tregillus', and should there be any further expense connected with this matter I will notify

you. "Will you kindly convey to all your members our hearty thanks and ap-preciation of their gift."

The above donation represents the proceeds derived from the sale of, the memorial folders of our late President, W. J. Tregillus. Additional copies of this folder can be secured from this office and we would like, if possible, to at least double the sum which has already been realized for this purpose.

PATRIOTIC SOCIAL Eye Hill Union, No. 553, has been holding a social, a large number of people being in attendance. A. C. Muir acted as chairman. There were piano solos, dialogues, recitations and patriotic songs dialogues, recitations and patriotic songs in which all took part, but special mention should be made of the small boys and girls, "Mr. Gregoire acted as auctioneer in the sale of the boxes, the proceeds of which amounted to \$58.00. This sum has been forwarded by the secretary as a contribution to the U. F. A. War Relief bund. The meeting broke up with a vote Fund. The meeting broke up with a vote of thanks to all assisting in same and the singing of the National Anthem.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

BELGIAN RELIEF FUR	
Previously acknowledged	\$1,513.70
Namao Union, No. 17	27.50
Gwynne Union, No. 15 Claresholm Union, No. 79	9.05
Claresholm Union, No. 79	1.00
Little Gap Union, No. 481 Pleasant View Union, No. 541 Letts Union, No. 405	10.00
Pleasant View Union, No. 541	20.35
Letts Union, No. 405	13 25
J. H. Dearnaly Cornucopia Union, No. 231	5.00
Cornucopia Union, No. 231	31.00
Garden Plain Union, No. 310	14.00
Wavy Lake Union, No. 30	35.35
Ellsworth Union, No. 455	30.00
Springburn Union, No. 596	28.85
Alix W. Aux. of the U.F.A.	46.00
Partridge Hill Union, No. 583	6.00
Fairfield Union, No. 638	45.00
Fairfield Union, No. 638 Ferry Bank Union, No. 578	34.60
Onoway Union, No. 131	2.50
Trenville Union, No. 130	- 14.60
Trenville Union, No. 130 Prairie Park Union, No. 42	110.00
Airdrie Union, No. 239	53.65
Cayley Union, No. 259	19.10
New Brigden Union, No. 348	15.00
Ranfurly Union, No. 25	57.00
Chailey Union, No. 151	30.00
Sulpher Springs Union, No. 466	20.00
Love Vale Union, No. 586	10.00
Valley View Union, No. 360	1.40
Gadsby Union, No. 129	105.00
Twelve Mile Coulee Union, No.	100.00
559	10.00
000	10.00
Total	\$2 318 90
	\$2,010.00
PATRIOTIC FUND	
Previously acknowledged	\$102.70
Sarcee Butte Union, No. 462	40.75
Total	\$143.45
RED CROSS FUND	
Previously acknowledged	\$271.35
Laurence Union No. 406	95 40

reviously acknowledged	\$271 3 25 40
leasant View Union, No. 541	20.30
Total	\$317.0

Pl

Meetings were held every second Saturday during the winter and were well at-tended. The directors met on the in-tervening Saturdays to discuss the business which was to come up at the next meeting, so that they could come to a decision on same and render it easier to deal with when it came up at the regular meetings. The union has handled two carloads of posts and one of wood direct, and also arranged with a local merchant to handle a carload of willow posts for them. They also made arrange-ments to purchase their gopher poison and formalin thru a local merchant at a considerable discount and are now ar-

\$5 respectively.

VICE-PRESIDENT SPOKE

Twelve Mile Coulee Union, No. 559, has been holding meetings regularly during the winter and the members have had pleasant as well as profitable times. On March 30 a meeting was held in the Twelve Mile schoolhouse, which was addressed by S. S. Dunham, Vice-Presi-dent of the U. F. A. The meeting was well attended, the schoolhouse being literally packed with members and theig families. Everyone was deeply interested in the address size. in the address given. Short speeches were also given by Mr. Oliver, of Leth-bridge; Mr. Hunt, Reeve of Little Bow

is scarce in the district, but there are prospects of a good crop this year and it is hoped that things will liven up a bit

U. F. A. BEDS FOR SOLDIERS

We are in receipt of the following letter from the Hon. Secretary-Treasurer of the Canadian Red Cross Society, Alberta Provincial branch:

"I beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your cheque for two hundred dollars (\$200) from the United Farmers of Alberta, to provide four beds in the Duchess of Connaught's Canadian Red Cross Hospital, Cliveden, England.

U. F. A. PATRIOTIC FUND Twin Lakes Union, No. 635 Heathdale Union, No. 581 Lousana Union, No. 381 Tofield Union, No. 622 Craigmyle Union, No. 242 Partridge Hills Union, No. 583. Brunette Union, No. 583. \$75.00 16.00 28.70 39.005.00 19.00 Brunetta Union, No. 247 Nanton Union, No. 367 Alsask Union, No. 696 12.00 15.007.55 Pine Creek Union, No. 624 Universal Union, No. 570... Eye Hill Union, No. 553... 10.7040.00 58.00

14.00

\$339.95

Highland Union, No. 557

Total.

"We are most grateful to you for

	OFFICERS:
2	Honorary President:
J. W.	Scallion Virden
215 315	President:
R. C.	Henders Culross
	Vice-President:
J. S.	Wood Oakville
	Secretary-Treasurer:
R. M	Kenzie Winnipeg

GOD MADE FARMERS

Recently the Gulf State Farmer made an argument that farmers were born, not made. Following this statement, the Farmers' Review takes up the question and says

"Some one has said, 'Farming is a profession requiring more brains than law, more technical training than medicine, more uprightness than theology. It is its own reward. God made farmers. The other professions are parasites.' There is more truth in this statement than, some people are wont to believe, but the unbelievers are growing less in number each year. Proof is unnecessary to the man who has tried farming, he admits it. To the unsophisticated we would say, get out and try farming for season or two and then see what you think. Success on the farm requires something more than an inexhaustible capacity for manual labor. On the other hand, even a college training will not alone suffice.

PAMPHLET WANTED

At the convention held in Portage la Prairie lately the following resolution was passed

"It was the opinion of the meeting of the Grain Growers of Berton that a pamphlet be published setting forth the benefits that have been derived from the organization.

KELWOOD ORGANIZED

We have received the following interesting letter from W. E. Dynes, of Kel-wood: You will no doubt be informed before this that we have organized a branch of this Association at Kelwood. We would like to have a few constitutions and other literature, also have you any cuts of membership cards or receipts to membership. Kindly say what you charge for constitutions. We have en-rolled twenty-eight members here so far. W. E. DYNES, Sec.-Treas. cuts of membership cards or receipts for

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A WOMAN CO-OPERATOR

The following paper was read by Mrs-A. Tooth, of Eli, at the quarterly meeting of our Oakville Co-operative Society on April 6. Mrs. Tooth is one of two women directors on the board of manage-ment of the Oakville Society.

When our president phoned me that when our president phoned me that he wished me to speak on co-operation, my first thought was that it would be quite impossible, but remembering the motto of our Elm Bank Women's Club, "There's something for me to do and 1 will do it to the best of my ability," I went to our angualezadia and another anoth to our encyclopaedia and amongst a mass of information culled this:

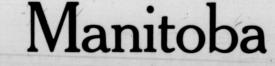
"The co-operative idea, as would probably be held by its most staunch propounders, requires identity of purpose and interest with community of advantages and risks.'

From this definition it seemed to me that the farming community are of necessity the greatest of co-operators. In the family the small child has its little chore, thus forming a habit of helpfulness. The farmer's wife is a great co-operator, she is intimately bound up with the business part as well as being the home maker. She is an integral part of the success of the work, on her much depends. The American Farmer in reply to the

s marriage a failure replied, et it isn't. Mehitable milks the uery, You bet it isn't. cows, slops the calves, feeds the pigs, cooks for six men, sends three children to school, looks after three more—you bet marriage pays."

That certainly Jooks like very definite co-operation; but like charity, if it begins at home it should not end there, it should widen out, in so doing the community

benefits and it becomes real co-operation. Possibly church work is our first idea, and as we see the real need of business enterprise, a co-operative store results, which from small beginnings with foresight and pertinacity will grow and be-come far reaching in its results. Being our own we do all that in us lies to make it a success and successful work reacts on ourselves, making us more capable of fresh effort. We see that co-operation THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE



This Section of The G Association by R. C. Henders, President, Cuiross, Man., to whom all communications for this page should be sont.

is helpful in church, business and state, so we hold the helping hand out further. In this time of stress we need to reach

far to help those who are so loyally fighting for us, giving their best that we may all reap, surely it will make useful that— "United we stand, divided we fall." Years ago a small community of negroes

working in the cotton plantations found it impossible to pay the prices charged for the necessities of life. They met and decided to buy a co-operative sack of meal. That enforced and small beginning has resulted in the largest co-operative business in the States.

A LIVESTOCK SOCIETY The Dacotah Branch of the Grain Growers' Association are now incorporat-ing a company to sell their own cattle and pigs, thus eliminating the local buyer. The shares are sold for \$5 each and any member with one paid up share is qualified to ship his animals thru the co-operative organization. The chairman of the selling committee keeps a list of the number of animals ready for shipment. When sufficient are listed he orders a car, notifies the owners when to load? The car is taken charge of personally by the chair man whose duty it is to take it to Win-nipeg and make the sales. Each member receives the price of his animals less expenses, which includes remuneration of the chairman. This is a new departure in that locality and results must be waited for, but no doubt they depend on the amount of co-operation amongst the mem-bers, "for as we sow, so shall we also reap.

THE TARIFF INCREASES

The last increase in customs duties is the most talked of question among farmers that we have at the present time. As large percentage of our farmers really do not know the amount of customs duties they have to pay, the following schedule will give them food for thought.

Different items on the tariff schedule are classified under the amounts of duty It will be noted that the highimposed. est duty is imposed upon articles that are largely used by farmers and industrial workers, in other words, the highest duties are imposed upon the wealth producers.

The British preferential tariff runs from 5 per cent. on woollens to 331% per cent. on most articles, less than the general tariff.

The following articles are subject to a duty of 25 per cent., plus $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., a total of $32\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., under the general tariff:

Animals living, palms, ferns, rubber plants, gladiolus, dahlias, paeonies, cran-berries and fruits N.O.P.

Oysters in the shell and all products of the fisheries N.O.P. Books of fiction such as novels, un-

bound or paper bound, newspapers or supplemental editions or parts thereof. Straw board, millboard and cardboard,

not pasted or coated, tarred or felt board, sand paper and emery paper or cloth.

Non-alcoholic liquid disinfectants for dipping or spraying, all chemical compounds.

Paraffin wax, sealing wax, candles, putty of all kinds, writing ink, lard oil, neat-foot oil, slate pencils, slates, manu-

factures of asbestos Manufactures of tin, zinc and aluminum. Wire rope, clothes line, picture or other

twisted wire and cable.

Typewriters, hay loaders and tedders, potato diggers, fodder and feed cutters, grain crushers and fanning mills, farm, road or field rollers, post hole diggers, snaths, and other agricultural implements N.O.P.

Stoves of all kinds. All kinds of finished lumber, such as

flooring, siding, shiplap, wainscotting, jointed ceiling, doors and sash casings, base boards, mouldings, etc., and manufactures of wood and of fibre. and all

Grey cotton and flax fabrics un-bleached N.O.P. Batts, batting and sheet wadding, cotton warps and cotton yarns N.O.P. White cotton and linen fabrics bleached N.O.P., tailors hollands of linen and towelling of cotton or linen in the web. Cotton or linen thread, and crochet

and knitting cotton.

Manufactures of jute, twine or cordage of all kinds, sails for boats or ships. Freight wagons, farm wagons, drays and sleighs.

Brass band instruments. India rubber boots and shoes

Manufactures of leather N.O.P. Magic lanterns, slides, films, philoso-phical, photographic and mathematical and optical instruments N.O.P., cyclometers, pedometers, etc.

Fire works and emery wheels. Thirty-seven and a Half Per Cent

The following are subject to a duty of 30 per cent., plus $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., a total of $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.: Mechanical tools of all kinds.

Rifles, revolvers, pistols, shot guns, gun cases of all kinds, game bags, cart-

ridge belts, loading tools, swords and bayonets, foils and masks and ammunition

Knives and forks, razors, scissors and cutlery of all kinds. Clocks, watches and watch cases and

Spectacles and finished lenses of all kinds.

Lamps, side lights and head lights,

lanterns, chandeliers, gas, electric or other lighting fixtures, burners, shades and shade holders. Safes. vaults, scales, balances and

strength testing machines, sewing machines

Piano, organs and musical instruments of all kinds N.O.P., phonographs, grapho-phones, gramaphones and finished parts thereof, including cylinders and records

and mechanical piano and organ players. Covered wire, wire cloth, needles and pins, buckles and clasps, patterns of brass, iron or steel not being models, fishing rods, walking sticks and canes and all manufactures of steel, iron, brass or copper not being machinery or electric

apparatus. Bead ornaments and of alabaster, spar amber, terra cotta or composition statues and statuettes, fans, dolls and toys of all kinds.

Fur clothing, caps, hats, muffs, tippetts. Signs of any kind other than paper. Letters and numerals other than paper.

House, office or store furniture of wood, iron or other material, blinds of wood, iron or other material not textile or paper, picture and photograph frames, kitchen and household hollow ware, plain black or coated and nickel and aluminum.

Harness and saddlery of all kinds, whips, leatherboard and leatheroid manu-factures of all kinds N.O.P.

Trunks, valises, hat boxes and carpet bags, tool bags and baskets of all kinds.

Backs, tool backs and basedes of an kinds. Boots and shoes, slippers and insoles. Tile and mosaic flooring, manufactures of stone and slate, mantles, stained or ornamental glass windows, white lead fillers and liquid paints. Raifway and tramway cars, wheel

barrows, road or railway scrapers, bicycles and tricycles.

Thirty-five Per Cent.

The following are subject to a duty of $27\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., plus $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., a total of 35 per cent.

Telephone and telegraph instruments, electrical and galvanic batteries, electric motors and dynamos, generators, sockets and insulators and electrical apparatus of all kinds N.O.P. Bailes and electrical apparatus

Boilers and all machinery of iron or steel N.O.P., iron or steel castings and integral parts of machinery specified in this item Gas and steam eng nes other than for farm purposes, saw mill, planing mill, elevator, flour mill, foundry and machine shops, machinery belting N.O.P. Rubber cement and all manufactures of

rubber or gutta percha N.O.P. Brushes of all kinds.

Lead pencils, pens, penholders and rulers.

Canned meats, poultry and game, ex-tracts of meats and soups of all kinds. Plate glass between 7 and 25 square feet.

Gold and silver leaf, Dutch of schlag metal leaf, brocade and bronze powders. Ground mustard, sago, tapioca, paper

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	Wright																
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	Simpso																
W. H	. Englis	sh			1		l					,				. 1	arding
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bags or sacks, shoe blacking, leather dressings and knife or other polish.

Forty-two and a Half Per Cent.

The following are subject to a duty of 35 per cent., plus 7½ per cent., a total of 42½ per cent.: Waterproof clothing, cotton and linen clothing, corsets, braids, fringes, cords, elastic round or flat, tassels, handker-chiefs, blankets, flannels, fabrics of cotton or wool, wearing apparel and ready made clothing of wool, worsted or cotton and wool cloths of doeskin, cassimeres, tweeds, coatings and overcoatings, felt cloth. wool cloths of doeskin, cassimeres, tweeds, coatings and overcoatings, felt cloth, undershirts, drawers and knitted goods. Socks and stockings of all kinds, suspenders, gloves, mitts, hats, caps, hoods and bonnets N.O.P., hat and bonnet crowns, hat, cap and bonnet shapes.

shapes. Umbrella, parasols and sunshades, manufactures of hair, regalia badges and belts of all kinds N.O.P.

Jewelry of all kinds for the adornment of the person N.O.P. Combs of all kinds for the toilet and

personal use. Buttons of all kinds.

Marble and granite and manufactures thereof N.O.P.

Electric light carbons and carbon points. Plate glass N.O.P.

Carpets, mats, rugs, linoleums, floor, table and shelf oil cloth, cork matting or carpets, hangings and curtains, wall paper,

sterling and other silverware, nickel plated ware, gilt or electric plated ware and manufactures of gold and silver N.O.P Closets, urinals, basins, baths, bath tubs, sinks, laundry tubs and clothes

wringers Silvered glass and mirrors of all kinds.

Paper and envelopes, ledgers, journals and other blank form account or record

and other blank form account or record books, law forms, bank notes, drafts, bills of exchange and similar forms, labels, tags, tickets and all manufactures of paper N.O.P. Tobacco pipes, cigarette cases, smokers' sets and tobacco pouches. Automobiles, motor trucks, motor-cycles, buggies, buckboards, democrats, carriages, cutters, children's carriages, go-carts, sleds and parts thereof, and pleasure carts, locomotives and motor cars for railways and tramways, fire engines and fire extinguishers and sprinkengines and fire extinguishers and sprinklers for fire protection, springs, axles, axlebars N.O.P.

Auto tires, motorcycle tires and all tires of rubber for vehicles. Billiard tables with or without pockets,

and bagatelle and other game tables or boards, cues, balls, cue racks and cue tips, trawls, trawling spoons, fly hooks, sinkers and swivels, bait and hooks and skates of all kinds.

Show cases of all kinds and metal parts thereof.

Bird, squirrel or rat cages of metal. Gas meters

BERESFORD BRANCH

This branch of the Grain Growers' Association is still in a healthy condition. They have been doing considerable busiin co-operative buying of apples, wood, fence posts, and flour and feed, making a considerable saving on each car to the community. At the last meeting, held on March 24, they discussed the advisability of ordering a car of twine and asked for quotations from the different firms.

Owing to the success which the Association met with in their plowing match last year they decided to hold another one this year. The committee appointed for the managing of it this year is busy making arrangements and is endeavoring to have the match a greater success than ever. The plowing will be done on R. A. ever. The plowing will be done on a con-Cox's farm, adjoining the village of Beresford. In The date has been set for June 10.

PLUM COULEE BRANCH Our organizer, Mr. McCuish, helped organize an Association at Plum Coulee on the 27th inst., to be known as the Plum Coulee branch.

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	EXECUTIVE:
Hon. Presic Vice- Sec1 Fred	President—E. N. Hopkins Moose Jaw Vice-President—C. A. Dunning Regim iset—J. A. Maharg Moose Jaw President—A. G. Hawkes Perclaw Ireasurer—J. B. Musselman Moose Jaw W. Green Moose Jaw More Jaw Langhan Hales Langhan Raies
	DIRECTORS AT LARGE:
Georg C. E.	W Green Moose Jaw e Langley Maximum Flatt Tantalion Thompson Warman Musselman Moose Jaw

FAVORS IMPORTED GOODS

Whereas our country as a part of the British Empire is engaged in a just and righteous war, a war in which we be lieve the existence of free institutions and British ideals to be at stake;

And whereas in order to provide additional revenue to meet the necessary expenses in connection with such war the government of our country have increased the customs duties on certain articles.

And whereas we believe it to be the duty of every patriotic Canadian to endeavor to the best of his ability to assist in providing the required re-venue: Therefore, be it resolved: 1. That this local organization of the

Grain Growers' Association of Saskatchewan most respectfully but earnestly urge upon the Central Executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association that in connection with the buying for distribution of all manufactured articles, and especially of those articles immediately affected by the proposed increase of tariff, they use their utmost influence to secure only imported articles where possible and that they further and at the same time endeavor to create a demand among local organizations for such imported goods and merchandise.

2. That the Central Executive use their influence in this connection with every department of the co-operative work of the association.

3. That wherever possible preference be given to goods and merchandise of British manufacture.

SOVEREIGN LOCAL, Herman F. Holler, Sec.

Equity Twine Has No Tariff Protection

Secretary, Sovereign G. G. A .: - I am greatly interested in the resolution which you have forwarded and will give the same publicity.

Many lines of goods which the Central is handling it does not import and at all times we need to secure for our people the best values possible with respect to the source of supply as only by so doing can we meet the intense competition which the big interests are putting up in their efforts to forestall our movement before it gets too strong to be killed.

Our Equity twine which we have secured for our locals this year is pro-duced in Canada in one of the best equipped factories on the American con-This twine should especially tinent. appeal to you and to all grain growers because it is made in Canada without any tariff protection whatever. If your local is sincere-as no doubt you arein passing this resolution, you will see the importance of supporting this twine/ factory, which has not, and never has had, any tariff protection. The other line of twine which we are handling is Bluebell twine, manufactured in Ireland. This will also meet with your approval.—J. B. M.

HEAD OFFICE MOVING AGAIN

For the third time in little over a year the Central Office is about to move to larger quarters. This has been necessitated by the fact that the Association has grown very rapidly in numbers and in the variety of its ac-tivities. The doubling of the membership has itself added greatly to the work at the Central, but this has been enormously increased by the widening of its field of activities. The work of the co-operative whole-

sale department is constantly growing, and new branches of endeavor along these lines are from time to time being added, not alone in the purchasing of supplies, but as well in the marketing of produce.

Storing and Marketing

There is the utmost need at the present of the Central undertaking the bandling of ergs and live stock. The handling of eggs and live stock.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE



This Section of The Guide is Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

executive is planning to open a live stock commission department at Moose

Jaw if a market can be established

here, and lack of capital alone has re-

strained the Central from handling eggs

Something will be done at once in

connection with eggs and at least a

sufficient quantity handled to establish

a basis for the future. Co-operative

marketing is, of course, what is most

desired. Locals should be able to send their eggs to the Central to be placed in cold storage after being carefully

candled (inspected), and to be sold out

only as required by the trade. -Cash

advances, however, would have to be made to locals on these eggs and this

If locals will practice the utmost care and send only first class eggs, a reputa-tion for Grain Growers' eggs could be built up that would be a valuable asset

Need Permanent Home

head office is in need of a permanent

home, but the capital required to pur-

chase or build one could be employed

in other ways such as above suggested

to such very great advantage of the

move fully anticipating that the quar-

ters now being taken will not suffice for more than a few months.-J. B. M.

FARMERS NEGLECT CORRES-

PONDENCE

There is no doubt that occasionally

farmers are pressed unduly by their

creditors. It is an outstanding fact,

however, that a very large percentage

of farmers pay all too little attention

to their obligations. Especially is this the case in the matter of answering correspondence. If seventy-five per

cent. of the farmers seeking from the

government protection against their

creditors have been guilty of gross

neglect of correspondence, then this is

well afford to take up with its mem

bers.

creditors.

Central

man

matter which the Association can

The following letter will show what has been the experience of the statisti-cal branch of the department of agri-

culture, which has done so much during

the past winter to protect farmers whose crops this year were a failure, from being sold out by impatient

The farmer who fails to give atten

tion to his obligations, or who will not

answer correspondence, is entitled to

little sympathy when his creditor finally

loses patience and takes drastic action. -J. B. M.

reference to your letter of February 25 Re — I beg to say that I at once

If you are corresponding with this

would appear that his trouble with his

creditors is largely due to his lax

methods of attending to his business.

I may say that seventy five per cent. of the letters we receive from farmers

who are having trouble with their

creditors leads to the conclusion that

their trouble originates from not an-

swering correspondence which is sent to them from their creditors. Bankers,

especially, are very strict in having their letters acknowledged, and if they

are willing to carry a man and renew

notes, they insist upon an answer

With this particular case we received

and since January 7 have received no

further correspondence, notwithstand

ing we wrote to him asking him to send

us a statement of his financial standing.

It would appear that it is the same

with letters sent from the manager of

December from Mr.

F. HEDLEY AULD.

Dept. of Agriculture.

you might inform him that it

took the matter up with

to their correspondence.

a letter last

the bank.

Secretary:-With further

members that, for the present,

The time has now arrived when the

on a very large scale.

requires capital.

to our members.

DISCUSS PROBLEMS IN THE LOCAL

Correspondence at the head office is becoming so voluminous that it has proven very difficult to promptly answer many of the letters which are of a character requiring either investigation, research or the personal atten-Much work tion of the secretary. could be saved the Central Office and very much benefit would result therefrom, if members, who are now in the habit of writing the Central Office for information and advice, would bring their matters before a meeting of the local or the local board for discussion. Very frequently a member's problem could be better solved by his local board than by the Central Office and great benefit would result to the members generally from the discussion of these problems in their meeting.

Frequently the Central has no way of knowing whether parties corresponding with it are members of the association It will not be possible for the or not. Central to correspond regularly direct with the vast number of private mem-bers of the association. The expense incurred would be vastly greater than the amount put up in membership fees from year to year. It would be wise, therefore, whenever a private member has a problem in connection with which he requires the advice or assistance of the association that he should first lay his case before a meeting of the local association or the local board. Then, if the matter cannot be handled by the local body, corespondence may be taken up with the Central.-J. B. M.

THRESHING PATRIOTIC ACRE

The following is a copy of a reso-lution passed at a-meeting of the members of Kincora Grain Growers' asso-

ciation, held on Saturday, March 6: Moved by J. J. Adam, seconded by E. Cameron, "That the threshers of this district be asked to thresh free of charge the grain grown by members of this local which has been contributed to the Patriotic Acre scheme." Carried unanimously.

Pres., G. N. FARRELL. Sec., J. J. ADAM.

MEETING AT LUMSDEN

A meeting was held in Lumsden on March 6 for the purpose of re-organizing the Lumsden Grain Growers' As-sociation, and the following officers were elected:--president, A. Anslow; vice-president, H. K. Miller; secretarytreasurer, James D. Sled; directors, Mr. Neville, Robt. Howland, Chas. Mann, Geo. Suggett, Chas. Burgess, Angus Grant.

The meeting listened with interest to an address give by Mr. Powell of the Grain Growers' Grain Co. Mr. Powell spoke on the history of the Company up to the present time and was accorded a hearty vote of thanks for his inspiring address.

We have twenty two paid up members and enclosed find \$8.50, being half the membership fees as five are life members.

JAMES D. SLED. Sec. Lumsden G.G.A.

PARK BLUFF ORG ANIZED

A meeting of the residents of Park Bluff was held in the school house on Wednesday, March 24, to discuss the advisability or otherwise of forming a local branch of the S.G.G.A.

Davis, the organizer from North Battleford was present. Geo. Chapman was unanimously voted to be chairman of the meeting and after a few opening remarks called upon Mr. Davis to enlighten those present as to the advantages to be obtained by belonging to the Grain Growers' Association.

Mr. Davis, after a long and interesting discourse thoroughly convinced the audience that to keep out of the Grain Growers' Association was like "cutting off their nose to spite their face. to speak, and it was decided by those present to form a local branch at once.

DISTRICT DIRECTORS: -W. H. Beasley -M. P. Roddy -G. E. Noddle -R. M. Johnston -J. W. Easton -F. W. Redman -C. O. A. Travis -Thorn M. Eddy John F. Reid Dist. No. 1 Balbeck Rouleau ampina Eastviev foosomi Grenfel . Gova 8-Thorn M. Edd. 9-John F. Reid. 10-J. L. Rooke 11-T. Sales.... 12-Andrew Knox 13-W. H. Llwall 14-T. M. Morgan 15-Frank Burton 16-W. T. Hall... Orcadia . Togo Langham ce Albert . Wilkie Prir

The following officers were appointed: --president, Carl Nordgren; vice--president, Carl Nordgren; vice-president, Magnus Anderson; secretarytreasurer, G. Chapman; directors, O. T. Lanegraff, E. W. E. Webb, Oscar Forsell.

> G. CHAPMAN, Sec. Park Bluff G.G.A.

AN ALL DAY AFFAIR

Please find enclosed postal notes for \$12.50, being fees for 1915 for twenty-Fifteen of this number five members. are new members, the balance renewals. We also have obtained twelve new members, paying their fees November 1, 1915 and five renewals to pay November 1, 1915.

We held a very successful anniversary on March 20, the weather conditions being favorable and a very large crowd in attendance. Between ten and eleven a.m. members began to arrive from all directions with lunch baskets showing up very prominently. Soon after eleven o'clock President W. F. Kinley called the meeting to order with a selection by the local brass band. The business part of the meeting was then put thru, after which everyone did justice to a splendid lunch generously provided by the ladies. After lunch our local brass band gave a few selections out of doors, which pleased the crowd immensely.

The large gathering then proceeded indoors to hear the final speeches in connection with debating contests carried on during the past winter. Seven contestants put up excellent speeches on various subjects, which were eager-ly listened to by everyone present. The judges finally awarded prizes as fol-lows:—lst prize, F. W. Kinley: 2nd, T. E. Bates; 3rd, Len White.

A few songs and selections by the band brought to an end a very enjoy-Votes of thanks were given able day. to the judges for their part of the work, to the local brass band for their part of the entertainment and also to ladies for providing such an excellent lunch.

GEO. W. HILLIER, Acme G.G.A.

AT SKULL CREEK

A local of the Grain Growers' Association was organized here today. L. Pollard, the delegate from Stone G.G.A. to Regina, gave a very interesting ad-dress on the good work the association is doing. He also dealt on the importance of the Patriotic Acre.

Seventeen members have joined so far and the following officers were appointed:-president, Jas. Mann; vice president. Thos. Peters; hon. president, W. McDowell; secretary-treasurer, Chas. Raymond; directors, Lloyd Wil-John Raymond, John Birchall, A. O. Graham, Milton McCreary, Thos. Doyle; social committee, Jas. Mann, P. Ross, Robt. Birchall, S. Hobbs, Jr., A. O. Graham.

The social committee has already got up a concert in aid of the Patriotic Fund. We had a very good program and a fine crowd turned out. Meetings and socials are to be held in the Mound-ville school house. Meetings will be held on the third Saturday of every month.

Enclosed you will find \$8.50 being your share of the membership fees. CHAS. RAYMOND,

Sec. Skull Creek, G.G.A.

FOR THE BELGIANS

Enclosed please find money order for \$45.00. Please forward \$38.50 of this to the Belgian Relief Fund Committee. This is the sum this branch of the association has collected up to date. The remaining \$6.50 is the usual half of membership fees, there being thirteen members enrolled up to the present this year.

ROBT. QUINN, Sec., Sheho G.G.A.

April 21, 1915

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Common Prairie Birds

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

"But what a few birds we have on these prairies!" And others, often oldthese prairies!" And others, often old-timers, will tell you that a number of "new birds are coming now." On en-quiry one finds that the birds men-tioned have been recorded all over the Northwest for more then thirty years Northwest for more than thirty years back, and to naturalists are well known. The fact is that observation has sharpened of late years and eyes have been opened. Sometimes people have passed by birds and flowers and such things so absorbed in wheat, cattle or machin-ery that they have simply been blind to them, just as a color-blind man can-not see the brilliant orange lily of our prairies. They do not see any value in noticing these wonderful gifts of the Almighty, and talk of people who do take notice as "star gazers" or "bug hunters," or, as in my own case, the "canary and weed man," somethe 'canary and weed man,'' some-times playfully, sometimes more or less scornfully. The old Book with su-preme wisdom says: ''Man doth not live by bread alone,'' and that ''A man's life does not consist in the abundance of things that he possesses. Hence I am not ashamed or apologetic for approaching an audionce such as for approaching an audience such as the readers of The Guide, because I have a great theme, a great opportunity to show the extraordinary value of our common birds to the farm, nay, even to the dwellers in town and city also. You must not suppose that I am writ-You must not suppose that I am writ-ing for you as an authority, but as a lover of birds who has dabbled a little more than most in the subject. Our real authorities in the Northwest are, I believe, Norman and Stuart Criddle, of Aweme, all-round naturalists of more profound and exact knowledge than any others in Manitoba, at any



The Barn Owl is a real friend of the farmer

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rate. Nor have I had any peculiar ad-vantage over the settlers in the prairie provinces. When I settled in Pilot Mound in the fall of 1901, at the age of thirty-five, I at once began to ask questions about birds, but found it hard to get much information. Everything that wasn't a hawk, owl, prairie chick en, goose, duck, meadow lark or robin was a "little brown bird."

Bird Books

However, I bought "Bird Neigh-bors," by Neltje Blanchan, and Frank Chapman's "Handbook of the Birds of N.E. America," and later on these ex-cellent little handbooks of Chester Reed, all of which proved a great help because they gave the key to observa-tion. In 1903, with some doubt as to my capacity, I undertook to observe the spring migration of birds for the Biological Survey of the U.S.A. My opportunities were those of any country doctor. There was my small garden in the middle of Pilot Mound, there were my neighbors' gardens, and then my country drives took me over the prairie, into the bush, along the ravines tribu-tary to the River Pembina and the lakes of the district. I will admit that a pair of good binoculars was also a great aid to observation, because they permit you to spot birds at such a distance that they are not too much scared by your presence. As glasses are very

Quite a large number of people say, - useful for spotting stray cattle and other happenings on the prairie, may I suggest that boys and girls should be I suggest that boys and girls should be encouraged to use them for spotting birds as an excellent training of their powers of observation. Thus a book on birds or a binocular spy glass make excellent birthday presents for Jack or Jenny. Lots of girls, if only encour-aged, are clever at bird knowledge, especially those who fetch the cows in early morn or dewy eve when birds are most easily seen. are most easily seen.

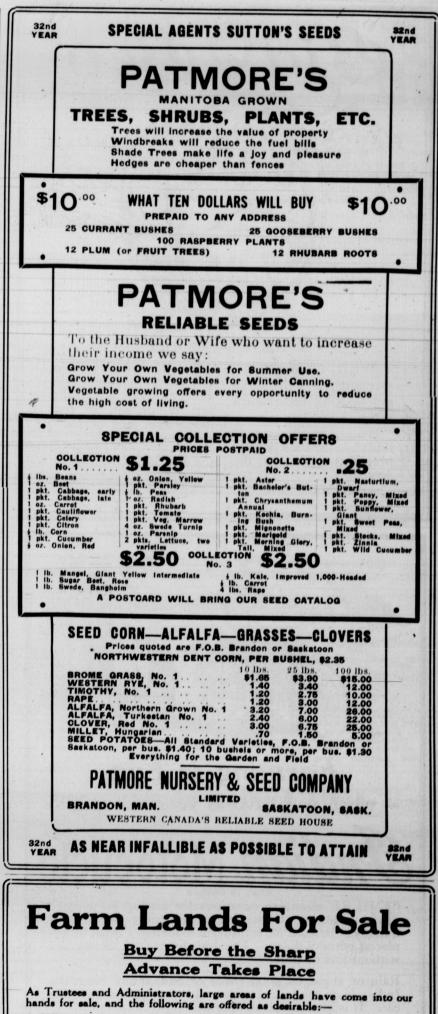
Economic Value of Birds

I wish, however, to bring to your notice the practical value of bird knowledge to the farmer in a way that will appeal to you. This bird question is not mere sentiment, as you will soon see from a number of facts collected see from a number of facts collected by the naturalists employed by the Biological Survey of the U.S.A. It has been estimated by the scientific "bug hunters" that the farm interests of the U.S.A. suffer a yearly loss of some seven hundred million dollars owing to the ravages of insects, let alone weeds altogether, and that but for our birds not only would the loss he much birds not only would the loss be much greater but life for human beings would become impossible owing to insect plagues. We can get some idea of what this means by a number of interesting calculations and facts. In 1910 the farm products in the U.S.A. were valued at \$\$,926,000,000. Now, one of the best weed seed eating groups of native birds is the sparrow family, which, excluding entirely the English sparrow, is abundantly represented in the three prairie provinces of Western Canada. Of this family the tree sparrow, which returns to our prairies regurow, which returns to our prairies regu-larly close to April 1, in adult life con-sumes a quarter of an ounce of weed seeds daily. On this basis the tree sparrows in the state of Iowa—to give an exact estimation—eat annually about 875 tons of weed seeds. "Some good work that!" do you say? Well, then, a moderate estimate of the total consumption of weed seeds by the whole sparrow family in the whole of whole sparrow family in the whole of the U.S.A. results in a saving of one per cent. of the crops, which is equal to a sum of \$\$9,260,000 saved to the farmers of the States in 1910. hordes of these sparrows which winter far to the south of the international boundary move up into the prairie provinces for nesting purposes, we have from April to September the full benefit of their weed seed habits and simply cannot get along without them. A grateful municipality has conferred up-on me the dignity of weed inspector of sec. 9, twp. 3, rge. 11, and I ought to know! Ha, ha, what do you know about that?

Crows, Hawks and Owls

Take the common crow, which this year returned to our prairies about a week later than its usual date, March 25 to wit, and see what a bad name some people give to it. I would remind you that prejudice is not proof, but that the best proof of what a bird eats is the contents of its crop and stomach. In Southern Manitoba I do not know that crows hurt any crops, but it seems that they will destroy the eggs and young of prairie chicken and other use-ful birds which devour either insects or weed seeds, and even of poultry. On the other hand crows always, as proved by their stomachs, devour many insects as well as grubs, such as cut-worms and white grubs, also meadow mice in

abundance. Hawks and owls get a bad name as poultry robbers, and if one of these fine birds takes to such bad habits he probably must be shot, but in my thirteen years on the prairie I have seen hundreds of hawks and owls catching grasshoppers, beetles, mice and gophers. As many as a hundred grasshoppers have been found in the stomach of a Swainson's hawk, one of our common larger hawks with a big brown patch in the middle of its breast. In the nesting place of a pair of barn owls more than skulls have been found, 97 per 3,000 cent. of which were those of field mice, house mice and rats. It is sheer craziness, then, from a farmer's point of to shoot hawks or owls unlessand here's where knowledg; comes in



- (735) 15

1-2400 acres more or less in Brandon district, all in high state of cultivation, excellent buildings, with horses and implements ready to go to work. To one of means, with 'experience, this is a splendid opportunity.
2-A farm of 1800 acres near Birtle, also like above, in excellent shape with fine buildings and high cultivation.

3-A section near Regina, with 600 acres cultivated; A1 buildi

-A half section near Killarney, with buildings, fencing and cultivation.

5-27,000 acres in Winnipeg district, first class well drained "bottom" land, excellent for colonization purposes. Can be wholesaled in 3000 and 5000 acre blocks.

For above and other equally good bargains, send for our maps and lists showing prices, location, terms, etc.

The Standard Trusts Company 346 Main Street, Winnipeg

ADVERTISING is the foundation of all successful enterprises. If your advertisement appeared in these pages it would be read by over \$6,0 prospective buyers. Patronize our advertisers-advertise yourselfwe will all be successful.

16 (736)



-there's Big Ben

What if some important job calls for a get-up long before sunrise?

What if the household must be astir for a prompt breakfast right on the scratch?

-there's Big Ben.

Big Ben will get you up and out either way you tell him—with a straight five minute call or ten successive taps at halfminute intervals.

His pay for service is \$2.50 in the States \$3.00 in Canada. If your dealer hasn't him, a money order addressed to his makers, *Westclox, La Salle, Illinois,* will put him in your employ.



Farming is Fun when you have as your aid a 1915

Sindian Motocycle

THERE often are occasions for getting some place in a hurry. Perishable goods must be shipped quickly. Broken parts on farm machinery must be replaced without delay. The doctor must be summoned without loss of time.

Rain or shine, on good roads or bad, at any hour, the Indian is on the job. It rides with the ease of a touring car. It is economical to operate.

Then, too, it is *Indian-built*, which assures the utmost in value and service. Behind it is a company that takes great pride in fulfilling its every obligation and a personal interest in the proper performance of *your* Indian, a policy that has earned and held the confidence of hundreds of thousands of Indian riders and owners.

9 big Basic Innovations, 20 big Refinements in the 1915 Indian, all thoroughly explained and pictured in the 1915 Catalog. Where shall we send your copy?

War Tax will NOT RAISE PRICE of Indian Motocycles HENDEE MANUFACTURING CO., 17 Mercer Street, Toronto Main Office and Factory: SPRINGFIELD, MASS., U.S.A. (LARGEST MOTORCYCLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD)

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

8

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

-you realize that amongst hawks only three out of the dozen or so of Manitoban hawks are responsible for the bad name given by some to the whole tribe. These three are the Cooper's hawk, the sharp-shinned hawk; and the goshawk. Amongst owls probably the great horned owl is the worst culprit, and all of that species are not poultry killers, tho all kill countless vermin for the farmer. Hence it is no policy to kill your friends along with your enemies. Therefore bird knowledge is of, great-practical value to every farmer.

To be Continued

The Mail Bag

candidate in every riding from Manitoba to the coast. Then and not till then will the farmers get their rights: We will be asked by all the Liberal papers at next election, which is said to be coming on this summer, to put out the Borden Government. For what? Laurier and his gang? No. The Borden Government is bad, we know, they have lied to us about our natural resources, but we have to stand it for want of something better. The only thing I can think of is Independent farmer candidates for the West, who will be able to dictate to whichever of the old parties gets in.

A CONSERVATIVE

DISSATISFIED WITH GRADE

Editor, Guide:—This union and the surrounding district have for some time been very dissatisfied with the way in which car wheat is graded and have been trying to find some suggestion for an improvement in the present method. We are told we are the only district so far that has complained, we should therefore be glad to know if this is so, and if it is there must be something radically wrong with the district, and if it is not so, cannot some of your numerous readers suggest where some improvement might be made. Also we should be glad to get in touch with the people of any other district who feel like we do on this question.

E. SNOWSELL, Sedgewick, Alta. Secretary.

SONGS WANTED

Editor, Guide:—Can you tell us where we may purchase song books suitable to be used at our Grain Growers' Association meetings?

Music is a great force in influencing people and we are looking for songs filled with the spirit which we want in our people; songs for any kind of voice, and songs that will raise us to action. In looking for such a selection of songs are find the great music hock not without

In looking for such a selection of songs we find the school music book not suited to grown up people. We have seen some books that might do if they had been edited in Canada instead of the United States, but as they are they have not our national songs, or at least not all of them.

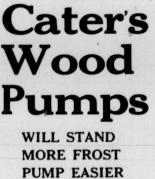
Would it be possible for us to get small inexpensive books with a selection of good songs with notes, if so, let us know the place and price?

the place and price? If such is not procurable at present, would it be feasible for the Grain Growers' family to endeavor to get one? For instance, if each of The Guide readers who have a good song for the Association would send words and music to The Guide, would it be possible to get them put in pamphlet form at a reasonable price, and would the locals co-operate with us? We feel that no great movement can have any better advocate than good stirring songs.

MARY McCALL.

Kronau, Sask. Note.—If any readers of The Guide have songs or know of songs that are used in the local Association meetings, we would be glad to receive them, but no doubt most of them would be copyrighted, which would prevent us from getting them out in pamphlet form. We might, however, be able to discover a book containing them which we could recommend. Any information on this subject will_be welcomed.—Editor.

Mrs. Fulford, widow of Senator Fulford of Brockville, and her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hardy, have offered \$100,000 to the Dominion Government to equip a regiment for overseas service.



April 21, 1915

PUMP EASIER LAST LONGER COST LESS

In Wells not more than 40 feet deep, than any pump made.

REMARK

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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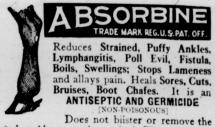
Cold Storage Accommodation for all Farm Products. Special Rooms with proper temperatures for meats and butter, also room fitted with Cold Blast System for Egg

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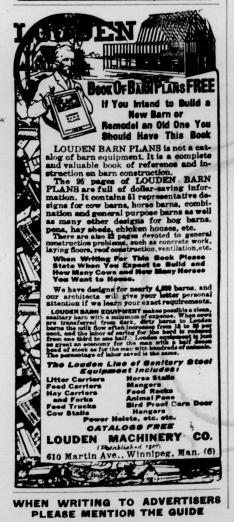
hair and horse can be worked. Pleasant to use. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 5 K free. ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind re-duces Strains, Painful. Knotted, Swollen Veins, Milk Leg, Gout. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application Price \$1 per bottle at 'tealers or delivered. W.F. YOUNG, P.D.F. 495 Lymans Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada,



Deloraine Dairy Stock Farm Long improved English Berks. A choice bunch of young stuff to select from. Boars fit for service. Also breeder and importer of pure-bred Holstein cattle. all tuberculin tested, of which we have some choice bull calves to offer for sale. If you want prize-winning breeding stock, write to Ches. W. Weaver, Deforaine.

Brandon Livestock Exchange I will sell the balance of my Angora Nannie Goats in kid at \$10.00 per head f.o.b. Bran-don, and this price will hold good till further notice. Also 400 Western Ewes and Pedigreed Leicester and Oxford Down Rams for sale. Prices Reasonable. J. J. CLEGG, Mgr. - Brandon, Man.

FERTILE EGGS WHITE WYANDOTTES-Stock from the bes laying strains in Canada; good exhibition quality WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS-U. R. Fishel and Thompson strains. Big, typey, vigorous birds. EGGS-\$2 per 15, \$6.50 per 60, \$10 per 100. JAS. GLENNIE, WYANDOTTE FARM MACDONALD, MAN. Est. 1902.



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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

WORK THE FARM STALLION

The breeding horses of the farm should also be the teams of the farm. Generally the mares now do the necessary farm work while producing colts, but why not require the stallions to do regular farm work except during the stud season? Draft horses are the biggest and strongest of all horse kind and, properly broken and managed, they are well able to do the heaviest sort of farm work. When one of these animals stands idle for months at a time, his powerful muscles represent so much energy going to waste. And since the ultimate aim in draft horse breeding is to produce a work horse, it is be-fitting that the stallion himself should be tried out in the harness

But the profitable work obtained from the stallion is one of the least of the the station is one of the least of the valuable results gained by working him regularly. By regular work prac-tically thruout the year his general health and potency are far better main-tained than when he is allowed to state of his idle. The conditioning effects of his work shows up in the number and kind of foals he will get. When the service fee is for the colt to stand and suck, as is the usual custom, a stallion will be kept at a loss unless he is a satisfac-

tory breeder. The enforced idleness of the stallion is especially damaging because it results in weaknesses which are imparted to his offspring. The horse can only impart to his offspring that which he has, be it strength or weakness. Hence the importance of giving the stallion. the regular work belonging to the type which he represents, just as the trotting stallion is worked regularly at the cart. The draft stallion that is thus handled is sure to develop additional handled is sure to deterny capacity, nerve force, heart and lung capacity, all of and strong bone and muscle, all of which desirable qualities will be im-parted, in all probability, to the colts which he begets.

Broken when young and worked re gularly, stallions are just as reliable and more enduring than geldings, and they are not near so apt to become vicious as when kept in close confinement, They should be taken at an early age and hardened to work gradually, never overstrained, but never allowed to loaf on the job. It is well to break such an animal as a two year old and keep him doing as much as other colts of his age. He should be worked in double harness with a mare if possible, but if it is more convenient to mate him with a gelding there is no reason why this should not be done. Always, however, there will be need of strong harness and a steady hand on the reins. Don't allow him to squeal or make a nuisance of himself. It is generally an easy matter to manage a stallion if his driver makes him thoroughly understand that he is the boss.-W. F. Purdue.

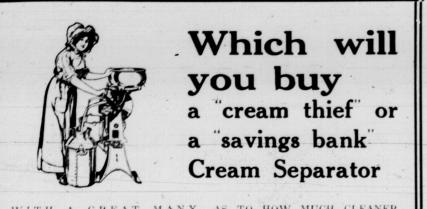
WAR STAMPS

The Post Office Department, having given notice a week or two ago, in connection with the War Revenue Act, that all letters and post cards mailed in Canada for delivery in Canada, the United States or Mexico, and letters mailed in Canada for delivery in the United Kingdom and British posses-sions generally, or wherever the two cent rate applied, should in addition to ordinary postage carry a one cent stamp as a war tax, and also having notified the public that such war tax, while it the public that such war tax, while it should be paid preferably by the pos-tage stamp marked "War Tax," could, if such stamp were not available be paid by an ordinary one cent postage stamp, is now issuing further notice to the effect that postage stamps may be used for the prepayment of war duties on bank checks, bills of exchange, promissory notes, express money orders, proprietary or patent medicines, perfumery, wines or cham-pagne, as well as upon letters and post-cards, postal notes and post office money orders, the intention being to provide facilities in those portions of the country where excise stamps are not readily available. This in view of the fact available. This in view of the fact that postage stamps may be obtained at all points over the whole country, in many places where there is no Col-lector of Inland Revenue and no In-land Revenue stamps could be obtained, is a distinct convenience to the public, and no doubt will be largely taken advantage of.



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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE



WITH A GREAT MANY machines or implements used on the farm it doesn't make much difference which of several makes you buy

- MAY GIVE ONE YOU A little better or longer service than another, but it's mostly a matter of individual preference and often it makes little difference which one you choose.
- NOT SO WITH BUYING A cream separator, however.
- THE MOST WASTEFUL MACHINE on the farm is a cheap, inferior or half worn-out cream separator.
- THE MOST PROFITABLE machine on the farm is a De Laval Cream Separator.
- A CREAM SEPARATOR IS USED twice a day, 730 times a year, and if it wastes a little cream every time you use it it's a "cream thief," and an expensive "cream thief," and an expensive machine even if you got it as a gift.
- BUT IF IT SKIMS CLEAN TO the one or two hundredths of one per cent., as thousands and thousands of tests with a Bab-cock Tester show the De Laval does, then it's a cream saver, and the most profitable machine or implement on the farm—a real "savings bank" for its fortunate owner.

BRANDON

- AS TO HOW MUCH CLEANER the De Laval skims than any other separator, the best evi-dence of this is the well-known fact that all other makes were discarded by the creamerymen years ago, and that to-day 98% of the cream separators used in creameries the world over are exclusively be Lavals.
- THEN THE DE LAVAL IS SO much better designed and so much more substantially built and runs at so much lower speed than other separators that its average life is from 15 to 20 years, as compared with an average life of from 2 to 5 years for other machines
- THERE ARE OTHER ADVANtages as well, such as easier turning, easier washing, less cost for repairs, and the better qual-ity of De Laval cream, which, when considered in connection with its cleaner skimming and greater durability, make the De Laval the best as well as the most economical cream separator.
- REMEMBER, THAT IF YOU want a De Laval right now there is no reason why you should let its first cost stand in the way, because it may be purchased on such liberal terms that it will actually pay for itself out of its own savings

Made in the West for Western Needs -

THE PUMPING

MILL FOR THE WINDY WEST

Storm resisting, easy on tower, easy on pump, easy on owner in two ways—it saves him work and money. The only wind.

The only wind-mill manufac tured in Canada west of the Great Lakes.

 Sft. Mill at Bran-Gon, f.o.b. factory..
 S28.00
 10ft. Mill at Caisary \$46.50
 2 Roller Smooth Rolls...

 Sft. Mill at Caisary \$30.50
 10ft. Mill at Caisary \$46.50
 2 Roller Smooth Rolls...

 Sft. Mill at Bran-don, f.o.b. factory..
 S30.50
 Sft. Mill and 30ft.
 2 Roller Smooth Rolls...

 Joff. Mill at Bran-don, f.o.b. factory..
 S42.50
 Sft. Mill and 30ft.
 Sft. Mill and 30ft.

 Our Mill fits any make of tower.
 Sft. Mill and 30ft.
 Sft. Mill and 30ft.
 Rolls re-cut at \$2.50 per roll.

 Write for Catalogue, now in printer's hands.
 Increase in tariff will not affect our prices.
 Authorized Capital, \$300,000.00

We are Manufacturers of

A Two-Roller

Manitoba

Crusher Will roll all your norse feed this Spring.

Capacity 40

to 100 bus.

per hour. Kills all wild oats-leaves no dust.

Engines

High-grade Machinery

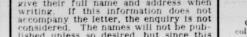
P. M. AMES, Gen. Manager, Head Office, Brandon Address Brandon if you live in Man. or Sask.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



Your Questions Answered

SPECIAL NOTICE Correspondents wishing to have ques-tions answered in this column must give their full name and address when writing. If this information does not accompany the letter, the enquiry is not considered. The names will not be pub-lished unless so desired, but since this department is maintained for the pur-pose of serving our paid-up subscribers the necessity for names and addresses is obvious.

TURKEY WITH BLACK HEAD

Q.—I have a turkey gobbler with sore feet. There came a sore on legs in the upper joint and around the toes. The whole became scabby and hard. He continually picks at his feet and makes them worse, refuses food and was very lame. I have applied carbolic salve on them and kept his legs and feet bandaged up, but relief is slow in coming. Can you advise as to treatment? J. E. O.

A .- The turkey is afflicted with a disease peculiar to turkeys after they are recovering from a slight attack of black head. It appears that the reaction of this disease after its progress has been arrested is similar to that described. We have had the same thing happen in our own yards and I have been unable so far to get a satisfactory remedy for it. I would advise applying vaseline on the scabby and hard portions of the legs, first bathing them in warm water and also giving the turkey about one table-spoonful of Epsom salts dissolved in Powdered charcoal administered ater. along with the water also acts as a good tonic. This is about the only method treatment that can be followed, but even with this, the chances of recovery are very slight indeed. As a rule, a turkey after being sick and recovering under proper treatment seldom amounts to much as a breeder later on.-Prof. M. C. Herner, Man. Agr. College.

WILLOW POSTS

Q.—Which is the proper end of a willow stake or post to set in the ground? Some people claim: that they last longer set the small end down. A.—It is believed there is nothing to be gained by reversing willow posts. In fact it would seem that the larger end would have more bearing surface, and with the same resistance to decay there can be no benefit from reversing nature in this case

PAYMENT OF NOTE

Q.-I sold four oven to a homesteader on time with a joint lien note due November 1 He proves up in May-and since he has had them, I understand three have died and the other one has come back home. What is the best thing for me to do if he does not come and get the ox? If he gets a loan on his farm before the note is due can there be anything done? A. J. B. A. J. B.

-Notify the owner that ox is at A .your place and that you will charge him with its keep so long as he leaves it in your care

You cannot take proceedings on note before it matures and then the only security you have is the ox. This you

\$48.00

1

may sieze and sell. The only way you can bind his land is to obtain judgment and issue execution against it

BUTTER REGULATIONS

Q.-1-Is there a law in force to prevent putting coloring into butter? 2-What is the regulation respecting butter paper and the printing on same? EXPLATED FARMER. Alta

A.—1.—No. 2—The Dairy Industry Act, 1914, deals with the branding of dairy butter. The regulations made under the authority of the act came into force on September, of the act came into force on September, 1914, and provide that when dairy butter is put up in blocks, squares or prints and wrapped in parchment paper the paper shall be printed or branded with the words "Dairy Butter," in letters at least one-quarter inch square, in addition to any other wording that the buttermaker may desire to use. There is nothing in may desire to use. There is nothing in may desire to use. There is nothing in the act or regulations to prevent the use of the word "Separator" in addition to the words "Dairy Butter," but no such grade of butter as "Separator" is recog-nized by the law. The Butter Act of 1002 defend only two grades pamely 1903 defined only two grades, namely, "Dairy" and "Creamery." The Dairy Industry Act of 1914 defines a third grade as "Whey" butter. Buttermakers may use any form of printing or branding, including the words "Dairy Butter," which is not inconsistent with the defini-tion of dairy butter. Butter in rolls, crocks or tubs is not required to be branded.

The definition of dairy butter is found section 3 of the act. It reads as follows:

(d) "dairy" means a place where the milk or cream of less than fifty cows is manufactured into butter;

manufactured into butter;
(e) "dairy butter" means butter which is manufactured in a dairy.
The Dairy Commission suggests the following forms as suitable for the print-ing of dairy butter wrappers:— CHOICE DAIRY BUTTER

Made by Mrs. John Doe,

Rose Bank Farm, Doeville, Ontario

CHOICE DAIRY BUTTER Made from Separator Cream by

Mrs. John Doe, Rose Bank Farm, Doeville, Ontario.

PAYMENTS OVERDUE

PAYMENTS OVERDUE Q.-1-I sold a half section on December 28, 1911, getting one thousand down and the balance in five equal annual payments of \$878 each, with interest at 8 per cent. My 1913 and 1914 pay-ments are past due and I have not even received any interest. My agreement reads: "On default of payment of any sum foc principal, the whole balance, at the option of the vendor, becomes due and payable." Can I foreclose? The purchas r has resold half of the said hand. Had he any right to sell without my being notified or having the payments made over to me? S.-In case of foreclosure, would I have to pay back what money I have received? J. J. M.

J. J. M.

Alta. (1) You may bring action for A.foreclosure at once.

(2) Purchaser had right to resell, but sub-purchaser can get the title only thru purchaser. A foreclosure order bars them both.

(3) A foreclosure order would allow you to keep the money already received.

BAILIFF'S DUTY

Q.—A sued B for a note A held, it being a lien on a seeder, and got judgment. The bailiff seized a load of wheat and the seeder. He sold the wheat but has not sold the seeder altho an offer has been made for its purchase. Can he be made to sell it? Even if this is done A will not obtain the face value of the judgment. A SUBSCRIBER. A SUBSCRIBER

A .- It is the duty of the bailiff to immediately advertise for sale goods and chattels seized under execution. He probably is refusing to sell seeder because it is exempt from execution or is claimed by some third party. It would be better to see a local lawyer who could ascertain why the bailiff neglects to make sale, and if there is no warranted delay, could report the matter to the Inspector of Legal Offices.

EVASION OF DEBTS

Q.-1—Can a man leave his property by will to his sons so that their creditors can not get hold of it after his death? 2—If so, how must will be drawn up? THE OLD MAN.

Sask. A.-1.-No.

2—Any disposal of property with intent to defeat claims of creditors is considered fraudulent and will be set aside.

Town Schools for Country Scholars

Continued from Page 7 Where there are twenty of more pupils in a class, a spirit of rivalry is created and pupils strive harder. Petty jealousies and sectional strife, which are the bane of many rural districts are eliminated. The district is too big for this. Further than this, better teachers can be secured and better salaries can be paid. The younger and inexperienced teachers are supervised by an experienced principal and better order and disipline is maintained.

Both from a moral and physical standpoint consolidation is advantageous. Pupils are in charge of a competent person from the time they leave home in the morning until they return in the evening. Van drivers have the same authority as teachers, they must keep order and are responsible for the conduct of the children while in the van. This does away with all quarrelling, fighting or bad language. Pupils enjoy the ride in the vans. They have company, they are warm in the wintertime and dry in the summertime and do not arrive at the school tired out. A walk of two or three miles is a big day's work for a child, and in stormy weather it is unsafe for them to go to school. When they are driven in vans they can go every day and the parents never need to worry. The large school becomes the social centre of the com-munity. It is an institution of some character and dignity. It makes the farm the ideal place to bring up children. The poor man's child has the same chance as the rich man's. Children living at a distance have the same advantages as those living near the school. The country boys and girls have the same chance to obtain an education as their city cousins. They are entitled to this, and under the old system they certainly did not have it. There is no need for the children to leave the farm in order to obtain an education. This being the case, a great saving of money to parents results and it broadens the work of the school and makes possible special courses of study or work which otherwise would be impossible agriculture, manual training, sewing, domestic science, etc., and finally, with consolida-tion, teachers may become specialists, thus enabling the pupils to receive the benefits of better teaching.

Agriculture and Manual Training

In connection with the broadened sphere of work which consolidation makes possible, the following outline of the extra work we are able to give instruction in will be interesting. We have had an agricultural teacher for nearly two years. During the winter months he has been teaching a class of young men between the ages of fifteen and twenty-ong with fair success, altho these young men were hampered by lack of a proper foundation to build on. The course of study is one prescribed by the Department of Education and somewhat similar to the first tion and somewhat similar to the first year's course of the students at the Agricultural College. Many experiments in alfalfa growing, milk testing, etc., have been performed by the students at the home farms during the summertime. A great many samples of seed grain have also been tested at the school. School gardens have been planted by all the pupils at the school. The results so far have been rather disappointing. so far have been rather disappointing, because no rain came on the gardens. However, we will try again. In future agriculture will be taught in the school to all the grades. We realize that this is pioneer work and have many difficulties to overcome. Boys' and girls' clubs to overcome. Boys' and girls' clubs have also been organized and a great deal of interest has been taken by the school children in this work. All the boys in the school from grades 5 to 11 take manual training work. Each pupil has an hour and half per week at the work. A room in the basement was fitted up as a workshop and a complete set of carpenters' tools installed, with ten manual training benches. This arrangement allows a class of ten to work at once. The carpenter tools cost \$140, and the ten benches \$90, in all \$230, of which the Department of Education paid one half. No work in the school attracts the boys like this. It teaches them to be accurate and orderly in their work, it shows them the dignity of labor, teaches them how to plan and lay out work, gives them a knowledge of tools, their use and care, and also a knowledge of material with which they are working. They acquire a knowledge and skill that will be useful in many ways. It serves

II d as a connecting link between the school and industrial life. It helps them in their other studies, especially mathematics. When they come to apply their knowledge of this science to the wood-work, they see the use of it and it assumes another form. It serves as a guide to the natural bent of the boy. Some boys who are dull in a class-room are very clever when working with tools. Nine-tenths of the pupils in our public schools will be required to earn their living with their hands; then why not teach them to use their hands? Our principal, Mr. Everall, takes charge of this work. A blacksmith shop has also been erected and the larger boys work in this. They

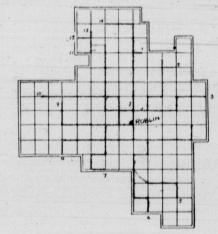
A blacksmith shop has also been erected and the larger boys work in this. They learn many principles that will serve them on the farm.

The girls are taught sewing and prove very clever. The same benefits are derived by them from this work as the boys receive from the manual training and blacksmithing.

Here is where one of the great possibilities and benefits of consolidated schools come in and their true value would be realized. Several consolidated schools that are situated not too far apart can engage one agricultural teacher, who could spend part of his time at each school. With all the schools sharing in the cost, it would not be very much, and the same course could be adopted with a teacher of domestic science. The parents visit the school frequently

The parents visit the school frequently and are delighted with the progress of the children in their studies. One day recently, when we had an educational rally, more than a hundred visitors signed the visitors' book.

Our school consists of a four-room, brick veneer building, heated by steam. We have all the latest maps and charts



The Roblin Consolidated School District. The hatched lines and numbers indicate the fourteen van routes. Each square represents a section one mile square.

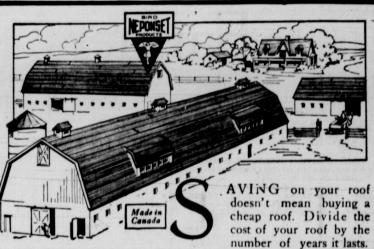
and a fully equipped chemical laboratory, as good as any found in large town and some city schools. In the meantime we are also using two old rural schools, one of which we moved half a mile and the other four miles, and we have a hall rented for the agricultural class in the winter months. In the near future four additional rooms will be added to the school.

al rooms will be added to the school. Our teaching staff consists of seven, the principal, H. J. Everal, salary \$1,500; Mr. Merrell, salary \$1,200; Mr. Thompson, agricultural teacher, salary \$1,500, and four lady teachers: Miss Anderson, Miss Coppinger, Miss Umphrey and Miss Brooks, with salaries of \$650, which is rather small consideringithe efficient work they are doing. The pupils take the regular school course from Grade I to Grade XI. Sewing, raffia work, manual training, blacksmith work, farm bookkeeping, etc., are also taught.

Keeping the Children at Home

It was stated above that the consolidated school helps to keep the boys and girls on the farm. The reasons qualifying this assertion are outlined briefly

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as follows:

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ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKER-els and females; Rose Comb White Wyandotte cockerels; eggs from either, \$2 00. Wm. S. Muir, Saltcoats, Sask. 13-4

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 81 00 per setting; get good foundation stock at a reasonable price. William Sharpe, 335 Enniskillen Ave., West Kildonan, Man 14-3

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TOM BARRON'S 200 EGGS SINGLE COMB White Leghorns; 200 EGGS SINGLE COMB White Leghorns; winners world's erg laying contest, Missouri, 1914; pullets lay at four and half months; also Rhode Island Reds, Single Comb, ergs \$1.50 per setting up. Laymany Poultry Farm; Box L, Headingly, Man. 14-4

BARRED ROCKS-MY ROCK HENS IN 1914 made an average of 149 eggs each; pens headed by exhibition cocks from heavy laying strains; eggs, \$2.50 for fifteen. William LaChapelle, McTaggart, Sask. 14-4

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES-MAR-tin's strain-eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$7.00 per 100. W. S. Wilson, Holland, Man.

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BIG OFFERINGS AT ORCHARD FARM— 20 Shorthorn bulls, including eight 2-year-olds 12 heifers, rising 3 years; 5 Clydeadale stallions; 25 Yorkshire sows; 25 grade heifers. J. Bous-field, Prop., MacGregor, Man. 6tf

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FOR SALE CHEAP, ½ SEC., ALL FENCED, 4 miles from town, 1 mile from school; for further particulars, apply: Mrs. R. J. Dobson, Bresaylor, Sask.

IMPROVED HALF SECTION SOUTH AL-berta; 200 acres under plow; good house, other buildings; abundance of good water; only part cash needed; apply for particulars to Schwartz, 206 Clemmer St., Dayton, Ohio.

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC. POSTS AND FARM SUPPLIES-CEDAR FENCE

Posts., Lumber, Salt or Sugar in full car lots at bottom wholessle prices. Write us for prices before ordering. We have our own timber limits and can ship posts to advantage. McCollom Lumber & Supply Co., 707, Merchants Bank, Winnipeg.

FARMERS-WRITE FOR PRICES ON CEDAR fence, corral and gate posts and telephone poles. F. J. Bossley, Solsqua, B.C. 2tf

FOR SALE—DOORS, WINDOWS, LUMBER, etc. Are you going to build? We can save you 20 to 35 per cent. Send for illustrated Catalog and Price List and be convinced. Note these prices: 2 light windows, 24126 glass \$1.65, 11 sizes of fir doors, \$1.75; window frames, ordinary K.D., \$1.40; 6 inch shiplap, \$18.60; shingles, 3x, \$2 90. Write us for Prices on Cedar Fence Posts. A. B. Cushing Lumber Co. Ltd., Calgary, Alta. 11tf

CORDWOOD, \$2.50 ON CARS-IMPROVED farms, \$12.00 per acre. James Enright, In-vermay, Sask. 15-4

TAMARAC POSTS FOR SALE-FIVE CAR-

loads, each containing about 500, 4 inch at small end, ten cents each; 800, 5 to 8 inch at small end, fourteen cents each. These are all in 14 foot lengths, each pole making two posts. In carload lots, f.o.b. Edmonton. J. J. Murray and Co., Edmonton.

DRY CUT AND GREEN CEDAR FENCE POSTS for sale, f.o.b. Menisino. I ship from bush. S. O. Hendrickson, Menisino, Man. 16-2

MISCELLANEOUS

PRINTING-EGG BOXES, STALLION ROUTE Cards, Sale Catalogs, Municipal Forms, Voters' Lists, Prize Lists, Elevator Stationery, Auditors' Reports. Everything in Printing. Public Press Limited, Winnipeg, Man.

HARDY PLUMS, CRABS, APPLE TREES, raspberries and strawberry plonts for sale. Send for price list today. Valley River Nursey, Valley River, Man. 49th

FARMERS CO-OPERATE AND BUY YOUR eoal direct from the Riverside Farmers' Mine, \$2 25 per ton, f.o.b. J. F. Bulmer, Roche Percee, Sask.

DOBELL COAL FOR STEAM OUTFITS Direct from mine to consumer, \$2.00 per ton at Tofield; orders shipped day received. Dobell Coal Co., Tofield, Alta. 12-8

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FIRST CLASS VACUUM CLEANER, WALL brush and carpet sweeper, \$15. Box 20, Lamp-man, Sask. 16-2

TO LOCAL SECRETARIES GRAIN GROW-ers' Associations, Manitoba and Saskatchewan Have still about one-third car evaporated apples will fill orders as long as they last at 8c peo-lb. for 45 lb. boxes, in lots of 10 boxes, here, to

be paid for when distributed at country points. Address: J. K. McLennan, 209 Donald St., Winnipeg.

per

Dry Cleaners, Cupar, Sask.

for particulars.

communities as our educational system has been doing for centuries.

The old and time worn theory that anyone can succeed as a farmer has long since been exploded. It requires as much brains and energy to be a successful farmer as to be a successful doctor or

SEED GRAIN, ETC.

FOR SALE—TIMOTHY SEED, CLEAN AND Plump; weeds pulled out of growing crop, \$8.50 per 100 lbs., sacked; also Premont Flax seed, clean, \$1.90 per bushel, and Genuine O.A.C. Barley 90c per bushel. Bags extra. Address: J. P. Leslie, Box 26, Elkhorn, Man.

WESTERN RYE GRASS AND TIMOTHY seed for sale; government tested and graded; Rye Grass, 9c.; Timothy, 8c. per pound; orders less than 100 pounds, sacks extra. T. W. Burns, Wilburn Farm, Stoughton, Sask. 7-10

8,000 LBS. PURE TIMOTHY SEED FOR SALE-9 cents sacked. W. J. Baycroft, Innisfail, Alta.

RYE GRASS SEED FOR SALE-7c PER LB. bags free. Apply: W. H. Busby, Box 127 Reston, Man. 14-1

while it LASTS—PURE CLEAN TIMOTHY seed at 8c per-pound, bags included; act at once. H. A. Roan, Brooking, Sask. 14-3

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED FOR SALE-Good, clean, heavy seed, 8 cents a pound or \$70.00 per thousand, sacks free; samples on request. F. G. Burns, Heward, Sask., Box 74.

TIMOTHY SEED-8c PER POUND, BAGGEL, T. Thompson, Fairlight, Sask. 14-3

FOR QUICK SALE 500 BUSHELS DOW'S selected Banner oats, unequalled strain; official test 99% germination, \$1.00 a bushel, sacks free. Dow Bros., Gilbert Plains, Man.

WESTERN RYE GRASS-GOOD HEAVY SEED at \$7.50 per hundred; guaranteed free of noxious weed seeds. L. Merritt, Stoughton, Sask. 15-6

MENSURY BARLEY 95c.; PREMOST FLAX, \$2.00; Early Fortune Millet, \$1.50, bags in-cluded. E. Young, Oak Lake, Man.

TEGO OATS FOR SALE—FREE OF NOXIQUS weeds, price 70c, bags extra; free on board the cars at Kelso, Sask. Jas. A. Greenbank, Kelso, Sask.

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED-DOMINION Seed Laboratory test, 84%; price, cleaned, 8c lb., sacks free, f.o.b. Carievale, G. H. Mann, Burnside Farm, Elmore, Sask. 16tf

RYE GRASS SEED-7c LB., BAGGED-F Trenowth, Carievale, Sask.

FOR SALE-CLEAN SEED WHEAT, OATS, flax and Western rye grass. The Noble Founda-tion, Limited, Nobleford, Alta. 16tf

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ALFALFA SEED-GUARANTEED GENUINE Grimm's, 35 cents per lb.; 2 oz. sample free. James Rannel (Grower), Harlem, Mont., U.S.A.

SEED OATS-ONE CAR, GOVERNMENT tested oats for sale. Frank Walker, Fort Say-katchewan, Alta.

GOOD AND CLEAN WESTERN RYE GRASS seed for sale, \$9.00 per 100 lbs., bags free; send for sample. A. J. Loveridge, Grenfell, Sask, 16-2

POTATOES

SEED POTATOES—WEE MACGREGOR; AB-solutely pure stock, \$1.00 per bushel, bags free. Amos Davison, Sperling, Man. 16-3

EARLY BOVEE POTATOES FOR SALE-Grown from Steele Briggs' seed; guaranteed pure, \$1.25 per bushel. Mrs. Oakes, Oakland, Man. 16-4

SEED POTATOES WRITE TO M. J. HOWES & Sons, Millet, Alberta, for prices of their famous Prairie Flower Potatoes, the kind that brought them last spring \$1,500 from 6 acres. S. A. Early and Co., Saskatoon, are handling part of our crop. A neighbor said: "If I had to I would pay \$5.00 a bushel rather than plant any other kind." They grow large, white and smooth and are an excellent table potato, yielding under best conditions 400 to 500 bushels to the acre.

PATENTS AND LEGAL

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., PATENT SOLIC-itors-The Old Established Firm. Head Office: Royal Bank Building, Toronto: and 55 Que?a St., Ottawa, and other principal cities. 7-tf

powerful gas light; smokeless, odorless; Quebec agent sold 72 one day; profit fifteen dollars; sample: valuable proposition, postpaid 35 cents. Great White Light Co., Maple, Ont., Dept. F. pipe, and set it to le a nuie of the wrench. Place the piece of file as shown, and the wrench is ready to slip. as shown, and the wrench turn the pipe. Two wrenches may be BARRISTERS used the same as two pipe wrenches by reversing one of them so as to grip in P. A. MACDONALD, BARRISTER, 10 BANK OF Hamilton Chambers, Winnipeg. 46tf opposite directions. We also manufacture an extensive line of ornamental lawn fencing and gates, steel frame drive and walk gates, etc. Full particulars in catalogue. C. L. ST. JOHN, BARRISTER, ETC., MINNE-doss, Man. 5811 It is announced that the prosecution of Dr. Wilhelm Mueller, German consul at Seattle, and B. Max Schulz, his ERNEST LAYCOCK, B.A., L.L.B., BARRISTER and Solicitor, Wilkie, Sask. secretary, charged with conspiracy to bribe an employee of the Seattle Conto Limited BONNAR, TRUEMAN & HOLLANDS, BAR-risters, etc.-R. A. Bonnar, K.C.; W. H. True-Maa, L.L.B.; Ward Hollands. Offices 603-804 Wunnipeg Electric Railway Building, Winnipeg P.O. Box 158, Telephone Oarry 4782 struction and Drydock Company to re-veal secrets of his employers' business, Corner Beacon and Henry Ave. will be dropped.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

lawyer or merchant, and possibly more so. Give the boy who is going to be a farmer the same chance in his profession as the boy who is going to be a doctor or lawyer or merchant and he will succeed. Teach him the science of his business, to use his brain as well as his brawn. Consolidated schools are doing this with a fair measure of success.

Grants Received

To those who are interested in organ-izing consolidated schools, the following are the grants received by all such schools in Manitoba:

in Manitoba: The Department of Education pro-vides (1) \$500 for starting a consolidated school, only given once; (2) the same number of teachers' grants, 65 cents per teacher per teaching day, as before consolidation; (3) one-half of the sum paid to transport the pupils; (4) \$200 per year for raising the school to intermediate standing; (5) one-half of the agricultural teacher's salary, when such a teacher is employed; (6) one-half the cost of the manual training benches and tools, when manual training benches and tools, when such are installed.

such are installed. The municipality provides: (1) The same grants from the general municipal school taxes, \$1 20 per teacher per day, as before consolidation; (2) a special dis-trict levy for the balance. Where several rural districts are consolidated each of such districts retain their assets and settle their liabilities

The Cost of the School

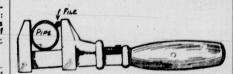
In discussing consolidated schools, one of the first questions asked is, what does. of the first questions asked is, what does it cost? A very important question, to be sure, but not the most important. Let us answer that question by seeing what it saves. Take the case of the Roblin school, estimate the cost of sending the 185 pupils from the country to a town or city to be educated. We are doing that at home now. A very great saving to the community, is it not? You cannot estimate in dollars. and cents the value of a boy or girl or of a man or woman for time or for eternity. Give that child living in the remote parts of the community a chance. Possibly in that backwoods boy or girl may be one who some day the rod of empire may sway, a Lincoln, or a Grant or a Florence Nightingale. The actual cost of the school is a little more but not so much as wight he

more, but not so much as might be supposed, and it will vary with different districts, depending on the cost of building, etc. In this community we feel that we are getting exceptionally good value for our investment.

There are many errors and misrepresentations abroad regarding the cost consolidated schools. To correct this I will state the rate of taxation for the I will state the rate of taxation for the Roblin school for the year 1914. It is as follows: The average assessment per quarter section is \$1.200 and the rate 14½ mills on the dollar. I know of no other system on earth where you can give as efficient and thorough an education as we are giving for less money. Con-colidated schools naturally cost more as we are giving for less money. Con-solidated schools naturally cost more. This world does not give something for nothing. A fair estimate would be to add 25 or 30 per cent. to the taxes in rural districts. Not cheaper schools, but more efficient schools must be the slogan.

UTILITY PIPE WRENCH

The following description gives a very simple method of turning a pipe with-out tongs or pipe wrenches:-Use a common wrench and a piece of old round file. Place the wrench on the





Makes Power Plowing Simple

CASE-RACINE Tractor Gang Plows represent the highest achievement in power plowing.

They successfully solve the problems that you users have been up against.

Simplest, sturdiest and easiest to handle of all tractor gangs. Made in types and sizes to meet all conditions.

Better In 10 Ways

In no less than ten different ways CASE-RACINE Tractor Gang Plows lead all others. These points of superiority are exclusive—but they cost you nothing extra.

1. Rigid compound hitch makes it easy to follow a straight line because the tractor does not crowd the plow.

2. Automatic lift without gears and complicating parts.

3. Extra large wheels give clearance and prevent clogging.

4. Spring hitch raises the bottom

over obstructions. 5. Automatic spring dodge allows bottom to pass around rocks, etc., that strike the end of the share.

6. Cast iron break pins hold bottoms in line.

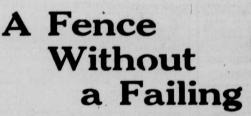
7. Special reinforced beams prevent twisting.

8. Gauge wheel control carries

weight evenly. 9. Championship breaker bot-toms do the very best work.

J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE CO., Inc. 819 State St., Racine, Wisconsin

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will bear the heaviest side strain without snapping; stands perfectly straight when erected, no bowed uprights or sagging laterals; built with an absolutely nonslipping lock.

> Standard Woven Wire Fence

Double-grip Lock

made in many different styles and sizes for Farm, Stock and Rail-AGENTS WANTED way purposes, etc. All wire guaranteed full standard Imperial gauge, with the best of galvanizing and workmanship. The Leader "double-grip" lock is the strongest fence lock in use and will not AMAZING INVENTION-ENTIRELY NEW We are the oldest and biggest Wire Fence Co. manufacturing in the West, and are equipped with the latest and most up-to-date wire fence machines. All our stock is shipped fresh from the looms, bright and clean, untarnished and unaffected from long storage. SEE OUR AGENTS OR WRITE AT ONCE FOR CATALOGUE We have agents at every important point, who will furnish you with all particulars and prices. If no agent in your immediate vicinity, write direct for Catalogue and particulars. The Manitoba Anchor Wire Fence Company WINNIPEG, Man.



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CASE-RACINE_4 BOTTOM **Tractor Gang Plow**

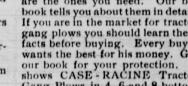
our book for your protection. It shows CASE - RACINE Tractor Gang Plows in 4, 6 and 8 bottom sizes. Tellsall about CASE Steam, Gas and Oil Tractors, Steel Thresh-ing Machines, Corn Shellers, Hay Balers, Road Machinery and Automobiles.

Mail a postcard today for this interesting book, and a copy of "Facts from the Field." Letters on CASE Machinery from those who know. Sent postpaid, without charge.

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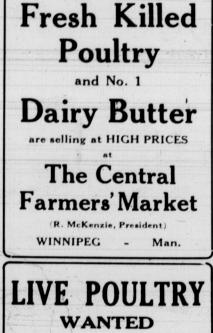
10. Easiest working levers lift the bottom by hand with little effort.

These features prove our plows are the ones you need. Our big book tells you about them in detail. If you are in the market for tractor gang plows you should learn these facts before buying. Every buyer wants the best for his money. Get









We guarantee to pay you prices quoted below Live Hens (large and small) ... 140 Young Roosters 120 Old Roosters 120 Ducks Turkeys Geese 18-180 These prices are for live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg. Let us know what you have and how many you have, and we will forward you crates for shipping. Prompt returns. Golden Star Fruit & Produce Co.

91 LUSTED ST., WINNIPEG

LIVE OLD HENS WANTED Per Ib. Old Hens Per Ib. Ducks, old and young 15c Geese 0- Old Rooaters 10-11c Old Rooaters 10-11c Old Rooaters 10-11c Old Rooaters 10-11c Old Rooaters 10-11c Turkeys Best Market Price This ad. will not appear again for one month and the above prices will hold good for that time. Let us know what you have to sell, and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt cash on receipt of shipments. ROYAL PRODUCE & TRADING CO. 97 Aikens Street, Winnipeg
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When prices are low send your produce to us for
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We will keep you in touch with the market, so that you can sell when
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The new Dominion Act requires all butter wrapped and distinctly marked with brand, etc. We are now taking orders
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\$3.25 PER 1000 SHEETS
Mail orders with remittance to
The BUTTER PAPER SUPPLY CO., P.O. Box 1394, Calgary, Alta.
WEN WRITING TO ADVERTICERS

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

'THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Farm Women's Clubs

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

MEETINGS LIKE FAMILY GATHERINGS

Dear Miss Stocking:- The women in Viewfield have formed a section of the G. G. A. early this month. We would like literature to give us an idea how to make our meetings helpful to all. Two of us were up in Regina at the

convention as visitors, my brother being the delegate for Viewfield. We were greatly interested and inspired by the work both men and women are doing in the West and hope to be able to take our share.

Mrs. Hector Bouie was elected presi-dent, Mrs. Walter Nichol, vice-president, and myself secretary. We have had some very pleasant evenings during the winter in connection with the G. G. A., which really resembled big for the winter end intered bidling a big family party, and intend holding the closing evening Friday week, before

the busy season. (MISS) ELEANOR T. GRAY.

READING "RURAL CITIZENSHIP"

Dear Miss Stocking:—The last meeting of the Mountain View local of the W. G. G. A. was held at the home of Mrs. M. A. Young, on Wednesday, March 3. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and adopted, thirteen members responded to the roll call (a memory gen) Mrs Arnott the presimemory gem). Mrs. Arnott, the presi-dent, gave an excellent report of the convention, to which she was a delegate. We arranged to read a portion of the book, "Studies in Rural Citizenship," at each of our meetings. There was also a short discussion on woman suffrage, which is to take the form of a debate later on in the season. Mrs. Young kindly provided after-

noon tea, and the meeting was pronounced one of the most enthusiastic and enjoyable we have held.

MRS. G. DEAKIN. See. Mountain View W. G. G. A. The Mountain View W. G. G. is worthy of special praise. Their plan to read a portion of the well written booklet is an excellent one.—E. A. S.

SUMMARIZED REPORTS

The members of the Snake Bite Womsection are deeply interested in Patriotic work and have sent \$10.00 to be forwarded to headquarters of

Patriotic Fund. Mrs. Claire Getty, of the Gettysburg W. G. G., reports that all the members are very much interested in their work and she is sure it will be a success. They are holding their meetings the first Saturday of every month. Thirteen members have enrolled and they have prospects of more joining your scop prospects of more joining very soon. They are commencing work in proper order by stating that they will send a report each month of their meetings. The provincial secretary would be immeasurably helped in her work if other

measurably helped in her work it other women's sections of Grain Growers would follow their good example. Mrs. F. W. Butterfield, who was an interested delegate at the Regina con-vention, immediately applied her energy to forming a women's section of her home local. They have taken up at once the matter of securing a rest room once the matter of securing a rest room at Osage, and are planning to give a supper to raise funds. Mrs. Butterfield also reports that they had a very interesting paper on poultry, written by Mrs. Shoeman, read at one of their meetings.

ANOTHER ALBERTA SOCIETY

Dear Mrs. Barrett:-I feel that it is time that you were getting some report from our organization. I think we must U. F. A. We organized amidst great enthusiasm at a meeting of the local U. F. A. on February 28, 1914.

At first we did not have smooth sailing on account of a misunderstanding among the members as to whether we belonged to the U. F. A. or to Alberta Women's Institutes. After two or three meetings we definitely threw in our lot with the U. F. A.

The work, being entirely new to us, we did not accomplish a great deal during the year that is past, but I think we are beginning to find our courage and hope

We opened a booth at the U. F. A. picnic last year and were able to raise quite a little sum. Then we held a peace meeting to celebrate one hundred years of peace in October. We raised \$31,15 by subscription for the Red Cross

fund. When we held our annual meeting, we shad a rather poor attendance, but decided to send two delegates to the convention. I am happy to say that our confidence was not misplaced, as Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Earl came back with a glowing account of the convention and anxious to go on with our work in con-nection with the U. F. A.

We are going into co-operative selling of our eggs and butter thru the Farmers' Elevator, also the co-operative buying of small fruit. We have ordered ten copies of "Studies in Rural Citizenship" and intend discussing some of the articles

and intend discussing some of the articles at our monthly meetings. Our secretary, Mrs. Earl, will report from time to time on our work, also I think you will hear from Mrs. Davis, who is our district director, so that by another year I hope you may know us very well. MRS. HELEN D. PATTERSON, Pres.

SCHOOL AND CHICKENS DISCUSSED

Dear Miss Stocking:—On March 3, at the meeting of the Women's Section of Surbiton G. G. A., many interesting discussions took place. Papers ere read on "Co-relation between school and home," by Mrs. Hopkins, while Mrs. Strain gave a most instructive address on "The raising of chickens:" Mrs. Pratt's resolution that each one

Mrs. Pratt's resolution that each one try to interest a non-member in the club was carried.

"Prairie Housekeeping Problems" are to be solved on "Housekeeping Day, March 31, when members are to start to sew in order that Miss Dorothy Hopkins' idea of a sale of work, the proceeds of which are to augment the funds of the Association, may be carried out in the fall.

GRACE HALL, Sec. The resolution embodies an excellent idea. I hope other clubs will follow suit.—E. A. S.

OFFER TO VOTE FOR PREMIER Dear Miss Stocking:-Our Wynyard Women's Section has had a busy but a satisfactory time. We served icecream, cake and coffee in our rest room for the Belgian Relief Fund and Patriotic Fund, from 3.00 until 6.00 p.m. and made \$10.00 clear. Our rooms were lovely with decorations of all the flags of the Allies, appropriate pictures and flowers.

I am enclosing a copy of our letter to the Premier. MRS. J. LUDLOW.

Honorable Walter Scott, Premier of Saskatchewan. Sir:--We, the Women Grain Growers,

of Wynyard, Sask., heartily endorse your stand on the liquor question, as-it is one of the principal reasons why the women of Saskatchewan want the franchise. We hope to be able to show our sincere

appreciation by voting for you at the next provincial election.

(Signed on behalf of the Women's Section, Wynyard Women Grain Grow-Association.) ers'

President. Secretary The above letter is one that does credit to the originality, humor and splendid business acumen of the originator. It might well be copied in sentiment by other clubs. It touches a vital point in our franchise campaign. We will work for the party that works for us. E. A. S.

NO WAY OUT OF IT

'Isn't it too bad? She ordered a dinner gown and the milliner sent her a travelling dress.'

"What is she going to do?" "She says she'll have to go. abroad again."



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

April 21, 1915

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

A New Era in the Country Kitchen

By Alfred T. Child and George Boynton Child in The Delineator

One of the most pressing needs in the country kitchen is for an efficient summer stove, one that will lighten the burden of hot weather cooking as effectively for the country woman as the gas stove has done for the woman in the city.

The oil stove of the early type was a very poor appliance for cooking. Only part of the oil was burned economically, and some of it was given off from the burners as soot, which stuck to the walls and the equipment of the kitchen. Now the wonderful improvement in the burners has made the combustion of the oil far more efficient. By bringing more oxygen to the burners under the right conditions, the flame is converted into a clear, blue flame of high heating capacity.

A Stove at Little Cost

The first cost of these stoves is very moderate. The expense of operation per burner is only three-quarters of a cent to one cent and one half per hour, according to the height of the flame and the efficiency of the burner. In obtaining these figures, fifteen cents was taken as the price of oil per gallon. In the best stoves a gallon of oil will last from twenty to twenty-five hours for a single burner. City gas at \$1.25 per 1,000 cubic feet costs 21 cents per hour for the standard top burner. Electricity at 10 cents per kilowatt hour costs 5 cents an hour for a sixinch hot plate. These oil stoves are available to

These oil stoves are available to every woman who wishes to find a good cookstove for the summer season. For those who merely spend their summers in the country, they perfectly meet every need. Besides the cookstove there is now on the market a water heater with oil burners, to furnish hot water for the summer household.

It is well for families who spend all the year in the country, especially if they have no heating system, to use the oil stoves to supplement a good coal or wood range. In summer the, bulk of the cooking can be done on the oil stove, and in winter it can be used for all emergency cooking. This will be found a great convenience, when the fire is banked for the afternoon, and one wants to make afternoon tea or heat the radiator for the fireless cooker.

Oil Stove and Fireless Cooker

We have often been told by women that they have not found the fireless cooker a resource, if one must depend on the kerosene stove to heat the radiators. This may be true of some of the cheaper stoves. But the best blue flame stoves will heat a soapstone radiator hot enough to roast meat in twenty to twenty five minutes. When possible,

BROODERS Canadian made hot water machine; self-regulating; copper tanks; strong double walls; ten year guarantee. ESS / **BONE CUTTERS** Automatic positive feed; - practical in design strongly built; 1 best on the market. O POULTRY SUPPLIES Poultry food; roup cure; lice powder; diarrhoea remedy; tonic tablets; disinfectant; sulphur candle, etc. MANUFACTURING CONTRACTOR

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keep the stones on a steam radiator or on the back of the coal range when not in use. Cover them with an inverted agate ware plate or asbestos pad. These two points are time savers. The lack of surface on which to move utensils about when cooking, may be obviated by having a good zine covered shelf close to the stove, where the portable oven may be kept when not in use. The oven may be warmed over one of the burners, and set on the shelf to receive food to be kept warm till time to serve. A hot fireless cooker stone will serve the same purpose, and will require only one burner to heat it. Where there is a coal or wood range in the kitchen, arrange if possible to place the oil stove near it. The top of the range then becomes a very convenient place on which to keep the portable oven and the utensils while cook-

ing. The portable ovens have recently been greatly improved. One often hears the complaint that a portable oven will not brown. Lots of them do not bake satisfactorily, yet we havetested several that bake in a perfectly satisfactory manner. We have just tested one which is exceptionally well made and well insulated. It also has a line of holes across each end, halfway up the inside of the oven. These holes allow the hot currents of air to play across the centre of the oven and tend to make the eake on the lower shelf brown nicely, and to make the one on the top shelf bake on the bottom.

This oven has another advantage. The top part of the lining is removable. It can be drawn out and pushed across the centre of the oven in place of the upper grate or second shelf. Then you have a small oven, quickly heated, requiring only a small amount of heat to operate, in which a pie or a pan of muffins can be baked for dinner, or breakfast.

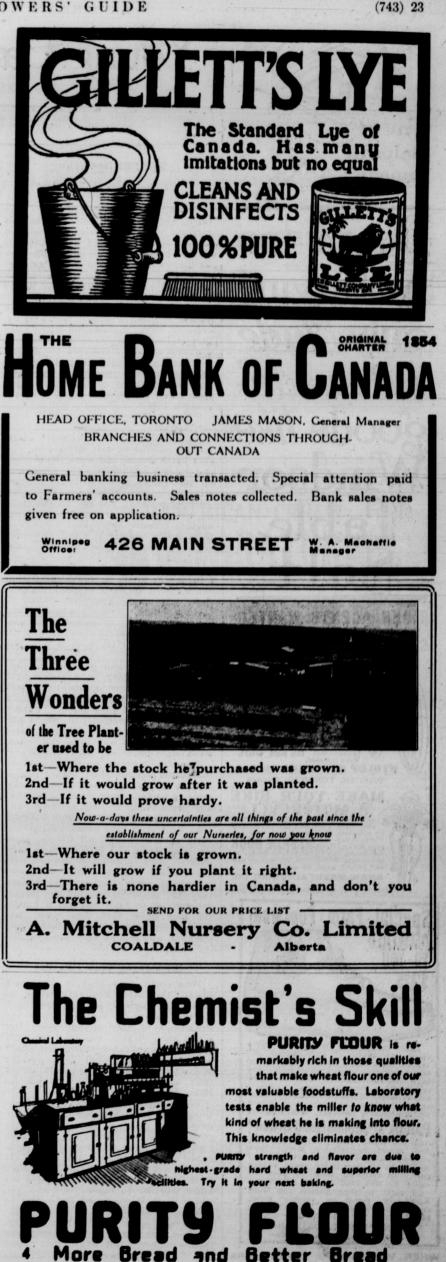
Country kitchens are not the only places that can profit by introducing these stoves. Oil stoves are extensively used in the small towns; in church kitchens, in small cafeterias and tearooms. They are used by demonstrators for the extension work of the agricultural colleges. They are practical, if protected by a simple shack of some kind, for canning clubs. They fill the greatest need in the busy farm home, where resources are fewer than in the city, and the housewife often has to earry on various industries besides the simple cooking of food.

The Care of the Stove

The care of the blue flame stoves is very simple. In the wickless type, the asbestos kindlers should be renewed every six weeks, as a general rule. Wicks in the wick stoves will last a season. A new wick should be put in about every six months if used all the year round. They come all stretched on perforated metal cylinders.

perforated metal cylinders. Glass reservoirs and glass indicator tubes tell the height of the oil in the supply tank. Never let the oil run out. This is especially necessary in the wick stoves. The wickless stoves require to be set perfectly level in order to have an even height of flame on each burner. Cleaning up about the stoves is made much easier if the stove is equipped with one of the new enameled drip pans, which come with one type of stove. The surface of the stove, particularly the drin pan, should be wiped off every day with a soft piece of cheesecloth kept for the purpose. Of course care must be used not to allow food to boil over on the cooking surface or into the burners. This causes trouble even with a gas stove, and the burners of an oil stove are more work to clean than the gas burner. Manufacturers of the best oil stoves

Manufacturers of the best oil stoves keep a full supply of wicks and repair parts, and will send them to customers promptly if the dealer does not carry them. If the lacquered surfaces become worn, the spots or the whole surface may be renewed at small expense. One firm sells a lacquer for this particular purpose. It is very easy to apply, and one small can is more than enough to go over the whole surface of the stove.



24 (744)



THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Young Canada Club By DIXIE PATTON

Here is one of the most beautiful garden stories I have ever read; so I am printing it this week instead of our usual letters. I feel sure you will love it. DIXIE PATTON

GARDEN MAKING

By Grace Tabor, in St. Nicholas, Magazine

"Oh-h, dear me!" wailed a tiny voice, quite as still and as small as ever the voice of conscience was, I am sure; "oh, dear me! I never shall be able to get it open. I never can push hard enough. My head aches, and my back aches, and all of me aches so, now-whatever will become of me? What shall I do?''

"How many warms and cools have passed?" asked a stiller, even smaller, voice, a weak, discouraged little voice that trailed faintly thru the silence as a wreath of mist trails thru the shence as "Ten," cried the first, breathless

"Ten," cried the first, breathless, pushing valiantly with bent head and shoulders rounded to the task; "ten warms and eleven cools-and, it hasn't given a bit!''

Nowhere?'' "Nowhere!"

At this there was a perfectly heart-rending chorus of soft little sobs, and thin little moans, and weak little cries; and I don't know how many gave right up then and there, without another struggle.

Of course that was not the thing to do, not as long as they could hold out another minute; but probably many of them really could not. And when one stops to consider what they had suffered, and how hopeless the struggle must surely have seemed by that time, I suppose it would be a cruel heart that could find it in itself to condemn even could find it in itself to condemn even-those who might have been equal to further effort, if their courage had not failed. Only of course, as sub-sequent developments show, it was too bad they did not try to hold out, just a little bit longer. It was a dreadful place where they ware the mass dark was a pocket tho

were, tho,-as dark as a pocket, tho that did not matter so much; but dark and hot, and growing hotter now, for a "cool" was just past and a "warm" beginning. So presently it would pal-pitate with heat like a furnace. Each unhappy captive was in a cell whose walls were hard—oh, hard as a stone! -dreadful, burning walls that actual-ly pressed against their tender bodies, so that they twisted and turned, struggling to be free. Over them rested, close and suffocating, a roof as hard and stony as all the rest, against which some bent their poor heads, others their little crooked backs, all lifting, push-ing, staggering and fainting with their efforts. And choked and parched with the terrible heat tho they were, and the terrible heat tho they were, and tormented with hunger and thirst, they yet never dared stop an instant for rest, or to relax and get a breath, for each knew that they must win freedom with their own fast-failing strength, and win it very soon, or per-ish miserably

Discouraged Ones Fall Out

Discouraged Ones Fall Out Who could deny that it was much easier, and even seemingly wiser, to give up! Anyway, some of them did, on the instant of realizing fully the situation, as I have already said. But a few hung on Still, not even yet quite hopeless of defeated; they just could not cease, striving, but kept pushing and working, gasping and half out of their senses. And then a wonderful thing happened! i Yes, indeed. It don't suppose any-thing any more wonderful ever hap-pened to a group of suffering captives such as these- and there are many such groups, you know; thousands and thou-

sky that they had never seen before, arching above them.

Such a phenomenon they knew could only be associated with some tremendous upheaval of established law, for, of course, nothing ever, of its own ac-cord falls up. Moreover, they found themselves instantly in such a changed fail them for a bit. For instead of being in inky darkness, they were bathed in dazzling light; and the chok-ing heat that stiffed and tortured them had given way to some limpid delight that beat gently against their worn little bodies very much as the small soft waves beat against us when we go swimming in smooth water, of a summer's day. And wonder of won-ders, and delight of delights, they could lift their heads, and straighten their poor aching backs, and they could turn their faces up and up, to the beautiful open heaven; up to God!

A Great Discovery

Frowning a little bit, a small sage bent down and scratched gently, with the pruning knife which he carried, the hard baked surface of the ground where the morning glory seeds had been planted; but it made almost no impression than it would have more made on rock. So he thrust the blade into the ground a little way, twisting and working it; and at last a great hard flake of crust broke loose and fell back as he pried. And lo! there to his as tonished eyes was revealed the little group of wan prisoners, the white, waxy, tiny morning-glory plants that could not burst their dreadful prison walls-almost as great a surprise to him as this marvelous occurrence was to them.

"Well, I'm blest!" said he, as he counted them; "whoever would have believed a single one could be alive?"

Being a true sage, he wasted no time in wondering, however; but set to work straightway to make effective the rescue which had so curiously happened, by getting the victims quite free of their prison

Providing Protection from Sun

First of all, he shaded them from the sun, which was on its way up the skies sun, which was on its way up the skies and rapidly growing hotter—you will remember that it was just the beginning of a "warm," which is what the day is to a plant. Night, when the sun is away, is the "cool," and each is a long, long time to them, as long as a month or so to us. Remembering how dark it had always been where they dark it had always been where they were confined, he put a big umbrella over them, which not only kept the sun from them, but tempered the light that dazzled them so. Then he watered the ground all about them very tho-roughly, to soften it; watered it with the very fine sprayer of the watering pot, that they might not be beaten down under the water's weight as it fell on them. Then he ran indocors, and found that he might put them in the corner of the fence before the chicken run; and at once he got at the earth there, working furiously with spading-fork and rake until it was as fine and mellow and luscious as the most exacting morning-glory of high degree could desire. Then he moved them. Ah, that was a ticklish job! Not

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groups, you know; thousands and thou-sands of them, all over this world. It was so astonishing a thing that they were bewildered for long, and did not know whether to rejoice or be afraid, which in their weakened state, was no wonder at all. For the roof of the prison-the great, thick, hard, heavy, hot roof that rested its load fairly upon them-suddenly fell off! Fell clear off, if you will believe it, and there was the lovely blue of the morning

satisfied with having strangled nearly all of their fellows, the earth of this place where the luckless mites had been sown clung to them cruelly when he sought to free them, as if it would tear and rend them asunder. Great clods of it dragged at the baby rootlets even after each plant was released from its jealous clasp; and if any one but a sage, and a very patient one at that had been engaged in the task of release, few if any, would have survived. But he knew just how to take between thumb and finger each hard-caked lump that was still closed about a delicate root and pinch it carefully, and roll it slightly, until, at last, it gave way,

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FOREIGN CHEQUES

and, in a perfect rage of defeat, flew all apart.

After all, what is this that we call "dirt'? Where does it come from? Do you know? Lest you have not, as vet, learned, suppose we start right here as a beginning. Earth or soil, is no-thing more nor less than tiny particles of what geologists call broken-down rock-that is, rock that has crumbled to dust—and equally tiny particles of broken down plant or animal tissue, otherwise known as organic dust. Dust of rocks and dust of plants, with dust of the bones of long dead animals, and dust of insects, too-these make up the soil that has filled all the chinks, big and little, of this great, round planet on which we are living.

on which we are fiving. Places where they are very tiny indeed, and so lie very close together, have a soil that we have named "clay." And between sand and clay is the soil that is the very best of all soils, which goes by the name of "loam.". This is made up of the large particles and the small, about evenly distributed.

With your spade, the third day after a rain, turn over a clod of earth where your garden is to be, driving it down its full depth if you can, and so getting a good, deep sample. Take up a handful of this earth from the overturned clod and squeeze it in your hand; then open your fingers and palm out flat. Does the earth lump fall apart and little dust rivers run down it and spread it out all over your hand? Then it is a sandy soil-which is usually a better beginning than the other extreme, being more easily made like loam or

into sandy loam. Instead of running all about, however, in dirt streams, perhaps the lump of earth that you are holding stays squeezed together and shows the marks of your fingers on it just as a lump of dough or putty would. Then it is clay -the cruel, bad earth which strangles seed babies, and tears at tender little roots, and bakes under the hot sun into a fiery stony prison, holding captive anything which finds lodgment in it, except, perhaps, the rankest, strongest weeds or grasses

The Earth Plants Love Let us hope that you have found earth that is just about half way be-tween these two extremes; that is, earth that stays in form an instant as you unclose your hand, but erumbles apart and falls into lumps, and these in turn into smaller lumps as it lies. This is the way loam acts-the tender earth that loves the plants and is loved by them. But if you have not found this, remember that you can lighten the clay always by working sand or coal ashes, or lime, either one or all three into it; or that you can or all three, into it; or that you can bind together and enrich sand by working manure thru it, as you spade it to

make ready for planting. There is no denying that this business of making the earth ready is really the least pleasant of all the garden tasks; but it is something we cannot dodge, therefore we may as well get all the fun out of it that we can. So pitch into the earth and turn over clods, whatever the soil, two spades or layers deep; hammer and spank them with the spade as you go along to break them, working backward, so you may always stand on unspaded ground, and working all the way across from left to right and then back from right to left, so that each row is finished before another is begun. Then rake the loose earth over and try to get out all the stones that are larger than a walnut; then level the space nicely; and then, if it is a loose sandy soil, or even a sandy loam, put a flat board down on it and walk hard on this, even jump, to multiply your weight, moving it along until all the space prepared has been pressed down. But if it is a close heavy soil—if it is clay—do not do this. The reason it is done on sandy soil is that such soil would be too open after spading and raking, and would not hold the moisture which must be in the soil in order that the plants may eat. For whatever they take, they have to take in liquid form, you know. After the soil is pressed and made firm again, rake the top very lightly back and forth, and then you are ready to plant your seed.

Seeds a Great Mystery

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We do not know much about these queer dead-looking little things. We do know that in them the awful mystery of life is locked up; and that put ting them into the earth, where we cansomehow un not see what happens, locks it. So we plant them, down out of sight; we hide them, little prisoners of hope, that they may be free. And down there, in the dark and the silence. the miracle is done: the seed opens out comes a tiny root, and this turns once down, away from the light which it cannot see, because all is dark-ness anyway. Nevertheless, without the least uncertainty, toward the deeper, surer darkness farther below, it makes its way, pushing forward gently but with resistless force between the little earth particles as it reaches and reaches ever, with its tip, for food to supply the hungry little plant that has been going up as the root went down—up and out of the earth entirely, into the sunlight, and wind, and rain. and dew.

Whatever seed you sow, put it into the ground to a distance equal to three times its own greatest diameter, or thickness, and no more. That is, if a seed is an eighth of an inch thru, cover it with three eighths of an inch of earth; but with seeds that are them-selves no larger than dust grains, use a salt shaker, and sprinkle them lightly over the place where they are to go, and press them into the loose soil with a flat piece of board.

Water thoroughly, after preparing it, the ground where seeds are to be sown and the day before you intend sowing them. Then it will be just mellow enough and soft enough to receive them and close over them as it should. And keep the earth just moist enough all the time to crumble apart in your hand after squeezing, as I have ex-plained to you that loamy soil will do. But more important even than just the degree of moisture is the same degree constantly maintained. That is, it must not be allowed to get very dry, and then be made very wet to make up for the neglect; keep it just as nearly as possible the same, day in and day out. And shelter the little plants from hard rains until they are strong, big fellows. Some seeds sprout very quickly; others take a long time. What To Sow

If I were you, I should plant now a border of marigolds, with alyssum for an edging. Prepare a sunny space fifteen inches wide beside the house or along a walk, and sow the marigolds in two rows, one two inches from the back of the space, and the other six inches from the front. Drop the seed two or three inches apart along little shallow drills, which you can make with your finger or a pointed stick, using a string stretched tight from one end of the space to the other, close to the ground, for a "ruler" to draw the line of the drill by. After these are sowed, draw another drill two inches from the front and into this drop the sweet alyssum seeds, an inch apart.

When the plants are well up, thin out the marigolds until those in each row are eight inches apart, making the front ones come opposite the spaces between the rear ones so they stand zig-zag. Thin the alyssum too, so that the plants are eight inches apart, each one standing in front of the rear marigold plant. Get the alyssum called "Little Gem," and a packet of mixed double marigolds, each five cents; or, if you wish to spend a little more, try a collection of six kinds of double French marigolds, which may be had for twenty-five cents. From either one and the alyssum you will have a lovely border of white and many shades of velvety gold, lasting until frost comes in the fall.

Other combinations which are lovely are double blue corn-flowers grown nine inches apart for the back, with golden callopsis six inches apart in front; large flowering snapdragon, in pale pink or mixed colors, nine inches apart for the back, with imperial dwarf white ageratum, four inches apart, front; Marguerite carnations in mixed colors, eight inches apart at the back with tufted pansies-violas-in clear yellow or white, as preferred, four inches apart in front; white Nicotiana affinis one foot apart at the back, with California poppies, mixed, four inches apart as edging; annual larkspur in mixed colors one foot apart behind with gypsophila muralis, or pink annual "baby's breath," five inches apart in front.



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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

April 21, 1915



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24 1/2 LBS.

A House Planned for the Farm

The house is particularly well planned for the farmer's purposes. Instead of putting the hall in front as is in-variably the rule in city houses, the hall here is placed at the side so that hall here is placed at the side so that when people drive up to the back door, as they almost invariably do in the country, they can be ushered into the main part of the house without being taken thru the kitchen. It will be ob-served, too, that all the downstairs rooms open off the hall, so that it is not necessary to go thru any room to not necessary to go thru any room to get to another.

The living room is a large room flooded with light, no matter what di-rection the house faces, and with its pleasing group of windows, fireplace and door opening on to the porch, it will be a good place to live with a set of will be a good place to live, winter and summer. Upstairs there are four fair sized bedrooms, a bath room, a trunk room and four clothes closets. Not an inch of space has been wasted upstairs or down.

Alterations Easily Made

Now it is impossible to make a house which exactly fits the needs of every reader and there are often minor changes that would make it more acceptable to a particular family. Most of these can be made by the carpenter who builds the house. Here is one of the features that can readily be changed.

The windows can be made half or wholly plain without extra cost but with some loss of charm, as it is largely the small paned windows which give this house its distinctive appearance. It must be understood, however, that all of these changes would have to be made by the builder. The architect

reproduces these plains by a process of printing and it would be impossible to alter them without greatly increasing the cost;

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As it was found that a number of carpenters were unable to build the house without the specifications and specifications have been included with the new plans, the cost of which has been increased to \$8.00. It was felt that the extra cost would be a mere bagatelle compared with the satisfaction of having the house properly built.

The Architect's Description

The cellar walls are of concrete; as it is presumed that gravel is more easy to obtain than stone, but this could be altered where stone is available; the only departure from the plan then being an eighteen inch instead of a ten inch wall in thickness.

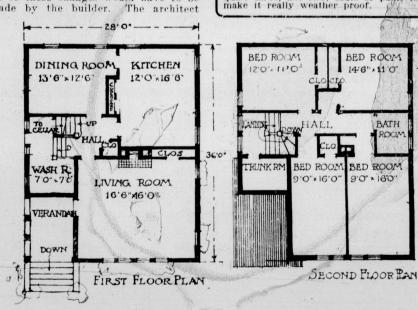
The walls of the house are lined with The walls of the house are lined with shiplap, which is covered with building paper nailed down with strapping, on which the lath is nailed. Externally the walls are sheathed with shiplap, a double layer of building paper and 'novelty'' siding. There is a hot air furnace in the cellar with a complete plan of the hot and cold air pines Bing plan of the hot and cold air pipes. Bins are provided for fuel, vegetables and a pantry for preserves as well as space for a cistern. The whole of the cellar bottom is of concrete. The wood finishing on the inside is of British Columbia fir with veneered doors in two panels; making a neat, up-to-date but inexpen-sive finish. The outside is painted in three coats; white for the body and brown for the trimmings. The inside woodwork is stained, wiped and var-nished in two coats of varnish.

The price of the lumber, millwork and glass for this house is estimated at about \$800.00.

The plans, working drawings, bill of materials and specifications will be supplied at a cost of \$8.00 by the Book Dept. of The Grain Growers' Guide.

A CORRECTION

In connection with the last house plan, No. 301, an error was made in that it was described as a two storey bunga-low, whereas it is really a storey and a half bungalow. Also it would re-guire three, not two, coats of paint to make it really weather proof.



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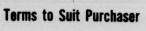
There is someone interested in your success in Western Canada Possibly it is a former neighbor who may be induced to visit you and see what these provinces can produce. The opportun-ities Western Canada offers for poultry, butter, mixed farming and homemaking generally might induce her to again become your near neighbor, and that is why we ask you to turn in her name and address. You are interested in the growth and development of this country; we are vitally interested in the a settlement and production and ask your co-operation to the end that we all may profit by encouraging the "Back to the Land" movement. Farm products will command a high price, especially for the next few years, and only ten per cent. of our soil is under cultivation. We will endeavor to interest your friend or friends if you will send us the names and address-es, and thank you for your co-operation in making our new plan a success. plan a success. Sit down and make a list of all your friends whom you think would be interested in Western Canada, and either mail the list to the

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Mother's Hens

By Mrs. F. E. Sheperd, Stalwart, Sask.

Editor's Note.—Eggs are cheap now. The best thing to do with any you do not require for hatching purposes is to "put them down in lime water." This week's "Mother's Hens" contains directions as to preserving eggs for sale at Christmas, and also tells how to successfully hatch turkeys. Have you read the previous chapters? All these stories describe practical experience with poultry on a Western farm. Every farmer's wife should read them and take advantage of the chance of learning how to make her poultry pay.

CHAPTER IV.

While they were having their tea they chatted and gossiped on the thousand and one things women are always interested in, knitting for the soldiers being the chief topic of conversation. Mrs. Hazelton considering it best to use all her spare time that way, while Mrs. Creighton was equally certain it was better to deny herself a new hat she had set her heart on and send the money it would have cost to buy some tobacco and cigarettes for them. At

tobacco and cigarettes for them. At last Margaret jumped up. ""Well, now, I suppose it is time to feed the hens and hunt the eggs. Will you come with me?" ""Sure I will, I want to see your buildings," was the emphatic reply, "my hens always roost in a corner of the barn, and the language Jim uses when he goes to feed oats or brush out the buggy is something fierce."

when he goes to feed oats or brush out the buggy is something fierce." "I am afraid you won't think much of my 'buildings'," said Margaret, leading the way to them, greeted by her feathered flock rushing to her from all parts of the farmyard. "You see they



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are only made of sod. Will says his mother says they are warmer than any other kind. They are made very thick and will stand for years, only you have to be careful to see it doesn't let the wind in between the top of the walls which in between the top of the walls and the roof, which you see is only odd bits of lumber, then tar paper, then one layer of sod, last of all a lot of flax straw put on slant ways to shed the rain. There is nothing expensive here. Most of the coops she made her-self." self.

Mrs. Creighton nodded, her quick eye had noticed several of them were cov-ered with discarded oilcloth from the kitchen table.

The eggs were collected and admired, and after proudly writing them down in her little account book, sixty-four in all, Mrs. Hazelton proceeded to finish her mother's letter.

"And now about my precious tur-keys. I think every farmer's wife dis-likes to raise turkeys, for the simple reason they are so much trouble, but I really think my turkey hens are not quite so much bother as some people's. I fix some apple barrels firmly at the back of the henhouses, and put in them some nice hay and several china eggs, and they generally lay there. If one strays away and makes a nest somewhere else, get Will to put one of the largest coops over her nest while she is off feeding. This will protect her from the heavy rains we get some-times. I don't believe in trusting too much to nature. She is rather inclined to play tricks with us sometimes. About dusk put a couple of handfuls of grain close to where each one is setting, and beyond looking at them once a day they will be no further trouble.

"Now, when they begin to hatch out —I am sure you will think they are the prettiest little things you ever saw —as soon as they are dry bring them indoors and put them in the nursery of the incubator, that is the space under-neath the egg tray, only leaving the turkey hen about two to keep her hap-py. Get Will to lift one of the wagon boxes off its wheels onto the ground and put a big coop in it. Next morning, early, put her and the two little ones in the coop and shut her in good and tight, give her a good feed of grain and a very shallow tin of water, grain and a very shallow tin of water, and the rest of her hatch at odd times during the day, one or two at a time. She will never peck you. I like turkeys, they are so gentle. Feed them the same as you do chickens, an egg boiled hard and put thru the mincing machine ord half a cup each of rolled cets and half a cup each of rolled oats, breaderumbs, bran and shorts mixed all together dry. No wet mashes for little together dry. No wet mashes for little turkeys, my dear, but if you have any money knocking around—somehow the money all seems to go for plow shares or blacksmith's coal or some other unof processing thing—get yourself a bag of good chick meal. You can use it sometimes when you are extra busy. "You can let the mother turkey get

out and in the wagon box at will after three days, but be sure and keep the little ones in at least two weeks. They will peep, peep, peep, and look so miser-able, but be hard-hearted and tell them its only their fancy thinking they want to get out. Anyway you will be able to call the roll every night and they will all be there, whereas, if you let them go while they are so very young the weaker ones straggle behind and get lost altogether. Be sure and never leave any water around in pails where little turkeys are. All summer I use an old road scraper for the general drinking vessel of the whole flock of poultry, but little turkeys seem to have a positive mania for committing suicide

a positive mania for committing succide by drowning." "And that's so, too," interjected Mrs. Creighton. "Last summer I lost five about six weeks' old, drowned themselves one after the other in a pail Continued on Page 3)

International Harvester Wagons

WHATEVER style of good wagon or cart you require to get your work done, you can find that wagon or cart in the line of International Harvester Wagons, Chatham and Petrolia. Farm wagons and trucks with special boxes and gears, one horse and two horse, heavy hauling, teaming and logging gears, lorries, light express wagons, dump carts, contractors' carts, scavenger carts—in all the various sizes and styles necessary to meet fully all Canadian demand, are included in this line.

mand, are included in this line. All are good wagons, made from selected, air-dried, tested lumber, the best the market affords, well ironed, covered with the kind of paint that wears best, and affords the most protection. **Chatham** and **Petrolia** wagons are the kind you buy after you have studied wagons and know what features make a good wagon. If you are going to need a new wagon any time this year send for our catalogues, study the wag-ons shown there, see the I H C local agent and tell him which International Harvester wagon you want. Then you'll get a wagon that will give you good service all the time and last until you'll begin to think you can't wear it out. Ad-dress the nearest branch house for catalogues.



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plowed per hour. Lasting quality is the third and greatest consideration in choos-ing a tractor. CASE would win on its lasting quality alone, even if it did not lead in the other two big points. Durability is the one great-est CASE consideration.



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scattered stalks; but all sheaves nicely stooked

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General Hughes announced in Parliament the purpose to keep 50,000 Cana-dians on the firing line thruout the year if necessary, and said if the British War Office decided 75,000 or more were needed, they would be sent.

M

(749) 29

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

<section-header>OBLANCE OF CONTROL OF CONT

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arth

Feed

No. 4 wheat, 1 car

	WINNIPEG				No. 4 wheat, 1 car 1.49
Wh	eat—	May	July	Oct.	No. 4 wheat, 2 cars
April	13	1531	1501	1151	No. 4 wheat, 1 car 1.351
	14	1561	1531	1184	No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car 1 681
	15	1573	1551	119	
		158	1561	1197	No. 3 durum wheat, 2 cars 1 545
	16				No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car
	17	1587	1577	1211	No. 3 durum wheat, 1 car
	19	1611	160 %	1247	No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car 721 Sample grade corn 1
Oat	g —				manple grade corn, 1 car 70%
April	18	. 64	641		No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car
	14	641	641		No. 3 corn, 1 car, mixed 71
	15	641	65		No. 2 corn, 2 cars, mixed
		651	651		No. 2 corn, 2 cars, mixed
	16				No. 3 corn, 2 cars, to arrive
	17	65%	661	ares!	No. 4 yellow corn, 2 cars, f.o.b
April	19	661	66 1		No. 4 corn, 2 cars, mixed
Flay					Sample barley, 2 cars 72
	13	1761	1795		Sample barley, 1 car
	14	1771	1801		Sample barley, 5 cars
	15	1771	181		No mode hedre 1
		1791	1821		No grade barley, 1 car
	16			"rear	No. 1 feed barley, part car
April	17	1791	1821	11.11	No. 1 feed barley, 1 car
April	19	180	183	1861	No. 1 feed barley, 1 car
					No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars
	STRUCTURE DOLLO	CICH C	ALDO	1.1.1	No. 1 feed barley, 1 car
	MINNEAPOLIS				No. 1 flax, 2 cars
	(Sample Marl				
No. 1	Nor. wheat, 1 car .			\$1.611	No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage
. No. 1	Nor. wheat, 1,400 h	ou., to arri	ve	1.604	No. 1 flax, 1 car
No 1	Nor. wheat, 1 car .			1.601	
No. 1	Nor wheat 1 car			1 601	LIVERPOOL MARKET
No. 1	Nor. wheat, 1 car .			1.601	LIVERPOOL MARKET
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No. 1 No. 1 No. 2 No. 2	Nor. wheat, 1 car Nor. wheat, 1 car Nor. wheat, 1 car, Nor. wheat, 1 car Nor. wheat, 2 cars	sample sal	e	$ \begin{array}{c} 1.603\\ 1.613\\ 1.58\\ 1.521\\ 1.578 \end{array} $	Liverpool. April 17.—Wheat steady, business light. Increased interest in new crop deliveries, spot unchanged: Plate offered at 14 decline; talk of larger world's shipments; continental markets
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1112 1200 <td< td=""><td>Nor. wheat, 1 car Nor. wheat, 1 car, Nor. wheat, 1 car, Nor. wheat, 1 car, Nor. wheat, 1 car Nor. wheat, 2 cars Nor. wheat, 1 car Nor. wheat, 1 car Nor. wheat, 1 car, Nor. wheat, 1 car, wheat, 1 car wheat, 1 car</td><td>sample sal transit bulk head r</td><td>e</td><td>$\begin{array}{c} 1 & 60 \\ 1 & 61 \\ 1 & 58 \\ 1 & 52 \\ 1 & 57 \\ 1 & 53 \\ 1 & 58 \\ 1 & 50 \\ 1 & 53 \\ 1 & 50 \\ 1 & 53 \\ 1 & 50 \\ 1 & 57 \\ 1 & 46 \\ 3 & 50 \\ 1 & 37 \\ 1 & 35 \\ 1 & 25 \\ 1 & 2$</td><td>Liverpool. April 17.—Wheat steady, business light. Increased interest in new crop deliveries, spot unchanged: Plate offered at 14 decline; talk of larger world's shipments: continental markets strong. Corn 3 to 1d higher, with very unfavor- able weather in Argentine. Argentine—The prolonged wet spell is seriously interfering with deliveries of all grain and seed, and the forecast is for bad weather. Export demand is unprecedented for all grain and seed. CHICAGO LIVESTOCK Chicago, April 17.—Hog receipts, 6,000; steady to 5 cents higher. Bulk, 87.25 to 87.50; light, 87.20 to 87.65; mixed, 87.15 to 87.65; heavy, 88.85 to 87.45; rough, 86.85 to 87.05; pigs, 86.00 to 87.00. Cattle receipts, 100; steady. Native bef steers, 86.20 to 88.55; western steers, 85.65 to 87.50; cows and heifers, 82.90 to 88.20; calves, 85.75 to 88.25.</td></td<>	Nor. wheat, 1 car Nor. wheat, 1 car, Nor. wheat, 1 car, Nor. wheat, 1 car, Nor. wheat, 1 car Nor. wheat, 2 cars Nor. wheat, 1 car Nor. wheat, 1 car Nor. wheat, 1 car, Nor. wheat, 1 car, wheat, 1 car wheat, 1 car	sample sal transit bulk head r	e	$\begin{array}{c} 1 & 60 \\ 1 & 61 \\ 1 & 58 \\ 1 & 52 \\ 1 & 57 \\ 1 & 53 \\ 1 & 58 \\ 1 & 58 \\ 1 & 58 \\ 1 & 58 \\ 1 & 58 \\ 1 & 58 \\ 1 & 50 \\ 1 & 53 \\ 1 & 50 \\ 1 & 53 \\ 1 & 50 \\ 1 & 57 \\ 1 & 46 \\ 3 & 50 \\ 1 & 37 \\ 1 & 35 \\ 1 & 2$	Liverpool. April 17.—Wheat steady, business light. Increased interest in new crop deliveries, spot unchanged: Plate offered at 14 decline; talk of larger world's shipments: continental markets strong. Corn 3 to 1d higher, with very unfavor- able weather in Argentine. Argentine—The prolonged wet spell is seriously interfering with deliveries of all grain and seed, and the forecast is for bad weather. Export demand is unprecedented for all grain and seed. CHICAGO LIVESTOCK Chicago, April 17.—Hog receipts, 6,000; steady to 5 cents higher. Bulk, 87.25 to 87.50; light, 87.20 to 87.65; mixed, 87.15 to 87.65; heavy, 88.85 to 87.45; rough, 86.85 to 87.05; pigs, 86.00 to 87.00. Cattle receipts, 100; steady. Native bef steers, 86.20 to 88.55; western steers, 85.65 to 87.50; cows and heifers, 82.90 to 88.20; calves, 85.75 to 88.25.
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the cattle pens. Most of the sheep and lambs went direct to killers.

ST PAUL LIVESTOCK South St. Paul, April 17. Receipts today were: \$20 cattle, 700 hogs, and 300 sheep. Prices for killing cattle ranged from, for steers, \$4.50 to \$7 00; cows and heifers, \$4.50 to \$6.50; cauters, \$4.00 to \$4.35; veal calves, \$3.75 to \$7.50. Market steady; veal calves, \$3.75 to \$7.50. Market steady; veal calves, \$00 to 1,100 lbs., \$4.75 to \$7.00; stock cows and heifers, \$4.25 to \$6.75; stock bulls, \$4.30 to \$5.75. Market steady, Hogs Prices ranged from \$6.75 to \$7.30, with a bulk price of \$7.25. Market steady. Sheep and Lambs—Lambs, \$4.00 to \$9.85; yearlings, \$6.00 to \$8.25; bucks, \$4.00 to \$5.50; wethers, \$5.25 ta \$7.75; ewes, \$3.00 to .\$7.60. Sheep and lambs strong.

CALGARY LIVESTOCK

And lambs strong. CALCARY LIVESTOCK Tagary, April 12. – Receipts for this week at the Aberta stockyards, Calgary, were as follows and lambs area. The contrast of the stock of the sto

Winnipeg Livestock

Stockyard Receipts

There have been received at the Union stock-yards during the past week 7,131 cattle, 100 calves, 6,873 hogs and no sheep. Cattle

Altho receipts of cattle at the yards during the week under review have been much heavier than for a similar previous period, the bulk were stockers consigned thru for Southern points. The demand is good for choice cattle, Saturday's market being particularly strong for the small offerings. The top beasts reach 8 cents, with best heifers selling at from \$6,50 to \$7,00. Best

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WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES WINNEEU ANU U.S. PRICESClosing prices on the principal western
markets on Saturday, April 17, were:
Cash GrainWinnipeg Minneapolis
1 Nor, wheat1 Nor, wheat81.581
81.611
28 Nor, wheat1.574
1.584
1.5645 Nor, wheat1.444
1.566No. 3 yellow corn73
53 white oats63641
65641
93
9416568
8
Flax, No. 1 Futures May wheat July wheat Oct. wheat 1.58 1.57 1.57 1.52 1.21 Sept. 1.19 innipeg Chicago 7.80 \$8.55 8.25 7.50 6.50 8.60 Winnipeg #7.80 8.25 6.50 Beef Cattle, top. Hogs, top Sheep, yearlings

cows are from \$6 00 to \$6.50, with a few extra good ones a little higher. The medium and com-mon grades sold about steady at last week's prices. There seems to be reason for believing that good butcher cattle will continue at about the same good prices, with a probability of an advance in the future. There are very few stockers and feed-ers on the market at present, but the demand is good and such classes of stock will bring good returns if sold just now. Good well bred yearing and two-yearold steers will sell at from \$6.00 to \$6.50, with heifers from \$5.50 to \$5.75. There are not many fresh cows coming in, but good cows with calf and close up springers can be sold at from \$65 to \$50 each. Choice veals are selling at from \$65 to \$50 each. Choice veals are selling at from \$65 to \$50 each. Choice veals are selling at from \$65 to \$50 each.

Hogs

The hog market has been good all week. There has been a tendency to higher prices and on Saturday hogs were selling at #8.26. Supplies were lower this week and with a rise in Southern markets, coupled with good Eastern demand, there is no reason to expect any heavy decrease in prices for the coming week. Shop hogs weighing from 100 to 140 pounds are from 6000 to 805; under a hundred pounds, 5 to 54 cents; sows, 54 to 6 cents, and stags, 45 cents per pound.

Sheep and Lambs

There are no sheep or lambs coming into the yards at present, but the best yearling lambs would sell at \$7.50 to \$8.00, with best sheep at \$6.50.

Country Produce

Note.-Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment. Butter

There is scarcely any change in the general produce market this week. Butter is a little stronger in selling price, out not sufficiently to warrant any advance in prices just now. Dealers are offering 28 to 30 cents per pound for Fancy dairy butter, 25 cents per pound for No. 1 dairy, and good round lots 18 to 20 cents per pound.

Eggs

Eggs Eggs are just as plentiful as ever in spite of the fact that a great many must be used for hatching purposes. Anyone wishing to get a good price for eggs saved over until next fall should read the article on "Mother's Hens," on another page in this issue. Eggs are retailing at 20 cents per dozen in_the city and dealers are offering 16 to 17 cents per dozen this week.

Potatoes

The potato situation has not changed. Dealers are offering from 50 to 55 cents per bushel for potatoes this week.

Milk and Cream

Supplies of cream are getting short. Butter is also a good price and hence the price for cream has raised somewhat. Sweet cream is worth 36 cents per pound of butterfat, and sour cream 33 cents per pound. Milk is worth the same, namely, \$2.00 per hundred pounds.

Dressed Poultry

Dressed Poultry Care should be taken in shipping dressed poultry from now on that the shipment be not more than 10 to 12 hours on the road. For a few weeks yet properly dressed poultry can be received advantageously at the following prices: Chickens, 18 to 20 cents, and rossters, 15 cents per pound. Ducks, turkeys and geese do not come forward at this time of the year.

Hay

The hay market is just about the same this week. No. 1 Timothy is worth \$16 to \$18 per ton, No. 2 Timothy, \$15 to \$17; No. 2 Red Top, \$12 to \$15; No. 2 Upland, \$11 to \$15, and No. 2 Midland, \$8.00 to \$11.

Hides

Hides are the same this week. The weather is getting warm and it is necessary now to salt hides before shipping. In the present market it getting warm and it is necessary now to salt hides before shipping. In the present market it is very advisable to ship promptly to realize before any further decline occurs. To cure a hide properly it is first necessary to trim it, cutting off the horns, tail-bones and sinews, then spread the hide on the floor and sprinkle salt evenly and freely over the fiesh side. In this way pile one hide on the other, flesh side up, head on head, tail on tail. It will take a week or more to cure a week in salt, they will do to tie up and ship, after having sheken off the surplus salt. For a large hide it will take about a pail of salt and a less quantity for a smaller bide or calfskin in proportion to size. Green hides are: green salted, unbranded, 25 lbs, and up, 9 to 5 cents; veal calf, 8 to 15 lbs, 15 to 11 cents; kip, 8 to 25 lbs. 12 to 10 cents.

THE MARI	KET	S A	ТА	ECTED TO MONDAY, APRIL 19							
Winnipeg Grain	MON.	WEEK	YEAR	Winnipeg Livestock	MON- DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce	MON- DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
' Cash Wheat	1			Cattle				Butter (per lb.)			
	1605	152	894	Curre	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Fancy dairy	28c-30c	28c-30c	200-210
	1594		87	Choice steers	7.50-8.00	7.50-8.00	7.25-7.50	No. 1 dairy	23c	23c	180
	1571		851	Best butcher steers and				Good round lots	18c-20c	18c-20c	150-160
No. 4	1511		821	heifers	7 40 7 75	7 40 7 75	6.50-7.00			1100000	
No. 5		140	78	Fair to good butcher			-	Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 6			73	steers and heifers	7.00-7.25	7.00-7.25	6.25-6.50	Strictly new laid	16c-17c	16c-17c	17e
Feed			68	Best fat cows	6.00-6.50	6.00-6.50	5.75-6.00		NY STATE		1.2.2
	1			Medium cows	4.75-5.50	4.75-5.50	5.00-5.50	Potatoes	A STATE AND	N. States	1. Property in
Cash Oats	1733	1.000		Common cows	4.00-4.25	4.00-4.25	4.00-4.50	In sacks, per bushel	50c-55c	50c-55c	60c-65c
No. 2 CW	661	63	34	Choice heifers	6.50-7.00	4.50-5.00	5.25-5.50		1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1	100000000	
		-		Best bulls	4.75-5.00	6.50-7.00	6 00-6 95	Milk and Cream			
Cash Barley		e) - f by		Com'n and medium bulls	4.00-4.25	4 00-4 25	4.50-5.00	Sweet cream (per lb:		C.C.L.D.C.M.	
No. 3			444	Best feeding steers	6.00-6.50	6.00-6.25		butter-fat)	86c	84c	28c
				Best stocker steers	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00		Cream for butter-mak-	12 15 Y (1970)		
Cash Flax	E La la la			Best milkers and spring-	1.499.000			ing purposes (per lb.		1	and the second
No. 1 NW	1784	1741	135	ers (each)	\$65-\$80	\$60-\$70	\$65-\$75	butter-fat)	33c	31c	25c
				Common milkers and				Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$1.75
Wheat Futures	1	13.20		springers (each)	\$50-\$60	\$45-\$50	\$35-\$45		A CONTRACTOR	1.000	1.
May	1611	1531	901		-			Dressed Poultry	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	122234	1
		1501		Hogs		,		Chickens	18c	18c	111
		1151					And Andrews	Roosters	1210	1240	1.11
				Choice hogs	\$8.15	.88.15	\$8.10	Ducks		15c	1 1 1 1 1
Oat Futures				Heavy sows	\$5.50-\$6.00		\$5.85	Geese		18c-14c	
May	661	637	344	Stags	84.50	84.50	84 00	Turkeys		18c-20c	111
July	661				21111			Hay (per ton)	1		1.
Flax Futures	1000	19		Sheep and Lambs	Section Section 1					\$12-\$14	
	180	1761	136		and the second sec					\$11-\$13	
		1791		Choice lambs	\$7.50-\$8.00		·	No. 2 Timothy		\$15-\$17	\$15
		1821		Best killing sheep	\$6.00-\$6.50	\$6.00-\$6.50	· ······	No. 2 Midland	88-8ii	88-811	

N. C. Star	Sections"			BOLT N.	1.2.11.10
from	April	13	to Ap	ril 19	incl
1000		4.4	BAR	LEY	
1 Fd	2 Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed
591	581				
601	591			65	65
601	591			65	65
614	604			65	65
611	601			65	65
621	611				
	1 Fd 591 601 601 611 611	1 Fd 2 Fd 593 583 604 594 604 594 614 604 615 604	1 Fd 2 Fd No. 3 593 583 604 594 605 594 614 605	1 Fd 2 Fd No. 3 No. 4 591 581 601 591 611 604	591 581 601 591 65 66 601 591 65 601 601 65 611 601 65

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THE GR'AIN GROWERS' GUIDE



FIRST—Because it is owned and operated by the Farmers of the three Prairie Provinces for their mutual benefit and not to enrich stockholders of a company formed to accumulate wealth at the expense of the insurer.

expense of the insurer. SECOND—The cost of insurance is not only very low, but you are not required to pay your premiums in advance unless you prefer doing so, and no interest is charged where premium notes are taken. The agent's fee is all that is required to be paid in cash.

THIRD—The Company is thoroughly re-liable, and its policies are better adapted

to Farm Insurance than any others issued. The use of steam threshers permitted free of charge. FOURTH—The cost of adjustment of loss claims are paid by the Company and not by the insured.

FIFTH—Insurance on Livestock covers them against loss by fire anywhere on the farm, and by lightning anywhere in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

SIXTH—That this is the Largest Farm-ers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Canada and must therefore be giving the best satisfaction.



MANITOBA DISTRICT REPRESENTA-TIVES

After due consideration of agricultural development work in other provinces in Canada and also in the United States, the Manitoba Department of Agriculture decided to appoint district representatives through the province. It is proposed this year to appoint five well qualified agricultural men who will assist in every way possible to develop agriculture in the particular locality to which they are appointed. So far four men have been selected, all of them belonging to this year's graduating class at the Mani-toba Agricultural College. L. V. Lohr will work under the strong support of the municipality of Rosedale, having Neepawa as his centre. W. T. G. Weiner has been appointed to the district sur-rounding Morris. H. F. Danielson, him-self an Icelander, is to work in the North country where the farming community is largely composed of foreigners, with

Arborg as centre. It is believed that H. F. Danielson is especially well qualified for this district and no doubt his work will be very helpful. N. S. Smith will look after the territory surrounding Killarney, and the appointment of the fifth representative, with centre at Virden, will be made very shortly.

A RED CROSS APPEAL TO FARMERS

Our country, with its Allies, is waging a great war for justice, for the protection of small nations in the enjoyment of their rights, for continued and growing freedom, and for the maintenance of its pledged word of honor. Much destruction and desolation are being caused. Lives are being lost by the thousand. Canada's first contingent is now in the thick of it. Some will fall sick; many may be wounded; some will pay the last full measure of devotion to their country and its cause. The Red Cross Society exists to succor the sick and wounded in war. It needs more money to provide more beds at hospitals in Great Britain and France; it needs more money to pay more Red Cross Nurses; it needs more money, and more things made by women, to supply to Clearing Hospitals, Base Hospitals, and Recovering Hospitals. I appeal to farmers to send me sums

from \$1 to \$50, during the first week in May. Every \$50 provides one additional hospital bed with the giver's name over it By sending me about \$10 000, you would serve your country well, bring credit to yourselves, and make all of us very proud of you. For the sake of the wounded boys, make the gift substantial. It will be an investment towards the recovery of some Canadian soldier who stood in our stead that our cause might be upheld.

Faithfully your friend, JAS. W. ROBERTSON

Chairman, Red Cross Society at Ottawa.

Dr. James W. Robertson, who makes the above appeal, is well known to farmers thruout Canada. He began his official public service at the Ontario Agriculture College nearly thirty years ago. Twenty-five years ago he went to Ottawa as Dairy Commissioner for the Dominion and since then has been Commissioner of Agriculture, Chairman of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education and a member of the Commission of Conservation.

The Guide will be glad to receive contributions to the Red Cross Fund from its readers. Checks and money orders should be made payable to the Grain Growers' Guide and the amounts received will be acknowledged in The Guide and forwarded to Dr. Robertson from time to time.

FARM HELP

There is a number of single men experienced in farm work, also a few married couples with experience on farmsof the latter without children, others with a child or two-calling at the of Dominion Immigration offices in Winnipeg every day anxious to go to work on the land, either farms or market gardens. The majority have had experience at similar work in their home land, and some of them have had experience in sque of them have had experience in Canada since coming here. This is a splendid opportunity for farmers to secure help for the season. By com-municating with J. Bruce Walker, Com-missioner of Immigration, stating what help is required, same will be supplied with as little delay as possible.

OAK BLUFF SHORTHORNS SOLD

One of the largest livestock deals which has taken place in Western Canada was made last week, when J. A. Watt, Elora, Ont., the well known Shorthorn breeder, purchased from H. L. Emmert the entire breeding and show herd of Oak Bluff Shorthorns. It is expected that they will be shipped East in the course of the next few weeks.

ARBOR DAY

Monday, May 3, has been chosen as Arbor Day in Manitoba and a proclama-tion has been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor declaring the day a public holiday and requesting the inhabitants for the province to set that day apart for the planting of trees. Municipal, religious and school corporations are urged to assist in carrying out the objects for which the holiday is declared.

April 21, 1915

BRITISH COLUMBIA APPOINTMENT H. O. English, B.A., B.S.A., one of this year's graduates of the Manitoba Agricultural College, has accepted a position as instructor in soils and crops under the Department of Agriculture of British Columbia.

Mother's Hens Continued from Page 27

about half-full of water I had stood just outside the back door."

"Didn't enter your head to throw it away, I suppose?" laughed Margaret. "Nope," replied her visitor, "not "Nope," replied her visitor, "not until I was fishing out the last one; I tried first aid, too, put it in the oven to dry it out and I think it would have revived only I forgot about it and shut the door.'

"Poor little thing," murmured Margaret sympathetically.

"I think it was poor little me," said her visitor ruefully. "I was going to have two of them for Thanksgiving, two for Christmas and the other one for my birthday. But hurry up, or I shall have to be going."

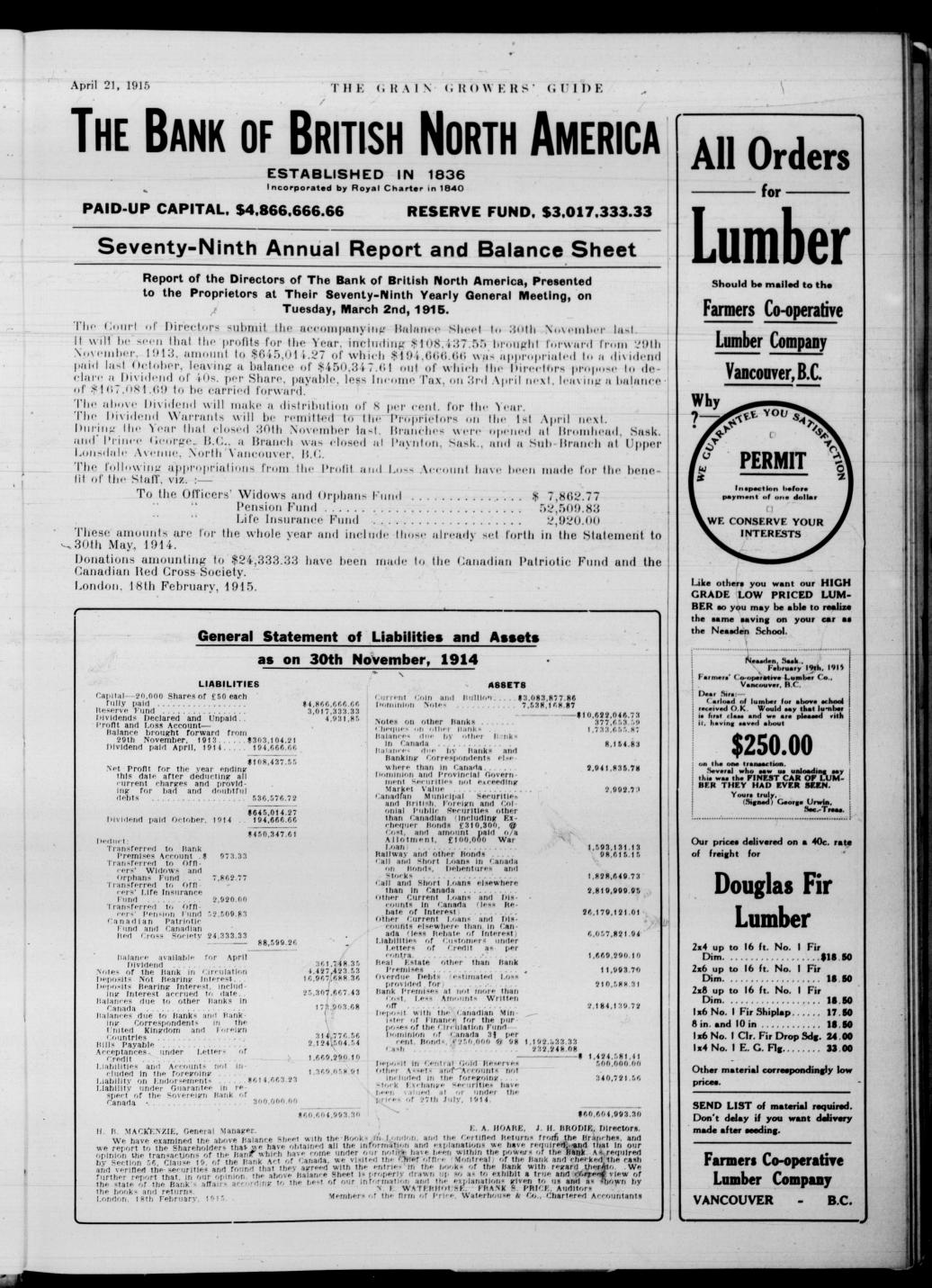
shall have to be going." "Now, the next thing I want to tell you is about storing your surplus eggs for winter use. You will be getting any amount of them, and the price will be dropping right along. They are only a nuisance to your storekeeper, who has to forward them to a big town where there is a cold storage near too where there is a cold storage plant, so I simply put them down in lime water and sell them in December, when the storekeeper is only too glad to get eggs of any sort or kind. You will need two good sized barrels, into one of them put from five to ten pounds of good hard, chunky bits of lime, and immediately pour over it several gallons of very hot water. Cover it with a cloth and leave it an hour or two, looking at it occasionally to see if it has ab-sorbed all the water. If it has, add more. After several hours add more water until the barrel is half or three parts full. Stir well with a stick. The next morning fill the other barrel about half full of the clear lime water from the first barrel, and gently drop your eggs in every day as they are laid. Be very sure not to put in a single one you are not absolutely sure of, because if you do it will deteriorate and spoil the others. So will a cracked one, but if they are as near perfection as it is possible to get an egg when they go into the lime water, they will come out in splendid condition. I have helped father to put thousands 'away like this long before the days of cold stor-age were dreamed of. Well, keep on putting your eggs in, always seeing there is about two inches of water on top of them, adding more and more lime water as needed. A little of the sediment won't matter a bit, and, when it is nearly all used up, you can use the sediment to limewash your coops and perchas?" perches.

Mrs. Creighton glanced at the clock. Mrs. Creighton gianced at the clock. "Well, I guess Jim'll have to get his own supper tonight, all right," she re-marked complacently. "I don't mean to get out of this chair until you've finished that letter, and there's another page or two yet.

EVER SEE ANY BALD WOMEN? The other afternoon a loafer on the street, whose wife was probably at home getting out a neighbor's washing to make money to buy the children shoes, asked me if I ever saw a bald-headed woman. I I replied that I never had.

I also informed this fellow that I had never seen a woman cruising around town with a cigar in her mouth, running into every saloon she saw. Neither did I ever see a woman stand in the street all day telling people how Europe should conduct her war. I never saw a woman go fishing with a bottle in her pocket, sit on the bank all day and go home drunk at night. Nor have I ever seen a woman yank off her coat and say she could lick any man in town. God bless 'em, the women are not built that way .- San Francisco Star.

The London "Daily Mail's" Petrograd correspondent asserts that the Russians have taken 260,000 prisoners in the Carpathian front since the advance began on January 21. Another correspondent says that for some time past the Russians have taken prisoners in the Carpathians at the rate of an army corps every fortnight -



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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

April 21, 1915



TWINE Satisfaction

Write for Circular giving some of the opinions expressed by those who used G.G.G. Blue Bell Twine last season

What 1914 users said

"Blue Bell Twine was equal, if not superior, to the best we have had in former years. It gave general satisfaction and we saved about 1½ cents per lb., or \$360.00 on the car. I hope you will stay with Blue Bell if you can make satisfactory arrangements."

"As to our opinion of Blue Bell Twine, it was first class; not a single complaint. It was the best we ever used, and we are in the ring for another car next year."



What 1914 users said

"I have asked farmers in this district about Blue Bell Twine purchased from you, and at our last Grain Growers' meeting a motion was passed that the twine was satisfactory and no complaint was made about it. We will want another car next year."

"Regarding Blue Bell Twine, there is nothing better. It has remarkably strong fibre. It gave general satisfaction, and to meet competition other twines were reduced considerably in price."

You'll wear this Smile Yourself next Harvest if you use G.G.G. BLUE BELL BINDER TWINE

Book Your Order Immediately, before our supply is exhausted. Twine prices are advancing. If our prices are not satisfactory your order may be cancelled.

We can also Supply PLYMOUTH TWINE in a large number of districts.

