

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man

April 12, 1916

\$ 1.50 per Year



SPRING VISITORS



Patmore's Seeds, Trees, Shrubs and Fruits

Reliable Northern-Grown

Seed time, the season when we lay the foundation of a good crop or a poor one, is close at hand. Good crops can be best assured only by using good seed. PATMORE RELIABLE SEEDS are selected from long years of experience, proving which varieties are the best and most profitable to grow here in the West. Reliable Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Grasses, Fodders, Farm Seeds and Seed Potatoes of all the best hardy varieties.

We Grow and Offer for Sale 15 of the Most Productive of Garden Peas

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Choice Garden Peas, best varieties: Telegraph, Fortyfold, Earliest, Stratagem and others.

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Contains 22 varieties of our Reliable Vegetable Seeds in packets and ounces, 2 1/2 lbs. of seeds for \$1.25 prepaid

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12 packets of Reliable Flower seeds for 25c. prepaid

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In our Catalogue we offer 63 of the Choicest Varieties of Spencer's Sweet Peas.

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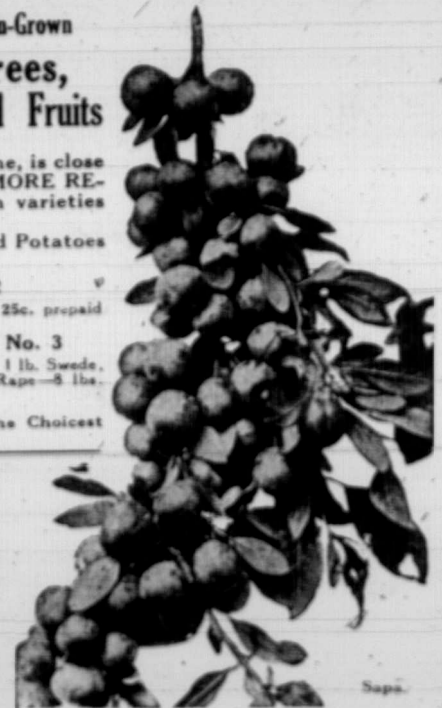
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Spring Tares or Vetches	8.00
Spring Rye, per bushel	1.35
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Yellow Dent	2.00
Rape Seed, per lb.	.12
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Mangala, per lb.	.30
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FODDER AND FIELD SEEDS—Cont.

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Alfalfa	28.00
Clovers, Red	28.00
Alaska	24.00
Annual Rye	12.00
Annual Crimson Clover	14.00



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Wes. McGregor, per bushel	1.50
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2-2 1/2 feet	5.00
3-4 feet, selected	15.00
Lilac, 12-18 inch	5.00
1 1/2-2 1/4 feet	10.00
3-4 feet	15.00

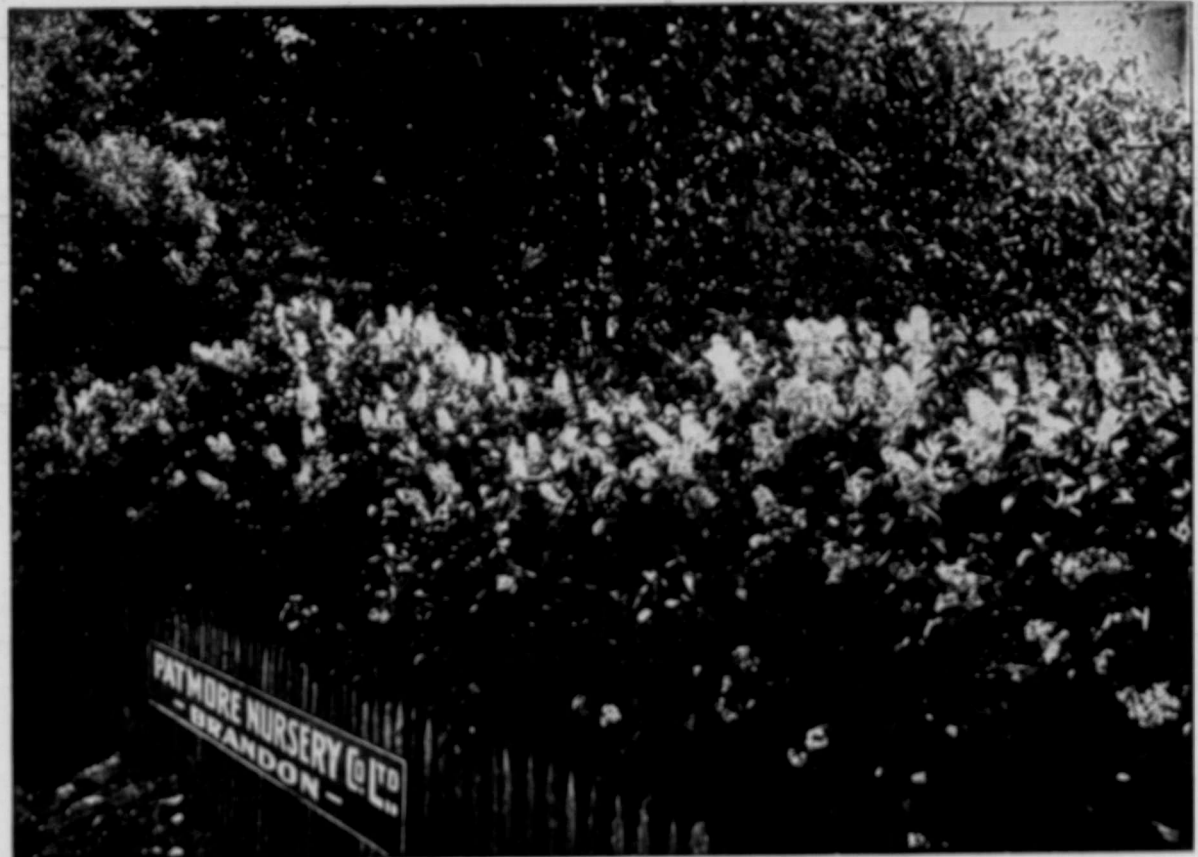
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Manitoba Maple Seedlings	\$ 1.00
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Ontario Soft Maple, 3-4 feet	10.00
Cottonwood Seedlings	1.00
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- 500,000 Caragana, 1 to 4 feet high.
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- 115,000 Russian Golden Willow in all sizes.
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- 5,000 Crab Apple and Plum Trees and a large stock of all hardy fruits, ornamental shrubs, plants, etc.

We grow and offer all of the Hardiest of Hardy Fruits, Apples, Crab-Apples, Plums, Cherries, Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, Strawberries, Rhubarb, etc., the very fruits that are needed for the comfort and health of the Western prairie home. Honey-suckle, Bushes, Asiatic Maples, Russian Shrubs, Elms, Spiraea and other Hardy Shrubs. Hardy Rose Bushes, Peonies and the old-fashioned but ever popular Herbaceous Plants.



Lilac Hedge in Bloom. Photo taken Brandon, May

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OUR 1916 CATALOGUE WILL INTEREST YOU. It is free, and illustrated with actual photos of Western growth, and compiled with the experience of 33 years in this Western country. Write for it today.

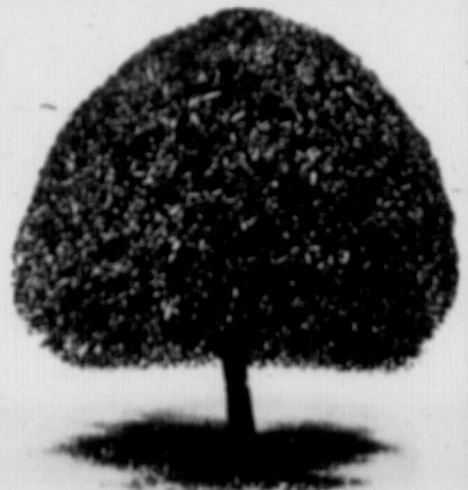
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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

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



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

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

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

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

CONCRETE BLOCKS advertisement for Ideal Concrete Machinery Co., Limited, featuring a diagram of a concrete block machine.

Harvest Drudgery Abolished advertisement for Beatty Bros. Limited, featuring an illustration of a horse-drawn hay carrier and a woman operating it.

SHEEP DISTRIBUTION

Each spring there comes to the Winnipeg Stock Yards a considerable number of young ewes, which are sold to the butchers and slaughtered.

This spring the Animal Husbandry Department of Manitoba Agricultural College will endeavor to direct some of these young ewes back to farmers, who want to get into sheep.

ALBERTA GROWN TIMOTHY SEED

Six cars of the best quality of Timothy seed that has been on the Toronto market for years recently arrived from the province of Alberta.

Altho at this season of the year feeds are usually scarce and rather expensive, yet liberal but judicious feeding will give greater profits when the stock eventually goes on summer pasture.

It's FREE! Our Big CATALOG just off the press advertisement with a hand pointing to the text.

Please send me your big free Catalog. I am interested in (state articles)

Name Address

BANNER PLOW HARNESS advertisement featuring an illustration of a horse-drawn plow harness and a list of prices for various harness components.

A BIG BUGGY BARGAIN advertisement for The Farmers' Supply Company Ltd., featuring an illustration of a horse-drawn buggy and a list of prices.

REO

Have You Ridden in the New Reo Six?

IF YOU HAVEN'T we think it is not too much to say you have yet to taste the real joys of motoring.

AND WHEN YOU HAVE ridden in this big luxurious equipage—the latest and in some respects, greatest product of Reo experience—you will understand why this car enjoys such a vogue—is so tremendously popular this season.

REO SIX WAS PROCLAIMED the "fashion plate for 1916" by designers generally from the moment its graceful lines were seen.

AND DOUBTLESS YOU'VE OBSERVED the influence this Sheer Line Reo has exerted on the design of seven passenger cars generally.

BUT YOU MUST SEE IT—must ride in and finally drive it yourself to fully appreciate what a magnificent car and what wonderful value it is at its price.

AND THE CLOSER YOU STUDY the details—the more carefully you enquire into every point of design, of construction, of quality of materials, of equipment and finish—the greater will be your admiration and the deeper your wonderment that it is possible to produce such a car for such a price.

FOR YOU MUST KNOW that this Reo Six is made as only the Reo Folk can make automobiles.

IT IS REAL INSIDE AND OUT—the Reo Folk do not use substitutes. Real leather in the upholstery and real hair.

BUT THAT STATEMENT is scarcely necessary. For you know the Reo Folk and you know Reo ideals. You know that Reo reputation is built on the most solid of foundations—a good product honestly made and honestly sold and honestly backed up afterward.

AND THERE'S "QUANTITY" TOO, if you like to put it that way. This is a big, full-size seven passenger car. Seats seven full grown adults comfortably—luxuriously.

WHEELBASE IS 126 INCHES. But that is increased—or rather the riding qualities are—much more than it would otherwise amount by the Reo cantilever springs. They enhance the riding qualities of a car immeasurably—especially a big car like this New Reo Six.

IF YOU APPRECIATE the shortage there is going to be. If you want a Reo. And if you get us your order now—tomorrow—you will be one of the "lucky ones."

BUT DON'T DELAY—there won't be enough—never have been enough—Reos to go 'round.

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The New **REO "SIX"**

(136-A)

REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY Lansing, Mich.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, April 12, 1916

CO-OPERATIVE FARM BUSINESS

Reports of local farmers' co-operative trading associations published in this issue of The Guide should be an inspiration to every farmer in the Prairie Provinces and should also be an eye-opener to the commercial world. Nothing illustrates more forcibly the improvement in business methods that is being brought about by the farmers doing their own business for the benefit of their own community. The reports published in this issue represent but a small portion of the business being transacted by local farmers' groups (either incorporated or un-incorporated) in the three provinces. But these reports are typical of the work being done and they also illustrate the very satisfactory growth in these local business organizations. For some years local groups of farmers have been buying many of their requirements collectively and distributing them at cost to their association members. More recently, however, the movement has been towards incorporation under the acts passed in Saskatchewan and Alberta. A new co-operative act was passed at the last session of the Manitoba legislature, putting all three provinces on the same basis in this respect. By incorporating the farmers have found they can transact their business more satisfactorily and develop a permanent organization of steadily growing value to the community. One of the important features of these reports is the development of co-operative livestock shipping, and the universal satisfaction and financial advantage which has followed this method. The Alberta Co-operative Elevator Company in the Calgary stockyards and The Grain Growers' Grain Company in the Winnipeg stockyards have linked up the stock shipping business thru the farmers' own channels from the farm to the abattoir and the result is certain to be a great saving to live stock raisers. Quite a number of local co-operative associations are buying or erecting buildings for their permanent use and it is only a matter of a few years until the farmers have their own warehouses, coal sheds and stores all over the country. It is very encouraging to note that the saving of the dollar is not absorbing all the attention of the farmers in this work. The establishment of rest rooms for the use and comfort of the women, and of circulating libraries, shows that the farmers have an eye open to the general well-being of the community.

The present community co-operative associations are the outcome of educational work which first resulted in collective buying and have now blossomed into co-operative trading associations. Five or six years ago the farmers found it impossible to purchase coal, flour, lumber and many other necessities by the car lot. The manufacturers and wholesalers refused to accept their business. Gradually, however, they realized that the farmers meant business and today thousands and thousands of car loads of material and supplies are going to local farmers' associations at rock-bottom prices affording a great saving over the old system. Even yet, however, the wholesalers of groceries, hardware, dry goods, etc. in most cases refuse to deal with these local farmers' organizations and are determined that their business must continue thru the old expensive channels. They undoubtedly will be able to handicap the farmers' associations somewhat, but unless they change their attitude they will find the farmers very shortly developing their own wholesale institutions and manufacturing establishments. The cost of distributing must be reduced and the organized farmers are determined to reduce it. The organized farmers have reason to be proud of the development of their business activities. In addition to these hundreds of local trading

associations they have built up The Grain Growers' Grain Company, The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company and the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company with a total paid-up capital of \$2,000,000 and assets of \$5,000,000. These three companies alone this year will handle considerably over 70,000,000 bushels of grain in addition to a large volume of livestock, farm machinery and supplies of various kinds. The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association is also developing in co-operative distribution of farm requirements. The Grain Growers' Guide which is also the property of the organized farmers is published in a \$150,000 plant erected by the farmers for the purpose of handling the farmers' publishing business. It is a satisfaction to state that the Grain Growers' Guide as well as the three big farmers' grain companies are experiencing the most successful year financially in their history. The financial force and the trade organization of the organized farmers is rapidly developing great strength and the day is rapidly coming when they will be able to cope with opposition from whatever quarter it may arise.

APPLES AND THE TARIFF

A conference was held at "Moose Jaw last week between the representatives of the apple growers in British Columbia and the organized farmers of the Prairie Provinces, at the request of the fruit growers. The purpose of the fruit growers was to arrange with the organized farmers on the prairies to buy large quantities of B. C. apples. As an exhibition of pure and unadulterated nerve the attitude of the B. C. fruit growers is something to challenge admiration. Without consulting with the farmers whom they expect to buy their apples they quietly slipped down to Ottawa a few weeks ago and induced the government to put an extra duty of 50 cents per barrel on apples making the total tariff tax now 90 cents per barrel. Their argument to the government was that their cost of production had increased and that the Prairie Provinces was their "natural market." After securing this prohibitive tariff tax aimed specially at the farmers of the Prairie Provinces they then asked to meet the farmers' representatives in order to sell them apples at prices enhanced by the tariff tax recently imposed. It will be remembered that when this apple duty was put on by the Dominion parliament, the organized farmers immediately declared that instead of helping the B. C. fruit growers it would injure them, because the prairie farmers would absolutely refuse to buy B. C. apples. At this conference the farmers' representatives adhered to their determination and told the B. C. fruit growers just what they thought of their action.

The grain growers of the Prairie Provinces have been plundered by the protective tariff for many years. They have never asked for any favors of any kind and they do not want any. The apple growers of British Columbia are handicapped by enormously high priced land which was boosted for the benefit of real estate speculators. They are also burdened by tariff taxes on everything they buy and in addition they pay excessive freight and express charges to bring their fruit across the mountains to the prairies. To make up these various losses they now have secured legal permission to plunder the farmers on the prairies and if the prairie farmers submit to it they are different people than we think they are. The proper and legitimate policy of the B. C. fruit growers should be to join with the grain growers to kill land speculation entirely, to remove the tariff burden, to bring down the cost of production and to reduce the freight

and express charges across the mountains. In order to give a little pap to the fruit growers of British Columbia, who do not exceed 30,000 people, the government has placed a tariff tax on the apples for all the consumers of the Prairie Provinces to the number of about 2,000,000. If the B. C. apple growers find that their dodge has injured instead of helped the sale of their apples to the prairie farmers we shall probably see them hustling to Ottawa very shortly to have this tariff tax removed. If the prairie farmers adhere to their determination they will soon teach the B. C. apple growers a lesson that it will take them long years to forget.

FREE TRADE FINANCING

One of the most remarkable features of the present war is the manner in which Great Britain is financing not only her own enormous expenses but is also assisting in financing a number of her Allies including the Overseas Dominions. In presenting his budget to the House of Commons last week, the chancellor of the exchequer, Hon. Reginald McKenna, stated that Britain had loaned to her Allies during the war the enormous sum of \$1,320,000,000, and in addition had loaned to the British Overseas Dominions an additional sum of \$260,000,000. The British government has realized that to bring the war to a successful conclusion not only must the British army and navy be in the best possible condition but that the Allies of Britain must also be financially able to put forth their best efforts. The British fleet has cleared the seas of enemy ships and the British army has reached an enormous fighting strength. But the money Britain has loaned to her Allies and the British Dominions has been equivalent to placing immense additional armies in the field. When it is considered that the war, according to Mr. McKenna's estimate, is costing Great Britain \$25,000,000 daily and that the Island Nation is not only able to meet this expense but also provide money for her Allies it naturally gives rise to the question of how it is done. Britain's financial record in this war is a remarkable tribute to the soundness of the British policy of Free Trade which has made her the greatest commercial nation on earth. By keeping her ports open, buying in the cheapest market and selling in the dearest market, British merchants and manufacturers have exploited every corner of the earth and accumulated immense wealth without the assistance of an iniquitous protective tariff. And even under the present strain and engaged in a life and death struggle the Free Trade policy has not been abandoned. Mr. McKenna stated in his budget speech as follows:

"The house will have noticed that I have not discussed the question as to whether fiscal duties might now properly be used for controlling and directing trade in a way advantageous to ourselves and injurious to our enemies. I and my colleagues are satisfied that any attempt in this direction would be met by insuperable preliminary difficulties in finding the necessary machinery to give effect to such proposals."

If Canada in its early years had adopted the British Free Trade policy the country would have been much better developed than it is today and our financial resources would have been very much greater.

FREE TRADE CAMPAIGN STARTED

All free traders will be greatly encouraged at the splendid opening of the campaign by the Free Trade League of Canada which took place in Winnipeg last week. Dr. Michael Clark, M. P. for Red Deer, Alta., came from Ottawa specially to start the campaign. Dr. Clark's addresses were powerful indictments

of the protective system and his public address was a clear exposition of the protective tariff system and its iniquities together with the advantages of free trade. It is well known that the city people are the strongest supporters of the protectionist system. Most of the factories of Canada are in the cities and the protectionists have always preached that free trade would mean the closing of these factories or great decreases in wages. It is said that if any statement is made often enough people will believe it. The farmers of Western Canada are well informed as to the burden which the protective system places upon them and in order to save themselves from further burdens it will be necessary for them to assist very generously in financing the Free Trade League. Dr. Clark's addresses will be published in The Guide.

A DANGEROUS EXPERIMENT

It is announced in the press that a movement is afoot between the Dominion and Manitoba governments for the release of the interned German and Austrian prisoners at the Brandon detention camp in order that they may work on the farms during seed time. These men were all taken into custody because they were considered enemies of the country and dangerous to be at large. If they were dangerous and troublesome before they were arrested they are liable to be more so after having been imprisoned. There is undoubtedly a shortage of farm help but very few farmers will care to run the risk of having these men in their homes so long as the war is in progress. If these prisoners were all sufficiently dangerous to be arrested it is only common sense to consider that they are still sufficiently dangerous to be kept under arrest or under guard until the war is over.

The protectionist journals of Canada are very much elated because of the restrictions which the British government is placing upon a considerable range of imports. These restrictions have altogether been made to release more ocean tonnage for other purposes or to cripple German trade. There has been nothing done by the British government in the nature of a protective tariff, whatever may be done in the future. Great Britain is fighting the battle not only in the trenches but also in the commercial world and British statesmen realize that by killing absolutely the foreign trade of Germany they will more quickly bring the German military powers to terms. It is absurd to apply these conditions to Canada which is already suffering and has for many years suffered in its national development by the trade restrictions and tariffs which have been imposed for the benefit of a very small proportion of the population.

The newspapers announce that the promoters of the Canadian Northern Railway are preparing to make their annual raid on the public treasury at Ottawa. They always come like the robins in the spring and apparently are quite as welcome in political circles at Ottawa. We have no doubt that they will get away with the money they want. There will, of course, be a vigorous criticism and a tremendous amount of explanation, and a little real honest opposition; but finally the government will lick its followers into line like little men and the taxpayers will foot the bill.

Present indications are that the number of soldiers who will assist in putting in the seed this spring will be comparatively few. Those who have farms of their own will no doubt take advantage of the opportunity to put in

the seed but a great majority of the soldiers do not seem inclined to go out to the farms for a month to help the farmers. The situation is serious and farm help is badly needed this spring. Everything possible should be done to encourage the soldiers to render this help. Many of them probably do not realize that they will be getting double pay during the time they are working on the farm. This should be an inducement and local commanding officers might also encourage them to take hold of the farm work this spring.

There is no reason why any grain grower should be without a copy of the Canada Grain Act. This act is really the grain growers' Bill of Rights and every farmer should know every paragraph in it; in fact, if he could repeat it all from memory he would be the better for it. Another very valuable document which every farmer should have is a pamphlet entitled "Grain Inspection in Canada," written by Dr. Magill, chairman of the Grain Commission. It describes the whole system of grain inspection. Any farmer may have either one or both of these by simply sending a post card to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, and asking for them. Any local secretary may send a complete list of his members with the post office address of each and the department will mail copies of each pamphlet to the members individually.

Farmers as a rule are too sensitive about their financial obligations. If they were to exchange experiences on financial matters as they do on shipping grain it would be easier to bring about a solution. Farmers should talk with each other more about their mortgages and their lien notes and their bank loans. Such exchanges would be extraordinarily helpful.



THE JONAH MAN OF THE FARMERS' ORGANIZATION

Conserving Soil Fertility

How proper methods of soil control can greatly improve the yield of crops

By Seager Wheeler

In presenting this article to the readers of The Guide, I am doing so after serious consideration for some time past. One of the reasons why I have not done this sooner is partly because I do not wish to force my methods on the attention of those engaged in agriculture, and because the method is somewhat new and out of line with those in practice at the present time.

I am aware that there are some who will not agree with me in these principles and methods on the grounds that they will not apply to every district. At the same time I am confident that the methods that I shall lay down, if followed as closely as possible, will lead to a better system of tillage and consequently a more satisfactory return each season than is obtained at the present time.

This article will not deal with the soil from a scientific point of view with respect to the formation and all the essential constituents of the soil, but with the more practical part that can be followed and can be worked out every day on the farm. The science of the soil may be left to those who are willing to study it, and there are many good books and publications at the present time that may be read and studied with profit. Every tiller of the soil should know something about the make up of the soil and its requirements. The tillage operations that I shall outline here are simple and direct in effect and apply to our western conditions, and I want every reader to note them carefully and impress the principles on their memory. While I shall emphasize on certain lines of operation, these may be followed as closely as possible to agree with the conditions that may apply to each district. There is no hard and fast rule that may be laid down to suit every condition, and I have carefully considered each and every point and am suggesting nothing that can not be applied with good results in practically every district. I wish to point out that the following is the outcome of many years close observation and experience in the field under all the many varying conditions of each season, coupled with some of the sound principles laid down by competent authorities on the soil, and I am presenting them with this object in view to set my reader thinking seriously of the possible solution of the problems confronting every farmer. As the title of this paper reads, conserving the soil fertility, it will deal with the fertility, how much of it is lost each season, how these losses may be prevented, and how to restore some of the fertility. It will deal in part with the root and seed bed, showing the difference between the two. Each has its place and must be properly understood, and while I have already described some of the operations in seeding, the summer-fallow and other tillage operations in former issues of The Guide, I shall emphasize on some of the most important points, as the time is now at hand when seeding will soon be in full swing. In dealing with fertility of the soil I shall have reference only to the humus, as this is one of the principal constituents. Without a proper supply of humus one cannot expect good crops. Humus is the home of soil bacteria that are essential in building up plant food. Many fields are depleted of humus and the cause of many light yields, partly due to

For the purpose of assisting Seager Wheeler with his correspondence, The Guide has made arrangements to have all enquiries concerning the treatment of the soil or the seed forwarded to him from this office. Enquiries or criticisms of these articles will be welcomed. All questions of general interest will be forwarded to Seager Wheeler, and his replies will be published in The Guide. By this arrangement, not only will Mr. Wheeler be saved the work of repeatedly giving the same advice to different enquirers, but the readers of The Guide will have the opportunity of getting advice from a practical farmer on any problem they may encounter in their field work. All enquirers desiring advice from Seager Wheeler, should address their letters to Seager Wheeler, c/o Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

the fact that the humus is worked out of the soil by indifferent and careless handling of the soil. Humus is indispensable; it is the organic or vegetable matter, and we are somewhat responsible for the amount available. The depletion of the organic matter leads to impoverishment of the soil, and when this takes place it must be restored if we expect to obtain satisfactory returns.

Factors Causing Loss of Humus

One of the chief losses of humus is by the run-off

levels, or from off the field altogether into the waste places. These very fine particles are the richest and most valuable part of the soil, and every time it is carried away it is depleting the field of plant food. What appears to be fine soil grains is really organic matter or humus, and the choicest part of the soil that is necessary to feed the crop. Examine the soil when it is dry under a microscope, and it will be noted that it is chiefly organic matter—decayed vegetation. It is more easily carried away by the melting snow than are the soil grains proper. This waste goes on from season to season. The conservation of the rainfall thruout the summer is considered and emphasized upon, while much of the waste is allowed to go on for want of some attention. In many instances the summer-fallow is done too late in the season, and opportunity to catch the rains is lost. Only a single plowing is done, and at that time the moisture has evaporated from the stubble field and it is difficult to plow, and it is done when the soil is out of condition to plow; when a shallow cultivation ought to have been given, either in the previous fall or early spring, by the use of a good cultivator, disc harrow or shallow plowing. This would create a mulch to check evaporation and keep the soil in condition to plow and make plowing easier. If a summer fallow is worth doing at all it is surely worth doing well. One can afford to go

deeper in plowing a summer-fallow to prepare a reservoir to hold all the moisture that falls. Care should be taken to prevent weeds getting up too high, as they pump out moisture at a great rate, besides robbing the soil of the fertility. To do the best work weeds should not be allowed to get firmly established in the fields. The use of a good cultivator if used in good time will prevent this. These are some of the losses on the summer-fallow of the humus and the snow water. I am firmly convinced that there is more virtue in snow water than there is in rain water. If we were to take a pan of snow that had freshly fallen and where there was no possibility of it being contaminated by drifting soil and were to melt it, we would find some impurities in it. This is carried down with the snow from the atmosphere and it is rich in fertilizing elements. If it falls on the soil and is prevented from running off in the spring more fertility is added to the soil.

Before I go on to describe a simple method whereby we may prevent this loss or waste I shall refer to another waste of humus that is going on each season, namely, by drifting of the soil, chiefly in the spring before the crop is advanced sufficiently to check it. Under our western conditions where the prevailing high winds in the spring, especially during the month of May, not only evaporate considerable moisture but carry away more into the atmosphere, into the lower parts of the field, into the wayside, the fences, where may be seen banks of drifted soil which enrich the weeds and grasses, we will find that it is not only the soil grains proper but also valuable humus. In many fields nearly, or all, the top soil has blown away, leaving only the bare subsoil. While these losses occur in some districts more than others, it is mainly due to a lack of fibre that is essential to bind the soil grains together. Burning of the stubble

Continued on Page 22

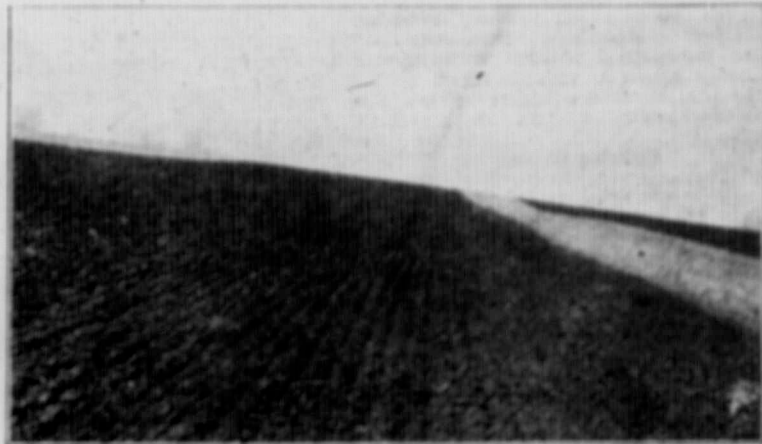


Shows corrugated condition of summerfallow as it should be left to go into the winter

of heavy rains and melting snow in the spring. The object in view when preparing a summer fallow is to conserve moisture and keep weeds in check. The chief object is to conserve moisture by plowing early in the rainy season to catch and hold all the rains that fall in the summertime, but no thought is given to conserve the snow that falls during the wintertime. This is allowed to run off the fields in the spring and little or no attempt is made to check this waste and hold it in the soil. Except on specially favored fields that lie completely flat, considerable of the snow water runs to waste. It runs off to the lower levels, into the sloughs, ravines, the pot holes in the field or roadside. This occurs especially on the summer fallow, prepared fall plowing, and to some extent from the stubble fields. Apart from the loss of the valuable snow water, it carries away with it the finer particles of soil, principally the humus, from the higher to the lower



Showing the Bee effect on the furrow slice by the cut of the gasker attachment to the plow. This is done in one operation.



Land left after the plow has turned it up and the gasker has passed over it. There is very little loss of moisture by this method.

Co-operative Farm Business

Reports from farmers' organizations of their co-operative buying and selling

YEARLY TURNOVER OF \$76,000

One hundred and seventy-five members of the five unions of Rodney, Tan-Y-Bryne, Floral, Sun-shine and Oneil, combine their interests, with Crossfield for their central office and shipping point.

In addition to the handling co-operatively of large quantities of certain of the following: coal, lumber and stungies, fence posts, binder twine, flour and feed, fruit and oil, the combined unions shipped during 1915 fifty-six cars of livestock, containing four thousand head of an approximate value of over \$53,000. Their total turn-over for the year amounted to something over \$76,000. Flour, etc., is sold to members at a 10 per cent. addition to the laid-down cost if handled from the car, and 15 per cent. if handled from the shed. Twenty per cent. is a conservative estimate of the saving on such goods handled.

Members' livestock is accumulated and shipped to the Alberta stockyards, Calgary, on Thursday of each week, by a competent manager, where it is disposed of thru the livestock office of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company, or direct to the local abattoir. One per cent. of the gross outturns is deducted to cover the cost of labor and time involved.

Method of Collecting Stock

Briefly the method of marketing livestock is as follows: Listings of the members' hogs or cattle, eight here and ten there, are accepted until the week's carload or loads are complete, and then the list is closed for that particular shipping day. As hardly ever a week elapses but a shipment is made, no hardship is suffered by anyone thru waiting a week. The disorganized method of the one-time dealers in buying in hogs any day, lapsed with a quick understanding of the economy effected by devoting a particular day to bringing in livestock.

Hogs are weighed in in the usual way, and a record kept by the secretary of their ownership, number and weight. Lights, sows and stags are weighed and described separately, so that they can be identified on the market. As hogs are sold on their weights off cars at Calgary, feed and water is provided them in local yards up to time of loading and cars well bedded with straw in winter time, and with sand (which is cool and sanitary) in summer, and properly loaded out, with as nearly as possible eighty to eighty-five hogs to the car. An average shrink from weighed-in weight of from 200 lbs. to 300 lbs. to the car has been experienced, and this is distributed in exact proportion, for example as follows:

	Number.	Local Weight.	Shrink.	Calgary Weight.
John Jones	17	3,400	40	3,360
J. Miller	13	2,600	30	2,570
E. Hart	11	1,950	20	1,930
H. Evans	12	2,200	30	2,170
A. E. Riddell	10	2,000	30	1,970
J. Evans	21	4,000	50 ^a	3,950
Total	84	16,150	200	15,950

However when conditions are favorable there is no shrinkage between the off-wagon weight and the weight off cars at Calgary, as the hogs maintain most of their gain from feeding and watering at Crossfield, and this is particularly true of hogs hauled from outlying points, demonstrating that the U.F.A. method of handling is the only means by which fair returns can be secured for the near-in and distant farmer alike.

The inconvenient painting and tagging of animals is unnecessary and the method outlined is thoroughly practical, and has stood a fair trial at other points as well as at Crossfield.

Shipping Cattle

Cattle are accepted for shipment from the owners on their providing the secretary with a statement of the brands and description of their animals, and care is taken at Calgary to separate and sell each man's stock on its merits. Cattle are sold, weighed, fed and watered and much if not all of the weight lost in transit recovered. Changed days to accepting a shrink at country points, or when cattle reached the abattoirs!

A sample copy of the secretary's statement of outturns to an individual shipper appears below:



J. Clarke,
C.P. 271259, Crossfield,
Crossfield Weight 1685
10 Selects Calgary 1660 @ 8.15 \$135.29
Less Insurance .67

April 14, 1915.
Less proportion of commission \$.84
Less proportion of freight 1.82
Less yard fees25
Less weighing30
Less handling and feed at Crossfield 1.35
4.57
Add rebate on freight \$130.05
1.18
\$131.23

One dollar per hundred pounds less than Calgary prices had to be accepted by Crossfield farmers from the local hog buyers before competition was established there, and it was said that the freight shrink and other expense demanded it. On a basis of the above returns the farmers are now getting equal to from 30 cents to 35 cents per 100 pounds less than Calgary prices, or, in other words, are saving for themselves 65 cents to 70 cents per 100 pounds or from \$104 to \$112 on each carload. They have no longer to take the dealers' word for the shrinkage on a car of hogs, they have their own record of the average outturns from numerous shipments, and one of the best results of their co-operation is the enlightenment it has brought them on the problems of marketing.

Incorporated Body

In order to systematize their growing trade the Crossfield District Co-operative Association U.F.A. Limited was organized and incorporated under the Co-operative Associations Act on July 27, 1915, to deal in flour, machinery, lumber, etc., and to engage in the marketing and selling of farm produce.

The company's membership is restricted to bona fide farmers, and consists of forty-seven shareholders, none of whom own more than five shares of stock. Any one holder of a paid up share is entitled to all rights, and any member of any local union is entitled, upon subscription, to the privileges of the organization. An effort is being made



The home of the Grain Growers' Guide. This \$120,000 plant is owned entirely by the organized farmers, and is the first building erected by the organized farmers in Western Canada.

to have all local farmers subscribe to the extent of one share at least in the company, that they may have a voice in its management, and that the much needed capital for the development of their business may be accumulated. There is no compulsion, however, and all members of the United Farmers of Alberta are entitled to handle their produce thru and obtain supplies from the company upon exactly the same basis as shareholders of the association. The services of the trustees are free, and the secretary, who devotes his whole time to his duties, is the only salaried member of the company.

Division of Profits

Profits are divided among the shareholders as follows:

- 1—Amount equal to 8 per cent. on paid up capital.
- 2—Ten per cent. statutory reserve.
- 3—Forty per cent. to a special reserve till the amount of \$1,500 is reached.
- 4—Fifty per cent. at the disposal of the general meeting as dividends on purchases made by holders of fully paid up shares.

A permanent office has been established, and the farmers own outright their own coal shed, warehouse and stock scales. A. A. Hall, a director of the U.F.A., is president of the company, and was one of the leaders in its organization.

Unity is the keynote of the undertaking, which is characterized by a broad-minded policy of cooperation and good-will. Their program of success might be followed, and should be, by every active union in Alberta. Cheaper supplies and better returns from their labor and capital would be the reward of it all.—J. M. REID, Calgary.

"POLICING" DEALERS' PROFITS

A picnic of a local G.G.A. was the genesis of the Wilton Co-operative Trading Co. A number of delegates from neighboring locals met in a tent during the proceedings, and after discussing farmers' rights and wrongs, with perhaps an emphasis on the latter, a canvasser-in-chief and convenor was appointed, with assistants, to solicit promises towards starting a co-operative store. During the canvass the Agricultural Co-operative Associations Act was added to the statutes of Saskatchewan. Thus about a year from the origination of the plan, during which a leaven of co-operative education had been spread, this association was launched under that act and taking all the permitted powers.

During the last four months of 1914 remaining for operations, a turnover of about \$5,000 in supplies was effected, saving to the patrons, it was calculated, \$800 on the prices which would have been paid for such supplies thru previously used channels. The supplies consisted of lumber, coal, barreled apples, sugar, flour and feed, general groceries and merchandise to some little extent. During 1915, in the way of supplies, around \$20,000 was the amount of turnover, in the same lines together with twine and fencing material, saving patrons some \$2,000 on usual non-co-operative prices, as well as a much bigger amount by way of "policing" downwards other dealers' rates, or keeping them from mounting on war or other pretexts. With the present year the field of stock shipping has also been entered, one monthly shipment at least to be arranged. The shipments made have brought to the stock owners \$150 per car at least over what they would otherwise have obtained, so that both in supplies and marketing we are proving the benefits easily enough.

Overhead and Division of Profits

Of course the slender munition supply in the way of capital paid up placed the management under disabilities for greater activity and service. This is being gradually remedied by further canvassing and the taking of all profits so far to reserve, invested and retained within the association. Thru quick turnovers, an average overhead charge of about 8 per cent. only—small, it is claimed, for western work—resulted in more net profit than amount of paid up capital, and thus, while amply securing the subscribers, made good an increase of working capital. Whether such close margin should continue is for the future to decide, however. Advice from the director of

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

LEADER WRITERS UNIMPORTANT

The Manchester Guardian does not know whether to laugh or be indignant over the attitude of the military authorities towards the press in Great Britain. The usefulness of newspapers in the daily life of the people is so far recognized that the production of them has been made a certified industry, but obviously with some misgivings on the part of the officials, which has led to wholesale exceptions.

One of the things that has left a sting in the minds of those at the head of these enterprises is the casual statement that in times like these leader writers can easily be replaced.

Rather a shock, after having fancied oneself to be a great force in moulding public opinion, to be so lightly disposed of by a prosaic officialdom.

THE REAL BATTLEFIELD

There are three distinct opinions about the war held by prominent military critics. One section is convinced that victory must be with him who keeps control of the sea; a second is assured that the final issue will be decided upon the west front, while still a third party sees in the extreme east the key to the whole situation. And all the time the real issue of this war is being fought out over your dinner table and your neighbor's, yes, and behind the counter, and behind the plow, and in the kitchen, and in the public school.

The real issue of this war is whether militarism shall grow and prosper or whether it shall decline and fall; whether the poor people of the different countries of the world shall go on living just above the bread-line in order to support an organization the object of which is to slaughter other poor people with whom they have no quarrel or whether civilization shall cast out this terrific monster of cruelty and brutality.

This issue will not be decided by the soldier, but by the civilian and the laurels may conceivably be bestowed upon the vanquished.

Being a spiritual question it will not be decided in the open upon the battlefield, but in the hearts and minds of men. It is indeed being decided there today. The question is, shall we permit Germany to be victorious in this inner and most important field of battle. There are some militarists in England and Canada who are trying very hard to make her so, some who come out openly and say that England must have compulsory military service and a big standing army after the war, and in so doing accept Germany's military standards. Others again, having seen that for a country which intends to go to war, Germany's plan of making the interests of the individual subservient to those of the state is an excellent one, are beginning in a round-about way to recommend more of this spirit for England.

If these militarists are in the majority and are permitted to decide the conduct of our public life after the war it is an indelible matter how the battle goes in France or Asia-Minor for Germany will have conquered us. Better to have let her come in without resistance and take over our government, for, having had fifty years of practice, she would have put this military ideal into force more economically and efficiently than our own statesmen are capable of doing.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

CHIEFLY ABOUT PICTURES

I would like your opinion on the finishing of my stair-steps. The bannister and post are stained and varnished in dark finish and the steps are painted grey with a cream or salmon cream back, but they don't look to me as they should. What would you advise me to do? I don't care for either carpet or oilcloth on a stair.

And what pictures do you think nice for a parlor, just moderately priced ones I mean. If you will kindly advise me in these few things I shall be very grateful.

I am just waiting for spring to get at my house. I think it's a fever most housewives take in the spring. Thanking you for former suggestions and wishing you success in your page.

RAE.

Answer

I understand perfectly the most important of the twenty reasons referred to in the first part of your letter, and of course you are wise to leave the point as it is in the circumstances.

Concerning the steps, there is a dust colored floor paint, really a soft brownish green shade, which I think would be ideal for use on your stairs as it ought not to show the dust up too plainly and it is a very pleasant color. I will be glad to send you a sample

if you will send me a self-addressed and stamped envelope.

Not being quite sure what you would consider a moderately priced picture it is difficult to answer your second query. For from four to twenty dollars you can procure some very nicely framed copies of good prints of great pictures. Usually it is possible to purchase colored prints from a certain book store at fifteen or twenty cents each. To have them properly framed would cost another dollar and a half or two dollars, the even at that the cost of them would not be very great.

Finally, supposing all of these to be out of reach of your purse, you might buy some of the prints referred to above and frame them yourself with the new picture binding. It comes in different colors and gold. I made an experiment with this material the other day, as I try to make a practice of saving with everything I recommend to the readers of this page. I took two richly colored pictures from a magazine, one in shades of dark green and flame and the other in dark rich brown, cream and pure red. I carefully measured off and penciled a line around each print exactly three-quarters of an inch from the picture and trimmed all of the white paper off but this border. Then I took them to a store and had glass and cardboard cut the full size of each. After inserting rings in the cardboard for hangers I laid the picture on it and the glass over it. Around the outside edge of the glass I pasted strips of cardboard three-quarters of an inch wide. I took a roll of the gold binding and cutting it down the middle pasted a strip of it over the inside edge of



Illustrating the Beauty of planting done along the borders of walks.

the cardboard so that it came just a shade over on the glass. Then I cut strips from a brown binding and finished the picture. I found it more satisfactory to use four strips of binding the right length than to try to turn the corners.

The result was two quite pretty pictures neatly framed, one ten by ten and a half inches in size and the other nine and three-quarters by eleven and a half. The gold binding cost twenty-five cents for a roll of six yards and the brown binding fifteen cents. The cardboard, glass and rings brought the cost of materials up to ninety cents, but there is enough of the binding left to frame several more pictures.

While this method of picture framing is not suggested as a substitute for good pictures properly framed, it may prove a help to you or to some other woman, if you do not need it, who positively has not the money to spend on costly pictures or even moderately priced ones.

The question of the subject is a matter for each householder to decide for herself. Choose the kind of pictures you enjoy. In your room, the dark rich pictures I have described, with the frame right up to the print, would be effective, and have all the pictures in the one room of the same type.

F. M. B.

HOMESTEADS FOR WOMEN

Dear Miss Beynon:—Now that we women have the franchise one cannot help wondering what would be the best use to make of it. The woman's vote should be used to the advancement and for the benefit of woman in general, and, may I be permitted to say, the praise woman in particular.

This Canada of ours would never have made the enormous strides it has if it had not been for the women who came with their men-folk and cheerfully shared the privations and hardships unavoidable during pioneer life. Those grey-haired, hard-featured, insignificant looking women. It is to them, quite as much as to their husbands and sons, that Canada owes

a debt she can never fully repay. Forty miles from town was common enough in those days, often nothing but a yoke of oxen to get around with.

Generally, after the little seeding was done, the husband and older boys would hire out, leaving the mother and younger children alone all summer, the nearest neighbor several miles away, and very little to live on except the produce of a cow or two (if they were fortunate enough to own them), the eggs from a few hungry fowls and what vegetables they could raise on the newly broken, wind-swept prairie. Small wonder so many pioneer mothers fill our lunatic asylums.

And now we are on the eve of better things, our land almost all in crop, the mortgage lifted, machinery paid for, the nearest town only six or eight miles away, even a horse to be spared if we want to visit a neighbor, what do we women actually own in return for our years of labor? Nothing, I believe, except the clothes we stand upright in. Now, I ask you, is that fair?

We worked so willingly, so cheerfully, training the little ones as well as we could, school was almost an impossibility in many cases, as was also the doctor when the new little stranger arrived. All we had in those days was the friendly whisper over the tea-cups, "Yes, you come and help me in January and I'll be sure and come to your place and help you in March," and the loyally kept promise.

Then there was the ever present struggle to keep the store bill straight, with the pitifully few pounds of butter, and thru it all the loving determination that John, dear old John, must have his tobacco anyway, even while we tried to make ourselves believe we liked our coffee without sugar.

And now, you men, the struggle is over, we have stood shoulder to shoulder with you and helped you in every possible way and we want you to give us something for our very own, and what we want is one hundred and sixty acres of government land, just like yours was before we helped you to get it into the high state of cultivation it is now.

Wow, hear the howl go up. "What? Want more land? Isn't one hundred and sixty or three hundred and forty (or whatever acreage the farm consists of) enough for you? Isn't it?"

No, my friend, what we want is the pleasure of owning one hundred and sixty acres of land right now, instead of a tiny plot six by three which you will have to provide us with presently whether you will or no. No, we would not have to suffer one tithe of the hardships we had to endure while proving up your land, and we would have the joy of possession to give us a new interest in life and the pleasure of knowing we were helping develop the country that has already done so much for us.

What do you say? No good homesteads? Well, sometimes you men make me tired. When neighbor's sons grow up and want homesteads they just nose around and find one, or cancel, or something like that. You never hear that cry when a man wants a homestead, and we can read too and happen to know just how little land there is, comparatively speaking, under cultivation in Saskatchewan.

And now, women Grain Growers, it is up to you. You know the old saying, "If you want a thing done, do it yourself." And now that we have the franchise, let this be one of the first things we use our vote for. Let us choose the best woman we have amongst us for our leader, one who understands the subject well and will carry the matter thru. Our hands were tied before. We could do nothing. They are free now. Only, let it be done quickly.

F. E. SHEPHERD.

Stalwart, Sask.

WHAT DID HE MEAN?

It was one of the sultriest Sundays that summer, a day when even a New England conscience would have granted you absolution for laying aside all ordinary duties and just resting.

With what my family call my usual fate, I had previously promised to go to the farthest end of the city, two or three miles from home, and address a Christian Endeavor Society. I was expected to speak twenty or thirty minutes.

As I shook hands with the president at the close of the meeting, I was surprised to find that he had contrived to leave a dime in my hand. It was in accordance with a custom originated in the interest of out-of-town speakers, but I assured him that I did not wish car fare.

"Yes," he insisted, "you must take it"—adding gravely, "The laborer is worthy of his hire."

It was some time before my family ceased to remind me of that estimate of the financial value of my oratorical efforts, tho the comment of a friend was, "None but the brave deserve the fare."—By K. L. Hamilton in *The Housewife*.

Farm Experiences

TO ENSURE HEALTHY COLTS

Nothing is more disappointing to the lover of horses than losing a mare or foal at foaling time. While some fatalities are the result of conditions over which we have no control, the greater part are caused by lack of attention to the little things necessary to successful parturition and later treatment of mare and colt. The following method has proved very successful with me.

First, the mare must be adequately nourished on complete rations during pregnancy and when nursing. Oats and bran, about one-quarter bran by weight, with timothy, upland hay or green oats, and a few roots or oil meal form my ideal ration. Whatever feed is used must be absolutely free from dust or mold, as feeding such material is the chief cause of abortion. Mares are fed regularly, watered three times a day, and if not working are given abundance of exercise. It is aimed to keep the mare in ordinary condition only. Over-fatness is even more fatal than a thin condition. If there is work to be done the mare works right up to foaling time, and no harm can result if handled by an intelligent man. She should not be strained with heavy loads in soft ground, used on tongued implements, on icy roads, or in backing a load.

A box stall and deep bed of dry straw is provided, and on nearing parturition the stall is well cleaned and disinfected with formalin or creolin solution and kept scrupulously clean. When wax forms on the end of the teats, I watch the mare closely at least at intervals of two hours, day and night. Some may think this too much bother. I have had some mares foal eight years in succession and never need any attention, while another would always deliver her foal with the sack unbroken and the foal was almost sure to smother if the attendant were not present. After foaling the navel cord is treated with iodine and sprinkled with powder made of equal parts of powdered alum, gum camphor and corn starch. It will turn black and soon dry up, lessening danger of infection. The stall is cleaned thoroughly and sprinkled with slacked lime until danger of infection is past. I give the mare slightly warmed water for two days or longer if not doing well, and feed scalded bran, gradually getting her back to her usual feed in two weeks. If a mare has not cleaned in six hours, I give a pint of raw linseed oil and weight the afterbirth which treatment is generally successful in removing it. If complications appear expert advice should be obtained without delay.

When a mare has been worked regularly she may be put back to light work in two weeks, leaving the foal at home in a roomy box stall with water, hay, oats and bran, and company if possible. I work the mares about three hours each half day at first. The mares are always fed and watered before turning in with the colt, and if much heated considerable milk is drawn by hand. A gorging with heated milk will almost invariably set up indigestion or scours in the colt and it is necessary to watch this very closely when the mare is doing her full share of team work in the hot weather. For either constipation or scours in the colt nothing is much better than castor oil, but prevention is better than cure. I put the mare and colt on grass as soon as possible, keeping them in when the weather is stormy. I feed about the same grain ration on grass twice a day as they receive indoors and either feed in a box out in the pasture or the mare is brought up morning and evening. I find thoughtful and intelligent handling and feeding of the mare and close attention to the little things is what makes for complete success in raising colts from working mares.—T.W.W., Man.

THRESHING FLAX

I have threshed flax in snow and ice and found the best way to take the ice out of all small grain such as flax and grass seeds is to run your machine as follows: Level the ground under the machine and spread a canvas directly under the weed screen slot. Use the wheat seed screen, open the slot and the flax or grass seed will come right through the screen onto the canvas. Practically all of the ice and snow will go over the screen into the bigger elevator up and away, leaving the grain free of ice.—J. McG., Man.

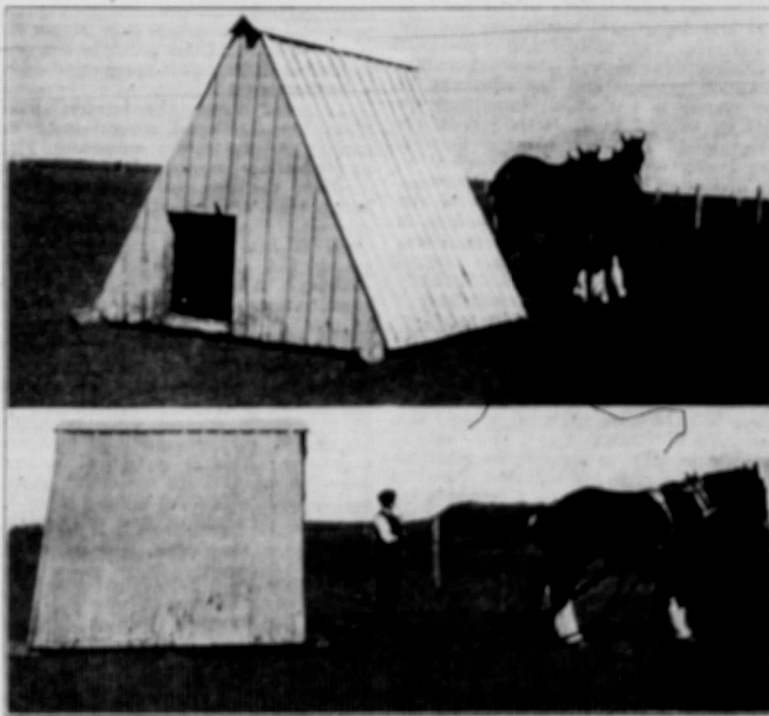
We invite our readers to contribute their experiences to this page. Letters suggesting new ideas along any line of farm work will be welcomed and all that we can use will be paid for at our regular rate of 25 cents per hundred words. Write on one side of the paper only and send your ideas on each subject on a separate sheet. Favorable and unfavorable experiences are alike acceptable and by exchanging ideas on this page our readers will be able to obtain a great deal of very valuable information from each other.

AT LAMBING TIME

I do not know how many readers of The Guide are keeping sheep, but those who have not would be better with some, and those who have ought to make some special attempt to look after them properly at this time of the year. This is one of the critical times in the flock and on the care given during the next few weeks will depend very largely the percentage of the lamb crop this spring.

This is a season when drafts and changes are apt to give sheep a cold, and coughing, running at nose and lung diseases are often due to drafts sweeping thru the barn or shed. Too many farmers either provide no shelter for sheep or too cramped close quarters. Last spring I saw two of my neighbors lose several lambs, and in one case a fine ewe, from having ewes run back and forth thru a narrow doorway where they were jammed and crushed constantly.

I usually try to provide two or three separate pens where I can keep ewes at and immediately after lambing. Lambing time is the time of greatest trouble. It is right here most money is made or lost in keeping sheep. With separate pens, ewes with twins or triplets can be separated and the danger of ewes downing lambs largely got over. A ewe recognizes her lamb by smell and voice only and when a lamb wanders away among a bunch of



SHIFTING AN A-SHAPED HOG PEN

inquisitive sheep while the mother is probably delivering a second or third lamb, she is often not able to recognize it again, and consequently discards it. In a couple of days the ewe will get to know her lambs and save further trouble. Then, too, if a newly lambing ewe is kept in a corner she can be fed specially, as she should be.

I try to keep my ewes in fair condition all winter and I find it pays, for some of my neighbors who give their ewes nothing at all but what they can pick up around a stack, have a good deal of trouble about lambing time. I always feed a little ground oats and bran, about three pounds of oats to two of bran, giving each ewe about half a pound a day or a little more for about a month or six weeks before lambing. Timothy and marsh hay I never found worth a cent for sheep and the timothy always spoiled the wool and made the sheep itchy, thru the heads forcing themselves thru the wool down to the sheep's back. I usually feed oat hay or fine oat straw. This year I had some

peas and oats cut fairly green and they seem to be the best feed I have ever used.—J.T.B., Penhold, Alta.

STOPPING HOG LOSSES

There seems to be more variation among men in their ability to keep hogs with profit than any other class of farm animal, with the possible exception of the dairy cow. At least that has been the conclusion reached from my observations among my neighbors both here and where I lived formerly. I suppose this is because hogs cannot consume such a large amount of roughage or cheap feed and must have much more concentrated feed to be put on the market at anything like a profit.

The saying "dirty as a pig" seems also to have given some people the idea that this is the natural state of a pig and he would not be contented unless he were wallowing in filth of some kind. Pigs are just as clean as any other class of farm animal if they have a chance, but under the conditions so many people keep them they have no alternative. Older hogs can stand more or less of this, chiefly more in many people's minds, but little pigs seem to be very readily poisoned. Their noses are never very far from the floor, and hence the necessity of not only scraping up the thickest of the dirt, but also of thoroughly cleaning the floor pretty frequently. Where farrowing sows are shut up in closed houses, the pens should be made scrupulously clean before the new litter arrives. Lack of cleanliness was always a big bugbear to pork plungers. About 90 per cent. of pig troubles, barring cholera, are due to unsanitary conditions during the early part of a pig's life. There is no sentiment attached to this; it means cold dollars and cents.

One great advantage of the separate A-shaped or colony house for farrowing sows is that it can be moved about from place to place occasionally, and as long as it is kept bedded down fairly well it can very readily be kept clean. In case the ground should become wet and unfit thru rain, the house can simply be moved on to another place and fresh straw put in. The bedding on the old place can be scattered and the grass will be better than ever. In addition this house is cheap, seclusive, quiet and comfortable. In the larger house quicklime sprinkled thinly and evenly over the floor combines the virtues of disinfectant and drier. Spraying with a good disinfectant dip is also good practice. Dryness and freedom from drafts as well as good ventilation I have always found essential to the health of little pigs. Many poultry men keep straw above their birds, and I found in one hog pen where I was able to use it that this was excellent for absorbing dampness and bad odors. Some sows, if they are big and slow, wallow about in too much bedding and frequently kill little pigs, whereas more active ones would do little or no harm under similar conditions. With the former I try to get short chaffy bedding that the pigs can't get lost in. One thing that will save many little pigs is a plank or guard projecting some six or eight inches from the side of the wall and placed about eight inches above the floor. When the sow lies against this little pigs run no danger of getting squeezed.

Changes of feed before or after farrowing are often disastrous and should be carefully avoided. Constipation is one of the greatest dangers, and the sow that becomes constipated before she farrows is very apt to lose her pigs, and possibly not survive herself. Too strong feeds, such as a lot of barley, rye, tankage or even corn are dangerous. Sloppy, cooling, loosening food is most important. Skim milk with bran and oat chop, or middlings mixed, is excellent, or even a little linseed meal can be used to good advantage. This feed needs little change after farrowing, the more middlings can be added and bran cut down, as its value is mainly in its bulk.

Some run with swill or slop to a sow immediately after farrowing, but she ought to be her own guide largely in this matter. Twelve or fifteen hours quietness, without food, is best, and at first a thin drink of middlings and water is good enough. Over feeding in the first three days ought to be guarded against. After that she can be brought up to full feed, and then ought to be fed as liberally as possible if the litter is a good one.

Sows need attention at farrowing time like any other animal, but they don't need a lot of inter-

Continued on Page 20

CENTRAL OFFICE AT REGINA

By the time this reaches the members the head offices of the Association will have been established in their new home in the "Farmers' Building" in Regina. This building is the beautiful and commodious block of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, which occupies its entire ground floor.

In the same building are also the offices of the Municipal Hail Insurance Commission so that it is with the utmost fitness that it is to be known as the "Farmers' Building" since there will be few farmers in Saskatchewan who fail to look to one or more of the three great provincial co-operative enterprises directed from within its walls as being owned in part by them and to which they look for leadership in the fight of the farmers for "equity" and "a square deal."

Saskatchewan, as the only exclusively agricultural province of Canada more than any other province, is dependent for her future success upon her own provincial institutions, so that the upbuilding of a healthy provincial consciousness amongst her farmers and a sense of ownership and pride in their own institutions is of paramount importance. Except for this strong provincial self reliance and action unhampered by control from without the province there would scarcely be an Association today. Certainly there would be no great co-operative movement by the Association and there would be no Municipal Hail Insurance Commission with its enormous savings to the farmers of the province each year, nor would there ever have been the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company with its 230 elevators, its grain commission department at Winnipeg and a great terminal elevator about to be built at the lake front, every dollar of the profits of all of which enterprises are the property of Saskatchewan farmers exclusively.

The housing of these three great Saskatchewan co-operative enterprises as one family in the farmers' own building, located in the capital of the province, where they will be most readily accessible for the greatest number, should cause a thrill of pride in and respect for his chosen calling to surge in the bosom of every farmer in the province and should fill him with calm faith in the future and an unshakable confidence in the permanence and efficacy of the great co-operative movement of the associated farmers of Saskatchewan.

The Association's entrance will be the one on Twelfth Avenue, next the Public Telephone Building. All communications should be addressed: Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Farmers' Building, Regina, Sask.

J. B. M.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY FORMED

Central Secretary:—J. L. Rooke, our district director, was with us on Saturday the 18th in the afternoon and gave an address. There was a fair turnout to hear him and after his address, we took a subscription for forming a co-operative society. Ten members took shares and expect to have ten more to start with. We will hold a meeting on April 8 to organize and elect officers. I received a sheet of membership tickets on Saturday's mail and I think they are a great improvement on the old ones.

At the last regular meeting a resolution was passed that we choose sides and canvass the neighborhood for more farmers to become members, the losing side to put up a supper, so by the time we have our next meeting I think our membership will have more than doubled. There are now thirty-one paid-up members. You will find enclosed a letter and statement from Martin Carlson, another member in trouble with the Farm Produce Company, Saskatoon, from whom he cannot receive his pay for produce which he sent them and he wishes the Association to take it up for him. We took up a collection for the Belgian Relief Fund and secured fourteen bags of wheat and eleven bags of oats, which we shipped Saturday the 18th.

J. C. SNELL

Secretary, Invermay Local.

ORGANIZED EFFORT REVIEWED

The following article is a copy from "The Public," a little magazine published in Chicago, U.S.A., calling itself "A National Journal of Fundamental Democracy, and a Weekly Narrative of History in the Making." The writer of the article is George W. Atkinson, of Ceylon, a student of economics and a very active

Saskatchewan

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

worker of long standing in the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. It is here reproduced for two reasons. First, because it is an excellent review of the development of the farmers' movement; second, it gives us an idea of the manner in which that movement is being placed before our cousins across the line.

J. B. M.

PROGRESSIVE FARMERS

The fifteenth annual convention of Saskatchewan Grain Growers has met with the clouds of war still shadowing our horizon. Britain's overseas dominions have accepted their position as parts of the empire and are taking up their share of the burden. The streets are alive with men in khaki and public places are placarded with appeals for men and more men to make up the half million that Canada has undertaken to supply. We are hoping for peace, but are settled in our determination that with it shall be established the integrity of small nations, and that the principle of autonomous government shall be advanced. But the disturbing influence of war has not caused these farmers to recede from one single position taken in previous years, and they are inspired to greater efforts by some results already accomplished, and others in immediate prospect.

In previous years I have remarked on the almost utter lack in this province of anything like a community spirit; that as a whole we were an unintegrated aggregation of "stake" farmers and business men. Now, I am happy to note a most commendable growth of interest in matters affecting the common welfare. A single case will illustrate: Our common school system, as it stands now, is the result of a process of accretion—of additions and amendments to the body of laws and department regulations and the postponement of difficult and unpleasant problems. Naturally, a somewhat chaotic condition prevails and the efficiency of the system is not at all commensurate with the expense at which the schools are maintained. Last summer the Premier and leader of the opposition united in an invitation to a general non-partisan discussion of the school needs of the province in advance of an overhauling of the educational laws. The response was immediate and general. Papers opened their columns to the discussion. A public education league was organized and a survey of the schools of the whole province instituted. The prospective results from this movement are pleasant to anticipate.

Substantial achievements are already accredited to the Grain Growers' Association, but these are regarded as only the beginning of what is aimed at. Organized late in 1900 to correct the piratical abuses of the grain market, that question has for some time been in a fair way of settlement. Corrective legislation was secured and the Grain Growers' Grain Company entered the field as a competitor, handling grain on commission. It now has 16,000 shareholders and a paid-up capital of \$86,000. Subsidiary companies have been formed to handle the export trade, lumber business, and other lines. The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. followed in the local market, and is now the largest elevator company in the world, with 18,000 shareholders and 230 elevators.

Co-operative Trading Department

Western Canada is said to be the district of the highest range of prices in the civilized world. This, of course, is true only of the goods we have to buy, for our staple products are sold in the world's markets. The Association attacked this situation two years ago by instituting a co-operative trading department. With no capital stock at all the central office last year as jobbers supplied locals at wholesale prices commodities to the value of \$850,000. Jobbers' profits amounting to \$16,000, were divided among locals on the basis of business done.

An Implement Sales Act was secured, which provides for a standard contract conserving the rights of purchasers and guaranteeing the implement to perform the work intended.

Co-operative trading has been made possible by legislation enacted at the

request of the Association, and government hail insurance was put into operation at the same request. Prohibition and a dower law had long been advocated without effect, but were soon secured when the Grain Growers took a hand. The government has established wholesale liquor stores as a temporary expedient, but their abolition is now insistently demanded. The only remaining requirement for total prohibition is control of the importation of liquors from outside the province, but that must await an amendment to the British North America Act. A legal department has been established to give advice to contest important cases in court, and to draft and promote the enactment of desired legislation. A conference was held with a committee of the mighty Manufacturers' Association, and a joint committee of agriculture and commerce was appointed to promote an understanding between the two warring interests. Woman suffrage and direct legislation are almost here and the movements for free trade and agricultural credits are steadily gaining. Of these last two, the former will meet powerful and determined opposition, and the latter is yet in a somewhat nebulous form. The Hudson Bay Railway is to Canada what the Panama Canal was to the United States. It is steadily demanded by the Western farmers and as steadily resisted by eastern interests and transcontinental railways.

Prominent and distinctive among all the achievements of this farmers' movement stands its official organ, the Grain Growers' Guide, which in eight years has grown to a position of commanding influence in Western Canada, and as an exponent of fundamental democracy is second to none in the Dominion. The Saskatchewan membership of the Association has increased over 25 per cent in the past year, and now numbers over 25 per cent of the farmers of the province. A good beginning so long as it is regarded as but a beginning.

As noted above, this farmers' movement has developed several lusty and rapidly growing trading companies. These at present are largely independent of one another, the principal connecting bond being that of sympathy and common interest. They have now arrived at the stage of overlapping business, and are facing the alternative of friction and dissension or of a grand federation of all organizations under one management. A plan of federation has been worked out on the basis of independent local units to be affiliated with the central body. It is believed that this arrangement will preserve the vital principle of democratic control while permitting of unified management and unlimited expansion. This is a critical stage of development and its successful passage depends on a faithful adherence to the altruistic principle of true co-operation.

More Education Necessary

A sympathetic observer of this movement gave me his opinion recently that the farmers had travelled about as far as they could without a broader grasp of the situation. Said he: "When they know more they can do more, not sooner." The managing director significantly remarked in his report, "There is the possibility that we have been developing co-operative organization more rapidly than we have been imbuing the ethics of co-operation, and herein lies a real peril to your struggle for a true democracy." My opinion is this, the constructive part of this movement is the work of certain devoted idealists, loyally and intelligently supported by a few, acquiesced in by a large number, and regarded indifferently by the great mass of farmers. This is too narrow a basis for a great democratic movement.

I wish here to correct what has seemed to me a misapprehension on the part of some critics regarding co-operation. Co-operation may not be the basic reform, but I submit that democratic control of a business by its patrons and the division of its profits in proportion to its patronage produces a mental attitude that is absolutely essential if any social problem is settled in the interest of the common good. The fact that the Single Tax was not covered in any resolution

or scarcely mentioned once in any discussion, I think, demonstrates the contention I have long held that the people here know next to nothing of the philosophy of community-made values, albeit they have the principle planted in their midst. A characteristic address was delivered by F. J. Dixon, of Winnipeg, the first evening of the convention, but perhaps the minds of the delegates were too pre-occupied to give it the consideration it deserved.

The necessity for education within the organization is recognized by many grain growers, but nothing specific has yet been done to institute the work. The greatest, indeed the only popular democratic organization in the Canadian West is on the threshold of greater things than it can possibly realize at the present time. Shall it enter the land and possess it, or shall it return to a forty years' wandering thru the wilderness?

GEO. W. ATKINSON.

Ceylon, Sask.

SECRETARY ENLISTS

Central Secretary:—Since I have decided to enlist, I wish to thank you for the many courtesies which you have extended to me during the term which I have been connected with the movement of the associated farmers. And I bespeak for my successor a continuance of the kindly and courteous treatment which I received from yourself and from every member of the staff of the Trading Department. Yours respectfully,

M. M. RICHARDSON.
Secretary, Shaunavon Local.

ENTHUSIASTIC AT ENGLEWOOD

Central Secretary:—At the annual meeting on January 8 the Englewood Local G.G.A. elected the following officers for the ensuing year: A. Hood, president; D. Rumishr, vice-president, and J. H. Simon, secretary-treasurer. We now have about twenty members in good standing, and have since December, 1915, bought three carloads of wood and two cars of coal, thereby saving \$226.80. On February 18 a social and dance was held in the schoolhouse, the proceeds of which were given to the Canadian Red Cross Association. The affair was arranged by our association of L. G. G. The sum of \$100 was realized. Mention must be made of a large cake made by one of the ladies and donated for the occasion. Tickets were sold and the cake raffled, the lucky winner retaining the top layer and the rest again cut and sold in smaller pieces, by which means most of the sum was raised. Two songs were rendered by school children, "O Canada We Stand For Thee" and "The Maple Leaf." An exhibition flag drill was given between the singing.

J. H. SIMON,

Secretary, Englewood Ass'n.

RED CROSS DONATION

Central Secretary:—Enclosed please find the sum of \$17.10 which are the proceeds of a sale of boxes at our last Grain Growers' meeting. We desire this amount to go to the Red Cross Fund.

GEORGE URWIN,
Sec., Neaden Ass'n.

BIRTHDAY PARTY

Dear Sir:—On February 29 last the members of the women and men section of the Local Grain Growers' Associations gave a birthday party to our president, Louis Arnold, on the anniversary of his fifteenth birthday, and presented him with a small token of the high esteem in which the members of the local association regard their president. Mr. Arnold must be the youngest president of any Local Grain Growers' Association in this province, although he was born in 1852 in Germany. Mr. Arnold came to Canada as a young man. He settled for a number of years in Nova Scotia until answering the call of the young New West he came to this country, arriving at what is now Indian Head on July 18, 1882, and homesteading on the farm where he has lived during all these years. Everybody in the district south of Indian Head, far and wide, knows Louis Arnold, for at any meeting looking to the welfare of the community, Mr. Arnold is sure to be present.

FRANK O. BURRILL,

Sec., Sunny South G.G.A.

Manitoba

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

BUREAU OF SOCIAL RESEARCH

To the Secretary:—For some years we have had a Conservation Commission, whose duty it is to study the problems connected with the preservation and development of our natural resources, such as forests, water powers, fisheries, livestock, soils and seeds. Now the governments of our prairie provinces are desirous of making a more definite study of the problems involved in the preservation and development of our human resources, and to this end have established a Bureau of Social Research.

The work of the bureau will be, first of all, to secure accurate and full information regarding social conditions. This will be done thru co-operation with public departments and private agencies and by special investigation. After the information has been secured, it will be disseminated by means of reports and bulletins and thru the public press, lectures, correspondence, etc. The hope is that the bureau may become a clearing house thru which information and assistance along the various lines of social welfare may be made available to all.

One of the most important fields of research is that of local community organization. In each community there are many agencies at work, but there has been little co-operation among these agencies. The churches, instead of being a unifying influence, are frequently a divisive force. A wide chasm almost invariably separates the English-speaking people from the "foreigners." Not infrequently there is not the best of feeling between the town and the country.

Evidence of Disunion

Perhaps no one is specially to blame for this condition. Development has been rapid. Many diverse elements have entered into the building up of the country. Each institution has endeavored to push its own work. There has been no central unifying community organization. That is what is now needed. Most people are not satisfied with the existing situation. Many organizations are feeling their way toward a greater measure of community co-operation. Now, then, is the time to carefully lay the plans for the building up of an efficient community life.

Think of some of the important community problems that are forcing themselves upon our attention. The bars will soon be closed in every community in the three prairie provinces. What shall we substitute for the barroom? What shall we do with the hotels? Can the regenerated hotel become a social centre? Could a rest room be provided in each hotel? Could the district nurse occupy one or two of the rooms? Why not a library and reading room and games room?

Church union has received a set-back. In any case, church union will not solve the outstanding community problems. How can we draw into helpful relationship the members of the various denominations? In a few districts community clubs have united in a common effort Protestants and Roman Catholics and Greek Orthodox and Jews. Why not in your district? The non-English immigrant is found in most districts. He is here to stay. His children will marry our children. Is he contributing his part in the upbuilding of our national life? Does he understand our Canadian life and ideals? Have we given him a fair deal? Have we given him a chance to learn English? What opportunities are there for him to gain a knowledge of our political affairs?

A campaign for better schools is being carried on in some districts. Why not in every community on the prairies? Is the present curriculum suited to conditions in rural districts? Is it training our boys and girls for efficient citizenship? Is the school doing the broader educational work needed in your district? We say that the welfare of our children is our chief concern. Is the school teacher the biggest man or the most competent woman in

the community—the most honored—the best paid?

Great Improvement Possible

Our public life in Canada is notoriously corrupt and inefficient. Yet the people control. Surely the time has come for a change—not a change of government but a change in our attitude toward public affairs. Do the people of your district take an active interest—not in elections—but in our business as conducted by our municipal, provincial or federal representatives? Are there frequent opportunities for the discussion of public questions? People's forums are doing good work in some communities. Have you one?

In view of these and other problems, one of the first steps seems to be a careful study of existing condition and needs and of successful lines of work. One practical result of widespread interest in such a study should be the development of a "Social Centre Movement" that will lead to the unification of community life. A second practical result should be the training of an intelligent electorate which would ultimately mean intelligent legislators, intelligent legislation and intelligent local administration. The farmers' organizations have done much—perhaps more than any other agency—to break down partisan and sectarian walls and to encourage community enterprises. Representatives of the various farmers and women's organizations and of the agricultural colleges and agricultural papers have already offered to this bureau their heartiest co-operation.

We, therefore, appeal with confidence to you to assist in carrying out this preliminary investigation. Kindly bring this matter to the attention of your organization at the next meeting. Much depends on your help. If information comes in from each local association, we shall be able to present a strong case for the introduction of those measures that will unify and enrich the life of our prairie communities. "Do your bit."

J. S. WOODSWORTH,
Director, Bureau of Social Research.
R. C. HENDERS,
Chairman, Committee on Community Work.

RE-ORGANIZATION AT SILVERTON

A public meeting of the farmers of the Silver Creek district gathered at the school house on March 27, for the purpose of re-organizing a branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. Owing to the weather being very disagreeable and the bad state of the roads, also short notice of the meeting being given, the attendance was not so large as might have been. However, there was a sufficient number present to make a good start, and on calling the meeting to order J. A. McDonald, a member of the Angusville G.O. Association, gave a short address on his experience as a delegate to the provincial convention held at Brandon, outlining the work done there and the matters discussed, and concluded by saying that it was well worth any farmer's time to attend the provincial convention.

The chairman then called on Mr. McCuish, organizer for the association, to address the meeting, which he did in a very able manner, outlining the work that has been accomplished since the first organization of the Manitoba G.O. Association down to the present time. He also touched briefly on what has been gained by the local associations by way of selling and buying co-operatively, and concluded by asking those present to try and form a branch. It was then moved, seconded and carried unanimously that a branch be formed to be known as the Silvertown branch of the Manitoba G.O. Association. The following officers were elected: John McIntosh, president; R. J. Coulter, vice-president; Jas. A. Callis, secretary-treasurer; and Messrs. Jackson, Garnett, Cochrane, Cregar, Rutherford and Peddie, directors.

Note.—With this good start made the Silvertown Association should become a strong branch and do much good work in their district.

CRAMNER BRANCH ORGANIZED

Secretary:—A few farmers of this district gathered at Addington school house to discuss co-operation, and after discussing it from all sides, it was moved by John Robertson, seconded by John Howden, that we organize a Grain Growers' Association at this point, called the Cramner Association. We then appointed a chairman and the following officers were elected: President, Thos. Perrin; vice-president, John Robinson; secretary-treasurer, F. H. Griffith; directors, Messrs. Lang, More, Howden, Whenham, and it was decided to elect the balance of our directors at some future meeting, as we hope to increase our membership to at least fifty in the near future. I was instructed to forward the membership dues handed in at this meeting to you, and to ask for a speaker to come and address a meeting in the near future—before seeding, if possible—to speak on co-operation. Also, will you kindly forward a few copies of the by-laws with fifty membership cards and any other literature that you think would be of use to us.—Contributed by Sec. F. H. Griffith.

TENBY PATRIOTIC CONTRIBUTION

Secretary:—Enclosed please find \$23.30, the proceeds from a dance held here by the Tenby Grain Growers' Association, and I was instructed to forward this sum to you for the Red Cross work. I am,
JAS. GRIFFITHS,
Secretary.

Longburn's Contribution

Secretary G. G. McArthur, of the Longburn G. O. Association, has remitted us the handsome sum of \$359 for the Patriotic Fund of the association. The following are the names of those contributing to this sum: R. J. Caskey, \$25; Alex. Dow, \$20; Thos. McArthur, \$25; R. J. McMillan, \$10; T. E. Gibson, \$25; J. W. James, \$25; Mrs. Emily Bray, \$10; K. McLeod, \$30; Thos. Wallace, \$20; Robert McCartney, \$5; D. McGillivray, \$5; W. Fleming, \$2; Jas. Irvine, \$5; H. Gardiner, \$2; P. D. McArthur, \$30; S. Ferguson, \$20; W. A. Caskey, \$15; John Irvine, \$10; D. G. McArthur, \$15; E. S. McArthur, \$15; McCuig Bros., \$30; Milton James, \$10. Total, \$359.

PATRIOTIC ACRE RECEIPTS

Previously reported	\$16,953.54
P. North, Missedona P.O.	20.00
Longburn Association	359.00
Tenby Association	23.30
Dugald Association	7.75
Minto Association	51.00
Miami Association	20.00
Carberry Association	450.00
Deloraine Association	1,550.00
Total	\$19,434.59

ORGANIZING NEW BRANCHES

The new branch of the G.O. Association at Brookdale held their second meeting on Monday evening, March 20, in the I.O.O.F. Hall in Brookdale. Owing to the night being stormy there were only about twenty-five ladies and gentlemen present. Mr. McCuish, organizer, was present and addressed the meeting on social and economic questions of interest to farmers, after which six directors were elected. The ladies served lunch to all in attendance, and now that Brookdale has made a start we hope to hear good reports from them with an increasing membership as the year advances.

Sologirth was the next point, and a meeting was held there on March 23, and as at Brookdale the bad weather kept many from getting out that intended to be present. The time was spent in a round table conference. Sologirth Association held no meetings in 1915, but the secretary and others present assured me that at the next convention Sologirth would have representatives there. From Sologirth I went to Russell, and held a re-organization meeting on Saturday, March 25. What we lacked in numbers was made up for by the enthusiasm of those who were present. After addressing the gathering on the various activities of the

Grain Growers along social, economic and co-operative lines, on a motion of Messrs. Setter and Shaw-Russell, the branch was re-organized with officers duly appointed. Ten of the number present paid their dues for the year in to the new secretary, J. Grey. The Russell branch do not purpose holding all their meetings in town, as they have arranged to hold their meetings as near as possible to the farmers, and purpose using the school houses in the country surrounding Russell for their meetings, thus permitting all the farmers to benefit from their organization. A few years ago Russell had one of the most active associations in Manitoba, but as the Russell district of recent years has had a period of exceptional prosperity, their interest in the Grain Growers' movement decreased till the officers ceased calling meetings, but if the enthusiasm and determination of the new officers continues Russell in a short time will again be near the head of the list.

Dropmore was the next branch visited, and a meeting held there on Tuesday, March 28. This is one of the new branches, being organized only in February last. When the meeting was called to order every seat in the hall was taken. The president, in his opening remarks, referred to their organization meeting, outlining the various activities which they wished to participate in. After addressing the meeting, thirteen new members paid their dues, making a total paid up membership of forty-two. The secretary, Mr. Richardson, informed me that they expected to get at least forty-two more members. They have now a number of lady members. Dropmore is an example of what every district in Manitoba can do in organizing a branch of the Manitoba G.O. Association in their own district without the assistance of outside help.

On Thursday, March 30, I was billed to address a meeting at Bird Tail, but owing to the train service and the impassable condition of the roads I was obliged to cancel the engagement.

On Friday, March 31, in company with Frank Simpson, we attended a mass meeting in the Grain Growers' new hall at Vista. At this meeting Mr. Simpson and myself dealt with the problems of the Grain Growers in a general way. The Vista Red Cross Society served dinner in the hall from 5.30 to 7.30, which was followed by a program consisting of instrumental solos, readings, etc., of which a solo by Mrs. T. Miller and a reading by Miss Flora McDonald are worthy of special mention. Mr. Simpson and myself were again invited to address the evening meeting. Mr. Simpson dealt specially with the farmers' demand for Free Wheat and wider markets, while I gave special attention to the social and educational features of our movement. The gathering closed about 11 o'clock by singing the National anthem.—ORGANIZER McCUISH.

AGAINST GRAIN ACT AMENDMENT

On April 1, Gilbert Plains Grain Growers passed the following resolution:

Whereas, the Hon. Gen. E. Foster, minister of trade and commerce, brought before parliament an amendment to the Grain Act, giving to the Board of Grain Commissioners discretionary powers to relieve congestion, and whereas the farmers, who were most vitally concerned, were neither notified nor consulted concerning said amendment;

Resolved, that we strongly condemn such Kaiserism in Canadian politics, first, because we desire to be governed by laws as far as possible, and not by commissions; second, because we believe that the only way in which our government can relieve congestion effectively is to give us better transportation and wider markets—Free Wheat with the U.S.A.—so that our grain can get to the markets of the world, and we very respectfully submit that in future when questions of this kind are before parliament, the farmers of Canada be treated with the courtesy and consideration which are given to the manufacturers of Canada when Finance Minister White draws up his budget.

J. B. PARKER,
Secretary.

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Tofield - Alberta

Alberta

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

WAINWRIGHT MONTHLY MEETING

The monthly meeting of this Union was held on Saturday, March 4, President Wood presiding. John Kennedy, vice-president of the Grain Growers' Grain Co., C. F. Brown, vice-president and executive agent of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co., and Rice Sheppard, vice-president U.F.A., were present, each with a distinctive mission. John Kennedy outlined the growth of the G.G.G. Co. from its inception in 1906, on the initiative of a few green farmers seeking redress from the intolerable conditions under which they were marketing the produce from their farms, on to the present time with its 70,000 farmer stock-holders, operating an immense commission and export grain business, owning timber limits that will secure to the farmer a fair price on lumber in the future, also a medium whereby the farmer may purchase farm implements and household necessities at a reasonable price; the financial and other difficulties, some seemingly insurmountable, met with and overcome, the successful co-operation with kindred organizations and with other commercial interests were all in turn dealt with by Mr. Kennedy, whose thorough grasp of every detail of this vast organization and impressive manner of address could not fail to interest and impress his hearers, whom he exhorted to co-operate as far as possible with the commercial interests of their own town, thereby seeking to create a prosperous and contented community. C. F. Brown described at length the work being done by the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. and emphasized the fact that enhanced prices had been gained by the farmers wherever a farmers' elevator had been put in operation. He explained in detail their system of buying, financing and accounting, in the course of which he humorously enlightened his hearers on the mysteries of the manipulation of the grain market. Rice Sheppard, who is acting in conjunction with the Legion of Frontiersmen, in the Home Guard movement, addressed the meeting with a view to the forming of a local unit. Mr. Sheppard's appeal, tho hurried, was successful, as twenty-six members put down their names as being willing to help. President Wood, in a short address, welcomed a deputation of Wainwright Town Council who had come to present a proposal that Wainwright Flour Mill, recently burned down, should be reinstated and operated by a Farmers' Company.

A meeting of the Farm Women was held in the Council Chambers, at which Mrs. H. E. Spencer, vice-president of the U.F.W.A. was present, to assist in forming a local union. There was a fair representation and officers were appointed pro tem.

GOPHER POISON RECIPE

The following is a formula for gopher poison which is highly recommended by the Agricultural College of North Dakota; and which has been found excellent for use also in Western Canada. It has been forwarded to us on request, by the Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture:—

1. Mix thoroughly one ounce strychnine alkaloid (powdered) and one ounce baking soda.
2. Sift this into $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of thin, hot starch paste and stir to a creamy mass. The starch paste is made by dissolving one heaping tablespoonful of dry gloss starch in a little cold water, which is then added to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of boiling water. Boil and stir constantly until a clear thin paste is formed.
3. Add $\frac{1}{4}$ pint heavy corn syrup and a tablespoonful of glycerine and stir thoroughly.
4. Add $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce saccharine and stir thoroughly.
5. Pour this poison solution over twenty quarts of clean oats and mix thoroughly so that each grain of oats is coated. Prepare it 24 to 48 hours. For mixing small quantities an ordinary galvanized wash tub is convenient. For

larger quantities, a tight, smooth box may be used, and mixing may be done with a spade.

6. A teaspoonful of the poisoned oats should be placed near each ground squirrel hole on clean hard ground, letting it scatter slightly as it falls. (Placed in this way it will not endanger stock). Do not put the poisoned grain on the loose dirt of the mound, or into the holes. Each quart of the poisoned grain is sufficient to treat about sixty holes.

LADIES HELP LOCAL

John B. Gallaher, secretary of Sexton Creek Local Union No. 431 reports as follows:—

"It is with a feeling of pleasure that I have a small report to make on a local that has until lately been crushed by the hand of God, the hand that prior to this past abundant season, visited this south country with despair. Fortunately the boys are beginning to rally back to the flag of Equity, and the 1915 smile is still conspicuous. Things got so bad last winter that it looked like the long last sleep for 431, but the ladies of the district came in answer to the S.O.S. call sent out by our officers. Our last meeting held on March 18, was well attended and five local ladies were welcomed into the organization. Much local business was put thru, such as orders for formalin, machine oil and a car or two of posts. The new members are canvassing all ladies in the district to get them in line for our next meeting, and of course their husbands will come too. A pretty little lunch was served after the meeting, and this is in itself a drawing card for the bachelors. From now on we will meet in the evenings at 7.30 p.m. and lunch and cards will follow each session. Your circulars are regularly read, reviewed and digested, and your scheme for organization work by different locals appealed to us."

OPENING NEW HALL

Henry Davison, secretary of Darwall Local Union No. 621, reports that the union is still forging ahead and has now got the meeting hall partly built. They expect to complete it within the next few weeks, and are to have an opening day with supper and dance, the proceeds of which will help to pay for the lumber, etc. The members are enthusiastic in regard to the Home Guard movement, and as H. Davison has had four years' military training in England, he is able and willing to act in the capacity of instructor.

PEMBINA RIDING ENTHUSIASTIC

John Livesey, secretary of Dunstable Union, No. 345, which was recently organized, reports that they held their regular meeting on February 28. The attendance was not as large as it might have been, owing to several dances and other entertainments which were being held in the surrounding districts in aid of Patriotic Funds, etc. The union has now twenty-nine paid up members and expects others to enroll at the next meeting. Some of the surrounding districts are also about to form locals and J. Livesey states that they are convinced that the Pembina Riding will be one of the principal strongholds of U.F.A.-ism in a very short time.

WHITLA UNION BANQUET

H. C. McDaniel, secretary, reports that Whitha Union, No. 338, held its third annual banquet in the hall at Whitha on Thursday evening, February 17. About one hundred and fifty people partook of the hospitality of the local at the big dinner served at 6 p.m. S. S. Dunham, of Lethbridge, gave a very fine address in which he made an earnest plea for the betterment and upbuilding of the home. He also presented the need for organization amongst the farmers in a very forceful manner. The Winnifred United Farm Women of Alberta put on a playlet entitled, "Not a Man in the House," which was very entertaining and

added much to the evening's pleasure. The entertainment was followed by a dance, which lasted till almost daylight. Twenty applications for membership resulted. The proceeds of the supper, which was served at the dance by the U.F.W.A., amounting to \$20.00, have been forwarded to the Central office in aid of the Red Cross Fund.

INCREASED INTEREST

C. H. Weaver, secretary of Cornucopia Local Union, No. 231, reports as follows:— I believe our local this year has taken a new lease of life. A number of our members live near Ideal Valley school and seldom came to our meetings, so we decided it would be good medicine to take the meetings to them. We are now holding meetings on the second Saturday of each month at Cornucopia and on the fourth Saturday at Ideal Valley. The result so far is very satisfactory. Whether the attendance and interest will be as good when our spring co-operative buying is over remains to be seen. We are sending a fair order for plow shares and other goods at the present time, besides which we have a carload of tamarac posts on order, and hope to order a car of lumber shortly. We are also interested in the home guard movement, and one of our members, who has served three years in the army, would be able to give us preliminary drill. We held a box social on March 24 for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund and cleared \$11.00.

RED CROSS DANCE

C. H. Howard, secretary of Cayley Union, No. 259, reports that the members were anxious to do something to help the Red Cross, so decided they would hold a dance on Friday, March 24. They had bills posted, advertising it as a Red Cross Dance, and succeeded in securing a good attendance. They also had an entertainment in the Presbyterian Hall for those who did not care to dance. The sum of \$118.30 was raised. C. H. Howard has also forwarded us a check for \$41.50, being dues for eighty-three members.

FARM WOMEN'S SOCIAL

The Sunnyvale Local of the United Farm Women of Alberta held a Red Cross social and concert at Rosedale Hall on March 24. The program was excellent, especially the play entitled "The Rough Diamond," given by the McCafferty Troupe, namely, Spencer Bros., Mr. Smith and son, Mr. and Mrs. Lees and Miss Alwood. Many others also aided efficiently, of whom Mr. Pansey, of Edgerton, deserves special mention. \$60.00 was forwarded to the headquarters of the Red Cross Society at Calgary. Last year this branch of the U.F.W.A. had eleven paid up members, but this year it is hoped that the membership will increase.

BIGSTONE ACTIVE

H. M. Brunelle, secretary of Bigstone Union, No. 407, reports that they have been meeting twice a month during the past winter. At the meeting held on March 18 the attendance was good and they had a debate on co-operative trading. Lunch was served by the ladies and everybody had a good time. The union hopes to meet once a month during the summer.

ELMER UNION PROGRESSING

Elmer Local Union, No. 280, met on March 24, but as the night was dark there were not many in attendance. Ten new members were enrolled. This brings the membership up to twenty-one, and the secretary, Wm. McTherson, states that he hopes they will soon have twice that number.

BASKET SOCIAL SUCCESSFUL

St. Kilda Local, No. 411, recently held a basket social and dance in aid of the Red Cross Society, the proceeds of which, amounting to \$166.00, were forwarded to the headquarters of that society at Calgary. Dancing commenced at 8 p.m. and about 11 p.m. the auction of baskets started. There was some lively bidding, the baskets selling at from \$2.00 to \$16.50 each. The union has also about ninety-five bushels of wheat, contributed by members, in aid of this fund, and as soon as they have been able to dispose of same the cash will be forwarded.

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NEW CALEDONIAN UNION

On March 25 a meeting was held in the Caledonian school house, near Sedgewick, for the purpose of organizing a local branch of the U.F.A. J. L. Sparrow, district director, occupied the chair and opened the meeting with an interesting address on the work of the Association, at the close of which it was decided to organize and that this be called the Caledonian Union. The officers elected were Jas. Barty, president; Chas. Weir, vice-president, and J. C. Bridges, secretary-treasurer. Three directors were also appointed. Eleven subscriptions were handed in, four more promised and two members are to be transferred from another union. Great interest was shown by those present and it is hoped that this branch will prove a success both in its business and social work. The next meeting is called for Friday, March 31. At the close of the proceedings a hearty vote of thanks was given J. L. Sparrow.

OTTAWA LOCAL HOPEFUL

Another new union, to be known as the Ottawa Local, No. 223, was organized on March 22. Fifteen members were enrolled. The following officers were elected: President, F. Lane; vice-president, A. McKee; secretary-treasurer, T. H. Brown. Owing to the unsettled weather and the bad condition of the trails the attendance at this meeting was not large. The next meeting was fixed for April 5, and it is hoped that a good crowd will be on hand.

CO-OPERATIVE BUYING

Hindville Local Union, No. 546, held three monthly meetings during the past quarter, which were fairly well attended. At the February meeting the delegate who attended the convention spoke to the members of his experiences and observations at same. The union has purchased strychnine, formaldehyde and plow shares co-operatively.

INTERCHANGE OF SPEAKERS

A well attended meeting of the Edwell Local, No. 53, was held in the school house on Wednesday evening, March 22, at which several ladies were present. The chairman introduced H. F. Lawrence, of the Pine Lake Local, who contributed an intensely interesting paper on the origin, life and destiny of man. His paper was very much appreciated and those who were present carried away something to think about. The interchange of papers between the Edwell and Pine Lake Locals is becoming quite a feature. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded H. F. Lawrence, who had to drive a long way over roads which were in a very bad condition in order to help out the program.

Victor Jansson has forwarded us a check for \$67.00 in aid of the Red Cross Fund, with the compliments of the people of the Peerless district. This amount was raised at a basket social and dance at the Peerless school.

With the aid of A. A. Hall, district director, Hersey Local Union, No. 248, was organized on March 25, eleven members being enrolled.

NEW WOMEN'S BRANCH

The Sun Prairie Branch of the United Farm Women of Alberta was organized on Saturday, March 25, with a paid up membership of twenty. Mrs. Campbell, Miss Stirling and four other ladies came over from Cayley and helped them to get started. It is hoped that several other ladies will join at the next meeting.

WAR RELIEF FUNDS

Belgian Relief Fund
Previously acknowledged, \$2,929.15; Rocky Coulee Union, No. 105; H. Munro, Rocky Coulee Union, No. 105; C. Blunden, \$20.00; D. Cameron, \$5.00; Consort Union, No. 276, \$25.00. Total, \$2,979.15.

Red Cross Fund
Previously acknowledged, \$1,427.32; Edwell Union, No. 53, \$10.00; Rocky Coulee, No. 105; H. Munro, \$5.00; D. Cameron, \$5.00; Cumberland Union, No. 150, \$46.00; Martin Weeks, Killam, \$1.00; Granddale School District, Wainwright, \$62.20; Cayley Local Union, No. 259, \$118.20; Peerless District, \$67.00; Greenhatch Union, No. 157, \$43.00; Riverton Union, No. 339, \$7.00. Total, \$1,791.80.

U.F.A. Patriotic Fund
Previously acknowledged, \$1,506.50.
Canadian Patriotic Fund
Previously acknowledged, \$1,066.70; H. Munro, Rocky Coulee Union, No. 105, \$15.00. Total, \$1,081.70.

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Making Ready the Automobile

Common adjustments that the car owner can make himself
By A. C. Emmett

The thoughts of the motorist are now beginning to turn toward the time when the car can again be put into service, and a few words of advice regarding the care and attention to be given to a car in order to have it in the best possible condition will be of benefit at the present time. Where the car was simply put in storage for the winter months, either in the owner's own garage or any other building, without having received an overhauling of any sort, it is essential that this should be done before it is again used in order to ensure all the mechanical parts being in good order, all nuts and bolts tight, grease cups filled, the old oil and grease removed from crank case, transmission gear case and differential washed out with coal oil and entirely new grease and oil put in.

In refilling the oiling system and transmission the motorist must be prepared to use only the best quality oils and greases if the best results are to be obtained and the life of the engine prolonged. The instructions of the makers of the particular car used should be followed implicitly, as they have tested out the best oils and greases for this purpose and in their own interests give the advice to owners as to the quality and make of lubricants best suited for their cars. Most makers issue a lubrication chart showing all points on the car to be oiled or greased, the proper time to do it and the quantity to be used. This chart should be carefully studied until the owner becomes familiar with the system, when it becomes mere routine duty but a duty that should never be neglected.

Overhauling the Engine

In the preliminary overhauling of the engine, particular care should be taken to see that the valves are in perfect order, and if they need grinding to have this done by an expert unless the owner is familiar with this class of work, when he can do it himself with very little trouble. Most farmers have a working knowledge of machinery, and the following hints will enable them to take care of the valve work. In order to remove the valves from the conventional type of cylinder it is first necessary to unscrew the valve chamber cap at the top of the cylinder casting and also to remove the valve spring enclosing plates if the valves are in enclosed cages. The valve is kept seated by coil springs which expand against a key of some type, fitted thru a slot in the valve stem and held in place by a metal washer that takes the thrust of the valve spring. To remove the valve it is first necessary to compress the spring far enough to allow the withdrawal of the retaining key from the valve stem. When this is done the valve may be easily removed thru the top of the valve chamber. An easily operated device which will facilitate the removal of the valve spring and key is shown. This consists of a frame bar having a screw at the top and a fork at the bottom. By turning the screw the valve spring may be compressed with little trouble and the key removed. The same method would, of course, be followed in replacing when the valves have been ground in.

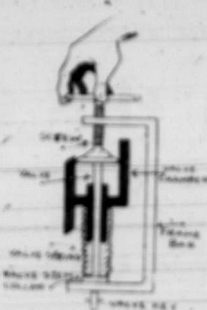
Grinding Valves

Grinding valves is really a simple process if care is taken in carrying out the work. Most valve heads are provided with either two small holes or with a screwdriver slot. An ordinary carpenter's bit stuck with screwdriver or tool for holes makes an effective tool. Grinding consists of putting a coating of one of the many good valve grinding compounds, obtainable from any accessories supply house, placing a coil spring under the valve head inside valve chamber, and then turning the valve with screwdriver or other tool, a half turn round and back again, adding new grinding compound to the face of the valve from time to time. The valve must be removed occasionally during the process and both head and seat of valve washed in gasoline in order that

the condition of the surface may be clearly seen. When both valve head and seat are bright and without scores, ridges, pits or other depressions it can be safely assumed that the valve is properly ground in. Before commencing the work of grinding in, it will be necessary to put a plug of cotton waste in the passage between the valve chamber and the cylinder in order to prevent any of the grinding compound getting into the cylinder. The proper fit of the valves after grinding can be tested by coating the valve head with Prussian blue pigment and pressing it in place against the seat. Then turn valve about one-quarter revolution and remove. If it is seating properly the entire seat will show blue, but if the valve head does not fit properly only the high spots or ridges on the valve seat will show the coating of Prussian blue.

Removal of Carbon

In some types of engines, such as the Ford, it is possible to remove the entire cylinder head and expose the tops of the pistons and valves as well



Tool for resetting valves.

as the interior of the combustion chambers. The carbon may then be easily removed by softening with coal oil, wood alcohol or similar solvents. The deposit after softening can then be removed by means of tools made for this purpose, which are inexpensive and should form part of the equipment of the motorist's tool box if he intends taking care of his own car. A simple means of preventing carbon deposits is to put in a tablespoonful of coal oil in each cylinder thru the compression relief taps at the end of a day's work and whilst the engine is still hot. This softens up the carbon during the night and the greater proportion will be blown out thru the exhaust when the car is put into use again the next day.

Where the car is equipped with storage batteries and self starting and lighting systems, the owner should carefully inspect all wiring connections in order to ensure that they are in good condition and all connections properly tightened up. The storage battery should be tested to see that the plates are properly covered with distilled water. It is important that only distilled water should be used for this purpose, as the use of any other water will have the effect of rapidly deteriorating the battery. There is no trouble in obtaining distilled water today as, if the owner cannot secure it from local sources, it can be easily procured at a very low rate from supply houses in Winnipeg and other large cities.

Repairing Tires

The tires should receive careful inspection and all surface cuts should be cleaned out with gasoline and filled with tire dough. This will materially prolong the life of the tires, as if the cuts are not treated, sand and moisture will work in and rapidly destroy the inner fabric, causing a bad blowout at an early date and the consequent destruction of the casing. Inner tubes should also be pumped up and tested for leaks before being placed in the tool box of the car for emergency service, as there is nothing more annoying than to take out an inner tube to replace one that is punctured only to find that it has a small leak in it.

(Concluded next week.)

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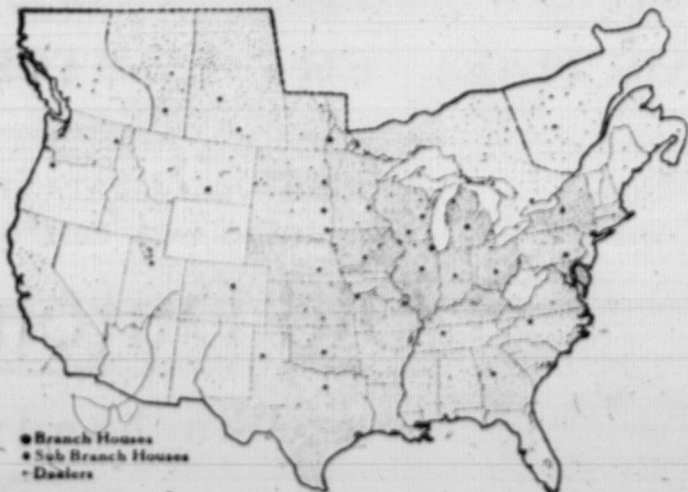
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ADVERTISING is the foundation of all successful enterprises. If your advertisement appeared in these pages it would be read by over 24,000 prospective buyers. Patronize our advertisers—advertise yourself—and we will all be successful!

NOTE: Even after its experience of nearly a century, Case is not content to publish advertisements unless based on the very latest authoritative information. This is one of a series of messages to farmers, prepared after visiting tractor demonstrations, talking to hundreds of farmers and carrying on a national investigation through our sales organization and by mail to find the gas tractor needs of the farmers.

Every State a Case State



• Branch Houses
• Sub Branch Houses
• Dealers

Every farmer who is studying the tractor situation wants to know something about the different companies, particularly the leaders. Case tractors, because they are commanding the spotlight, are of special interest. Farmers want to know about the international organization of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, particularly in the United States and Canada. The reason for this interest is that service is a big feature to the buyer.

In the United States and Canada the Case Company has 9000 dealers and 44 branch houses. This means that whenever a tractor needs attention, service and parts are near. Thinking farmers know that any tractor—barring none—might have a slight mishap during the rush season, when even a day's delay is costly. Sending to a far-away factory would mean delay. *But not so with a Case.* Help is

always near, measured by minutes and hours instead of days. But not all tractors have such a service back of them. Of course the Case is most free from troubles because of its experienced design and workmanship.

No Orphan Tractors in the Case Family

If you travel around your state and the neighboring ones, you will find many farmers who are handicapped by lack of nearby tractor service. They will surely buy their next tractor from a well-organized concern like the Case Company, which has had 74 years' experience in the agricultural field. You will also find farmers owning Case tractors who do not worry. As you talk and compare, your business judgment will make you think of price and performance, but also of reputation and experience behind the tractor. Price isn't all, nor quality. Yet Case leads in these two features, just as it leads in service. Most farmers appreciate the work done by us in their interest since we started in 1842. But sentiment alone is not making men choose Case tractors. They are coming to Case because of the combination of good points—low price, performance, reliability and service.

The Coming of the Case

As more and more men see and use the Case, they become dissatisfied with lesser quality. It is the old story of our long experience surpassing experimental engineering. Our chief engineer in the gas tractor department says: "To design a successful tractor one has to know, from actual experience and experiment, the work in the field that the machine is to be called upon to do. Yet many disregard this primary principle of everyday service. Access should be possible to every part of the motor without having to dismantle it. By inaccessibility you lose time, lose profits, and become dissatisfied. I would advise the prospective tractor purchaser to



The Sign of Mechanical Excellence the World Over

choose a tractor with an accessible motor." If you have attended the tractor demonstrations you appreciate the importance of what he says.

Where Case Triumphs

The Case 10-20 will replace more than five horses and handle three plows with ease, under ordinary conditions. It is adapted to all kinds of farm work. Besides field work, it drives an 18-inch Case separator, operates a silo filler, hauls, etc. Then remember, above all things, that the motor is a special Case design, made entirely by Case for tractor work, not assembled. You know our experience and success with other machinery. Our tractor is designed to be equally famous. All parts of the motor are easily accessible, so no dismantling is necessary for any adjustment. When, for instance, you have to take up main bearings or crank-pin bearings, *you do not have to remove the magneto or the camshaft or the oil pump.* Access is obtained by removing a simple cover to

which nothing is attached. Remember, too, that all working parts are enclosed and fully protected.

Consider weight, and do not forget that the Case 10-20 weighs less than any other tractor of equal capacity.

Reckon the value of the drive wheel traveling on unplowed land instead of down in the furrow, where it would pack the soil.

Then, when you hear of some farmer who has had trouble getting over soft spots or extra hard pulls, remember that the idler wheel on *this Case* tractor can be locked in from the operator's seat and used as a driver in such emergencies.

Consider all these things, make comparisons, and you are bound to decide that the Case 10-20 at \$499 f. o. b. Racine, is cheaper than those costing less. Especially when you remember the reputation of the company, our 44 branch houses and 9000 dealers. Write today for more information about the Case 10-20 as well as our 12-25, 20-40 and 30-60.

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CASE Catalog
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Postal Will Do



From an actual photograph of a Case 10-20

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Ontario—Toronto, 345-349 Dufferin Street

Saskatchewan—Regina, Broad Street and 8th Avenue, Saskatoon, Queen Street and 2nd Avenue

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 most fairly representing different views. Short letters will be given preference. All letters must be accompanied by name and address of writer, the not necessarily for publication. Unused letters will be returned if accompanied by postage.

RECRUITING FROM FARMS

Editor, Guide:—I see a number of articles in papers these days about so many farmers' sons and farm laborers enlisting and I have wondered that our public press of all kinds has not taken the matter up and done something towards stopping this taking away of men that are absolutely necessary for the working of farms and production of crops in 1916. I see by the paper today that one O.C. has recruiting agents out and in one day had entered some forty-two men from country points. I am a man well on to sixty years of age, nearly useless with rheumatism. My two sons have enlisted and up to date I have been unable to get any help for the coming summer. It is impossible for me to do much towards seeding. Last year I raised over six thousand bushels of wheat. This year, so far as I can see, I will not raise a bushel and expect to have to keep weeds mowed down on my farm this summer. Two of my neighbors, older men than myself, are in the same fix. Between us we had seventeen thousand of wheat last year. I don't expect we will have one hundred and seventy this year. Now that being the case in this particular neighborhood there must be lots of places in this Western country in just as bad a way. What about taxes, living expenses, Red Cross Funds, Patriotic Funds, etc., next fall and winter? This winter I gave a hundred dollars to the Red Cross and Patriotic Funds. Next year I won't give one hundred cents because I won't have it. I see the results of trying to get men to go out and help farmers seed have not resulted as well as was expected. Men getting \$1.10 per day and found with food and clothes are not apt to want any more. I have found the general run

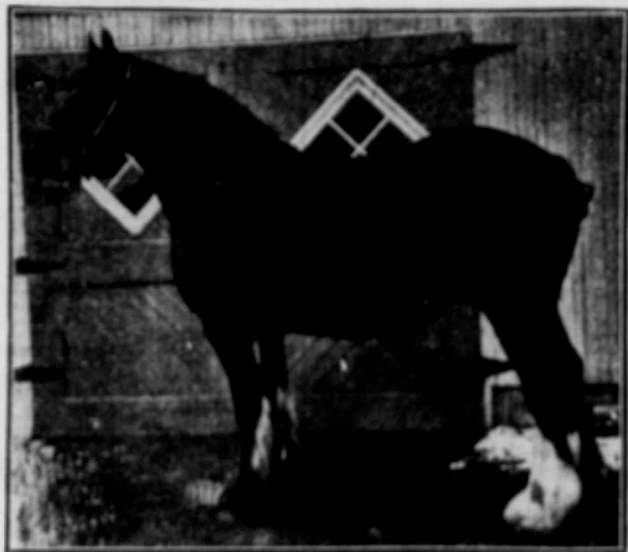
put into effect some comprehensive registration scheme? There ought to be some way of compelling each one to do a share. As it is now it seems to me the farmers of this country are doing half a dozen shares each.

PATRIOTIC FARMER.

MORE ABOUT RURAL EDUCATION

Editor, Guide:—With further reference to the civic and economic studies proposed in my Mail Bag letter of March 15, I would say that I have long thought this work could be utilized, not only to increase both interest and membership, but also to extend the influence of the G.G.A. in each community far beyond the mere numbers now enrolled. The average local meeting is a dry, formal affair, relating to nothing but routine business. As a rule, nobody attends except those directly concerned with the business transacted. If the Association is ever to become a strong, deeply-rooted, closely-knit institution it must have some line of activity that will appeal to deeper sentiments. And what sentiment is of more absorbing importance than our interest as Canadian citizens?

This point, no doubt, has been raised many times before. A pamphlet, "Studies in Canadian Citizenship," has been published, but unfortunately the studies have never been extended much farther than the pamphlet. The taking up of these studies, so far from turning us aside from our present aims, will strengthen and extend the activities we are already engaged in. We can never develop our co-operative work very far until we have studied the theory of co-operation. We can never establish an efficient system of farm credits until we become familiar with the necessary machinery of credits.



"Lady Betty," Imp. (12862) (18612), sire, "Baron's Pride." The celebrated champion and winner of Madison Square Gardens, New York; International, Chicago; Canadian National, Toronto; Western, London, Ont., and Central Canada, Ottawa, Ont. Owned by W. J. W. Collier, Brantford, Ont., Brandon, Man., and Wigan, Cumberland, England.

of men not anxious to work hard for what they get. They would sooner take \$1.10 for nothing than work for more. They are not ambitious to lay up. Enough for today is all they seem to want or care about. How would it do, Mr. Editor, to stop their regimental pay until they did go out and help produce something? Again, why is it necessary to take men from good producing occupations and have the country pay these men to drill and train for over a year before sending them to the front? I know men that have been training since September, 1914, and are still training in Manitoba. Take the case of the 45th Battalion, for instance. It began recruiting in November, 1914, and only left for England in February, 1916. Doesn't it seem foolish to be recruiting men here and parading farming operations with men still here that have been training since September, 1914? Why does not the government

We can never gain standing in the business world until we gain a comprehensive grasp of the principles of commercial relations.

Farmers have been inclined to think that they were the one great object of fleeing by every other interest. The recent conference in Winnipeg between the farmers and bankers would seem to indicate that any difference between themselves and other legitimate industries may be adjusted by mutual agreement. A reasonable corollary from this would be that any business which takes toll from production without giving a just return is alike the enemy of every productive occupation. If we can unmask such businesses we may expect assistance from many directions to aid in their elimination. This labor of unmasking is one of the principal aims of the economic studies.

There are many topics in economics

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A few dollars saved each year and invested in an Imperial Endowment Policy will provide the means to keep you in comfort in your old age. Or it will take care of your family should death call you early.

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Paints and Painting

Paint adds to the durability of the surface treated as well as to its attractiveness

Every farmer has something to paint. It may be only a chair wants a new coat, or, as is often the case on the farm, the house or barn needs attention. Of course everyone feels instinctively that they can paint; nevertheless if the paint won't dry, rubs off, scales, cracks or blisters, instinct may have been at fault. A little consideration before starting the job is much better than disgusted contemplation after, so before the spring cleaning drive starts a few hints may be helpful. The manufacturer has largely done away with the drudgery of mixing paints for the amateur. Paint is now sent out for all classes of work ready to use. What is in the can, however, must not be overlooked, for it is only by knowing something about the chief constituents of paint that good results can be assured, and especially is this true of the thinning of ready mixed paints.

The first and chief constituent of all paint is the pigment. This is a mineral or vegetable material, as for example, white lead or cochineal. The pigments give the paint its body and color, and are usually ground with raw linseed oil into a paste form. The paste is then thinned with various liquids to a consistency suitable for application. The principal liquid used is linseed oil procured from flax seed. This is used in the raw or boiled state, depending on the work to be done. The difference between the two is found in the speed at which they dry. The boiled oil has been boiled with certain oxidizing agents that make it dry four or five times as fast as the raw oil. The rapid drying, however, is done at the sacrifice of durability, as the surface of the oil dries first and it does not penetrate the pores of the wood as well as the raw oil. The latter oil, drying slowly from the bottom out, sinks in well, forming a good foundation for successive coats and is not so liable to crack or peel. Thus we find that raw oil is used mostly for first or priming coats and for outside work when very rapid drying is not needed, while boiled oil is used for interior work where speedy drying is essential.

Turpentine and Driers

To the oil and pigment there is often added Japan drier and turpentine. Turpentine is used to make the paint easier to work, penetrate the wood better and assist in the drying. Gasoline or coal oil should not be used to get this result, as they evaporate too quickly and leave the pigment improperly bound to the wood, thus forming a poor foundation for successive coats. Study the condition of the surface to be painted and it will be found that the addition of more turpentine will greatly aid to the penetration if a new surface of hard, close grained wood is to be painted or in repainting an old surface that is hard and flinty with little porosity. In the finishing coat, however, the amount of turpentine should be much reduced, unless a flat, lustreless surface is desired. Turpentine is also useful as a wash for mildewed surfaces, as it destroys this growth and if used liberally in the first coat will offer good protection against the repetition of the trouble. The last important constituent of the paint is the Japan drier. This aids in the correct drying of paint. An excess of this substance added to hasten the drying is not advisable, as it destroys the durability of the surface.

Having now reviewed briefly what goes to make up paint, the next consideration is the brush to apply it with. To begin with, good quality is essential. A fairly expensive brush with the proper bristles immeasurably lightens the labor necessary to get the paint well worked into the wood. A cheap brush with few and coarse bristles will not do this nearly so well. The best general-purpose brush is an oval one from two and a half to three inches wide with bristles four to six inches long. A bristle should be made by winding cord from a third to half way down the brush, which can be removed as the brush wears out. A small, well-chiseled sash brush should also be on hand for

doing neat work around corners and windows. Having procured a good brush, treat it well. It should not be allowed to dry out or stand in the paint can for any length of time. When the brush is to be stored it should be cleaned out with oil or turpentine and hung so the bristles only are immersed in linseed oil. To handle a brush properly and easily needs considerable practice. The main point to be remembered, however, is that the brush should wear to a chiseled point, therefore it should not be pushed along, forced into cracks or jammed into corners, but drawn over the surface with the grain of the wood.

Brush Paint in Thoroughly

The paint should be brushed in thoroughly, for each successive coat must bind well to the one preceding. Thorough brushing is also a great aid in the drying, as the bristles of the brush work the air well into the paint, thus supplying the necessary oxygen. It is easy to understand that if a coat of paint does not have a good grip of the surface it is on, the drying of later coats over it will start it peeling. A good paint well worked in may still cause trouble, however, and the following precautions should be observed.

Paint should not be applied when there is frost or moisture in the lumber, as the pores of the wood are closed and the paint does not sink in properly. Thus painting should not be done too early in spring, in a damp house, on a building recently plastered, or during or immediately after a rain. In cold weather the paint is much thicker and cannot be worked into a cold surface with the pores of the wood contracted. Hot surfaces must also be avoided, as the paint dries too quickly and is very apt to blister, hence it is a good plan to follow the sun when painting a building in the spring and let it follow you when working in summer. Another great cause of trouble is found in repainting old work that has not been properly done and the new paint cracks, checks or peels. If an old surface is to be painted it must be examined carefully, and if it is in good condition and well bound to the surface it may safely be repainted. If the surface is badly cracked or peeling it may have to be gone over with a steel brush or be burnt off. Under such circumstance the advice of a practical painter should be sought.

Cheap Home-made Paint

A cheap, home-made paint that will not rub off can be made from lime and beef tallow as follows:

Two bushels of fresh lime, or good fresh slaked lime will do, but the first is preferable. Put the lime in a water-tight barrel and put in enough water to thoroughly slack it. Add 25 pounds of beef tallow and stir occasionally until the tallow is thoroughly incorporated with the lime. Less than this quantity can be mixed by observing the proper proportions of lime and tallow. For coloring matter earth colors must be used, as yellow ochre, venetian red or burnt umber. Venetian red will give a creamy pink, and more red will give a dull pink, while in some cases will look well. Burnt umber will give all the shades of drab wanted by adding more or less required, light or dark. Mix the coloring matter with water in a separate vessel, taking care that it does not go lumpy. This can be prevented by adding a little water at a time, and stir thoroughly until about the consistency of cream.

The color will always be darker in its mixed state than after it is applied and dries out. Test a little first on a piece of board until the depth of tint required is obtained. A pretty combination on a building is a buff body until you get a contrasting shade of creamy drab. The mixture will need thinning with soft water until it works freely under the brush. Be careful not to thin too much. Apply with a white wash brush or flat paint brush.

This is a cheap and durable paint, and is valuable for outbuildings where a rough grade of timber is generally used.



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MONEY BY MAIL AND WIRE

One of the most convenient, and consequently the most popular methods of remitting money by mail is by means of express money orders. There is an express company in connection with each of the three big railway systems in Canada, and these, besides carrying parcels, issue money orders which can be purchased and cashed at their railway stations as well as at the offices of agents situated in other parts of the towns and cities and in the country. Express orders can also be redeemed by paying them into a bank account. The charges for express companies' money orders are low, orders up to five dollars payable in any part of Canada being issued for a charge of three cents, the charge for from \$5 to \$10 being six cents, from \$10 to \$30, ten cents, and from \$30 to \$50, fifteen cents. A two cent war tax stamp must be placed on every express order and paid for by the remitter.

Agencies Everywhere

A feature which has done much to popularize the express money order is the appointment of agents wherever there is a demand for the accommodation. While postal notes and post office money orders can only be secured at post offices, express orders can be obtained at many places, such as drug stores and other places of business whose proprietors desire to furnish conveniences for their patrons. Many firms which have occasion to make and receive large numbers of remittances become agents for an express company themselves and issue orders as they require them, settling with the express company periodically.

The express money order is safe as well as convenient. The name of the person to whom it is payable and his address are written on the face of the order, together with the name of the remitter, and the order must be properly endorsed by the payee before being cashed. The remitter receives a stub which is his receipt from the agent of the express company, and in the event of the order being lost and not cashed he can secure the return of his money. If the remitter for any reason after securing the order decides not to forward it to the person for whom it was intended, he can himself cash it, losing only the charges paid.

Orders for U.S.

Previous to the war, and in fact until quite recently, the charges given above applied on express orders payable in the United States, but exchange rates between Canada and the South have gone up, and the Canadian express companies have discontinued issuing their own orders for U.S. points. They act, however, as agents for the American Express Co., which transmits money to the U.S., Mexico, Central and South America, West Indies, Hawaii and Philippine Islands. Rates to the United States are abnormally high just now, the charge at the moment of writing being one per cent, which is more than double the usual rate.

Money orders issued by some of the express companies were also, before the war disturbed conditions, payable in Great Britain, the order being sold at the usual charge and cashed by London banks at a pound sterling for \$1.30. This business has now been discontinued, however.

Money by Telegraph

When it is desired to transmit money by wire, this can be done thru the American Express Company to the United States, or by the telegraph companies to points in Canada. The charge to points in Canada is one per cent, for the transfer, with a minimum of twenty-five cents, plus the cost of a ten-word telegram and reply, with a war tax of one cent. This to wire \$25 from Winnipeg to Toronto would cost \$1.76, made up of 25 cents transfer fee, \$1.50 for the telegram and 1 cent war tax. The cost of wiring money to the United States is a little higher, the transfer rate being approximately the same, with a minimum charge of 50 cents, an additional charge of three-quarters of one per cent, being made, beside the cost of the telegram and the war tax.

The transmission of money thru banks must be left for another article.

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Use a Bax Legal Will Form and make your will at home. You can do it as well as your lawyer, and just as binding. These wills cannot be broken if you follow our instructions. You sit down and fill in the blanks as shown by the sample will accompanying each blank. Don't delay. Do it now. Sold by druggists and stationers, 35c. or by mail (3 for \$1) to Bax Will Form Co., Room 171B, 257 College Street, Toronto.

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The Mutual aims to be as generous as is consistent with safety, and so to render a helpful service to any who consult them for either assurances or loans.

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H. O. POWELL - General Manager

INTERNATIONAL LOAN COMPANY LTD. SHOWS STEADY PROGRESS

The Annual General Meeting of this Company was held at the office of the Company, 708 Confederation Life Building, Winnipeg, Man. on March 15th, 1916. The balance sheet as at January 31st, 1916, shows the total assets of the Company to be \$179,308.87, the stock allotted \$403,900.00 and the cash received from the shareholders on this stock to be \$151,242.77. There is a balance of \$5,637.62 of cash on hand and in the bank. A dividend of 6 per cent was declared and is payable on the 15th of April. This will make an average of 10 per cent per annum, or a total of 30 per cent for three years, as a dividend of 12 per cent was declared for the years ending January 31st, 1914 and 1915.

There is one item on the balance sheet deserving special mention. It appears under the heading of "Deferred Profit in respect of discounts not yet earned \$18,825.00." This figure actually represents discounts taken off mortgages and agreements purchased which still stand out in the mortgages and agreements bearing interest and secured but not collected. Being a deferred profit therefore it was not included in the year's dividends to shareholders.

Altogether there were 2117 shares represented at the Meeting by shareholders and by proxies. A feeling of optimism was noticeable throughout and the directors were commended on making such a good showing in view of the extenuating circumstances brought about through war conditions. With the return of normal conditions it was generally thought that the Company would continue to grow until it will be one of the "largest" mortgage companies in the Dominion of Canada.—Advertisement.

C.P.R. EARNINGS INCREASE

Montreal, April 3.—Canadian Pacific earnings for week ending March 31, \$3,491,000; increase, \$927,000.

Earnings of the company for the successive weeks of the calendar year so far have been as follows:—

	1916	1915	Increase
Jan. 7	\$1,874,000	\$1,316,000	\$558,000
Jan. 14	1,863,000	1,321,000	542,000
Jan. 21	1,910,000	1,391,000	519,000
Jan. 31	2,733,000	1,888,000	853,000
Feb. 1	1,876,000	1,440,000	436,000
Feb. 14	1,912,000	1,634,000	278,000
Feb. 21	2,063,000	1,614,000	479,000
Feb. 29	2,665,000	1,815,000	850,000
March 1	2,198,000	1,667,000	531,000
March 7	2,198,000	1,667,000	531,000
March 14	2,258,000	1,731,000	527,000
March 21	2,281,000	1,738,000	543,000

MANITOBA REFERENDUM FIGURES

Complete returns of the referendum vote held on March 13 have now been received and the clerk of the executive council, Peter Whimster, will shortly issue his official declaration.

The returns show that 48,936 votes were cast for the Manitoba Temperance Act and 25,293 against. The majority in favor of the act was 23,643.

The results show that in the whole province only three constituencies went against the act. Churchill and Nelson gave a majority of 30 against the act out of 37 votes polled. The other two constituencies to vote against the act were North Winnipeg and St. Boniface, both by small majorities. The full returns are as follows:—

	Dry	Wet	Maj.	Maj.
			Dry	Wet
Arthur	654	231	423	
Assiniboia	1128	643	485	
Beautiful Plains	1264	176	1088	
Birtle	801	155	646	
Carillon	509	360	149	
Churchill-Nelson	7	37		30
Cypress	837	198	639	
Dauphin	1036	378	658	
Deloraine	1105	212	893	
Dufferin	1210	418	792	
Elmwood	1614	1381	233	
Emerson	698	530	168	
Gilbert Plains	1196	516	680	
Gimli	879	421	458	
Gladstone	983	411	572	
Glenwood	892	246	646	
Grand Rapids	48	41	7	
Hamiota	1158	195	963	
Herville	361	228	133	
Kildonan and St. Andrews	1167	646	521	
Killarney	770	181	589	
Lakeside	747	262	485	
Lansdowne	1254	265	1049	
La Verandrye	510	387	123	
Manitou	1167	320	787	
Minnedosa	1159	375	784	
Morden and Rhineland	825	554	271	
Morris	675	443	232	
Mountain	1251	217	1034	
Norfolk	538	295	243	
Portage la Prairie	911	404	507	
Roblin	427	181	246	
Rockwood	970	523	447	
Russell	854	269	585	
St. Boniface	1023	1055		32
St. Clements	654	696	48	
St. George	861	765	66	
St. Rose	561	274	287	
Swan River	567	282	285	
The Pas	232	75	157	
Turtle Mountain	648	198	450	
Virden	1096	353	743	
Winnipeg North	2820	2885		65
Winnipeg South	5360	2567	2853	
Winnipeg Centre	5560	4094	1475	
Totals	48,936	25,293	23,643	

SPRING FIRES

Midwinter is the most dangerous time in regard to fires in buildings, but so far as our forests are concerned, spring is one of the worst periods. The dead leaves of last season and the dead twigs and branches on the ground are more brittle and dry in the first few days of spring, just after the snow leaves, than at any other time in the year. Those who go into the woods for any purpose, are therefore cautioned to be careful with their camp fires and with matches. They should also see that any cigars or cigarette stumps are dead out before they throw them away. Observance of these precautions will do more for conservation than many meetings and conventions ten years from now and this duty is urged on all patriotic citizens. The fact that Canada is at war makes this duty all the more important.



Do the hail clouds worry you?

Not for a minute if you are protected by a **Canada Hail Policy**

At a very low cost you can obtain absolute protection against loss by hail with a Company that is thoroughly sound.

Full information from our Branch Recording Offices: P.O. Box 366, Regina; P.O. Box 232, Calgary, or our Local Agents.

CARSON & WILLIAMS BROTHERS LIMITED
 UNION BANK BUILDING, WINNIPEG
 Special Agents Canada Hail Insurance Company for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

THE GREAT SECRET of the Farmers' Confidence in our

Hail Insurance Policy is

Our FAIR and QUICK ADJUSTMENTS and IMMEDIATE CASH PAYMENTS

Our Assets Total \$37,900,000. Consult our local agent for rates and ask to see letters from satisfied clients. Agents Wanted.

Nova Scotia Fire Underwriters of the Home Insurance Co.
 Winnipeg Fire Underwriters
GILFOY-MILLER INSURANCE AGENCIES LTD., General Agents (for Alberta) - P.O. Box 1225, CALGARY

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This Book

Shows How to Make Better Farm Improvements.

A copy will be sent to you free of charge. If you intend making any kind of farm improvements—you need this book. It tells how to build everything a farmer needs—from a barn to a fence, better and more economical than is possible in any other way.

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Gentlemen:—Please send me a free copy of "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete."

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776

Farmers' Market Place

POULTRY

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO

WANT TO BUY, SELL, OR EXCHANGE

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, PART-
ridge and White Wyandottes, Rhode Island
Reds, Black and White Orpingtons, Barred
Plymouth Rocks, Send for mating list E. A.
Orr, Chilliwaak, B.C., Box 242. 12-9

CHARLIE GIFFARD, ST. GEORGE FARM,
Boussvain, Man. breeder of Buff Orpington
poultry and wire hair fox terriers. A few
choice cockerels at \$3 each. Mated pens 3 hen
and cockerel, \$10. Eggs in season. 12-5

ESAU'S LIGHT BRAHMAN AND MOTTLED
Anconas still for sale. Eggs, both varieties,
\$2.50 per 15. W. I. Egan, Winkler, Man. 12-4

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKER-
els, each \$1.50. S. S. Sanborn, Chaplin, Sask. 14-2

PURE WHITE ROCK COCKERELS FOR SALE
at \$2.00 each. Wm. J. Waddell, Keshive,
Sask. 14-2

GET THE BEST IDEAL STRAIN WHITE
Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Hatching
eggs and baby chicks from trap-nested, prize
winning stock. Ideal Poultry Yards, 215
Ave. F., South Saskatoon, Sask. 14-2

R. C. WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS
for sale at \$1.50 each. John J. Mustard, Fin-
later, Sask. 14-2

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—GOOD UTI-
lity birds, for \$2.00 each while they last. T. C.
McDermott, Hazelridge, Man. 14-2

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKER-
els (Royal strain), Rose Comb Rhode Island
Red Cockerels and Pullets. Wm. S. Muir,
Saltreva, Sask. 14-4

R. C. RHODE ISLAND RED ROOSTERS—
Pure bred, best strain, \$2.50 each. S. Barber,
Barnwood, Man. 14-2

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS AND
eggs at \$1.25 for fifteen, \$6.00 hundred. I.
Nelson, Percival, Sask. 15-3

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS FOR SALE,
\$2.00 each. Mrs. J. H. Schaff, Box 30, Hartney,
Man. 14-2

EGGS

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTES—EX-
hibition pen imported Doreas males, \$7.50 per
24. Bred-to-Lay Ontario 216-231 egg bred
males, Guild strain, \$6.00 per 24. Utility pens,
high egg producers, \$3.00 per 24. Express
prepaid. Mrs. Howell, Langenburg, Sask. 14-2

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, LAYING
strain, male trap-nested stock. Fifteen eggs,
\$1.50; fifty, \$4.00; hundred, \$7.00. Buff
Orpingtons same prices. E. W. Anderson,
Fleming, Sask. 11-4

BARRED ROCK EGGS—SETTING \$2.00; FROM
hardy farm bred birds. W. Hurst, Delisle,
Sask. 12-4

BUY THE ONLY GENUINE BUSH "B" BARRED
Plymouth Rock Eggs from Mrs. A. Cooper,
Tresbank, Man. Mating list free. 12-9

BARRED ROCKS AND RHODE ISLAND REDS
(Rose Comb) of the better class. Eggs for
setting from exhibition stock and a heavy laying
strain, \$3.50 for 15 by express, charges paid.
William La Chapelle, McTegart, Sask. 12-6

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR HATCH-
ing—Guilb bred-to-lay strain, \$1.50 per 15,
\$1.00 per 45, \$7.00 per 100. Fertility guaran-
teed. Willow Poultry Farm, Willow, Sask. 13-4

PURE BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-
dottes, heavy laying strain. Eggs, \$1.50 per
setting of 15. W. J. Ives, Holland, Man. 15-4

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM MY PURE
bred Barred Rocks, \$1.25 for 15, \$7.00 per 100,
\$1.75 for 50. H. J. Morrison, Elginville,
Sask. 13-4

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—EGGS
for hatching, \$1.50 per 15 eggs. Fertility guar-
anteed. Albert Middleton, Kaytown, Sask. 13-5

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS,
H. Wyler, Lunenburg, Sask. 14-2

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS, HEAVY
laying strain, \$2.50, 15; \$4.00, 30. R. A.
Alexander, Hazelton, Sask. 11-4

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS
for sale, Utility \$1.50 setting, Exhibition \$3.00.
Bona strain winner Rorbuster and Brandon.
R. E. Barber, Macdonald, Man. 14-4

EGGS FROM TOM BARROW'S 200 EGG
strain of S. C. White Leghorns; also see A1
stock. Eggs \$1.50 per setting. S. A. Allen-
head, Hartney, Man. 11-2

WINTER LAYING STRAIN OF PURE BRED
Barred Rock eggs at \$2.00 per 15. Melvin
Houston, Macdonald, Sask. 14-2

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTES—GOOD
laying strain, \$2.50 per dozen. Express prepaid.
Mrs. Bury, Baidson, Sask. 14-4

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE WIN-
ter laying Barred Rocks-White Leghorns, \$1.50
setting. Hatch guaranteed. Oliver Young,
Port Arthur. 14-3

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS,
\$1.50 per 15. John Adkinson, Hazel Dell,
via Invermay, Sask. 14-3

REGAL STRAIN, WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS,
15 for \$2.00, 30 for \$3.75, 100 for \$10.00. Order
early. Eggs shipped travel express. A. W.
Kennedy, Goodfield, Sask. 14-3

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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

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

DUCKS—THOROUGHBRED ROUEN DUCK
eggs for sale, \$1.50 per ten eggs. Reinhard
Steger, Chellwood, Sask. 14-2

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$2.00
per 15 and \$7.00 per 100. Mrs. L. W. Draper,
Moosomin, Saskatchewan. 14-3

EGGS—ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS,
\$2 for fifteen; \$4 for forty-five; \$5 per hundred.
Goodwin, 113, Gleichen, Alta. 15-5

BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR SALE FROM
good laying strain. \$1.25 per setting, \$6.00 per
100. Alex. Murray, Jr., Grayville, Man. 15-4

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS
for hatching, \$2.00 and \$2.50 per setting, pre-
paid. T. Brown, Hazel Dell, Sask. 15-3

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS,
laying strain, \$1.50 per setting of 15; \$6.00
per 100. Apply to Mrs. A. E. White, Nanton,
Alta. 15-3

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM
prize winning stock. Pens headed by New York,
Chicago and World's Fair, San Francisco, cham-
pion breeding. Write for mating list. Royal
Stock Farms, R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon, Sask. 15-3

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—EGGS FROM
prize winning stock, \$2.00 per 15. A. Gayton,
Manitow, Man. 15-3

PURE BRED EGGS FOR HATCHING—BAR-
red Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes,
also Buff Orpington duck eggs, \$1.50 per 15.
Buff Orpington chicks at \$1.50 each. Mrs. J.
Cookson, Tofteld, Alta. 15-4

PURE BRED NON-SETTERS SINGLE COMB
Anconas—Production winter layers of large
white eggs, \$1.50 per 15. Write S. R. Carrothers,
Creelman, Sask. 15-2

WHITE ROCK EGGS FOR SETTING, \$1.50
for 15; \$2.00 for 30. M. J. Howes & Sons,
Millet, Alberta. 15-2

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—EGGS FROM
choice stock, \$2.00 per setting; from special
pens, \$3.00 per setting; two for \$5.00. W. A.
Mustard, Westholm Farm, Creelman, Sask. 15-3

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS, FOUR-
teen for \$1.50; fifty \$5; hundred \$8. From
splendid laying strain. Wm. Gieselman, Blad-
worth, Sask. 15-4

BRED-TO-LAY BUFF ORPINGTON, BARRED
Rock and White Wyandotte eggs, \$2.50 per 15,
delivered. G. R. Bateman, Wolseley, Sask. 15-5

McOPA FARM BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK
eggs, \$2 for 15; \$3.50 per 30; \$5 for 45. White
Wyandottes, \$2 per setting. Our stock are an
all winter laying strain. Our motto: "A square
deal to every person." W. R. Barker, Deloraine,
Man. 15-5

LIGHT BRAHMAN—WIMERS' BEAUTY
strain. Best for size and layers. 15 eggs, \$2.75;
30 eggs, \$5.00; 45 eggs, \$6.50; 100 eggs, \$12.00.
Satisfaction guaranteed. Fred Wimer, Box 199,
Canora, Sask. 15-3

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS,
\$2.00 setting per 15. Mrs. Joseph Baxandall,
Vegreville, Alberta. 15-4

EGGS FROM BARRED ROCKS, SINGLE
Comb White Leghorns, \$1.00. Prize Single
Comb White Leghorns, Silver Campion, \$2.50.
James, 696 Lindsay Bldg., Winnipeg. 15-3

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR SALE—
\$1.50 fifteen; \$6.00 hundred. Satisfaction
guaranteed. J. I. Pinder, Bladworth, Sask. 15-4

EGGS AND DAY OLD CHICKS—FROM OUR
hardy prolific strains of trap-nested bred-to-lay
poultry. Barred, Buff, White Rocks, Buff
Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, Rose and
Single Comb Reds and S. C. White Leghorns.
F egg: \$7.00 per 15, \$6.00 per 55; \$10.00 per 100.
F Guaranteed 75% fertile. Day old chicks, \$8.00
per 25; \$15.00 per 50; \$25.00 per 100. Safe
F delivery guaranteed. Write to-day. The
United Poultry Farms of Canada, Winnipeg,
Manitoba. 15-3

ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCAS—FROM
prize winning birds, winter layers, \$2.00 for 15
eggs. J. B. Lottimer, Welwyn, Sask. 15-2

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM
imported stock, the Big Blue Hought kind,
\$2.00 for 15; \$6.00 per 100. C. F. Brewer, Box
218, Dauphin, Man. 15-4

Let Us Sell Your Eggs for Hatching

Farmers with eggs for hatching for sale from pure bred birds are rapidly filling up the "Eggs" column in the Farmers' Market Place. The best months to advertise eggs for hatching seem to be April and May and we expect to see our classified column for eggs exceed last year's mark altho that was a high one. The Guide offers in this classified advertising department a complete directory where the purchaser has no trouble in locating what he wants and where the advertiser is sure that his ad. will not be lost.

WE DID IT FOR MR. CLARKE

The Grain Growers' Guide—
My advertisement for hatching eggs, carried in The Guide for four weeks, brought me all the business I could handle.
Yours truly,
Virden, Man., June 15, 1915. T. H. CLARKE.

Mr. Clarke used our Eggs column last year and in four ads. at a cost of \$1.00 each sold his complete supply.

WE CAN DO IT FOR YOU

Your success can be as good as his if you have the right stuff for sale at the right price.

Breeders tell us that the demand this year has been good. The same service that gave Mr. Clarke his results is at your disposal. In many ways, even, it is improved. Our circulation is better and we have had more good poultry articles, which means that our readers are in a better position this year than last to appreciate quality offerings.

Do not forget also that The Guide can offer you good service for anything else you may have to sell. The departments for Seed Grain, Potatoes, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Farm Lands, Farm Machinery, etc., all offer opportunities. The Guide has "proved up" on every one of them.

Advertising rates are given at the top of this page. Send in your order now accompanied by the amount for the number of times you wish your ad. to run, and let The Guide demonstrate to you, as it has to hundreds of other farmers, how it can sell.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM
good laying strain, \$2.00, prize winning strain,
\$3.00. Mrs. Isaac Lewis, Killam, Alta. 15-2

BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, \$2.50 PER DOZEN,
A. K. Larsen, Edgley. 15-2

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON AND BARRED PLY-
mouth Rock eggs, from large, true colored birds,
\$1.50 per 15. Ship C.P. or C.N. A. Jackson,
Routhwaite, Man. 15-2

BARRED ROCKS—EXCELLENT QUALITY,
from prize winners, 15 eggs \$2; 45 eggs \$5.
Eureka Poultry Gardens, Neudorf, Sask. 15-4

PURE WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—EGGS
\$1.00 per setting. Mrs. J. Effler, Grandview,
Man. 15-4

REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTES—SPLENDID
winter layers, fifteen \$1.50; thirty \$2.75. Satis-
faction guaranteed. Mowbray Bros. Cartwright,
Man. 15-4

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS,
from heavy laying strain, \$1.50 for 15; \$6.00
per 100. Bert Lee, Burnside, Man. 15-2

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS,
\$1.25 per 15; \$6.00 per 100. Alfred Averill,
Charwilliam, Man. 15-4

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—PURE BRED,
good layers, prize winners. Eggs \$2.00 per 15.
Imported Mammoth Bronze turkeys, eggs 35
cents each. Pure Indian Runner duck eggs
\$2.00 per setting. Write for mating list. Rev.
W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask. 15-3

BUFF ORPINGTONS EXCLUSIVELY FINE
color, winter layers, free range. Eggs \$1.50 per
15; \$7.00 per 100. Mrs. John Grasley, Cross-
field, Alta. 15-3

WHITE WYANDOTTES—WINTER LAYERS,
free range. Eggs \$1.00 per 15; \$3.00 per 50;
\$5.00 per 100. H. Walker, Carnegie, Man. 15-3

FARM LANDS

IMPROVED FARMS TO SUIT ALL NEEDS
in one of the best wheat-growing districts in
Saskatchewan. Enquire H. J. Reid, Perdue,
Sask. 11-5

QUARTER SECTION NEAR TOWN AND
school, 75 acres broken, 25 summerfallowed;
buildings, excellent well, 1600 dollars. Robert
Hansen, Caator, Alberta. 13-4

FOR QUICK SALE—HALF SECTION LAND,
Owner emigrating. Write Lock Box A, Mannville,
Alta. 14-2

FOR SALE—QUARTER SECTION OF GOOD
wheat land, one mile from Hadville, Sask.
Will trade for horses or cattle. Apply Box 28,
Hadville, Sask. 14-2

GOD IMPROVED QUARTER SECTION, 4
miles from Canmore. Price \$5,000, terms
arranged. For particulars write John Erickson,
40, Canmore, Alta. 15-4

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CATTLE—
Improved 1/4 section, two miles from town;
would consider good car for part. Box 15,
Chaseville, Alta. 15-2

FOR SALE—1/4 SECTION, 3 MILES FROM
D'Arcy, Sask.; 60 acres cultivated, balance
prairie and hay land. Good water. Price
\$12 per acre. Josiah Hill, Esterhazy, Sask. 15-2

WILD AND READY MADE FARMS IN MANI-
toba, Saskatchewan and Alberta on crop pay-
ments, easy terms or exchange. Big money, fast
just made. Write for it and save money on
that farm you expect to buy this season. The
Walsh Land Co., Winnipeg, Man. 15-2

MISCELLANEOUS

SALT, SUGAR, CEMENT IN CARLOAD LOTS
to farmers' associations at lowest wholesale
prices direct from factories. Write us for prices.
Also iron wire. McCollum Lumber & Supply
Co., Merchants Bank, Winnipeg, Man. 101

SAFES—ALL SIZES NEW AND SECOND-
hand. Safe Cabinets, Cash Registers, Low
prices, easy terms. Write for catalog. Winnipeg
Safe Works, Limited, 50 Princess St., Winnipeg. 101

STEAM AND DOMESTIC COAL—SCREENED
lump on cars at Tofteld \$1.90 per ton. Tofteld
Coal Company Limited. 301

STEAM COAL—GUARANTEED TO DO THE
work. Write for delivered prices. Prompt
shipment. North West Coal Co., Box 1760,
Edmonton. 121

WOLF, WOLF, WOLF—DON'T HOLD ON TO
your fur until the market is weak, sell now and
get big prices. Will pay for No. 1 wolf average
from \$4.50 to \$5.00. Ship express to W. C.
Davis, Raw Fur, Springfield, Sask. 12-4

RELIABLE INCUBATORS AT \$5.00 EACH.
Write at once. The Raymond Mfg. Co. Ltd.,
Winnipeg. 111

FARMERS—NEW INVENTION, DISC SHARP-
ener, always ready. Should last life time.
Hundreds sold in few months. Local agents
wanted. Write for particulars. J. N. Morris,
Sales Agent, Weyburn, Saskatchewan. 14-4

WANTED—PERSONS TO GROW MUSH-
rooms for us at their own homes. From \$15
per week upwards can be made by using small
waste space in cellars, sheds, yards or garages.
We furnish full instructions. Illustrated booklet
sent free on request. Address Montreal Supply
Co., Montreal, Can. 14-4

SEED GRAIN AND GRASSES

TIMOTHY SEED FOR SALE—HOME GROWN, well ripened, government tested, \$10.50 per 100 lb sacked, less than 100 lbs. 25 cents extra. Jno. McD Davidson, Coakdale, Alta. 6-12

GOOD CLEAN SIX-BOWED BARLEY FOR SALE, germinates 99 per cent, 50 cents bushel, sacks free. Philip L. Rogers, Milk River, Alta. 9-6

QUALITY SEEDS—WHEAT, OATS, FLAX, rye, corn, Timothy, Bromo, sweeten eye, rape, alfalfa, hardy lawn grass, carlots a specialty. Cypress Incubators and Brooders. The Mooney Seed Co. Ltd., Regina. 10-7

PURE TIMOTHY SEED FOR SALE—2 TONS machine threshed, 94 sacked 3 tons fall threshed No. 1, first prize everywhere, 11 sacks. W. J. Baycroft, Innisfail 11-5

ALFALFA SEED—GRIMM AND BALTIMORE, THE hardest strains. For prices, etc., apply to Canadian Wheat Lands, Ltd., Buffalo, Alta.

SWEDISH SEED BARLEY FOR SALE, ABUNDANT yielder, beautiful sample. Apply Post Office Box 2055, Winnipeg. 11-7

NO. 1 BANNER OATS, 60 CENTS, ALSO SMALL quantity Emmer, \$1.00; Garton No. 68 barley, 80 cents, grown from seed which took silver medals at International Dry Farming Congress. Free from noxious weeds, germination guaranteed. Sample and full particulars on application. "Irish Cobbler" potatoes, \$1.50. The Bryant Co., Brooks, Alta. 12-4

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED—HIGH GOVERNMENT germination test, cleaned, 8 cents per lb., bags free. E. J. Coole, Carleton Place, Sask. 12-4

3000 BUSHELS CLEAN MARQUIS WHEAT for sale at \$1.30 per bushel, bags extra. Apply Wetherpoon & Sons, Melville, Sask. 12-4

RYE GRASS SEED, EIGHT DOLLARS PER hundred, sacked. Harry Davis, Dundurn, Sask. 13-3

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, \$5.00 PER hundred, sacks free. Sample on request. A. J. Lovelidge, Grenfell, Sask. 13-3

FALL RYE FOR SALE—FREE FROM NOXIOUS weeds, one dollar per bushel, sacked. Arthur LaPatrouil, Cayley, Alberta. 13-3

IMPROVED BANNER OATS FOR SALE, RE-cleaned, gave 99% germination test. Price 75 cents bushel f.o.b. Sacks free. W. B. Crutchbank, Rockham, Sask. 13-3

ALFALFA SEED—HANSEN'S SIBERIAN CONSALF and Chernov, hay varieties. Pure Grimm, also pure white sweet clover seed. For particulars write H. McLaren, Maymont, Sask. 14-3

GOOD CLEAN FALL RYE—FREE FROM seed, \$1.00 per bushel, bags free. Melvin Hagen, Maidstone, Sask. 14-2

CLEAN SWEDISH SELECT BARLEY (2 rows), grew 50 bushels per acre 1915 (weights 54 pounds). Guaranteed out and stacked before frost; grown Red River Valley. Price \$1.00 f.o.b. Otterburne, bags to be furnished. An extra choice heavy yielding variety, grows white blade, shades land and smother weeds. Write us for sample. Blackburn & Mills, 525 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg. 14-3

TIMOTHY SEED FOR SALE—WEEDS PULLED out of growing crop. Pump and clean. Price 10 cents per lb., sacked. J. P. Leslie, Box 507, Elkton, Man. 14-3

FOR SALE—BEARDESS, HULLESS BARLEY, \$1.00 per 48 lb sack extra. Best feed grain when mixed with oats. Excellent hand cleaner. L. Merret, Box 22, Stoughton, Sask. 14-2

FOR SALE—SPELTZ (RECLEANED), 80 CENTS per bushel, bagged; 75 cents 50 bushel lots, f.o.b. Truxton. Apply J. J. Whiting, Wollie, Sask. 14-6

CLEAN MALTSTER SIX-BOWED BARLEY—Grown from seed polished last year, early heavy yielding, new variety, \$1.25 per bushel, bags free. Box 122, Melara, Manitoba. 14-3

PURE SEAGER AND PURE BANNER OATS, re-cleaned and free from noxious weeds. Price 90 cents per bushel f.o.b. Gurneys. Mountain Bros., Gurneys, Sask. 11-1

CLEAN SEED—O.A.C. NO. 21 BARLEY AT 50 cents, and O.A.C. No. 22 oats at \$1.00 per bushel, bags extra. Elias D. Kobb, Herbert, Sask. 13-3

GARTON REGENERATED BANNER OATS, free from noxious weeds, price 60 cents bushel. John Davidson, Buffalo Horn, Sask. 13-2

MENSBURY BARLEY \$1.00, FREMONT FLAX \$2.50, Millet seed 3 cents lb., limited mail 5 cents lb. E. Young, Oak Lake, Manitoba. 13-3

FREMONT FLAX SEED FOR SALE AT \$2.75 per bushel, sacks included, also 50 bushels Fremont wheat. Harry Conn, Kilmoran, Sask. 13-3

FREMONT FLAX SEED, \$2.75 PER BUSHEL, bags free. A. Cairns, Nevada, Sask. 13-2

GENEVE SPRING RYE, ONE DOLLAR PER bushel, sacks extra. Charles Algren, Griffin, Sask. 13-3

WESTERN RYE GRASS AND TIMOTHY SEED mixed, good crop and clean, price ten dollars per hundred f.o.b. Elva, Man. Melville Bros. 13-3

NUSSERY STOCK, ETC.

FULL LINE OF FRUIT TREES, RASPBERRIES, strawberries, currants, ornamentals. Send for catalog. Valley River Nurseries, Valley River, Man. 13-1

DOGS

CHOICE FARM COLLIES—4 WEEKS, MALE \$1.00, female \$1.00. G. Dethlefsen, Watrous, Sask. 14-2

POTATOES

SEED POTATOES—B.C. QUALITY, CAN BE raised on the prairies, price reasonable. Write for particulars. Seed garden peas, "American Wonder" and "Notte Excelator," 5 lbs. for \$1.00 postpaid. Italian beans, strong colonies, \$10.00. Bailey & Son, Wetaakiwin, Alta. 13-4

SEED POTATOES FOR SALE—"WEE McGregors," Absolutely pure stock, \$1.00 bushel, bags extra. Amon Davison, Sperling, Man. 14-7

FOR SALE—SEED POTATOES, NORTHERN Rose, Wee McGregor, Mortgage Lifter, pure stock, \$1.00 per bushel. Table potatoes at market price. L. D. Haladay & Son, Swanton, Sask. 13-2

ARE YOU NEEDING SEED POTATOES? Read our ad in The Guide of March, 29th. M. J. Howes & Sons, Millet, Alberta. 13-2

FARM HELP

WANTED—EXPERIENCED MARRIED COUPLE to manage farm by the year. Good 4 room house, cellar, windmill, garden, cow and chickens furnished and chance to cut own wood. Must be honest hustlers. Apply, stating experience, wages and references. O. E. Wald, Pennant, Sask. 13-3

WANTED BY REFINED YOUNG WIDOW, with little girl age 7, years, position as housekeeper to gentleman farmer. Mrs. Frank Johnson, General Delivery, Winnipeg. 13-2

WANTED—POSITION AS GAS ENGINEER; good references; state wages. Stanley Nelson, Lake de May, Alta. 13-3

FARM STOCK FOR SALE

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

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.—LUMBER, DOORS, WINDOWS, FENCE POSTS, 2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, No. 1 saw, \$21.50, good No. 2 boards and shiplap, \$15.00. XXX shingles, \$1.00. Get our Illustrated Catalogue and Price List. It gives low prices on a great variety of Doors, Windows, Hardware, Paints and other materials. Ask for prices on our lots. A. B. Cushing Lumber Co. Ltd., Calgary, Alta. 10-1

WHOLESALE WOOD AND POSTS—RED TAMARAC Fence Posts, 3 inch and up at top end 5 1/2 and 7 feet long. Cedar, 4 inch and up 7 and 8 feet long. Write for prices. Mooney & Beatty, 435 Main St., Winnipeg. 10-1

WHEN READY TO BUY CEDAR FENCE POSTS or lumber in carload lots, it will pay you always to get our prices before ordering elsewhere. McCullum Lumber & Supply Co., Merchants Bank, Winnipeg, Man. 10-1

BUY LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, DOORS, windows direct from mill. Save 25% to 50% and obtain better quality. Write for price list or send bill for delivered price. F. M. T. C. Lumber Company, Vancouver, B.C. 13-4

FARM MACHINERY

CANTINGS WELDED AND GUARANTEED. Oxy-Acetylene process, chisel, largest plant West. Cylinders, crankshafts, gear wheels, etc., made new. Manitoba Welding & Mfg. Co., 55 Pelissier St., Winnipeg. 8-1

IRON, BRASS, SEMI-STEEL CANTINGS, GANGLINE engine cylinders re-bored, fitted with new piston and rings. Crank shafts turned. Gears cast or machined. General Repairs. P. A. Froudey, Prince Albert, Sask. 11-4

FOR SALE—AMERICAN ABELL SEPARATOR, 22 x 36, in good running order. E. J. Miller, Winterton, Alta. 14-2

FOR SALE—FEED AND CHOP MILL IN GOOD running order, income \$1000 in twenty-five hundred dollars per year. Reason for selling poor health. Good location for small farm. N. P. Rasmussen, Bar on, Alta. 14-2

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND EIGHT FUR-row breaker plow with corresponding gasoline and steam engine; must be in good working order and cheap for cash. State name of maker and lowest price. L. D. Ferguson, 600 Garry Building, Winnipeg. 13-2

FOR SALE—110 H. CASE STEAM TRACTOR, 40-62 steel separator, two furrows, Corshull gear, stable and breaker bottoms, three 24 in. Disc rubber rollers. Bargain. Apply & Co., Edmonton, Alta. 13-3

PATENTS AND LEGAL

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., PATENT SOLICITORS—The Old Established Firm. Head Office, Royal Bank Building, Toronto, and 5 Egan St., Ottawa, and other principal cities. 7-1

C. L. ST. JOHN, BARRISTER, ETC., MINNE-sota, Man. 5-1

ERNEST LATCOCK, B.A., L.L.B., BARRISTER and Solicitor. Wilkie, Sask. 10-1

BONNAR, TRUCKMAN, HOLLANDS & ROBIN-son, Barristers, etc.—R. A. Bonnar, E.C. W. H. Truckman, L.L.B.; West Hollands, T. W. Robinson, L.L.B. Office, 505-504 Winnipeg Electric Railway Building, Winnipeg, P.O. Box 158. Telephone Garry 4752. 10-1

CATTLE

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE—CHAN. ELLETT'S "Sturdy Lake," South Edmonton P.O., Alta.

HEREFORD REGISTERED YEARLING BULLS, polled or horned. Matthews & Sons, Silver Grove, Sask. 13-3

FOR SALE—TWO YOUNG SHORTHORN bulls, good quality, price right. R. B. Thompson, Beresford, Man. 14-2

FOR SALE—PEDIGREED HOLSTEIN-FRIE-sian bull, registration No. 14306. Born February 20, 1912. A. Bedford, Darlingford, Man. 14-2

FOR SALE—PURE BRED ABERDEEN ANGUS bull, 2 years old. Albert Bayne, Tuxford, Sask. 14-2

FIVE GOOD HOLSTEIN BULLS, DE KOL breed, for sale. P. Brown, St. Charles, Man. 14-2

REGISTERED SHORTHORNS—COWS IN calf and with calf at foot. One Clyde stallion for sale. Wm. S. Muir, Saltreata, Sask. 14-4

FOR SALE—ONE REGISTERED ABERDEEN Angus bull, age seven years six months, weight 1950 lb., in good breeding condition, low down, blocky type; docile, active and a sure stock getter. Price \$150. H. M. Cox, Cranhill, Man. 14-2

FOR SALE—HEREFORD BULL, REGISTERED—No. 15000, age four years, weight 1500. Low blocky type. His get 1915, forty calves. Price \$125.00. J. L. Cook, Newdale P.O., Man. 13-3

SWINE

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

FOR SALE—CHOICE REGISTERED BERK-shire sows, bred in January. J. K. McLennan, Gladstone, Man. 12-4

FOR SALE—TAMWORTH BOAR, "GEORGE'S Pride" 10255, weight 450 pounds. Geo. H. Neilson, Wadena, Sask. 13-3

REGISTERED DUBOC JERSEYS—YOUNG stock for sale of first prize stock. H. A. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man. 14-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUBOC JERSEY pigs, eight weeks old. Also eggs. Rose Coak. Breeds Improved Hogs and Indian Runner ducks, 15 for \$1.50. Brooder turkeys, 12 for \$1.00. Green eggs, 12 for \$1.50. H. J. Carmichael, Zealandia, Sask. 13-3

IMPROVED REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—Large and prolific, pigs from mature sows. Culman & Son, Redvers, Sask. 13-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOAR coming 2 years, weight 475 lbs. P. Friedrichson, Kamschatka, Sask. 13-2

BERKSHIRES—APRIL FARROWED, FROM prize winning stock. Write for my C.O.D. plan, entirely at my own risk. J. L. Isaac, Aberdeen, Sask. 13-3

E. F. SANBORN, INNISFAIL, ALBERTA—Breeder of Duroc Pigs for sale. Write me. 13-6

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—YOUNG SOWS ready bred to bear from prize stock. S. Ross, Eaton, Sask. 13-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED BERKSHIRES—Wm. Ward, Invermay, Sask. 13-3

HORSES AND PONIES

U. A. WALKER AND SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN.—Importers and breeders of Clydesdale Stallions, in-ford Mares and Fillies for sale.

I HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A GOOD SELEC-tion of farm mares and geldings. If you are in want of a good mare, write me. Have also on hand a lot of good stallions for sale or trade. Write every Thursday. J. W. Durno, Agriculture Calgary Sales Repository, 100 5th Ave. E., Calgary. 11-1

IMPORTED SUFFOLK PUNCH STALLIONS, also native three, two and year old stallions. Superior Fences, Ravensburg, Sask. 13-3

PERCHERON STALLIONS—THREE AND four years old, weighing a ton. For sale at dealers prices. T. S. Holman, Fairchild, Wap-ticon. 13-3

FOR SALE—TWO BLK & PERCHERON STAL-lions, one three, one six. Two horses. Both bred in the purple. Sound and right in every respect. Parties wanting a first class stallion would do well to see these horses. Phone Galt 1-1-7. A. L. Watson, Fillmore, Sask. 13-3

FOR SALE—4 REGISTERED PERCHERON stallions from two to six years old, weighing from 1400 to 2000 lb. This is a good blood as there is in the breed. John A. Grant, Black Diamond, Alberta. 14-3

FOR SALE—THE STANDARD BRED THROT-ting stallion, "Joe Davidson." Apply J. Davidson, Box 101, Rivers, Man. 13-3

THOROUGHBRED STALLION, RISING FIVE, one Linton 281, Sam Leno's Indian Dream 651, for sale. South Huron, Northstar, Man. 13-4

AUCTIONEERS

C. E. HENRY, VERMILION, ALTA., LIVE-stock auctioneer of all breeds. Farmers' sales solicited. 7-4

R. McMULLAN, REGINA, SASK. PROVINCIAL, Auctioneer. Livestock a specialty. 10-9

Guaranteed Genuine Everlasting Grimm Alfalfa

Produce plants with large branching roots which resist winter conditions. Leader, outside other varieties, and in better feeding value. Durable. "New 1 Discovered the Grimm Alfalfa" and samples free. Will also send testimonials from patrons in your locality.

A. B. LYMAN, Grimm Alfalfa Introducer, Alfalfedale Farm, Excelsior, Minn.



Calf Profits! Blatchford's Calf Meal

Are you getting them? Calf profits mean more to you now than ever before. Feed and feed are getting at high prices. Dairy feeding is becoming more profitable each year.

has been known since the year 1875 as the complete milk substitute. Cost less than half as much as milk—provides nourishment—promotes early maturity. Sold by dealers or direct from the maker.

Write for New Data how actual figures showing you how to increase your calf profits. Blatchford Seed Co., Dept. 104, Winnipeg, Man.

DELORAINE DAIRY STOCK FARM

Here we are again! Back from the big Fairs with the Long Improved English Berkshire. We have some of the best stock in young heifers and cows for breeding purposes we have ever raised from our present stock. "High Blue Laddie" (22012), which was first and reserve champion at Brandon, Regina and Saskatoon, and was high honor in all other classes. Can supply pairs not skin. Heifers (pure-bred) built, heifers and cows for sale; also nice grades. Apply CHAS. W. WEAVER, DELORAINE, MAN.

STALLIONS AND MARES

Percherons, Belgians and Shires of the large, drafty, heavy boned, good styled type. Cattle and sheep. They will suit you, so will my prices.

W. W. HUNTER OLDS, ALTA. Stables in Town

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

These are grandsons of "Hawatha," one of the greatest of Clyde sires. They are by "Scotland's Pride" and all from registered mares of choice breeding. Write now.

O. A. WILLIAMSON, Box 40, Pamburn, Sask.

GREEN CUT TAMARAC POSTS FOR SALE

To any station in Manitoba or Saskatchewan. SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATIONS. Write for prices to MILLARD BROS., Melfort, Sask.

Heaves CURED

For curing the cough and need to stay steady if I have of Fleming's Tonic Heave Remedy. It will effect a cure of any case, old or new, we will refund the full amount paid.

For Box, E. W. 12 for \$1.00. Mailed on receipt of Price. Scratches Disappeared. Get better—1 gets a course of your Tonic Flow-down, which has put a horse and his mate in fine shape, and a touch of scratches has quite disappeared. Geo. A. Miles, Gravel, Alta.

Full information in Fleming's Vast Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Write on for a Free Copy.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 47 Church St. - Toronto, Ont.

Have Balmy Spring at Home During the Most Severe Winters

An "IMPERIAL" Hot Water Boiler with Hydro-Thermic (Steel) Radiators will show you their worth the first year and it will be the same each following year during a lifetime.

Decide now to put in "IMPERIAL AND HYDRO-THERMIC" heat.

Don't spend another winter without it, it is the one plant that will just suit your needs and safeguard your family's health.

"IMPERIAL" BOILERS are built of the very best materials and fitted and machined with the utmost care. Every boiler is guaranteed to be perfect in material and workmanship.

"IMPERIAL" BOILERS have an overhanging arched fire pot and the sections are joined by means of cast iron screw nipples, and no packing of any description is used in joint. These sections are so arranged as to secure the maximum fire travel and take all possible heat units out of the coal.

Clinker Door enables one to rake the surface of the grates without destroying the fire or wasting fuel.

Ash Pit is cast in a single piece and is heavy and rigid.



Hydro-Thermic (Steel) Radiators

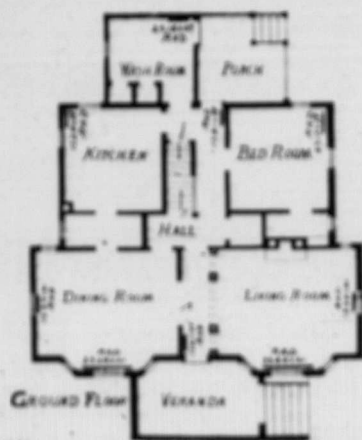


The new system which decreases the consumption of fuel, responds to the damper regulation more promptly, makes a neater and more sanitary installation, brings down the cost without sacrificing efficiency.

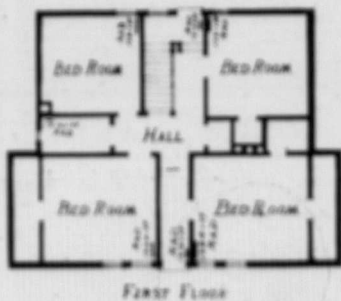
"HYDRO-THERMIC" (STEEL) RADIATORS occupy less than one half the space of cast radiators and only one third the water used. Running water is not necessary.

"HYDRO-THERMIC" (STEEL) RADIATORS can be used either on legs or suspended from the wall on concealed brackets, the latter doing away with cutting the carpets and also gives free access for sweeping.

We will furnish the "IMPERIAL" BOILER, "HYDRO-THERMIC" (STEEL) RADIATORS, the necessary piping, cast iron fillings, nickel plated radiator valves and air vents, nickel plated floor and ceiling plates, guaranteed to heat a house constructed on Guide plan No. 10, as shown below, at a cost, the reasonableness of which will surprise you.



Fill in Coupon below and mail at once. Information given free



This house can also be comfortably heated with our "HECLA" Warm Air Furnace. Estimate and plans for same will be furnished free of charge.

COUPON
Clare Bros. Western Ltd.,
Dept. F, Winnipeg, Man.
Please send me full particulars on heating system for Guide Plan No. 10.
Name _____
Address _____

Clare Bros.

Western Limited

Department F.
WINNIPEG - MAN.



An Unusually Cosy Farm Home

Mortar and timber can be moulded by human hands to express many things, vanity, hospitality, sincerity, pretentiousness or unaffected domestic happiness. Guide House No. 10 falls into this last class, its outstanding quality being home-likeness. The man who wants a house that makes a big show and impresses the country side, is advised against choosing this house plan. It was designed for the man who builds his house for his own use and comfort; for the man who has the good taste to realize that the real business of a house is not to shout its existence to the passer-by but to retire modestly into the landscape; to become as quickly as possible a part of its surroundings.

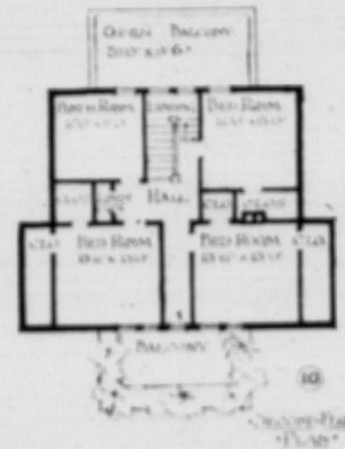
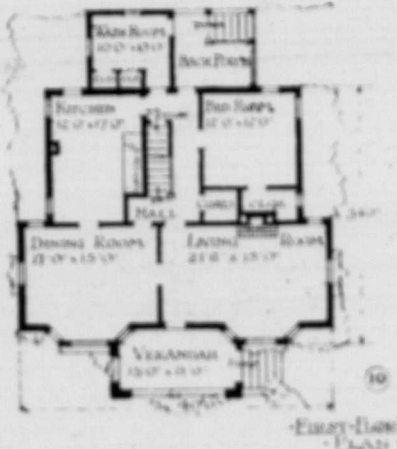
Inside there is a spaciousness which belies its modest exterior. The living-room with its fireplace centered on the side wall, with the big bow window opposite is beautiful already by reason of its excellent proportions and wall spacing. Tastefully decorated and furnished it will be a delightful place to pass the long winter evenings in. The dining-room opening off the living-room

The entrance to the cellar being just at the kitchen door will save many steps for the housewife, and the downstairs bedroom in case of sickness will prove another great saver of labor to the farm woman, who so often does all her own work, not to speak of the wash-room where the men can shake out the chaff and dust from their smocks and shoes without carrying it into the house proper. The upstairs with its four large bedrooms and abundant closet space provides that place for everything which is essential to being able to keep everything in its place.

The Architect's Description

This is a commodious two story bungalow adapted to the conditions of the farmers of the west—being far more substantial than its California namesake.

The outside walls are of frame, lined on the inside and sheathed on the outside with shiplap and building paper; strapped, lathed and plastered on the inside and sided on the outside with No. 1 "Novelty" siding.



has the same admirable feature of good proportions and abundance of light. Taken together they will make entertaining on a large scale easy and pleasurable.

The rooms have been planned in relation to each other very conveniently. Driving up to the back door, as both the family and guests almost invariably do, at least during the winter months, the entrance is into the back hall from which there is access to the stairway, kitchen, downstairs bedroom or the main living-rooms of the house. In this way it is not necessary to pass thru the kitchen at all to reach the front rooms from the back of the house, or to ostentatiously break a way thru the snow to the front door in order to avoid leading the guest thru the culinary portion of the house.

The woodwork for inside finishing is British Columbia fir, in plain trim and two-panel veneered doors. This material is the best of the soft woods, so-called, and when artistically stained, wiped and varnished looks almost as good as oak. The outside woodwork is to be painted in two coats. A white body with brown trimmings is suggested as the most effective combination.

As a number of house builders felt that they required specifications as well as a bill of materials, the cost has been increased proportionately and the specifications included to insure the most complete satisfaction in building this home.

The cost of this house is estimated at \$4,500.

WORKING DRAWINGS \$2.50

Complete working drawings for the construction of Guide House No. 10, together with complete bill of materials and instructions for building, will be mailed to any address for \$2.50.

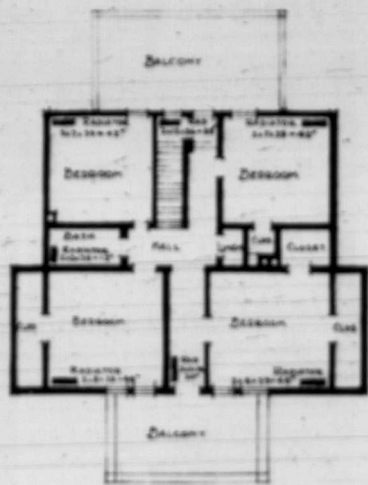
FARM BUILDING DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

Gurney-Oxford Hot Water Heating

The Boiler is the Heart of the Heating System

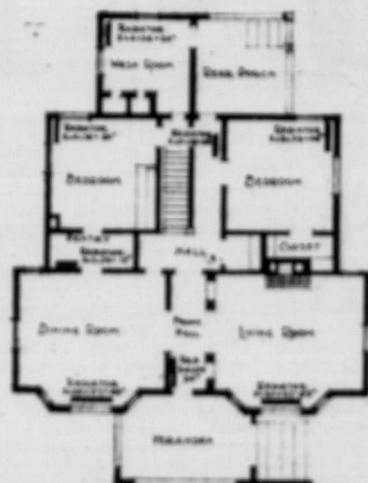
Almost half a century ago we commenced making hot water boilers. Today, with many thousands of satisfied users, this business has grown until our boiler and radiator plant is the largest in the British Empire. We stand back of our boilers and radiators with a guarantee of satisfaction.

A boiler must be economical, durable and easy to handle, if the owner is to get best results. Gurney-Oxford boilers are so built that every piece of coal will give most possible heat to the water surfaces. The water is distributed in thin layers through iron sections inside the boiler, and in this way the water corals the heat which in many other boilers gets away unused, up the chimney. With a Gurney-Oxford boiler most heat goes to the radiators and least is lost up the chimney.



We build our boilers to last—the grate bars are twice as heavy as in other makes. These grate bars are gear driven and turn so readily that a woman can easily look after the Gurney-Oxford boiler. The boiler parts are put together with heavy machined joints and there is no packing to eat away or deteriorate with the passing years. Our boilers throughout are heavier. Many boilers made by us forty years ago are giving good service today.

The "Economizer" control handle gives exactly the amount of heat required—a great luxury, as compared with the old way of trying to guess just how to set dampers.



We build many types of radiators with the same care to make them durable that we give to boiler construction, and we built them in hundreds of styles to suit any requirement.

To heat a house built on this plan with 570 feet of radiation will cost for the Gurney-Oxford boiler, radiators, pipes, valves, connections, etc., \$445 l.a.b. Winnipeg. At this price any reputable fitter will supply the materials, the installation charge and freight being moderate extras. Always be sure to ask about the number of feet of radiation on any quotation, as, on this basis, our prices will be found the lowest.

In a built house a Gurney-Oxford hot water heating plant may be installed with very little

disturbance, as the pipes or "risers" are not placed in the walls. There is no tearing up—a very few small holes have to be pierced in the floors, and usually the carpentry to be done does not amount to \$10.00.

Send us a rough floor plan of your house and we will have a quotation sent you showing the approximate cost of heating it by Gurney-Oxford Hot Water Heating. This will place you under no obligation whatever.

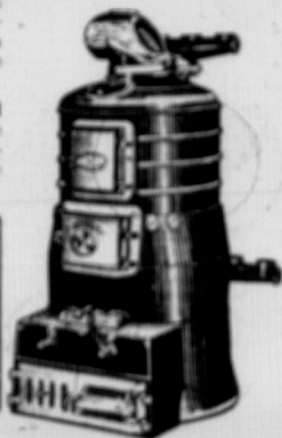
Send today for Free Copy of our Booklet:

"CITY COMFORT FOR COUNTRY HOMES" explaining all about our Heating Systems.

Address:



Gurney North-West Foundry Co. Limited - Dept. 81, WINNIPEG
CALGARY EDMONTON VANCOUVER



For Material to Build Guide House Plan No. 10

For anyone intending to build, it is a wise plan to consider more than the cost of lumber and materials. Consider a firm that stands behind its goods—one that guarantees to give you complete satisfaction in your purchase.

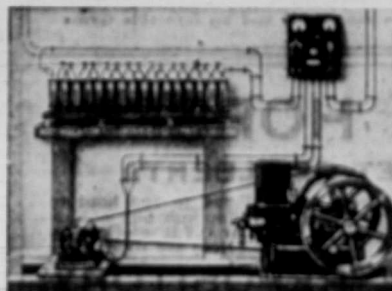
EATON'S assure you full protection with this liberal guarantee—"Goods Satisfactory or Money Refunded," and it will profit as much as interest you to.

Write Today for EATON Prices

On the Lumber, Laths, Shingles, Mouldings, Windows, Paints, Shingle Stain, Putty, Hardware, Nails and Building Paper, for Guide House Plan No. 10.

At the same time send for a copy of our "Modern Homes and Building Material" booklet—a veritable guide to buying lumber and building materials. Write now while it's in your mind.

T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA



Electric Lighting for Farm Homes

Price of 20 Light Plant \$200.00
Price of Engine \$50.00

For 30 Days Only we are giving to every purchaser of a plant, three beautiful fixtures (value \$35.00) for parlor, dining room and hall. Manufacturers of batteries for starting and lighting your automobile.

Our new Catalog is now ready, have you got one? If not, write or phone G 2364

Accumulator Lighting Company, Ltd.

(The Largest Manufacturers of Storage Battery Lighting Plants in Canada)
250 ISABEL STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

For Permanent Comfort at Lowest Cost Use

"Bishopric" Lath and Stucco Boards

In Your New House

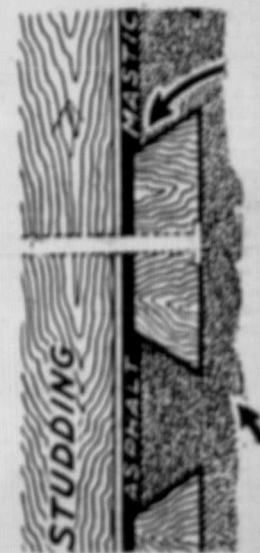
No sheathing lumber is required. Cover the studding outside with Bishopric Stucco Board and good Cement Stucco, and line the whole house inside, walls and ceilings, with Bishopric Lath Board. Then you will have a house that is windproof, weatherproof, warm, dry and permanent.

The outside walls of The Guide house shown on page 26 will take 2,478 square feet of Bishopric Stucco Board. The inside walls and ceilings, upstairs and down, including all partitions, will take 9,651 square feet of Bishopric Lath Board. The Stucco Board will cost \$89.00 and the Lath Board \$337.79, delivered anywhere Saskatoon or east. Prices on points farther west quoted on application.

These figures show clearly how Bishopric Products will save you money. Write for samples and booklet and see for yourself why they will give you a better house.

Bishopric Wall Board Co. Limited

529 BANK ST. - OTTAWA, ONT.



This cut represents a cross-section of wall, showing Plaster Stucco, Stucco Board (note the key holding Stucco), Asphalt Mastic and Fibre Paper

Clydesdales, Hackneys Shorthorns, Yorkshires

I have a fresh importation of Clydesdale and Hackney Stallions from Scotland, will reach Carberry the end of February, all high-class horses. Have also a few Canadian bred and others from former importations; also a few mares, mostly imported, and in foal, For Sale.
All Shorthorn Bulls over a year old sold, except one imported 3-year-old; but some fine calves under the year, and females of all ages For Sale.
Some fine Yorkshire Sows left, all from imported stock and of the best breeding; most of the Sows due to farrow in Spring. Others younger not bred. I am selling out the whole lot and it is not often an opportunity occurs to get such a selection.

JOHN GRAHAM, CARBERRY, MAN.
Branch Stable at Three Hills, Alberta.

Prospective Buyers of CLYDESDALE, PERCHERON OR SHIRE STALLIONS

Will consult their own interests by corresponding at once with
ALEX. GALBRAITH & SONS
12424 PEACE AVENUE - EDMONTON
The very choicest guaranteed stock for sale reasonably and on favorable terms

HORSES! HORSES! THE HORSE MARKET OF ALBERTA

Auction Sales every Tuesday and Friday. Always on hand 300 to 500 head to choose from. Horses of all descriptions always on hand. You can buy one or a carload. Horses delivered free of charge to C.P.R., C.N.R. or G.T.R. Stockyards. If you are in need of horses, come and give us a trial. Our prices are right.

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Telegraph Address "HORSES," Calgary. Phone M2260

"JOINTINE"

After making a special study of the Navel and Joint Disease in Foals for thirty years, I have a successful preventive and cure, and am mailing it upon receipt of price, \$3.00 per box, and **GUARANTEE SATISFACTION** or refund the money. As a general blood purifier it has no equal. Testimonials from such prominent and reliable Horse Breeders as W. S. Corra, White Hall, Ill.; Mm. Crownover, Hudson, Iowa; Professor H. R. Smith, of the University of Minn.; H. G. McMillan & Sons; Dan Augustin, C. B. Augustin, and many others, with circulars describing the disease and the medicine, sent free upon request.

T. B. BOWMAN - Boone, Neb.



Farmers' Private Secretary Free To Any Farmer

Make all the money you can out of your farm by doing your business right. Have copies of all your letters and keep them in a file where you can put your hand on them instantly. You can then keep your business in just as good shape as any business man in the city. Many farmers would have saved from \$10.00 to \$50.00 on a single business transaction if they had kept copies of all their letters and saved them to avoid disputes.

The Farmers' Private Secretary in use.



The Farmers' Private Secretary is prepared specially for farmers. It contains the following:

- One Letter File, like the picture, 11 1/2 x 9 1/2 inches, with a pocket for each letter of the alphabet. This file when closed is only 1 1/2 inches thick, but it opens like an accordion and will hold 1,500 letters. Made of tough paper reinforced with linen. It will last 20 years if handled with care.
- Two Handsome Green and White Writing Tablets, each containing 90 sheets of ruled paper 8 x 10 inches to fit the file and bound in a beautiful cover with two full size blotters.
- One Hundred Fine Quality White Envelopes. Six Sheets "Manifold" Carbon Paper, some size as writing tablets, for taking copies of your letters. Six "Manifold" Pens specially made for making carbon copies of letters. Ordinary pens will not serve the purpose. Complete instructions for use.

The Guide will give this useful set free to any farmer who will collect two new subscriptions to The Guide at \$1.50 and send the money collected, together with the names and addresses of the subscribers, to The Guide office. The Secretary will be mailed to your post office, all charges prepaid. You get it without one cent of cost. Send your subscriptions to:

CIRCULATION DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

NOTE: The Farmers' Private Secretary is sold thru the Book Dept. of The Guide at the regular price of \$2.00 postpaid.

Livestock News

LIVE STOCK DISTRIBUTION

Cattle, sheep and swine will again be distributed in 1916 under the terms of The Livestock Purchase and Sale Act, by the Department of Agriculture, Regina.

Any bona fide farmer in Saskatchewan, who is a member of some farmers' organization, such as an agricultural society, a grain growers' association, or who is a shareholder or patron of a government-operated creamery, can obtain livestock on a part cash and part credit basis.

The classes of stock supplied are: Pure-bred males or high grade females on terms of one-quarter or half cash, balance credit. Bulls include Shorthorn, Aberdeen-Angus, Hereford, Red Polled, Holstein, Ayrshire, Boars, Yorkshire, Berkshire and Tamworth. Rains, any of the Down breeds and Leicesters. Cows, any of the beef, dual purpose or dairy breeds mentioned above. These cows are mostly imported from Eastern Canada and have passed the tuberculin test. Heifers, Western bred heifers of any of the beef breeds. This class of stock is generally supplied in the fall. Sheep, grade range ewes from one to four years old. Sheep are supplied in the fall only.

BELGIAN BREEDERS MEET

Breeders of Belgians to the number of twenty met at Regina during the Winter Fair. The association decided to urge upon the Provincial Fair Board the necessity of having two classes of Belgian horses, owing to the fact that there are now a large number of Belgian horses raised and bred in this country. If possible, arrangements will be made next summer for a class of imported animals and a separate class for Canadian-bred Belgian horses. Plans were made for the exhibit of Belgian horses at the summer exhibition of a scale surpassing all former exhibitions. The officers of 1915 were all re-elected, as follows: President, A. A. Isomney, Arlington Beach; secretary, Mr. Hupp, of Lampan. During the meeting over \$120 was secured for special prizes to be offered by the association at the summer fair.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN RECORD

A two-year-old heifer, "Beauty Girl Pontiac Segis," owned by Jos. M. Hackney, St. Paul, Minn., has broken the records of fat production for both 7 and 30 days. She produced in 7 days 507 lbs. of milk, containing 22,905 lbs. of fat, and in 30 days, 2,088 1/2 lbs. of milk, with 92,183 lbs. of fat. She is by "King Segis Pontiac Count" and from "Princess de Kol Beauty Girl." Previous records for these periods were held by "Fideline Pontiac Netherland."

SASKATCHEWAN STALLIONS

All stallions standing or travelling for breeding purposes in Saskatchewan must be enrolled with the department before the first day of May. Enrollment certificates are issued for "pure bred," "grade," "cross bred" or "scrub" stallions, as the case may be. In order to keep proper records of the numbers, location and ownership of stallions in the province, certificates of enrollment are to be returned for renewal to the Livestock Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Regina, before May 1. It is against the law to use for breeding purposes in any part of the province a stallion which is not enrolled for the current year. The renewal fee is 50 cents, if sent in before May 1.

About sixty-five rural municipalities now constitute an area known as "The Licensed Stallion District." Admission to this is granted on receipt of a petition from the council of a municipality to the Minister, provided that sufficient pure bred stallions are owned in the district to meet the needs of the resident horse breeders. In "The Licensed Stallion District" only registered stallions which are "enrolled" and "licensed" can stand or travel for breeding purposes.

BLACKLEG

If blackleg is prevalent in your district, inoculate your cattle this spring before turning them out to pasture. Blackleg vaccine can be obtained from the Dominion Health of Animals Branch, Regina, at 5 cents per dose, and 50 cents for an inoculating instrument. Extra needles, 25 cents for two. Cash should accompany all orders to insure prompt delivery. Write the Department of Agriculture, Regina, for their bulletin on blackleg.

MILKING SHORTHORN SALE

Fifty four dual purpose Shorthorn bulls, cows and heifers sold for \$20,320 in less than three hours at the first annual sale of the Milking Shorthorn Club of America at Painesville, Ohio, on March 2. Five cows and heifers brought \$1,585, \$1,500, \$1,400, \$1,300, \$1,100 and \$1,325 each. Twenty-two cows and heifers went over \$500. One bull, "Willowdale Robin," brought \$1,325 and 13 bulls averaged \$177. The keenest demand was for cows by sires with high producing ancestry. This is said to have been the best lot of milking shorthorns ever offered in America.

IMPORTING FEES RAISED

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Percheron Society of America, the registration fee on imported horses was increased to \$100 per head. This rule goes into effect July 1, 1916. The object is said to be to discourage the importation of inferior horses. When horses are good enough to win at fairs recognized by the association \$25 is refunded out of the \$100.

Provision was made by the directors to recognize with a special classification prize all Canadian fairs obtaining recognition from the Canadian Percheron Association.

STALLION ENROLMENT IN 1915

Following are returns received of stallion enrolment during the past year in the provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Breed	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alb.
Clydesdale	1,326	478	345	98
Percheron	328	160	127	74
Shire	70	20	7	17
Suffolk		5	10	1
Belgian	21		27	4
Brought		28		
French-Canadian				
Standard-bred	255	44	42	11
Thoroughbred	46	13	5	2
Hackney	77	20	7	1
Coach				
French Coach	9		1	
German Coach	6			
Kentucky Saddle			2	
Any other breed	7		1	
Total				
Pure Breds	2,147	773	575	208
Grades	1,018	161	553	198
Scrubs				532

In 1914 the total enrolment of pure-bred stallions in these four provinces was: Ontario, 2,083; Manitoba, 796; Saskatchewan, 629; Alberta, 231. The grades enrolled were: Ontario, 1,118; Manitoba, 175; Saskatchewan, 132; Alberta, 186. The scrubs registered in Saskatchewan numbered 113.

A TREATISE on the Horse- FREE!

We offer free this book that tells you about many of the diseases afflicting horses and how to treat them.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

is a safe and reliable remedy. It will cure Kingbone, Spavin, and other bony enlargements. It is also a reliable remedy for Curbs, Strains, Bruises, Cuts and Lameness. It does the work safely and at small expense.

Read what James M. Thompson, Fraser Mills, B.C., writes: "Kindly send me one of your horse books. I have a Veterinary book which I paid \$2. for, but I believe I can get more satisfaction out of Kendall's Treatise on the Horse."

Kendall's Spavin Cure is sold at a uniform price of \$1.00 a bottle, 6 for \$5.00. If you cannot get it or our free book at your local druggist write us.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.
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ABSORBINE

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

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for manking. For Synovitis, Strains, Gouty or Rheumatic deposits, Swollen, Painful Varicose Veins. Will tell you more if you write. \$1 and \$2 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Manufactured only by **W. F. YOUNG, P.O. Box 101, Lymanville, Montreal, Can.** Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

Right Now You Need A Pair



Don't wear ill-made inferior shoes and suffer with sore, tired aching feet. Send for a pair of our specially made, easy-fitting, durable harvest and game shoes. We make them of our famous oil-tanned Showdown leather with full water-proofed sole, leather soles and heels add solid insides. They are particularly adapted for farmers, woodmen, millmen, truckmen and laborers—any who require comfortable footwear having extra strength and durability.

Palmer's "Moose Head Brand"

are made by specialists, on easy fitting right and left lasts. If your dealer hasn't them, send his name and \$3.25 (postal or express order), stating size, and we will deliver a pair all charges paid to your address anywhere in Canada or U.S. The same style 2 upsize high. \$3.25. Write for catalogue to: **JOHN PALMER CO. Limited, Fredericton, N. B., Canada.**

The Farmer's "Right Hand"

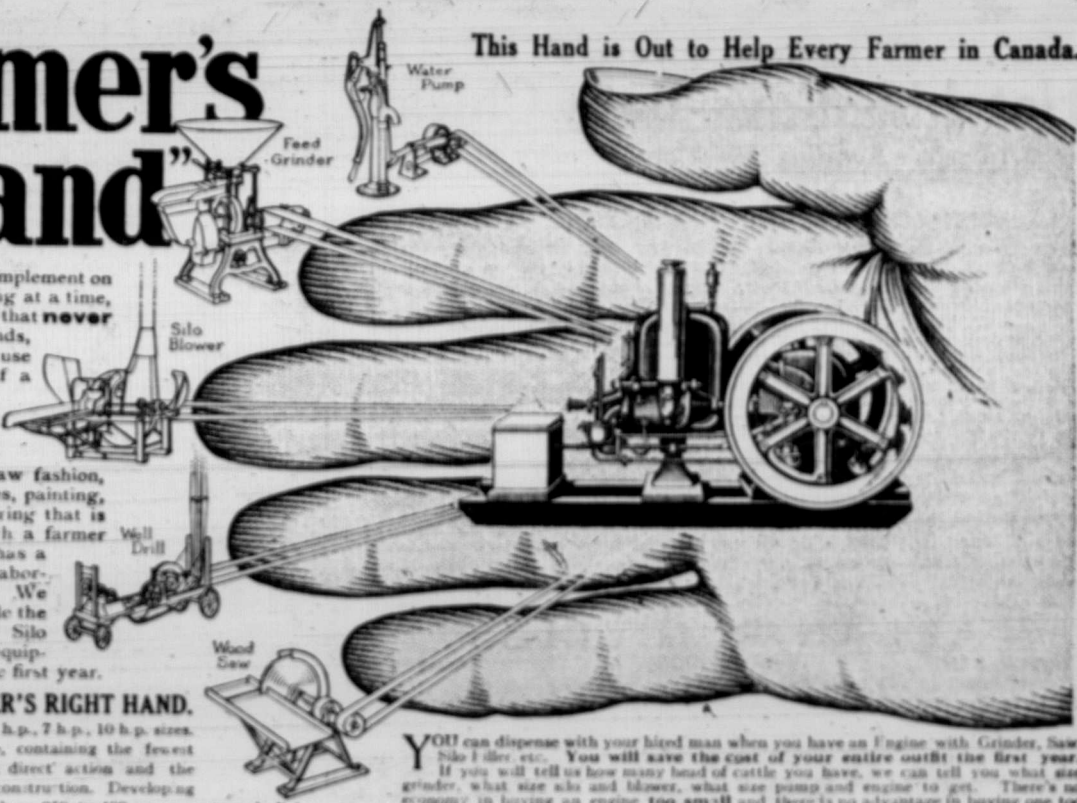
A farmer's Right Hand is the most valuable implement on the farm. But the hand can only do one thing at a time, and it gets tired. Think of having a right hand that never gets tired and is as powerful as 20 right hands, and when it is busy, leaves the owner free to use both his hands at other work. If a farmer has to Pump Water for house and for cattle, Grind Feed, turn the Cream Separator, turn the Churn or the Washing Machine, and if he has to Saw Wood according to the good old buck-saw fashion, what time does he have for fixing up fences, painting, shingling and the endless amount of repairing that is necessary on buildings and implements? Such a farmer is a drudge of the worst kind, unless he has a CHAPMAN Engine and the necessary labor-saving equipment to make life worth living. We not only sell the Chapman Engine but we handle the highest class Pumps of all kinds, Grinders, Silo Fillers, Well Drills and Saw Frames. Our equipment saves so much time it pays for itself the first year.

Chapman Engine

THE FARMER'S RIGHT HAND.
Made in 2 h.p., 5 h.p., 7 h.p., 10 h.p. sizes. Solid and simple, containing the fewest parts, the most direct action and the most substantial construction. Developing more than rated h.p., 250 to 400 r.p.m., extremely light on gasoline, with fly ball governor to regulate speed and fuel, cylinders kept at right temperature for perfect volatilization, straight line valve motion, non-leakable fuel tank, and sufficient weight to make it absolutely steady. The Chapman Engine is so good that others try to imitate it, but our best points are covered by patents, and they can only be found exclusively in the Chapman Engine. Write for full particulars of size, weight, speed, power, prices, etc.

CATALOG FREE—WRITE FOR IT.

This Hand is Out to Help Every Farmer in Canada.



YOU can dispense with your hired man when you have an Engine with Grinder, Saw, Silo Filler, etc. You will save the cost of your entire outfit the first year. If you will tell us how many head of cattle you have, we can tell you what size grinder, what size silo and blower, what size pump and engine to get. There's no economy in buying an engine too small and there's no advantage in buying one too big. Tell us all about your engine needs and let us advise you.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co. Limited

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Branches: Montreal, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary.

The Fuse Charges

Government Forced to Grant an Inquiry into Graft Charges Involving Hughes.

Parliament developed a real sensation a couple of weeks ago. It came shortly before midnight on Tuesday, March 28, when Geo. H. Kyte, Liberal member for Richmond, made sensational charges, in substantiation of which he appeared to have pretty good proof, that immense sums of money had been divided as commissions by men who had secured contracts for time fuses to the value of \$22,000,000. The contracts were let to mushroom companies in the United States, who sub-let them, the negotiators getting away with a commission, amounting to at least \$1,500,000. The revelations led to a revolt amongst the government's followers which was finally quieted by the announcement by Sir Robert Borden that a Royal commission would inquire into the matter. Sir William Meredith, chief justice of Ontario, and Mr. Justice Duff, of the Supreme Court, will be the commissioners. There will be two counsel, one named by the government and the other by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

The dramatic developments were due to the fact that one of the middlemen mentioned by Mr. Kyte is Colonel J. Wesley Allison, a close personal friend of Sir Sam Hughes, whom the minister in a speech which he delivered just before he left for England, described as "the soul of honor." He added that Col. Allison had saved the British and Canadian Governments millions of dollars.

The "mine" sprung by Mr. Kyte's bomb made a crater which was immediately occupied by Conservative opponents of the minister of militia, who forced the government to postpone the division which was to have taken place on Tuesday night. It likewise compelled the premier to recall Sir Sam to Canada to defend himself and announce the appointment of a commission. The debate will be proceeded with next week.

Conservatives and Liberals agree that if the minister of militia cannot prove that he was in no way responsible for the contracts he will have to resign. That he can escape all responsibility would appear to be improbable, inasmuch as he formally authorized the con-

tracts on behalf of the Imperial Government in a letter, which Mr. Kyte produced.

Mushroom Contractors

The men chiefly responsible for the remarkable new development were Mr. Kyte and P. B. Carvell, who secured the new information. The speech which brought about these results would undoubtedly have been delivered by Mr. Carvell had he not already spoken. As it was impossible under the rules for him to speak again he coached Mr. Kyte thru a four hours' effort, which culminated with the revelations which upset the calculations of the government and the party whips. Mr. Kyte produced actual documents to show that on June 10, 1915, three men sat down and signed an agreement by which they divided amongst themselves, as commission, \$1,000,000 of the money they were to get from the Canadian Shell Committee on the promise of Sir Alexander Berran. Ten days later they got contracts formally endorsed by Sir Sam Hughes for \$22,000,000 worth of contracts. The contracts were awarded to two companies, the American Ammunition Company and the International Arms and Fuse Company. The first named company had a capital of \$1,000,000, and only \$1,000 of it was paid up, the second had a capitalization of \$1,500,000, with only \$4,000 paid up. In other words they were "mushroom" companies.

The Big Graft

Mr. Kyte was able to show that both of these companies had been organized only a few weeks before. Neither had premises, manufacturing plants or equipment, and it was their evident intention to sub-let the contracts secured. On the very day the contract was given them they were advanced in cash the sum of \$2,100,000. Within the next three months they received another cash advance of \$1,983,300. Thus there was a total advance of \$4,083,300 in hard cash. One of the men who divided the million was R. F. Yeakum, "curb operator and middleman," of New York. He was

Crescent Plow Shares

When buying it will pay you to buy the best. My plow shares are slightly higher in price than the shares commonly sold, but will last five times as long. Once use this share and you will use no other. Write for sample share and test it yourself, or call at our shops and see difference in steel demonstrated. Pay a little higher and save time, patience, money.

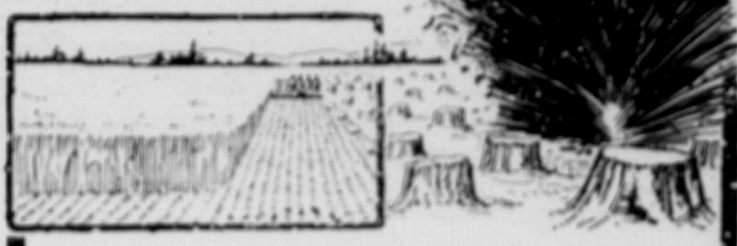
PRICES				
12 in.	\$2.25	EVERY SHARE	16 in.	\$2.75
14 in.	2.50	GUARANTEED	18 in.	3.00

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Make that Stump-Lot Earn a Profit



Get the benefit of the soil that has been storing up fertility for years. Blast out the boulders, blow up the stumps—and you will have a productive field where waste land now exists.

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the one effective and economical means of clearing your land.

C. X. L. Stumping Powder blows out your stumps, digs your ditches and tree holes and is the quickest and cheapest means of doing excavating work on your farm.

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BONNIE BRAES Hatching Eggs-Baby Chicks

Alberta's Leading Stock and Poultry Farm

Alberta's Best Producing Strains of
BRED-TO-LAY AND EXHIBITION STOCK

Barred, White and Buff Rocks; White and Buff Wyandottes; White and Buff Orpingtons; Single and Rose Comb Reds; Brown Leghorns; Indian Runner and Mammoth Pekin Ducks; Toulouse Geese and Bronze Turkeys.

My birds are better than ever, farm raised, and strong and vigorous. I have not sold any females this season and have selected the best of my breeding pens from one thousand hens. Included are my 1915 winners and trap-nest egg record females, 200-221 eggs. Every pullet on my farm is trap-nested, no guano work, 326 trap nests are used. If you want to produce egg layers, eggs from my bred-to-lay pens will do it. White Wyandottes, pen No. 6, are 221 egg hens. Hens of pen No. 1 are daughters of pen No. 6. The trap-nest egg record of 10 pullets, Dec. 1st to 31st: Band No. 1 laid 25 eggs; No. 4, 24; No. 14, 24; No. 54, 24; No. 7, 22; No. 23, 21; No. 6, 21; No. 9, 21; No. 56, 20; and No. 53, 20. Total for month, 222 eggs. These were sold for \$10.50. Cost of feed \$1.25, and profit, \$9.25.

I can spare a few more cockerels closely related to these females. These cockerels are from hens with egg records of from 175 to 221.

My pens are now mated up and I am booking orders for eggs and baby chicks from these champion matings. Order early to avoid disappointment. Write me your wants. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

ALLAN R. GILLIES

CLOVER BAR BONNIE BRAES ALBERTA
Mention The Grain Growers' Guide in answering this Ad.

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Pure, clean and exceedingly strong in germination. No seed offered except of our own raising. On good, summer-fallowed in all ordinary seasons yield has been over 100 bushels per acre. Tests in both wet and dry seasons show that 1 bushel by measure gives the best yields at Nobleford. Weight 45 lbs. to 48 lbs. per measured bushel. Price per bushel of 34 lbs. L.S.B. Nobleford, subject to change, 60 cents sacked; sacks extra at 17 cents for a good light cotton sack holding 93½ lbs., or 55 cents in bulk in car lots. Order now to avoid delays. Remit to

THE NOBLE FOUNDATION LTD. (C. S. Noble, Pres.) Nobleford, Alta.
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It Costs But VERY LITTLE To Operate

The "WATERLOO BOY"

GASOLINE or KER-
OSENE ENGINE

You have noticed how the price of gasoline is steadily going up. If it continues it will be way beyond the farmers' means.

The Waterloo Boy Gas Engine can be fitted with a kerosene attachment and will run satisfactorily on the heavier fuel. There are very few stationary engines built to operate on gasoline or kerosene. Safeguard yourself and buy the Waterloo Boy—run it on kerosene and pocket the saving.

Waterloo Boy Engines from 1½ H.P. to 12 H.P. Mounted on skids. Price is determined according to H.P. Write and tell us what engine you require and we will be pleased to quote you. We also handle Grain Grinders, Cordwood and Pole Saws, Electric Lighting Machinery, Hand and Power Washing Machines, Grain Elevators, Pump Jacks, Small Threshing Machinery, Engine Gang Plows, Belting and Threshers' Supplies.

ASK US ABOUT THE "WATERLOO BOY" ONE-MAN KEROSENE TRACTOR

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One of your neighbors owns a Waterloo Boy. Ask him if he would part with it.

Don't Buy a Cream Separator

Until you have seen this special proposition, as it means a big saving to you.

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Send for our Special Proposition Today

We can save you money on farm supplies of all kinds with our new spring catalogue.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Farm Experiences

Continued from Page 11

ference. The main thing is getting them ready for this trying time by proper feeding and care. To be on the spot to save small and weak pigs I have found more necessary than attempting to be of immediate assistance to the sow. If the pigs are weak or cold or the sow very restless, the pigs can better be put in a well bedded box or basket with hot bricks or a hot water bottle in it. Squealing pigs always keep a sow fretful. A young pig that is almost lifeless can frequently be brought around by blowing in its mouth as soon as it is born, or a chilled pig can be stuck into good hot water at about 98 deg. F., then thoroughly dried off and induced to suck.

When about three weeks old little pigs will have learned to eat and they should have a separate place where they can be fed. A little skim milk with wheat middlings is excellent feed, and the amount of the latter can gradually be increased as the pigs get older.

I have always found pigs would give me the greatest return for my skim milk. I ship cream, and consequently am in a better position than many others to feed them what they need, but even with only a very little milk they can be brought along at a good profit. The price of hogs now makes attention to sows so important that no farmer can afford to neglect them in the slightest.

Sask. M.A.R.

SMUT TREATMENT

So varied are the ideas and experiences of farmers regarding the treatment of smut in wheat, oats and barley that conclusive evidence of the results of constant and careful treatment can at least be valuable to the beginner in farming. Each year I see men lose heavily thru the ravages of smut, that could all have been hindered with a little time and care and an outlay of less than one cent per bushel. I follow the advice of our experimental farms and treat all my seed yearly, and I believe it is necessary whether smut appears or not. Bluestone treatment is just as effective as formalin with wheat, but as the latter is easier handled and is best for oats and barley, I use it exclusively, and I seldom see a smutty head in my crops. I use the ordinary mixture, one pound of formalin to 40 gall. of water



Get ready early to control the pest this year.

and treat the grain with an automatic machine which does perfect work and saves two-thirds of the labor. I am very careful to get the grain well moistened, oats and barley needing more solution than wheat. Forty gallons will do about 45 bushels of wheat, or 30 of oats or barley. Some people have poor results with oats and barley, and blame the formalin. It is well to bear in mind that the smut spores are found below the hull in these grains and that formalin is ineffective unless the spores are wet. If the grain is well moistened and left in a covered pile for a few hours the formalin treatment is always successful. If the seed is badly infected immersion in the solution for one or two minutes is even more thorough.

Two half barrels are convenient for this purpose, or even gasoline cans, fitted so that the water can be drained off. The seed must always be covered in a pile for a few hours, as it is the formalin gas that is the vital agent in destroying the smut spores. The grain sacks used should be wet in the solution to safeguard against re-infection. We sometimes hear of germination in oats spoiled by formalin. In seed of very weak vitality this is possible if the solution is made too strong. A solution of one pound formalin to 50 gallons of water



A bulletin board can be put to good use on some farms or by farmers' associations in every district.

is effective on oats if the grain is made quite wet and the weaker solution will do no harm to the germ. It is also essential that there be no delay in sowing the grain after treating, as in a few weeks the advantage gained by disinfecting is lost and germination is also very much weakened. The practice of treating the entire seed stock in March to be all ready in April and May cannot be too strongly condemned, yet I know men who always do this. Sowing the grain within a few hours after treating allows the disinfectant to be carried right into the soil where it will destroy other smut spores in the soil near the seed, and also ward off other fungus diseases and parasites that are known to attack cereal plants and cause blight, root rot and other troubles that spoil crop results. I have known farmers sow large areas of breaking without treating their wheat and lose 10 to 15 cents per bushel on a low yield of very smutty wheat. New land and good seed are no safeguard against smut as some may imagine. Many sources of infection are possible that we do not consider, and when immunity from smut is practically certain from an outlay of less than one cent per bushel no seed should be sown untreated. Experiments show that treated grain will always give a little better yield than untreated under like conditions. When we consider the enormous loss possible in an infected crop it is evidently poor policy to neglect it even for one season, be the seed ever so clean in appearance. Some condone their mistakes and losses with the idea that "it is all in the season." There is absolutely no chance work in smut treatment. With untreated grain, soil and weather conditions may have some influence on the amount of smut in the crop produced, but with carefully treated seed no variation of soil conditions or climate has any effect on the efficiency of the formalin treatment. Care should be taken to keep formalin securely corked, when it will keep indefinitely. Failures result from either neglect of this, or are due to improper care in handling the grain during and after treatment.

Man. T.W.W.

A CORRECTION

In The Grain Growers' Grain Company tractor ad., which appeared on page 37 of The Guide in the issue of March 15, 1916, thru a typographical error the speed was given as 4½ and 3½ miles per hour. It should have read 2½ and 3½ miles per hour.

O.K. POTATO MACHINERY

Grow Big Potatoes

No other crop brings such big profits as a successful potato crop. To ensure success requires a lot of cultivation. Take lots of time, too—unless you use **O. K. Potato Machinery**. Then it's easy to look after your crop. No excuse for failure. O. K. Machines will do each step of the work more efficiently and at a big saving of time and money.

Get an O. K. Planter and give your crop a good send off. The O. K. drops the seed in finely worked soil and fertilizes and fills in on the same trip. Does the work in a quarter the time of hand planting and you get an even stand in rows that are easy to cultivate and harvest.

Write for FREE BOOK—"Money in Potatoes"—a complete manual giving practical advice on every phase of potato growing.

OK CANADIAN POTATO MACHINERY 68-A
Co., Limited, 497 Stone Rd., GALT, ONT., CANADA

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Hail Insurance

Insure with the
Great Northern Insurance Co.

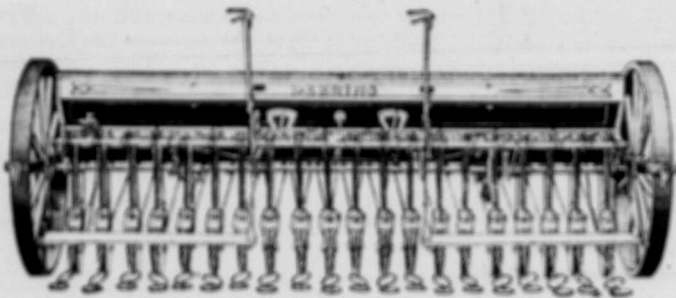
A home company for grain growers in Alberta and Saskatchewan
Fair Adjustments and Prompt Payments!

WE ALSO WRITE FIRE AND LIVESTOCK INSURANCE

Write us for any Information. Agents Wanted.

Head Office - **ODDFELLOWS' BLOCK, CALGARY, ALTA.**
Provincial Agents for Saskatchewan:
EMPIRE FINANCIERS LTD., 307 Darke Blk., Regina, Sask.

What the Deering Drill Does



IT is worth something to have your grain planting done on time. It is also worth while to be able to do it easily, with the least work for horses and men. These two advantages are assured when you use **Deering** drills.

But besides these positive advantages, there are possible advantages just as important. **Deering** drill planting gives the grain the best kind of a start, it protects the growing grain during an unusually dry or wet season, it betters your chances for a good, full crop of high-quality grain.

Deering drills first make a furrow just deep enough, then plant the kernels regularly, according to the quantity per acre you want to sow, and then cover them thoroughly to an even depth. They are light-draft machines, with strong frames, large, easily-filled grain boxes, and accurate fluted force feed. They are made in single disk, double disk and shoe styles with from 14 to 22 furrow openers.

The **Deering** local agent is the man to see when you are ready to look at drills. See the sample drill line, or write to us for a catalogue showing all the good features of **Deering** drills.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd.

BRANCH HOUSES

At Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Estevan, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, St. Catharines, Ottawa, Quebec, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Toronto

Conserving Soil Fertility

Continued from Page 7

is responsible for much of the loss, and while I am not going to condemn this practice altogether, it is well to point out the danger. For an immediate return from a financial point of view the soil is being put out of condition. Under our conditions where straight grain growing is the rule, where there is little or no rotation of crops, such as grasses or legumes, to return some of the organic matter, this depletion of the fibre is being intensified by burning off the stubble.

Another of the causes is due to continuous shallow plowing in the spring for crop. It is a common practice to plow shallow in the spring and sow a crop on plowing three to four inches deep. There are many fields that have not been deepened since the first plowing. The condition of these fields may be termed porous, or puffy, loose, almost the consistency of ashes. Advise a farmer to use a packer and you will be confronted with the statement that packers are of no use in his district, as the soil blows whether a packer is used or not, and the packer is condemned. The fault lies not with the packer, but with the soil. The humus or life is worked out of it, the binding matter—the heart, the life—is not there.

Prevention of Loss of Humus

I shall deal with summer-fallow prepared the previous season, and this treatment also applies to fall plowing that has been made ready by working down ready for seeding or to new breaking or any prepared fields that are to be seeded in the spring. The prevention of the waste of fertility and conserving the snow water will depend on the condition of the field before the winter sets in, and also to some extent on the configuration of the field. Usually a summer-fallow is made compacted throughout the season by cultivation and in some cases by the trampling of stock put on the field to keep down weed growth. With some the object is to firm the field and make it solid. While this is done with reason it is a wrong practice to allow the field to go into the winter in this condition, as it often happens that in the spring, when a thaw comes, the snow melts at the surface of the ground and freezing at night the snow crystallizes. Later, when the weather becomes warmer and the snow melts for good it forms a coating of ice on the soil and allows some of the water to run off. When the snow melts rapidly the soil is so compacted that the water does not penetrate easily and considerably more runs off to the lower levels and off the field altogether, and as I have already pointed out, carries away some of the humus.

The simple operation I had reference to that will prevent much of this waste and, on many fields, all of the waste, is as follows: Instead of leaving the summer-fallow to go into the winter as the harrows or the trampling of stock would leave it, it will be found that the very best condition to leave the field is in a corrugated condition. There is a reason. It is this corrugation of the field that prevents the waste of the snow water, and when rightly understood in principle and practice will lead to a marked improvement of the soil. We will now consider the effect of the corrugation. When it is done across the slope of the field or on the level the ridges of the corrugation act as miniature dams and hold back the water until it percolates down into the soil. The amount of water that is held depends on the corrugations and ridges. Those made by the drag harrows are insignificant all the better than the smooth surface. The disc harrow may be used but it leaves the soil too loose and porous. The implement that does the best service is the spring tooth cultivator providing the teeth are about two inches in width. By using it over the field that has been well firmed previously it will throw up ridges and open up furrows. The ridges hold back the water and the furrows receive it to percolate down into, not the seed bed, but the root bed, the place where the plant takes up the food necessary for vigorous growth. This single operation doubles the storage of moisture in the field. What is held of the melted snow is added to that stored the previous



A FULL POUND OF HIGH MERIT

The Best 16-ounce Seamless Bag. Uniform Size, Extra Strength. No other cotton seedling bag of equal price compares with the Bemis A. Price 127 per bale of 100 bags. Less than bale, 25¢ each. Also Triple B quality, 13¢ or 122¢ per bale of 100 bags. Less than bale, 25¢ each.

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Well Drilling and Boring Machinery

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GUS PECH FOUNDRY and MFG. CO.

Factory: Le Mars, Iowa, U.S.
Branch House: Regina, Sask., Box 832

The Remarkable Demand

for the Policies of The Great-West Life proves the growing tendency to secure the safeguard of sound Life Insurance—and to secure that Insurance where it may be obtained at

Lowest Cost and with Highest Profit Returns

That is to say with
The Great-West Life Assurance Co.

Head Office - Winnipeg
WRITE FOR INFORMATION

RIDER AGENTS WANTED

10 DAYS' FREE TRIAL. Every Good Bicycle is sold with the understanding that if you do not like it after using it for 10 days it may be returned and money will be promptly refunded.

DO NOT BUY a Bicycle, Tricycle or Sporting Goods until you receive our special literature and see how it will save you TWO CENTS on every purchase, and we will sell Free, postpaid, a 100-page FREE PAMPHLET on the subject of Bicycles in 10 days after you receive it. Write to-day. HYSLOP BROTHERS, Limited Dept. 23. Toronto, Ontario

What Standardization Means to Motor Car Buyers

It means VALUE. Just to the extent that a car is standardized does the buyer's dollar approach the maximum of purchasing power.

Standardization means definite, proved quality, known manufacturing costs and reduced selling costs.

Of the million autos that will be sold in 1916, 75% will be standardized cars selling for less than \$1000.00 each. This remarkable American achievement is the direct result of standardization.

Finally the upholstery has been standardized by the almost universal adoption of



MOTOR QUALITY

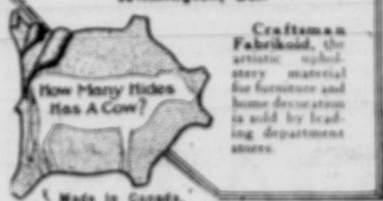
40% of all 1915 cars sold were upholstered in this proved, guaranteed material and in 1916 the total will be at least 60%.

Fabrikoid is the only standardized automobile upholstery. It wears better than coated splits (commonly sold as "genuine leather") and has the artistic appearance and luxurious comfort of the best leather.

Raynite Fabrikoid for tops, single or double texture, is guaranteed one year against cracking, but made to last the life of the car.

To get the most for your money, buy a standardized car

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Toronto, Ont.
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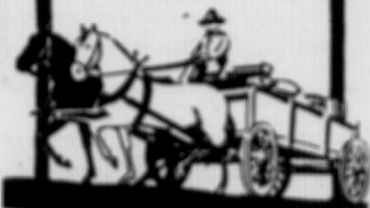
Craftsman Fabrikoid, the artistic upholstery material for business and home decoration is sold by leading department stores.

MICA AXLE GREASE

Fills the grooves of the worn axle.
Makes a perfect bearing surface.
Prevents blocked wheels.
Lets your horse pull bigger loads.
The Mica does it.

Dealers Everywhere

The Imperial Oil Company Limited
BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES



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America's
Pioneer
Dog Remedies

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

summer. The best results are obtained by the use of a good cultivator equipped with teeth adjusted to open the soil only to the depth of two to two-and-a-half inches, not more than three inches. This is important. No more or less if possible. If used any deeper than the depth mentioned it will interfere with the firm root bed.

When plowing the fallow, or whatever field is under consideration the principal object to be considered is to provide a depth of not less than six inches, preferably eight inches. If the plowing was eight inches deep and well firmed it will allow of a six inch deep root bed and a two inch seed bed. It would be well to bear this in mind. The bottom portion constituting the root bed should be firm, while the upper portion, called the seed bed, should be loose. This will be understood better as I go on further and it would be well at this stage to take up the matter of the seed and root bed. It is obvious on every hand each spring at seeding time that this is not rightly understood by many farmers by the manner in which so many fields are plowed and seeded. When a three to four inch plowing is done and the seed got into the soil as quickly as possible there is no such thing as a seed and root bed provided. It is either all seed bed or all root bed, just as one may wish to call it. What may be rightly called the seed bed is where the seed is to be deposited deep enough to find the moisture and to germinate near enough to the heat and light and air for quick germination and healthy development of the root system. The growth of the plant depends on the root bed and this must be provided if we want a healthy plant. If every grower realized fully the actual need of a sufficiently deep root bed there would be less crop failure.

Deep Plowing Necessary

A reasonably deep plowing, thoroughly firmed by the soil packer, cultivated thruout the season, corrugated at the end of the season, and left in that condition to go into the winter, would constitute the very best seed and root bed. If it is handled rightly and the principle is thoroughly understood it will not fail to grow a satisfactory crop, even if little or no rain falls. It is not so much the want of rain thruout the growing season that causes crop failure as to the want of a properly fitted soil for the crop to grow in. I have made no reference to weeds altho they are a factor in determining the yields and rob the soil of moisture and fertility.

The working of the soil along the lines referred to will help much in keeping the weeds in check.

I will now point out the best time to do the corrugation, altho it is not necessary to do it at any particular time, but it must be done before the ground freezes up. If possible it may be done immediately before harvest operations, or at any time between harvest and threshing. If it is done at this time and any very heavy rains fall the soil will be in fine condition to receive it but there is one advantage of doing this work early in the fall. It has been demonstrated and proven that seven times more nitrates develop in the early fall cultivating or plowing than in the spring or on stubble fields that are left unplowed. It is a well known fact that the soil bacteria that build up plant food are more active in the fall, and the spring tooth cultivator used intelligently at this time is an ideal implement. If the work cannot be done at this time it may be done at the end of the season. The ridges left by the cultivator allows one to be able to go on the land early when the snow has left the field sooner than if the land is left smooth and compacted. When it is smooth and compact the air is excluded and needs opening up to the air and warmth of the atmosphere before the seed is sown. Usually the harrows are used to do this work, but in many cases the soil is so firm that it merely scratches it, and it needs more than one operation to stir it up sufficiently.

What is wanted is the top two to two and a half inches loose, mellow and friable and moist when the seed is planted. We have this condition when the corrugation is made, as the ridges are not upon by the influence of the frost at night, the sun and the air by day, and by reason of their looseness and friability the soil is easy to pull down

SENT ON TRIAL
Upward
15 American CREAM SEPARATOR
Thousands in Use giving splendid satisfaction justifies your investigating our wonderful offer to furnish a brand new, well made, one quart of milk a minute, warm or cold. Makes thick or thin cream. Different from this picture, which illustrates our low priced large capacity machines. The bowl is a sanitary marvel and embodies all our latest improvements.

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Let the "Judson" Handy-Boy

Pump Water for your Stock. Saves time, saves labor.

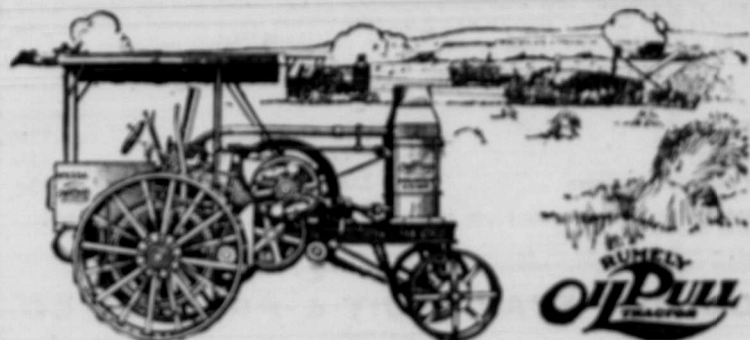
Start up this Pumping Outfit and it will keep right on furnishing barrels of pure water for the stock while you leave it and go about your other work. You don't have to touch the pump handles. (Prices do not include pump). This illustration represents the "Judson" Handy-Boy, 1 1/2 h.p. with self-starting Magneto, and our No. 7 double geared all iron Pump Jack with belt already laced complete and ready to work. Shipping weight, 450 lbs. Price \$53.50. Price of outfit with batteries, \$55.50. Wire Fencing that you can feel safe about. Stock Tanks of steel, as well as other labor-saving equipments and farm supplies in our general Catalog. Send for a copy today.

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C. S. Judson Co. Ltd.
WINNIPEG, Canada



\$53.50



Steady as a Steamer

THE Rumely OilPull is as efficient and economical on the belt as it is on the draw-bar. It has proved itself the equal of the best steam engine for steady running and has many other points of advantage as an all around power plant.

Every hour you run it you're ahead in reduced fuel costs because the OilPull burns cheap kerosene and lower grade oil fuels at all loads, under all conditions, all the time—a big point these days with the price of kerosene less than half of gasoline in most places.

Being throttle governed, the OilPull delivers steady and uniform power and there is no fuel waste. The temperature of the engine is so regulated that it will run equally well on full load, light load or no load.

The strong, durable construction of the OilPull will further appeal to you, as also the efficient lubricating system and protection of working parts. Oil cooling is of special advantage, as there is no bother with cooling water and the radiator can't freeze.

Two sizes, 15-30 and 30-60. Ask our nearest branch for the OilPull catalog.

Advance-Rumely lines include Rumely traction plows, the light weight GasPull tractor, and the new All Purpose small farm tractor, steam engines and threshing machines — all dependable machines and backed by Advance-Rumely service.

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There's Only One OilPull—Rumely, LaPorte

Ship Your Grain

Ship your grain, notify James Richardson & Sons, Limited, and let us handle your cars for you. Our experience and facilities are at your service.

Highest possible prices, careful checking of grades, liberal advances and prompt adjustments accompanied by Government certificates.

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INDEPENDENT

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

705 Union Trust Building, Winnipeg

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Our high poultry prices as advertised for the last month have brought good results. But bear in mind, we require an unlimited quantity of poultry the whole year round, and you will note by our prices quoted from week to week that we practically offer a set price regardless of size, breed and age of the birds. Hundreds of farmers ship to us continually. That alone should convince you as to our treatment. Keep in touch with our prices, it will pay you.

HERE ARE OUR PRICES:

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

All prices are for live weight F.O.B. Winnipeg and are absolutely guaranteed for 30 days from date of this paper.

Let us know what kind you have and how many you have for sale and we will forward enough crates for shipping. Our terms are cash (Bank Money Order) on receipt of goods.

GOLDEN STAR FRUIT & PRODUCE CO.
WINNIPEG

CASH for LIVE POULTRY

Send your live poultry to us and secure prompt remittance at highest market price

	Per lb.		Per lb.
Turkeys (one year old birds)	21c	Hens	15c
Turkeys (old hens and toms)	18c	Young Roosters	14c
Ducks	14c	Old Roosters	11c
Geese	14c		

Express Money Order mailed same day birds received. Crates furnished on request. Prices absolutely guaranteed.

WINNIPEG FISH COMPANY, LIMITED, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Pay Less For Your Groceries!

GRAND PRIZE COMPETITION

Mahogany Victrola, value \$37, and \$13 in records. Jewel Hand and Power Cream Separator. Hand Power Washing Machine. Favorite Hand Power Churn. Set of Scoop and Platform Scales. Competition now open, closes June 10th. Prizes go to first five customers purchasing the most goods in value before closing date, June 10th, 1916.

We do not charge extra for the groceries so as to give these articles away. Compare our prices. You will find them the lowest. Write today for catalogue, also ask to be put on our mailing list for fresh fruit bulletins.

WE SELL FRESH FRUIT FROM GROWER TO CONSUMER

DAVID MCKAY & COMPANY - The Grocery Mail Order House - WINNIPEG, Man.

FREE PREMIUMS

Royal Canadian Clothes Wringer. Bissell Carpet Sweeper. Canuck Bread Mixer. Set of Mrs. Fatta's Sad Irons. Creamery Can. Set of Baking Dishes. Self-Basting Roaster.

With every purchase of ten dollars and over (not including flour and sugar) the above premiums will be sent absolutely free according to the value of the order.

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with the harrows. This should be done across the ridges. All that is necessary is to level them down and a single stroke of the harrows will do this work. We have now the lower depths filled with moisture, the upper two or three inches loose and friable. This allows easy penetration of the seeder without any extra pressure to place the seed at the proper depth. It is now in an ideal condition to plant the seed if it is a grain crop being sown; the seed will not go deeper than necessary, about two inches. After the packer goes over it to bring the moist soil into direct contact with the seed to hasten germination. The seed will be down about one and a half inches deep. This is the best depth for most conditions. This loose top soil answers the purpose of the mulch to prevent evaporation. The seed is at the depth where the air and warmth can reach it. It is not necessary to harrow after the packer, especially where the soil is inclined to drift.

When to Harrow Grain

The harrowing may be done at a later stage. I consider the best time to harrow growing grain is just as the points of the grain is showing thru the ground. At this time the harrows will destroy any sprouting weed seeds, cultivate the growing grain and condition the mulch.

By the simple operation described, practically all, or most, of the snow water may be held in the soil and the fine particles of humus will be at the bottom of the ridges caused by the water, and in just the right place where the seed, as soon as germination takes place and rooting begins, can use it to the best advantage. These conditions will encourage deep, vigorous and strong rooting of the plant, which is essential to healthy growth to carry the crop over any dry period that may happen.

With regard to the soil drifting, I am aware that some will claim that this will happen despite anything that may be done, but I feel confident that this operation will prevent much soil drifting. Harrows should be used as little as possible.

Now this operation is not going to be of much service to anyone this coming spring except where the soil was left in the condition I have advised. Where the summerfallow was left at the end of the season in a smooth compacted condition it may be stirred at the dept. I have mentioned before the land is seeded, but the spring tooth cultivator may be used to good effect providing it is used with some judgment, and the soil is not stirred any deeper than two and a half inches. It should then be harrowed crossways to level the field before it is seeded. This stirring of the soil will more than repay for the time spent in fitting it for the seed. The operation I have outlined is applicable to new breaking or prepared fall plowing as well as the summerfallow.

I had reference to the corrugation of the soil as a simple operation because it is so simple and still so effective that the full measure of its possibilities cannot be realized except by actual demonstration. It is the simple things in life that are overlooked and underestimated, and opportunities are missed. It is what I call the dry farm irrigators irrigation on dry farming principles, applicable to soils that are dependent on scant rainfall.

It will carry the plant over a dry period at a time in the early part of June, when the plant will receive a check if it lacks moisture. I consider this time the most critical in the plant's growth.

There are several makes of the kind of cultivator that will do excellent work in corrugating or ridging the soil. Those that cover the most ground at one time, and are light in draft, are the most economical. Puling one of these kinds an old hoe drill with cultivator points will do good work. It must be borne in mind that the leveling of the surface by the use of plank drags, thus firming the soil, must be done the previous season and the corrugation done at any time before winter sets in, and left in that shape. Better work will be done by the cultivator after the soil has well settled and firmed by previous tillage operations, and judgment must be used to do this corrugation across the slope, as the object is to prevent the water running off. If it is done down the slope it will have the reverse effect. Where the fields are

Radford Silos Give Results

Made with clear, wrought iron - all light doors, the best frame - strong beams, with steel reinforcing system. Produces the best silage for Western farmers. Write for New Catalogue. Radford-Wright Co., Ltd. Winnipeg

Farmers' and Gardeners' Produce Exchange, Limited

Highest price paid for all your FARM PRODUCTS

Ship us your BUTTER AND LIVE OR DRESSED POULTRY as we are having heavy demands.

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For Highest Market Prices Prompt Settlement Correct Weight and Test and Efficient Service

THE SASKATCHEWAN CREAMERY COMPANY

Head Office: MOOSE JAW PHONE 998 - BOX 790

LIVE HENS WANTED

Hens	15c
Young Ducks	17c
Geese	16c
Turkeys	18c
Spring Chickens	Best Market Price

For good Heavy Hens ask for prices. These prices F.O.B. Winnipeg. Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt cash on receipt of shipment.

ROYAL PRODUCE & TRADING CO. - 87 Adams St., WINNIPEG

OATS!

We want some, and are buying continuously any grade. If you cannot get box cars, wire, phone or write us and we will supply sacks to ship in stock cars. Market prices date of inspection.

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WINNIPEG MAN.

HOLLAND-CANADA MORTGAGE COMPANY

Curry Bldg., Winnipeg

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ON Improved Farm Property

LOWEST CURRENT RATES

Appraisers Asked Where Not Represented

Big Money in Running Water

Let us start you in a business that will make you from \$10 to \$100 a day when farm work is slack. Other men have done it for years with an

One Man One Team



Improved Powers Combined Well Boring and Drilling Machine

Some rigs bore through any soil at rate of 10 ft. in 10 hours, and drills through rock. One team, horse and operator working. Easiest piece of watered. Easy to operate—no experts needed.

Small investment, easy terms. Many machines are in use by a few weeks work.

There is a big demand for wells to water stock and for irrigation. Write for free illustrated prospectus showing different sizes. Little Manufacturing Co. Box 960 - Glendale, Iowa

rolling in character it must be left to the judgment of the individual how to have the ridging done.

To Prevent Soil Drifting

Soil drifting is largely due to depletion of the organic matter. The season of 1914 was unusually dry in my district, when only about three inches of rain fell during the growing season. I harvested from spring plowed stubble lands a field of oats of 80 bushels per acre, as well as a fine crop of wheat, and the heaviest crop of potatoes I ever grew, many individual hills weighing ten and a-half pounds each and tubers ranging from two to three and a-half pounds or more each.

In the season of 1915, another dry summer, with only three inches of rain fall on spring plowed stubble fields barley yielded 50 bushels per acre; oats, on two different fields, 80 bushels per acre, beside other good crops of wheat, potatoes and other crops as well. I am not making any reference here to the above for the purpose of drawing attention to my yields, but to point out the fact that they were grown in two successive seasons of scant rainfall.

The stubble fields were plowed, not three inches deep, but what I consider deep plowing for a stubble plowed crop—seven to eight inches deep. The general practice is to plow shallow in the spring before seeding to a crop of grain, except under special conditions. I have advocated deep plowing in the spring, and I am not basing my judgment on the two seasons I had reference to. In some seasons one may plow very shallow and still harvest a satisfactory crop; but it was not because it was plowed shallow. In plowing three to four inches one can hardly expect to provide a seed bed and a root bed. It is either all seed bed or all root bed. By plowing seven to eight inches deep one may have the top two to three inches for the seed bed and the lower four or five or six inches for the root bed. Where so many fall down on this point is for want of a definite understanding as to the requirements of the seed and plant. Many good, well-meaning authorities advocate deep plowing and others shallow plowing. Many follow this advice to plow deeply, and it is two chances to one that they go to the extreme and plow too deep and do not realize the results anticipated and condemn it. On the other hand many follow the shallow plowing method, and while in some seasons hit it right, in many seasons it is the cause of light yields or total failure, and so between the two systems there is some conflict, and many, being undecided which is best, usually end up by plowing any old way at all. In shallow plowing, I mean from three to four inches deep, there is insufficient depth of soil under our conditions. Evaporation takes place at this time more than later in the season. There is no time for the soil to settle as seeding must be done quickly, and where a furrow of three to four inches deep is turned under with a crop of coarse stubble it generally results in a breaking up of the continuity of the lower soil and being loose, and more especially where the harrows are used to settle the soil and no packer used at all, the moisture in the furrow slice is soon evaporated or used up by the growing crops. On the other hand the deeper plowing of at least six to eight inches can be made firmer, and has a greater store of moisture, as the weight of the turned furrow will help it to solidify, especially if the packer is used before and after seeding.

Plow Deeper Gradually

It should be thoroughly understood that whenever the deepening of the soil is done it should be done gradually, and at no time should there be more than two inches of new soil brought to the surface.

The bringing up of new soil is beneficial for several reasons. There are many who have the general idea that if two inches of raw soil was brought to the surface in spring plowing and seeded to a grain crop, it would be a failure, and that the crop would not materialize. I want to dispel this idea, as it must not be overlooked that the seed is not planted in the raw soil, but below it. The raw soil is left on the surface, and I know of no better material to constitute a mulch to prevent evaporation or soil drifting. Soils will not blow or

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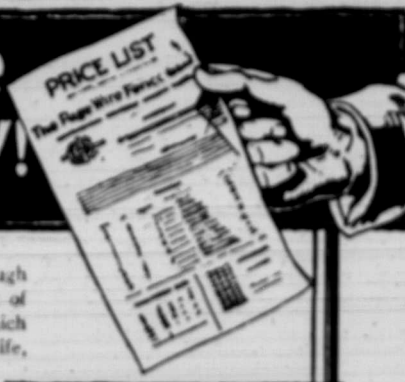
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Kirstin One-Man Stump Puller

you get every quality needed for land clearing—strength, power, speed. The Kirstin is the only stump puller with variable speeds. This gives you a big advantage— saves much time. To start the tough stump, you have a maximum power; then when the stump breaks loose, a turn of a wrench gives you a slow speed. Any and all kinds of stumps—big, little, green, dry, tough—cut trees and logs—are pulled quick and easy. The Kirstin holds the record for lowest cost of operation. Prove our claims by

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With the Improved Double Leverage Kirstin you can clear over an acre from one anchorage. Also no time wasted in frequent re-setting of anchor. The Kirstin is designed to save time. When you get a Kirstin you get a complete, practical Stump Pulling outfit at once and you are protected by the Kirstin Iron-Clad Guarantee.

The Kirstin can be used anywhere—in fields, in swamps and on rough ground or in thick timber where no other puller could be used. The Government uses Kirstin—on the removal of the 100,000,000 acre timberland—and thousands of land owners from Maine to California and from Canada to the Gulf are best known for the Kirstin because it has demonstrated its superiority as a land-clearing device. It pulls over one acre of area of rough land per day and is the strongest stump puller ever made. Get a Kirstin now—clear out your rough land—make your life easy and your profit big.

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drift that have one inch or two inches of raw soil on the surface. The winds have little effect on it, and it is not interfering with the crop growth. Lying at the surface this raw soil is rich in plant food, but it is locked up; it is insoluble, it cannot feed the plant, and it is not intended to at this time.

It is exposed to the influence of the elements that will pulverize and break it down, and unlock some of the plant food, and it is in the right place for this to be done. Lying at the bottom of a furrow that has been continually turned it is not so available, but when it is brought up to the beneficial action of the elements it can be brought into service. We are told that our soils are rich in nitrogen or plant food down to the first, second and third foot of soil, but it is not of much use to us unless we can use it. If we plow continually three to four inches we are not making the most of our opportunities. Every rain drop, every wind that blows, every stirring it receives, every snowflake, will exert an influence in unlocking some of the plant food as it lies on the surface. It deepens our soil. When brought deeper the root bed is useful as a mulch at a time when it is most needed, and it is not interfering with the growing crops. When the soil is again plowed it is turned back again to the bottom of the furrow, a fresh deposit for future needs. It is put where it cannot be lost or wasted, and it has added just a little more fertility to the soil.

Having pointed out the beneficial effect of the deepening of the soil and the providing of a sound root and seed bed on stubble lands in the spring, the

small packer attachment to the plow plays an important part. I cannot emphasize too strongly on this point, as it is something almost indispensable, while it is not absolutely necessary. The beneficial effect on the soil, the direct effect in conserving the moisture, the indirect effect in keeping the soil in condition to prevent the waste of fertility, makes it one of the most profitable implements necessary to tillage. I am now writing as a farmer to farmers. I have no axe to grind. I am advocating and have advocated in the past the use of the small packer attachment to the plow. Years ago I used a home-made roller behind the plow, and when the small packer was introduced I was one of the first to use it, and have used it continually on all occasions in plowing, except in special cases that called for special treatment where the object was to eradicate patches of couch grass, or where the prairie rose had taken hold on the soil. In these cases when summerfallowing it is well not to use the packer, as the object is to leave the soil loose to dry, especially in the hot weather, when in a few days the roots will dry quickly and die. In using this small packer one should do so with the understanding that the object is not to firm or pack the furrow slice, as the larger packer should be used for this purpose. But for the purpose of firming the top soil, to prevent evaporation, and to pave the way for the larger packer to follow. Save the moisture and you save the fertility.

With regard to spring plowing, having turned down the deep furrow bringing up the new soil, the packer attachment presses down and, to some extent, pul-

verizes the lumps. The photograph shows the fine effect on the furrow slice. This granular mulch checks evaporation immediately the soil is turned. Bear in mind that this is done at one operation. It saves time in harrowing. Instead of the soil being at the mercy of the winds and sun, if left rough, the moisture is conserved at once. It should be understood that when the soil is stirred at any time some moisture is lost. When the object is to create a mulch on the surface the soil is loosened or stirred. This stirring by the harrows to create the mulch, especially after heavy rains, is done to loosen and dry out the soil to the depth of the required mulch. If we turn the soil up with the plow and we leave it until it is harrowed down again, some moisture is lost. Even in harrowing the plowed land, more moisture is lost. When the small packer follows the plow practically all the moisture is conserved. This may be followed by the larger packer to firm down the furrow slice followed by the plank drag to level the field and uniform the surface. It is ready then for the seeder.

The packer again follows the seeder to bring the moisture into direct contact with the seed. Where the soil is inclined to drift the harrowing may be dispensed with. It will be noted that no harrowing is done. Under our conditions we want a deep root and seed bed, and all the moisture possible and the seed planted as quickly as possible.

Harrow Grain for Weeds

When this is done it may be harrowed as considered necessary. Plowing done in this way may be harrowed as the point of the grain is showing above the

ground. Fitted in this way it may be safely harrowed later after the grain is well established, if necessary, to destroy weeds. What we have to avoid is a shallow loose soil in the spring. We should leave nothing to chance.

I have written of deep plowing in the spring, and this is only of practical value when it brings up not more than two inches of new soil. One should not bring up more than this at one operation in plowing, and this may be done at any time of plowing, whether in the spring, summer or fall. The object is to protect the humus to prevent it blowing away, and to deepen the plowing. In conclusion, we must get away from the general idea that all we need to do is to blacken the fields in plowing, or to plow at any time of the season, early or late, or just when the opportunity to plow fits in with our work, regardless as to whether it is in fit condition to plow or not; or by plowing at any depth to suit the requirements of the individual or the team. There is a time to plow to cultivate the soil and opportunities for conserving and adding fertility to the soil, and it is largely in the hands of the individual. I have emphasized on two points—corrugating the land in the fall and deeper plowing to prevent loss of humus by blowing away and adding some fertility. I would also add that when one burns the stubble they are burning up humus and nitrogen, and continual practice will soon leave the soil to the mercy of the winds to carry away more.

Bad shoeing causes many horses to travel badly, but shoeing is not wholly to blame.

A TALK ON TRACTION FUEL

MODERN methods, when once established, never become displaced. We are never going to give up the telephone, nor the electric car, nor the railroad. And we are not going to give up the tractor as farm power. We may have gone to tractor farming before it was ready for us. We may have purchased machines that were not yet perfected, and which could not be operated at profit. After a first experience many farmers actually gave up tractor farming and returned to oxen or horses. But they will buy tractors again because the tractor principle is economically sound; and better tractors are being put out every year.

But this much is true.

If we allow the cost of operating our tractor to rise above a certain figure, it will cease to be profitable. Some way must be had of keeping operating expense down. These things always work out in the course of time and in answer to necessity. When the recognized tractor fuel, gasoline, is forced up in price by reason of too great a demand, another fuel takes its place.

And that time has come.

It is unnecessary to speak here of the high price of gasoline, or the cause for the high price. Whoever has purchased gasoline recently knows that its cost is at a high record. When the roads open and the millions of automobiles begin their summer jaunts, the scarcity of gasoline and its high cost will be still more apparent. We are all ready to pay high for luxuries, but no one can afford to do his business at a loss. The tractor must have the cheapest fuel, and leave gasoline to the spenders.

What can be done?

Many a tractor owner has tried to burn kerosene and has had small measure of success. But this should be remembered: the experimental departments of every tractor plant have been working to perfect kerosene engines. They have not all been completely successful; but some have, and all have had some measure of success. And every new idea can be incorporated in engines now in the

field, through attachments. It will be worth while for every tractor owner, therefore, to communicate with the maker of his engine, to get the latest suggestions. It is safe to say that kerosene will cost not more than half the price of gasoline this season. In using kerosene the operator should be sure to have a high grade product. There are different grades of kerosene, just as there are different grades of eggs. Good eggs proudly bear the autograph of the hen, or her owner. Good kerosene can carry a name, too. The Imperial Oil Company's "Silver Star" Engine Kerosene and "Royalite" Coal Oil are proud of their names and are the highest grades of fuel on the market.

There are many types of internal combustion engines in use. Our reader may own any one of twenty-five makes. It is therefore impossible to say here that your engine will burn kerosene successfully.

But this much can be said.

Your engine will burn a half-and-half mixture of gasoline and kerosene, provided both are good quality. Get Premier Gasoline and the well-known Silver Star Kerosene or Royalite Coal Oil, mix them in equal parts, and you will save money, have no trouble, and get more power per gallon than from straight gasoline.

Whether you use kerosene or the half-and-half mixture, you will perhaps need to start the engine on the more volatile gasoline. Has your machine an auxiliary tank for gasoline? If so, it is properly equipped. If not, you should surely write to the manufacturer to learn of his improvements for the use of the lower grade fuel. As soon as the engine is warmed it will operate properly on the mixture.

One more point should be observed in the use of the mixed fuel: be sure it is thoroughly mixed, either before it is placed in the engine tank or when it is there. If you drive your tank wagon to The Imperial Oil Company's tank station our agent will deliver the fuel in proper proportions, and the drive home will

mix the fluid thoroughly. If bought in barrels, the mixture can be made in the tractor tank by stirring with a stick.

Many a farmer is using this mixture successfully. Many truck owners also use it; in fact, all the thousands of passenger busses on the streets of London are using a mixture very similar to and no more volatile than this. Even automobilists, thousands of them, are using the mixture successfully.

We have said that the half-and-half mixture of Premier and Silver Star will give more power. That is true. Kerosene has more power than gasoline. Power comes from the "heat units" in the fuel. Kerosene has the same number of heat units per pound as gasoline; but kerosene has more pounds per gallon than gasoline, so that kerosene gives from 17% to 20% more heat units—which is that much more power. Therefore, not only is the price lower, but the efficiency is greater, due to more power per gallon.

The reason why straight kerosene sometimes gives trouble in any engine, and always gives trouble in some engines, is that its gravity is too low; in other words, it is not sufficiently volatile; the explosions which give the power do not come regularly except under perfect conditions. The higher the gravity, the more surely will the fuel deliver its power explosions regularly. Now weight and gravity of a fuel are related. Premier Gasoline is a scientifically refined fuel which is made heavy for the maximum of power, but not so heavy as to bring the gravity too low to make the fuel sure under all conditions. It is ideal for automobile use. It is better than necessary for tractors and trucks, which have engines of a different type. So the half-and-half mixture of Silver Star (or Royalite) and Premier has lots of power, and a gravity high enough to serve in the tractor type of engine. It gets its extra power from the kerosene and its higher gravity from the gasoline.

Any agent of The Imperial Oil Company will gladly give full information on this whole subject. Advertisement.

Co-operative Farm Business

Continued from Page 9

your pants. Get off that fence and help make him grow.
HENRY GRANGER.

Moline, Man.

BUSINESS AT WATROUS

The Watrous Grain Growers' Association, Ltd., was organized in June, 1915, and became incorporated under the Saskatchewan Agricultural Co-operative Associations Act after an ineffectual start by a previous board. It was thought necessary by the different locals of the G.G.A. tributary to this point that it would be far better to amalgamate their several interests in one co-operative association to handle the different commodities that they had previously been trying to handle in car load lots, leaving the locals free to carry on their social and educational side of the Grain Growers' movement. To this end, at the first general meeting called the different locals were represented, and nominated one or more of their number to the board of directors. In this way the Co-operative Association Board became composed of six directors from four nearby locals. We capitalized at \$10,000, made up of 100 shares of \$25 each. These shares were to be paid up as follows: Twenty per cent on allotment and two further calls of forty per cent, with at least three months' interval between calls. At our first general meeting we sold 23 shares and at the present time we have 51 shareholders

the Young Co-operative Association, which is situated two stations west of us, to join in ordering a full car load of fruit, comprising peaches, plums, pears, crab apples, tomatoes and early apples. These proved to be such splendid fruit and the price far below what they had previously sold for here, that it did not take us long to get rid of our third share of the car. Since then we have handled between us two cars of boxed apples and pears to everyone's satisfaction. We also handled a car of Ontario winter apples, which were not up to previous year's quality, but we sold them at prices ranging from 85 to 86, a price which the storekeepers here could not attempt to compete with.

We have found it very convenient to be able to co-operate with the Young Association in obtaining fruit, flour and feed, honey, salt, etc., and in this way not investing as large a quantity of money in supplies as if we had to order the full carload ourselves.

Scope of Trading

We have handled so far the following different supplies: Flour, feed and cereals; fresh fruit, groceries, sugar, salt, coal and wood; honey, coal oil and greases, and twine.

The amount of business done in the above supplies since July to the end of December was a little over \$13,000, with a net profit of \$150. We have been selling to non-shareholders at the same price as members to encourage them to join and help by their support to enable the volume of business to become large enough to show a small profit and a quick turnover, which is a result much to be desired. Once you can get farmers to see that the busi-



Co-operative store at Vanguard, Sask.

ness is paying and being conducted on sound lines, it is not hard to convince them to become shareholders.

Our Trading Evolution

As the headquarters of the association is located in the town of Watrous, it was rather an easy matter to obtain a suitable place to start up in business. We rented an old implement warehouse and office for \$10 per month, and ordered a car of flour and feed.

Then we looked up the twine question, and at last decided to order a car which was offered us at nine cents per pound for 550 lb. twine. Our first arrangement on this order was for 21,000 lbs., but later we increased this by 6,000 pounds, paying a quarter of a cent more for the extra quantity. We then began to book orders for this twine, the directors asking their locals to give in their estimates. When harvest time came on, it was a regular occurrence to see farmers' teams lined up at the station begging for twine from the implement men and paying as high as 14 cents per pound for only 500 lb. twine. Those farmers who had given in their orders thru us had no such difficulty, as 8 or 10 days before harvest started they drove up to the warehouse, paid out 9 cents per pound and got their twine at leisure.

We took up the question of soft fruit from the orchards in B.C. by express, but found it cost too much for express. We therefore arranged with

ness is paying and being conducted on sound lines, it is not hard to convince them to become shareholders.

Of course there are some who believe in taking all the benefits they can get at some one else's expense, but these men will eventually come round to see things in the right way when they compare the prices and the class of goods handled.

The secretary has been in charge with full power from the directors to buy and sell to the best advantage.

To enable us to pay cash for the different car lots, we arranged with the bank here on the directors furnishing a joint bond, to borrow at any time any amount up to \$1,000 and more could have been obtained if required. For this we paid 8 and 9 per cent on short time loans. It has now been decided by the directors to apply to the G.T.P. Railway Co. for a site on track-are to erect thereon coal sheds, warehouse and office, in which to conduct the business in future. This will enable one man to attend to the weighing of coal and the distribution of supplies under one roof and to unload direct from the cars into the warehouse, saving heavy draying charges, etc. A set of scales will be erected so arranged, that they will be convenient for the farmers to pass over on their way to the elevators and platform, which it is expected will soon pay for themselves. Before the Co-operative Association was formed, it was very hard to keep the Grain Grow-



SOMETIMES a man is tempted to buy a cheaper engine than the Alpha, hoping to save a little money. If you are tempted to take such a chance, it will pay you to first study engine construction carefully. It is only reasonable to assume that if other engines were as good as the Alpha they would cost just as much. Why shouldn't they?

In considering the purchase of an engine, do not let the first cost blind you to the vitally important things you wish to buy in an engine. You want an engine that has plenty of power; that is simple and easy to operate, that is free from weak, complicated, troublesome parts; that is strong and durable enough to give you years of good service. With these things in mind, compare the Alpha, part for part, with any other engine. You will then see that for the slightly higher cost of the Alpha you get by far the most for your money.

Then talk to any of the thousands of Canadian farmers who are using Alpha Engines and they will tell you they are glad they did not take a chance on some "cheap" engine. It does not pay to take chances. Be on the safe side and buy an engine that sells on its merits; that has something more than its price to recommend it.

There is nothing mysterious about the superiority of the Alpha. The better design of this engine, the quality of material and workmanship that go into it, are easily seen. Ask for a copy of our catalogue. It illustrates and describes every feature of the Alpha and every feature of this engine has in it some sound reason why the Alpha will give better service and last longer. Read the catalogue carefully and you will see where the extra value comes in.

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

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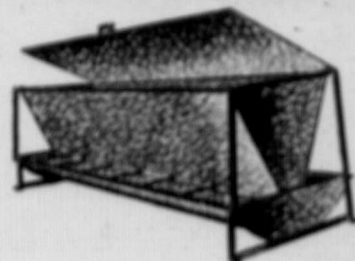


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HALBRITE, SASK.

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Production and Thrift

GROWING CROPS ON STUBBLE LAND IN 1916

The Empire's Demands for food are greater this year than last. Less summer-fallow and less fall ploughing than usual in 1915 make it necessary that the farmers of the Prairie provinces in 1916 shall sow extensively on stubble land

MR. J. H. GRISDALE, Director, and the Superintendents of the Dominion Experimental Farms, urge the following upon the Farmers:

STUBBLE LAND OF FIRST CROP AFTER FALLOW

Burn stubble thoroughly as soon as surface is dry. Fire about noon time when steady wind is blowing. Cultivate at once about two inches deep, then sow the wheat and harrow immediately afterwards. If possible, where area is large, harrow first, then cultivate, seed, and harrow again. In Eastern Saskatchewan sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ bush. per acre; in Western Saskatchewan $1\frac{1}{4}$ bush. On light soils and dry lands sow $\frac{1}{4}$ bush. less.

STUBBLE LAND OF SECOND CROP AFTER FALLOW

Usually this land should be summer-fallowed, but this year much of it must be in crop. Burn stubble if possible. This may be helped by scattering straw freely over the field. Wrap old sackings about the end of a 4-foot stick. Dip in gasoline. Set on fire and shake on straw and stubble. Carry gasoline in open pail. If stubble is too light to burn then cultivate, harrow and seed a little lighter than above. Oats and barley will do better than wheat. If shoe drills are used plough instead of cultivating. Plough, park or roll, and then harrow, if land is grassy or weedy. In the drier sections at least one-third of all cropping land should be summer-fallowed every year.

STUBBLE LAND OF THIRD CROP AFTER FALLOW

Do not sow to grain, but summer-fallow. Better use your spring labour on other stubble land and thus make sure of crops in 1916 and 1917. Put your labour on land that is likely to give best returns.

SEED

Sow only clean, plump seed of tested variety. Use the fanning mill thoroughly and treat seed for smut. Have horses, harness and machines in good shape before starting work.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

ers' movement alive at this point, but it has now obtained a firm hold, and with the support of the farmers in the future as in the past, it should meet with splendid success. — LEES K. STOTT, ex-Sec.

SUCCESS AT GUERNSEY, SASK.

The Guernsey Co-operative Association was incorporated in June, 1914, under the Agricultural Co-operative Associations Act of the Province of Saskatchewan. Just recently it has affiliated with the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. It was organized and is being conducted as the trading centre of four local Grain Growers' Associations. Its trading privileges, however, are open to all, whether shareholders or not. Nor are its patrons farmers and grain growers only, but all are allowed to share in its advantages, irrespective of occupation, and it makes one price for all.

Non-shareholder members share in the profits on an equal footing with the shareholders. Since January, 1916, all persons wishing to trade with the association must signify their intention to become members of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

Prior to June, 1914, a little collective trading had been done by the farmers of the district. Several carloads of fencing, fence posts, and twine had been handled. Formaline had also been bought and distributed among the farmers of the district. This method proved unsatisfactory, however, and led to the organization of the association.

During the first year of its existence the association devoted itself almost entirely to car load trading, the only exceptions being frozen fish, formalin, dried fruit and maple syrup. The commodities were distributed from the car on its arrival. The association had no warehouse of any kind. The secretary-treasurer, who looked after the trading activities, was a farmer living seven miles from town. Under these conditions it was impossible to do any retail trading. All such commodities as twine, coal, flour and feed, apples, fencing and lumber were handled in car lots.

Ship Livestock to Winnipeg

The association soon after its organization also commenced shipping livestock to Winnipeg. So successful has been this branch of the business, and so satisfactory has been the service rendered that its competitors were compelled to leave this business in the hands of the farmers' company.

In May, 1915, the association secured a property in Guernsey consisting of two lots and a building, 16 feet by 42 feet, two storeys high. It was decided the secretary should devote all his time to the work.

It was thought that something should be done towards establishing a retail store. A small quantity of staple groceries was stocked immediately. Since then the stock of groceries carried has increased steadily both in variety and quantity. At the present time a stock valued at about \$1,000 is carried by the association. Besides groceries some machinery and fencing has been handled, but no machinery is carried in stock. It is hoped that the time is not far distant when a retail store will be opened carrying a full line of dry goods and hardware, as well as groceries.

The association is about to secure a coal shed and oil house. It is absolutely necessary that these be secured at an early date. The amount of business done in these lines at the present time might easily be doubled had the association the necessary buildings.

Rest Room Established

The lady Grain Growers of the community established a rest room in the building owned by the Co-operative Association. The room was furnished with some chairs and a table. A Guide library has been started. It contains at the present time about twenty-five volumes.

The association has at the present time 55 shareholders and about 100 non-shareholder members. It is hoped that these non-shareholder members will all become shareholders in the near future. An energetic campaign



No Matter What You Want to Shoot

Dominion Ammunition meets every requirement of the sportsman. It has speed, accuracy and reliability, the three factors necessary to perfect ammunition.

Dominion Ammunition

for small game or big, for target shooting or at the traps answers the ammunition question completely. Whether it's the powerful 303, a 22, one of the fast Shot Shells, or the other popular sizes, insist on the box with the big "D". It's the trade mark of Made-in-Canada ammunition that gives perfect shooting results.

*Send for free colored hanger
"A Chip of the old Block".*

Dominion Cartridge Company, Limited,
331 Transportation Building, Montreal.




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for members and the sale of stock is shortly to be inaugurated.

Altho the association is doing a retail business in groceries, machinery and other commodities, it has not abandoned its carload trading. Since July, 1915, we have handled one car of twine, five cars of cattle and hogs, one and one-half cars of apples, twelve cars of coal, one car of flour and feed, and four cars of cordwood. At the present time the association has on order one car each of coal and wood, four cars of fence posts and one car of fencing. It is the constant endeavor of the officers to reduce handling charges as much as possible, hence the trading is done in car load lots, whenever it is practicable to do so.

The saving to the community thru the activity of the association has been considerable. In patronage dividends alone about \$700 has been divided among the shareholders and members. But it is by reducing the price of the several commodities handled that the greatest saving has been made. Coal has been reduced in price \$1.50 a ton; wood, \$2 a cord; apples, \$2 a barrel; twine at least 2 cents a pound, and other commodities accordingly. The saving in this way runs into thousands of dollars, \$10,000 being a conservative estimate. The price paid for live-stock shipped to Winnipeg has been increased about a cent a pound, netting the farmers a large saving in this way. The volume of business done during 1914 was slightly in excess of \$10,000. In 1915 it amounted to \$22,500. Present indications are that this year will largely eclipse previous years in the amount of business done.

The chief difficulties met with have been the raising of sufficient cash capital to carry on the retail business and the apathy of some of the farmers to the business of the association, especially at times when competition is keen. These difficulties are, however, being overcome thru the devotion of the directors to the cause and the splendid loyalty of a large number of the farmers of the district.

WORK AT WATSON, SASK.

In June, 1914, a number of the leading farmers of this district organized themselves into "The Watson Co-operative Association, Ltd." and registered under the act respecting Agricultural Co-operative Associations.

The capital stock of the company consists of 1,000 shares at \$10 each. Ten per cent is collected at time of purchase, and balance at call of the directors.

The first business done was the buying of a car of apples in the fall of 1914, which proved to be very satisfactory, and at least \$1 a barrel was saved to the farmers. During the winter, plans were laid for shipping livestock and the first shipment was made in February, 1915, and during the year eighteen cars of hogs and cattle were shipped, with at the very least an average profit of 60 cents per hundred pounds over the old way of marketing.

We charged an accident insurance fee of 2 cents per hundred pounds, and at the end of the year found ourselves with an insurance fund of over \$100, having had very few accidents.

In the spring of 1915 potatoes were scarce, and local dealers were asking \$1.25 per bushel. Before our car arrived the price dropped to 75 cents per bushel, but we had no difficulty in selling ours at 85 cents. We also handled a car of twine, which, while not enough to fill the demand, kept the prices down to where they should be, and all farmers profited by it, whether they purchased from the Association or not. In the fall of 1915 we again got in a car of apples, with considerable saving to our members. One of those who draws his grain to another, nearer point, said he would not order as he could get his apples at the nearer point, but later he phoned in his order as he found he would have to pay over \$7.00 per barrel, while we were selling them at from \$4.85 to \$5.25. We handled some small orders of wire and groceries, all purchases being made thru our central office. Our total turnover for the year, including live-stock, was \$27,267.85.

Up to the beginning of 1916 we were not very strict about a man being a



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the name Gurney-Oxford means quality



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Remember a stove is one of the most important things you can buy. Whether you'll have good cooking, economy in fuel and satisfaction—or whether it will be wasted fuel, big fuel bills, repairs, arguments and "nerves" for your wife, for years and years to come, depends on the care with which you buy your stove.

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These teeth have 9-16 inch square body with 1/2 inch threaded shanks, and are made of the very best
best quality steel.
No. 870—with 1 1/2 inch shank; 6 inches long over all.
OUR PRICE—Less than 100 lots, each 41 cents; lots of 100 or more, each 4 cents.

ORDER NOW!

12 inch	Each \$1.80
12 and 14 inch	Each \$2.00
16 and 18 inch	Each \$2.25
18 inch	Each \$2.50

F.O.B. Winnipeg. It will pay you to order at once as these prices are likely to advance at any time. Make out your order today.

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that makes this difference—It's the best paint that you can buy at any price. The "C. P." on every can is your assurance of full value.

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TERMS: All Small Orders and orders for Stations where there is no agent, must be accompanied by Cash. Carload orders to Stations where there is an Agent, to be accompanied by \$100.00 Cash and balance subject to Sight Drafts attached to Bill of Lading.

CO-OPERATE: Farmers should get together and buy in car lots to save money. We offer a special price on posts to Farmers' Organizations who join with your local Grain Growers' Association and buy your fence and posts in carloads. It is worth while.

ADDRESS

The Safe Lock Fence Company

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member, but starting from then, every man buying or selling through the Association must be a member of the Saskatchewan G.G. Association. At the annual meeting this year, which was a joint meeting of the Grain Growers and the Co-operative Association, by-laws were passed, so that we became affiliated with the Grain Growers' Association, and also changed the name to "The Watson Grain Growers' Association, Ltd." so that now both bodies are under one management, and we are pulling together. Any association wishing to know more of the details of our method of handling livestock can get it by writing the secretary of this association. — A. E. GREGORY.

JENNER U.F.A. CO-OPERATIVE

The man who was responsible for the saying "The farmers can never stick together," certainly never came from the Jenner district. Jenner is fortunate enough to be situated in a district, which, in 1914, suffered from an absolute crop failure. I say "fortunate," for undoubtedly the conditions existing at that time not only showed the farmers where they got off at, but it also showed them where they could get on again and travel first class, and at a reduced rate. Through the winter of 1914 and the spring of 1915, the farmers had been greatly benefited by their purchases through the U.F.A., which had been buying flour, feed, wire, twine, posts, etc., in car lots, and selling at cost, the farmer taking his goods straight from the car. The freight in some instances was paid by members, who were sufficiently interested in the welfare of the community to make the sacrifice. Now goods are purchased on 30-day draft enabling us to dispose of goods before time of payment.

It was undoubtedly owing to the untiring efforts of E. E. Sparks, our president, that the good work met with the success it did, and so brought about the present situation. At a U.F.A. meeting held on March 3, 1915, it was unanimously decided that we form a co-operative association, and no time was lost, and on April 4, 1915, the association was registered under the Alberta Co-operative Associations Act.

Capital and Division of Profits

The capital consists of membership fees, value \$5 each, and all profits are divided each year (after all expenses are paid, and the reserve fund attended to) among the members pro rata, according to the amount of business transacted with the association. Non-members are also entitled to trade, but their dividend is only one-third the proportion of that of a member.

We started with a capital of only \$65, for the farmers were in rather low water at that time, owing to the previous drought, and many could not give the financial assistance they wished, but they stayed right with it, with the result that in five months about \$15,000 worth of business was handled. A small building was rented and a man engaged to look after the business of the association. Goods were sold as close to the local dealers' price as possible, and by so doing we were enabled to make a good profit. But it was too good to last. Little by little the local prices dropped, sometimes below ours, but the farmers stuck to their ship. Of course, some were a little seasick, others complained to the steward about the soup, etc., but all things considered the passengers adapted themselves to the conditions in fine style. Our total membership is now somewhere around the hundred mark, and as all members are required to be members of the U.F.A., it has roused considerable interest in that quarter, many joining who were not sufficiently interested in the work to do so before. After having attended a few of the meetings they are now as enthusiastic as many of the older members. The business of the association is conducted on a spot cash basis, and the farmers have long ago discovered the benefits to be derived from trading on those lines.

Regarding the bank here, I might state that they are treating us with every consideration, and up to the present we have no cause for complaint. All purchasers are given a receipt slip for the amount of goods bought, a

The Price will be the same to all other stations having the same freight rate from Port Arthur as those listed. A correspondingly low price to all other stations.

NOTE

These are only a few of the styles we carry in stock. Drop us a card for complete list with prices and freight paid right to your station.

GUARANTEE

We guarantee SAFE LOCK FENCE to be made of the Best Hard Steel Wire, with the best galvanizing, and the strongest lock of any fence you have ever seen. If not convinced on arrival of goods, return them to us and we will refund your money.

All Fences made of Full Government gauge wire

duplicate being kept by the manager and entered in the books. Membership books are on order, and shortly all members will be supplied with one. A lot has now been purchased in Jenner, by the association, and a set of scales installed. A large store is also under construction. The association intends to handle all eggs and butter, paying for same in cash, instead of compelling the farmer to take payment in produce.

The Business Transacted

I will just give a few plain figures. From August 9, 1915, to January 1, 1916, the following goods have been handled:

Coal—12 cars	\$2,160.00
Lumber—15 cars	7,000.00
Binder twine	2,300.00
Wire	1,500.00
Flour and feed, etc.	2,000.00
Oil	600.00

Total value of goods handled \$15,500.00

Taking an average we estimate the farmers are saved 20 per cent by trading thru the association. This seems to my mind to show very clearly what can be accomplished in any district if the farmers will only co-operate and stick to their ship.—A. WILKINSON, Sec.-Treas.

CUPAR WINS OVER OBSTACLES

Our association here at Cupar, Sask., had its beginning in the winter of 1913-14. A car of coal was the first item ordered. A number of farmers went security for the coal till the car was delivered, and it was found that a saving of \$2.25 a ton resulted, after deducting all expenses. A profit of \$1 per ton was also effected on hard coal. Flour was next. The same flour that the local dealers were selling at \$3 a sack was laid down here for \$2.85, netting the farmers 15 cents per bag profit. The twine problem also came up and a car was ordered from an American firm. But things weren't to run as smoothly here as in the former deals. For some reason or other the car was held up on the road so long for inspection that it never arrived in time for the harvest.

By a special act of the Saskatchewan legislature a bill was passed whereby a joint stock company may be formed and incorporated for the purpose of purchasing co-operatively. In order to carry on the business it was necessary that an association be formed, and consequently a trading association was formed and began business. Shares were issued at \$50, with a limit of two shares each. About forty shares were sold and ten per cent was called in. This gave the association a subscribed capital of \$2,000, a paid-up capital of \$200, and a line of credit at the bank.

The directors did not aim to trade extensively at the start, but to handle only the bulkier commodities and to clearly demonstrate to the public the advantages of co-operative buying. Unloading coal on the track was not only inconvenient but caused the secretary a lot of trouble, so one of the local coal sheds and scales were purchased from a retiring dealer.

Keeping Local Prices Down

The summer of 1914 was a bad one for potatoes and prices soared; some of the local dealers charging \$1.25 per bushel. A car was ordered from N.B. and laid down here for \$1 per bushel, thereby netting a profit of 25 cents. A car of apples was considered by the directors, but one of the merchants offered to lay them down here for \$3.85 per barrel, the same as could be done by the association, so he was given the order. The next year, 1915, apples were not so plentiful, but the directors considered it best to get a car themselves. These were laid down for No. 1, \$5.25; No. 2, \$5.15. This was the same price as the local dealer charged but we considered our car tended to keep prices down. Coal had been and is kept in stock at all times now, and over ten cars were disposed of during the present winter at reduced prices. A car of flour was again handled this fall, and here we had an obstacle to contend with; fortunately, however, we managed to get rid of the

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RELIABLE

Ask your dealer or write
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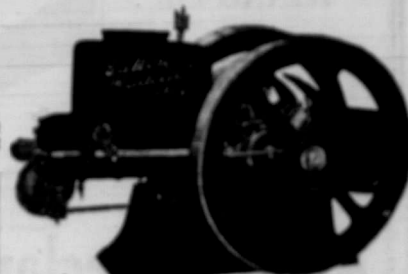
You make a DOUBLE SAVING When you buy GALLOWAY MACHINERY

Buy Direct from Factory—Just Pay One Small Profit—and get Machinery that will outlast the ordinary kind. NEW CATALOG now ready—send for it. Galloway goods are superior goods—every article guaranteed. Although always sold at the lowest prices they are made from the best possible materials, and by skilled workmen. The reason why we can sell at such low prices is that we sell direct—cutting out middlemen's profits.

Galloway "Masterpiece-Six" Gasoline Engine

Made in Our Own Factory—Sold Direct to You

READ THESE SUPERIOR FEATURES—EVERY ONE A BUYING REASON: Large bore—long stroke. Valves in the head. Hercules cylinder head. Master-piece ignitor. Economy carburetor. No overheating. Perfected oiling. Improved fuel feed. Webster Magneto at small extra charge. Made in 11, 21, 4, 6, 8, 12 and 16 H.P. sizes. Write for prices. Big catalog tells all about it.



6 H.P.—\$159.50

GALLOWAY SANITARY CREAM SEPARATOR

Made in Our Own Factory—Sold Direct to You

WHY IT SKIMS CLOSEST—The Galloway Sanitary cream separator because it has the most scientifically designed bowl ever put into a cream separator. It cannot break up the fat globules, therefore gives a better grade of cream.

WHY IT LASTS LONGEST—The superior skimming device makes it unnecessary to run it at a relatively high speed, therefore there is less wear on the bearings. No delicate complicated parts to get out of order or cause trouble in any way.

WHY THE COST IS LOW—The Galloway Sanitary Cream Separator is made in our own shops. That's why we stand behind every Galloway machine with a 10-year guarantee. Galloway machinery is sold direct from the factory—cutting out the middlemen's profits.

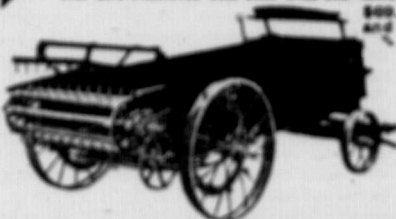


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Made in Our Own Factory—Sold Direct to You

Double chain drive—steel drive chains—solid axle cones—force feed, an exclusive Galloway feature—heavy shield over drive chains—our famous roller bearing feed device—hard alloy on all truck wheels and bearing shaft bearings—heavy steel rear axle reinforced with steel cross rod—drive wheels cannot spread apart at bottom—front truck cut square under load—caster runs close to ground—heavy steel channels under low truss—like a steel bridge—lean close to load—very light draft—capacity large—will handle any kind of manure or commercial fertilizer—strong steel spring legs hold back tank right in center.



\$69.50 and up



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It is bristled of stout-bronze-manufactured heavy-duty iron as the very things most needed on the farm. Remember every article I sell is backed by a reliable guarantee.

MAIL THE COUPON TODAY

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Dept. 11, WINNIPEG

READ WHAT THESE FARMERS SAY

Christie Egehaug, Stikson, Alta., Feb. 29, 1916, writes: Let me say a few words about my Galloway spreader, what I think and in my opinion of same. What surprised me most in its light draft. Most machine manufacturers fall just in this very point, they generally all say and claim for their machines "light draft." But I have noticed how people talk about this out here in this settlement. They say if you buy a machine for three horses you can be sure you will need the four horses all right. With this No. 5 Manure Spreader of yours you speak the per-

fect truth when you claim two horses will handle it. I had loaded to the capacity of 10 bushels, with ease. I had two good horses handle it with perfect ease. I have tried it now well.

Frankie Server, Charlottetown, P.E.I., writes: Am pleased to say the Galloway Spreader is fully up to your representation. In fact, it has done work which you said no spreader could do, viz. spread manure, which it did much better than could be done by hand. The Spreader is simply itself, having no cog wheels or complicated gears.

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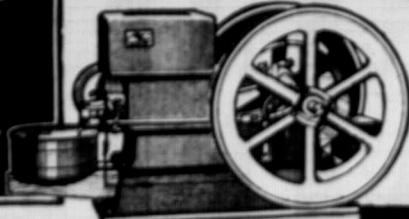
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are built of selected high-grade materials only. The construction is simple, the engines are practically frictionless, consequently less wear of parts. No fuel can be used on the idle strokes and every engine is automatically a fuel saver. MECO engines are easy to understand, easy to operate, durable in every part. To show you how good they are, we will make it possible for you to prove every claim we make through personal use.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Another Declaration of War!

*OPPOSING FORCES MOBILISING!
A CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS!
PATRIOTIC FUND STARTED!*

This, too, is a fight for democracy—and a fight to a finish. It is a clarion call to every lover of freedom and fair play. It is a call to YOU.

For years you people of Canada, especially those of you living in the West, have been crying out under the ever-increasing burden of Special Privilege. You have demanded its overthrow.

You have demanded its overthrow. The best way to get a thing done is to do it yourself. Will you volunteer to do some of the overthrowing?

Listen to the call:

- Who wants wider markets?
- Who wants relief from tariff robbery?
- Who wants freedom of trade?
- Who wants a larger share of his earnings?
- Who would clean out the breeding ground of political corruption?
- Who would see peace and goodwill among nations?

To you the call comes. "Do your bit." Join the army of democrats who are enlisting under the banner of the

Free Trade League of Canada

This is no sham fight. Every available man and woman, every available dollar, will be needed to win. And win we must. Send in your name and your dollar—dollars if you can make it that way, and want Free Trade bad enough. Do it now. Then appoint yourself recruiting agent for your district. Get ready for the Big Convention. Literature, subscription forms, information, to be had from temporary offices now opened.

Free Trade League of Canada

406 Chambers of Commerce

Winnipeg, Man.

lot. One of the large milling companies' travellers tried to get the association to handle their flour, but the directors considered it advisable to stay with one flour, so his offer was refused. K., however, made a deal with the local merchant to lay flour down here for \$2.75 per cwt., for No. 1, and the best the association could do was \$2.85. Here is where the farmer in general falls down, for it is surprising, as well as discouraging, to the directors to find there are so many ten cent farmers.

A large number of hogs are shipped annually from this district, and the drover had been charging from 1 1/2 to 2 cents per lb for handling them. Some of the farmers thought this was too large a margin, so one of the directors took it upon himself to find out the lowest margin that could be charged and clear all expenses. A car of hogs was collected and shipped with the understanding that all hogs be paid for after the shipper returned. It was found that by charging a commission of 1 cent per lb, all charges could be paid and the shipper be paid for his trouble in collecting them. Now the drover has to buy on the same rate of profit as the association.

Difficulties and Future

This winter the directors were a little discouraged with the indifference and lack of support shown, that it was finally decided instead of dropping the scheme altogether to call in the full amount of the shares so as to have a better working capital. Canvassing is going on for more shares, and then with a paid-up capital of about \$300 and a line of credit at the bank it is hoped that the brighter side will be experienced this summer.

A few of the aims are to buy a lot and establish a permanent office and warehouse and deal in lumber, twine, salt, etc., together with our present commodities of flour, coal and apples.

In regard to the shares, may I state that an 8 per cent dividend will be declared, thereby giving each shareholder a profitable interest on his money, besides which each member will receive of the profits a percentage according to the amount he has purchased. Every one is entitled to buy but only the members will participate in the profits.

We are fortunate here in that we have a hall suitable for entertainments and therefore that problem is solved. All general meetings are held in the hall and the directors meet in the secretary's office.—H. L. TURNER, Cupar, Sask.

HOW \$25,000 WAS SAVED

The Davidson Co-operative Association had a very humble birth in February, 1914, and an order placed first for a car of coal. In a short time it became apparent that if we wished to continue to do business with ourselves, for ourselves, it would be necessary to become an incorporated body. Thus we received our charter under the Agricultural Co-operative Associations Act in June, 1914, with an authorized capital of \$5,000.

During the early months of our activities the manager of the local Co-operative Elevator Co. assisted in distributing our supplies. In March, 1915, our business had grown to such dimensions that a manager was engaged to devote his time to the work of the association. Lumber, coal, wood, wire, fence posts, twine, corn, potatoes, seed oats, apples, honey, cement, and plowshares to the extent of \$40,000 were handled during 1915. We sold these to our members at a profit of approximately 10 per cent to cover handling charges, and in this way made a net profit on our turnover for the year of \$3,456.00. Many of our townsmen told us we could not do business on a margin of 10 per cent. Now some of them are worrying because we are doing too much. We have struck a blow at "Trade for Profit only" in this community.

To get some idea of the saving our Association has been to the district, I have only to point out that had the \$40,000 of supplies been purchased thru the ordinary channels of trade, they would certainly have cost around \$40,000. Here then is a direct saving of \$20,000 beside the \$3,456.00 profit we ourselves made. Then there

is the indirect saving caused by our forcing down prices elsewhere—on most of the lines we handle. This again would run up into several thousands of dollars. Is it therefore much wonder the mail order houses are doing such a volume of business? Someone has said "You can fool some of the people part of the time, but you cannot fool all of the people all the time."

We have no retail store, but carry a stock of coal, lumber, wire, posts, etc., at all times, and have an office and municipal scales. We sell to all who are members of a Grain Growers' Association, and allow any who wish to join, to do so, whether farmers or not. We do not think the co-operative work can be handled satisfactorily by distributing off cars.

Division of Profits

The profits are divided in proportion to the business each member gives, after paying 6 per cent on the paid-up capital and setting aside a reserve. Sixteen hundred dollars of our 1915 profits was placed to the reserve account, and we are still able to credit each member with 3 per cent dividend on his purchases. The dividends of non-shareholders are retained until an amount equal to one share has accrued.

Our 1915 turnover was accomplished with a paid-up capital of \$530.00. We had stock subscribed to the amount of nearly \$3,000.00 and our board of directors was able to make satisfactory arrangements at the bank to finance our supplies delivered. As a result of our success in 1915 we are having no difficulty in getting more capital subscribed for this season's activities.

Before co-operative trading was introduced in our local it was rather uphill work to keep it alive. But for the last two years the membership has been around 200. As a result of our educational work we are producing men capable of taking part in our discussions. We always have a large attendance at our meetings. The co-operative way is causing a general awakening and we have come at last to realize that the controlling interests have had a free and easy ride on the farmers' backs long enough. We are finding out also some of the evils of the credit system and of the unnecessary cost placed upon the consumer by the cumbersome system of distribution in the West. Co-operation is teaching us economy and thrift—to be business farmers and not merely tillers of the soil.—HARRY W. KETCHESON, Mgr.

WORK OF BOTHWELL LOCAL

Bothwell Local, near Chaplin, Sask., is unincorporated, and consists of twenty members. It commenced to purchase goods of the parent association March, 1915. To date this has amounted to \$485. The amount saved on groceries it is impossible to tell. On a car of 28 tons of coal it saved its members \$81.70, each ton costing \$5.85. The local price was \$8, which made a net saving of \$2.15 per ton.

Our meetings were held the first and third Saturdays of each month. What was ordered at any meeting was delivered at the next, each member taking his turn to pay the freight and bring goods to delivery point, at which time the freight bill was adjusted and each purchaser paid in proportion to the amount purchased. This plan worked smoothly until the season of heavy work came. Then the attendance fell off, owing principally to the fact that the people had no money to purchase goods because of the loss of crop in 1914, and the hard work all had to do. However, members continued all summer to order goods thru the secretary.

To enable our members to maintain their meetings thru the working months we have induced our wives to become members. They can attend and do the buying, just as many of them do at present at the local stores, while the husbands will keep up the field work. A lady has been elected vice-president and another assistant secretary, so that a Grain Growers' meeting can be held even though there are no gentlemen present. We have taken steps to incorporate. Our membership is increasing because we are doing business. A committee has been appointed to look up the question of building a hall, which it is hoped will become a social centre for the community.—J. H. LOWE, Chaplin, Sask.

Farm Women's Clubs

NOTE—Any woman in Saskatchewan who feels that she would like to have a Woman's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in her district, should communicate with the provincial secretary, Miss Erna Shooking, Regina, Sask.

Any Alberta woman who would like a Woman's Section of the United Farmers in her district should write to Mrs. E. M. Barrett, Mirror, Alta., who is the women's provincial secretary for Alberta.

OBJECTS OF U.F.W.

Convention has come and gone, and so we hope, has the coldest weather. But even '30 below did not mar the memory of the Convention for our wide-awake women, even when they had to drive as far as twenty miles to reach their homes. They wrote me that the inspiration of that gathering kept their souls warm, and they forgot the discomfort of their bodies. Good ad for our society isn't it?

Since then there has been considerable activity, judging from the reports of organization and requests for information that I have received. More than that, the provincial officers of the men's union have promised to get busy, so we expect that there is going to be something doing.

Since 1916 came in we have had reports of organization from Loughheed, Altorado, Seven Persons, Greenshields, Langdon and Moyerton, and requests for information from Westlock, Bawlf, Aldersyde, Cadogan, Okotoks, Coots, Laverna, Killam, Empress, Ensligh, Leering and Bow Valley. If eighteen new U.F.W.'s should result and a corresponding interest be shown thru the year we shall have left the hundred mark behind by the next convention. Let that be our aim, and be assured that the cause is worthy. We are trying to do the social work that the church has been unable to do, and to raise an ethical standard where the church has been unable to obtain a footing. We are co-operating with the Department of Education in its efforts to raise the efficiency of the rural schools, and the village schools as well. We are furthering the efforts of the Department of Agriculture towards increased production, better quality of farm products and at the same time trying to increase the attractiveness of the farm and to show boys and girls the desirability of the life close to nature. We are advertising the work of the Extension Department of the University of Alberta, so as to bring knowledge in the form of addresses, lantern lectures and circulating libraries to districts where none such exist. More than that, we are striving along with the U.F.A. to bring about better economic conditions, so that a degree of comfort as a reward for labor may be attained. There is zest in the fray, and now that we women have the franchise we should start in to study first the conditions then the remedy.

The results are apparent enough in the struggle for the wherewithal to pay for our daily bread, and in being forever obliged to take the prices offered us and never being able to dictate our own terms. Let us get back to first causes and then lay the axe at the root of the tree.

There is no restriction in our organization on what we may discuss, free wheat and better agricultural credit are not taboo. Our interests extend beyond the four walls we call home, to the larger home which is our own Province, our fair Dominion and the World.

Don't you want to line up with us?

LEONA R. BARRITT.

Provincial Secretary, United Farm Women.

A FEW ESCAPED

The Woodlawn Women Grain Growers have been very active this winter, altho their reports have not been published. Their February meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Van Northwick, and altho only a few were free from la grippe and able to attend, a very jolly and interesting afternoon was spent. Mrs. W. Doid, the vice-president, occupied the chair. After delegates were appointed to attend the annual convention arrangements were made for a box social. Mrs. Sparrow, one of the active members, being very ill, it was decided that the club send her a book, showing their interest in her welfare.

The appetizing lunch served by the hostess gave all a feeling of thankful-

ness that they were not yet victims of la grippe.

THEY GOT A SPEAKER

The Stalwart Women's Section, like others, wanted a speaker last autumn, but unlike others they went to work to raise money to defray the expenses that a speaker would incur. By means of a "pic social" held in November they raised over sixty-seven dollars, and not only paid the expenses of Mrs. Ames, their director, but bought cups and spoons for social gatherings and still had money in the bank.

The Stalwart women have studied the temperance question and had one good meeting to discuss the matter. Their president is Mrs. J. Scott; vice-president, Mrs. J. H. Kasenbug; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. O. Hepner.

Their secretary writes that since the club was organized there is a more fraternal feeling among the neighbors.

F. A. S.

WOMEN ON SCHOOL BOARDS

Mrs. Archibald M. Heustis, president of the National Council of Women of Toronto, who is so well known for her fine work in educational and philanthropic movements thinks that women on School Boards are an absolute necessity if we are to consider the many needs of the child in his school environment. Though so often urged to come out as a candidate for the School Board, she has felt that the work she is doing is of quite as great importance in the welfare of the child, as convener of the Public Health Committee of the National Council of Women. Mrs. Heustis has given much time and thought to the prevention of disease. By those who know the most of her splendid efforts and of her success, Mrs. Heustis is called the Apostle of Medical Inspection of Schools. About seven years ago she asked the Board to have the medical inspection of schools conducted by the Department of Health, rather than by the School Board, as it naturally requires medical men rather than men of education to know whether they are getting the best results from the system followed. The Canadian Health Association now strongly recommends that the local Department of Health take full charge of this, which is an encouraging proof of the soundness of her judgment.

Almost any woman entering a school-room will see matters for commendation and for correction that a man will overlook. Her centuries of care of children and of attention to endless detail have made this a matter of course and this quality makes her a valuable member of the Board.

There should be more than one woman on a school board, as they could do better work, perhaps a quarter to half the whole number of members would be sufficient as more would make it a woman's management, as it has been too much a man's. They should be characterized by a broad humanitarian view point, by a thorough uprightness of mind and above all by a recognition of their responsibility of holding office in trust for all those children and teachers who mean so much to our country.

We need the business woman who knows the value of money and how to get returns for investment, we need the woman of executive ability, we need the motherly woman, we need the woman who will see that the buildings are suitable, not only for boys, but for the needs of girls as well; that it may be suitable for their plays, that they may learn to do team work, which girls seem to lack. Women have been raised as never before, and have shown their ability to grasp the situation and to execute quickly and they now need direction of their efforts, that out of it all they may come into a broader existence.

Mrs. Heustis' broad mental grasp of the live issues of the day combined with culture and natural charm make her a delightful public speaker whose addresses are in great demand.

From Everywoman's World



MADE IN CANADA.

Write TO-DAY for illustrated Booklet "F" describing the various styles and sizes of "Elite" and "Pearl" Folding Tables. It's FREE.

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may be produced at a moment's notice, from under the sofa—behind the portiere—anywhere. Light as a feather and firm as a rock. Everyone who sees one wants one. Your Furniture Dealer has it, or will get it for you. Ask him.

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Barrett Money Savers for Farmers

Made in Canada

Seven short appeals to "horse sense"

ANY man can make money by judicious saving. "A penny saved is a penny earned." Think it over. There are certain things you ought to have for farm maintenance. But don't buy the wrong thing at any price or the right thing at the wrong price. Perhaps right now you are in need of a timber preservative, a lice or fly killer, a durable paint for metal and exposed wood surfaces, a satisfactory cement for quick everyday repairs, a ready roofing that is wear-proof, easy to lay and cheap.

We can fit you out perfectly in these things. The Barrett Money Savers have no superiors. Just glance over the products shown below:

ARE you getting all you should from your live stock? Perhaps they are being pestered by insects—flies, lice, vermin. They must be kept clean. Spray your cows and horses with Creonoid. Keep them from insect annoyance. And your hogs will be better if the rubbing posts and swill pails are Creonoided. A boon in the poultry house—better hens—more eggs. Creonoid comes in cans of 1, 5 or 10 gallons or in half barrels and barrels. And it's the most economical you can buy. Follow directions carefully.



DO your implements rust? If so, they are decreasing in value. Coat your implements and iron work with Everjet Elastic Paint. You know that carbon paint is best for such purposes. Well, Everjet is the best carbon paint made. Never cracks or peels. Wears like iron. Has a large covering capacity and is extremely economical. Has no equal as a roof paint.

YOU will be glad for the day when you meet Everlastic Roofing. Just the thing for all farm buildings. The best "Rubber Roofing" at the price. And the price is low. No excuse for a leak in your roof with Everlastic at your service. It is tough, durable and easy to lay.

EVERLASTIC ROOFING



CARBONOL is a household wonder. It cleans, heals, disinfects, purifies. If you cut your hand, apply Carbonol in weakened solution. If your live stock get bruised, Carbonol will fix them up. If your house, barn or poultry house needs disinfecting, there is nothing like Carbonol. And it is wonderfully effective as a destroyer of vermin. Carbonol belongs on every farm in Canada.

HERE is a ready roofing that needs no painting or other attention to keep it watertight. Amatite Roofing has a mineral surface that laughs at wind and weather. Very attractive because of its bright sparkling appearance. Wherever you have steep roofs, you need Amatite. Amatite is made in rolls of 110 square feet with galvanized nails and cement in center. Try it!



HERE is a product you should never be without—Barrett's Grade One Creosote Oil. It is the most effective wood preservative on the market. Actual tests have proved that it penetrates deeper and lasts longer than any similar product. A good fence post will last 20 years if painted with Barrett's Grade One Creosote Oil. Use Grade One Creosote Oil and add to the life of all your exposed woodwork.



HERE is the way to make everyday repairs quickly, permanently and cheaply—use Elastigum, the adhesive, elastic and waterproof cement. Whenever you have gutters to join or reline, leaks or joints to seal, cornices to stuff, greenhouse glasses to put in or chimney flashings to renew, Elastigum will be your unfailing friend. Cheap, easy to use and always on the job.



Send for illustrated booklet describing Barrett Money Savers in detail. Address nearest office. For sale by good dealers everywhere.

THE PATERSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
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ST. JOHN, N. B. HALIFAX, N. S. STONEY, N. A.

Pure Bred Poultry

FREE

For Boys and Girls

BABY CHICKS



Every boy and girl who would like to have a flock of chickens of their very own, can get them from The Guide free. There is nothing that will give a boy or girl more delight than watching chickens grow—if they are their own. By feeding and caring for these chickens they will be worth quite a lot of money in the fall and will help to start a bank account. Any boy or girl who gets one of our flocks of chickens will be able to enter their birds in all the poultry club competitions held at the school fairs and will have a splendid chance of capturing the first prize. These chickens which The Guide will give to the boys and girls will all be pure bred and of the very best breeds. They will be hatched just as soon as the cold weather is over. When the chickens are one day old we will take a dozen of them and pack them carefully in a special box so that they will get plenty of air.

Shipped by Express We will ship them by express with all charges paid to the nearest express office where the boy or girl lives. At the same time we will send a letter telling that the chickens are coming so that you can get them at the train and take them home at once. Baby chicks can safely be shipped for 1,500 miles in this way so that they will be sure to be bright and lively and all ready for something to eat when they come to you. These chickens are worth \$4.90 per dozen.

FOR "GROWN UPS" TOO

While these offers are made specially to the young folks, we do not bar the grown-ups. In fact, this is a splendid opportunity for any person who is planning on a flock of pure bred poultry. Poultry raising is a branch of farm industry, which if given proper attention will yield high returns for the amount of money and time expended. There are many farmers' wives in Western Canada who are making a good round sum of money each year by specializing in this particular branch of farm work, and it is not only a profitable enterprise, but a very interesting one. You are not limited to one dozen baby chicks. There is no limit to the number you may earn. If you are willing to work for us you may have a flock of 48 or 60 baby chicks shipped to you at one time.



FULL GROWN BIRDS



Lots of boys and girls would like to have some full grown birds as well as the baby chicks. The Guide has also arranged to give any boy or girl a cockerel and two pullets one year old and to ship them to the nearest express office with all charges paid. With these three birds any boy or girl, by feeding them properly and taking good care of them could soon have a dandy flock of chickens that would bring a lot of pocket money and win the best prizes at the school fair or any other poultry show. All these birds are pure bred and will bring high prices. They are worth \$3.00 per set of three but we have arranged to give them absolutely free to any boy or girl who will do a little work for us. Every boy and girl thinks more of something they have really earned than of something that has been given to them.

Choice of Seven Breeds The breeds of poultry which may be selected are as follows:—**Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, White Leghorns, Buff Orpingtons, Rosecomb Rhode Island Reds.** These breeds offer a wide range for selection. They are all selected from good flocks and The Guide guarantees that every boy and girl who gets them will be proud of their baby chicks or their full grown birds. We can ship these baby chicks to any point where there is a daily train service in Alberta, Saskatchewan or Manitoba.

HOW TO EARN THEM

It is an easy matter to earn these birds. Every day we are receiving orders from boys and girls as well as grown ups. If you would like one dozen baby chicks all we ask is that you send us four new subscriptions to The Guide at \$1.50 per year. Collect the four subscriptions and mail us the names together with the \$6.00, and the dozen baby chicks are yours, with all charges paid to your nearest express station. The breeding pens of the three full grown birds are worth twice as much as the baby chicks, and we have to ask twice as much work to earn them. Any one sending us 8 new subscriptions to The Guide at \$1.50 each will be given free and all charges paid to their nearest express office, a breeding pen consisting of a cockerel and two pullets of the breed they choose. In practically every neighbourhood there is a good opportunity for boys and girls, men and women to earn these poultry prizes. They are doing it every day. Why shouldn't you. Start today. Collect the subscriptions and give a receipt. Forward the money to us and these choice birds are yours. Don't hold any subscriptions more than a week. Send what you have and they will be credited to you until you get the rest of them. Address your letters—



Subscription Department

Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

THE PRIZE WINNERS

No doubt you have all been anxiously awaiting the announcement of the prize winners in the last contest and here it is. They are Fern A. Bowles, age 16, Dropmore, Man., Mabel Linnen, age 12, Francis, Sask. and Sunny Mead, age 11.

This was decidedly the most difficult subject ever given to this club, and perhaps that accounts for the honors going to the older members. It is rather hard to see the difference between being a good citizen and being a good neighbor, and yet there is a difference. A good many of the people described in the stories were just good neighbors.

Now I know a man who would be very ready to do a neighbor a kindness, but who would not hesitate to take money for his vote or to buy up his neighbors to vote for his party at election times. He is a good neighbor but a bad citizen.

Last July when the people of Alberta were voting on the liquor referendum a certain man in Calgary was offered twenty-five dollars by the liquor people for the use of his car to take people to the polls. Up till that minute it had never struck him that his car would be needed. He refused the offer and immediately offered his car and his services to run it to the prohibition party. That man was a good citizen.

You see good citizenship implies taking an interest in the welfare of the whole community rather than in some particular individual.

DIXIE PATTON.

A GOOD CITIZEN

A Prize Story.

Once there was a lady who lived in our district. She was always ready to help or do anything for the community. If there was a concert she was always ready to go ahead and help.

When our school stopped in the fall we had a little entertainment. This lady gave suggestions to the scholars who asked her advice, and it was very good, so everybody said.

Then the children wanted a Christmas tree, and of course this lady was the first to be asked to train the children.

This busy lady had a family of seven children to attend, but yet she seemed to find time to play the organ in the Church on Sundays.

This is a true story and I think this is being a good citizen, don't you?

We live twenty miles from town and it is lonesome without something going on.

SUNNY MEAD.

Age 11.

BARNEY WATSON

A Prize Story

Barney Watson was a young man who came out from Ontario to a village in Manitoba. He bought a quarter section about four miles from town, where there were few settlers. His farm was quite scrubby and there were quite a lot of stones; but with lots of hard work, he got it cleared and picked out the stones, and it was turned into excellent soil.

During the long nights in winter he got up toboggan sleds and parties, helping to keep the young boys from going to town to spend the evenings boozing around or gambling at cards. During the winter there were a lot of bad storms, and a few times, blizzards. Whenever a bad storm was on, Barney always left a light burning in his house all night, so that if anybody was out on the prairie after dark got lost they could go to Barney Watson's house to pass the night and get a bachelor's warm cheer.

The next spring Barney started to dig a well. He dug one forty feet but failed to get water. He dug another well and went down fifty feet, and failing he dug another well and when he had dug twenty-five feet down he struck a great spring; the water came up to within twelve or fourteen feet of the top. That year there was a terrible drought. Wells failed nearly everybody, but Barney gave everyone the use of his well, and many a barrel was taken out and hauled home to thirsty stock.

One spring there was a terrible flood and nearly everybody's hay was spoiled

or lying under a slough of water. Barney had a lot of hay that year rented about six miles from home and hardly affected. Some of the neighbors kept a lot of horses and stock and needed hay much worse than Barney, as he only had a few head. Barney sold all the hay he could spare to them, helping them out gladly.

He organized the Grain Growers' meetings for the farmers around and was always wanting the farmers to have lots of liberty; such as to reduce the price of machinery.

The home village was over-run with the liquor traffic and the boys all around were learning the terrible habit; where if there had been no liquor sold lots never would have been tempted to drink. Barney got up a petition to abolish this evil and mostly all the farmers around signed it. He got over half of the signatures of the people living in town too, then he took it in to the Provincial Parliament. The next year they stopped the liquor traffic in town and many boys were stopped just in time, for in a few years they would have been real drunkards.

Barney was a real sportsman. He was a good baseball player, and was the president of the baseball team in town. They often played match games with other towns and villages around on picnic days or on any legal holiday. Sometimes they were defeated and lots of times would win the game.

Barney built a big house, up-to-date, after four or five years and got married to a young Canadian girl called June Ross. She was very jolly and gave the neighbors around lots of parties. Sometimes when Mrs. Watson had the Ladies' Aid, Barney would have the men folk over for the evening, and everyone would have a very pleasant time together, singing, playing or talking.

Barney always kept his yard neat, and kept his horses curried down and everything always had its place around the barn. He planted maple trees and other kinds along the lawn and a big grove back of the house. He always set a good example for his neighbors. He was a great favorite with everybody, children and all. Whenever any neighbor's horse or cow was sick they came for him, as he was good around sick animals and never thought anything about being wakened up in the night to go to see some horse that the neighbor did not know how to help. If anyone was sick, he and his wife always went to see them, and if anyone ever died they were always there to do anything they could for the family. In the rush of the year, like a harvest time, when he knew a neighbor to be in a pinch he always sent one of his young boys over to help them if he could spare them.

The preacher of the gospel of any Church was always welcome at his home. His wife and he and family were always steady attendants in the Church, and above everything else, Barney loved his Lord and to be at home to spend the evenings with his loving wife and family which he adored.

FERN A. BOWLES.

Dropmore, Man. Age 16.

BEAUTIFYING HER TOWN

A Prize Story

The town of Peri was a small place situated on the side of the Sunshine Lake, where the people were very careless and allowed their lawns and garden plots to grow with all kinds of weeds. When Daisy Bell, age thirteen, went to spend her holidays with her aunt Cora who lived in the big city of Dover, imagine Daisy's surprise on her arrival there when she saw the beautiful lawns and gardens. She decided that when she would return home she would try to do something to make her home town look as pleasant.

On her return home she invited the boys and girls to her home and told them what a beautiful place Dover was compared with their own. They then formed a club called the "Willing Workers." They did not stop when they had the weeds and rubbish cleared away, but planted flowers and trees to grow instead. Daisy is no more ashamed of her home town.

MABEL LINNEN.

Francis, Sask. Age 12.

ub

er. Barney ented about lly affected. lot of horses much worse a few head. could spare lally. wners' meet- l was always lots of lib- of machi- ver-run with s all around abut; where d lots never drink. Bar- ish this evil ound signed y signatures o, then he Parliament. the liquor were stop- years they ards. n. He was d was the m in town s with other picnic days Sometimes s of times up-to-date, got married called June d gave the ies. Some- the Ladies' e men folk yone would together,

I neat, and and every- around the s and other grove back a good ex- was a great ren and all, re or cow he was good er thought l up in the e that he o help. If wife always nyone ever to do any- ly. In the time, when a pinch he lays over them. el of any t his home- ere always urch, and y loved his spend the and family

WILES. Age 16.

OWN

small place shine Lake, areless and n plots to e. When t to spend Coza who Doyer, im- er arrival tiful lawn that "when ould try to some town

visited the told them was com- men forged Workers." y had the away, but w instead. her home

INNEN. Age 12

Gold Standard
Salad Dressing
A Mayonnaise dressing so good you can eat it alone on bread.

Pure, appetizing, wholesome, spicy and delightful—used in endless combinations of vegetables, fruits and nuts

Packed in two styles—ready mixed and powder.

Ask Your Grocer.



Big 110-page Cook Book, free upon request.

The Gold Standard Mfg. Co.
Winnipeg, Manitoba



HOMES HEALTHFUL & BEAUTIFUL

A handy book on home decoration
(With furnished rooms in colors)

Think of the time saved in worry and experimenting. Think of the possibility of avoiding serious mistakes. Some of the sub-headings show just how practical this book is: "The Influence of Color"; "Light and Shade"; "Harmony in Colors—How to get the Right Effect"; "Value of Conventional Designs"; "Plain Tinting"; "Color Values."

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Sanitary Wall Tints

If you are going to decorate a room or your whole home, realize 15 cents in money savings and get a copy of "Homes, Healthful and Beautiful." It gives many a useful hint for the treatment of bed-rooms, living-rooms, dining-rooms, halls, parlors, including even the kitchen.

THE ALABASTINE COMPANY LIMITED
66 Wilton Street, Park, Ontario

A HOME PROBLEM
The Question of the Woman's Personal Income.

Of the causes of domestic unhappiness perhaps the most common are those related to the question of the housewife's personal income. In some homes the wife has free access to the family purse. Whether that purse be well or poorly filled the woman in this case has the satisfaction of enjoying unrestricted partnership with her husband.

In other homes the wife is allowed an income depending upon the earnings of the man. In some cases this allowance is a fair proportion, but in very many others it is not half what it should be. Then, again, there are homes where the woman is not treated as well as a hired helper. She has no regular income that she can call her own, and often goes without rather than face the ill-treatment which would inevitably follow a request for money.

The economic conditions in nearly all homes come under one of these three classes. In all of them the woman is dependent on the man for all the money that she receives. In most cases whether she has to ask for the money she gets or whether she has free access to it, the supply which the woman has for her own personal use is not abundant.

Demand for Women's Work
Many women would gladly earn additional money for their personal needs if they could find work which would pay them and which could be taken up without interfering with the home duties. Work of this nature is not plentiful in the country districts. It will be interesting to any such women to learn that there is profitable work which can be taken up by any woman. In almost every community this work can be made to yield a fair profit, and in the well settled districts its opportunities are large.

There are thousands of women who are taking advantage of this work and making a success of it. These women are drawn from the very best classes, the majority of them have good homes. They are engaged during their spare hours in selling subscriptions for high class journals. Nearly all the leading journals are now using the services of women. In Canada especially, owing to the large number of men who have joined the army, there is a great opportunity for women at this work.

Work for 3,000 Women
The Guide has work for 3,000 women in Western Canada, and for every one of these women there is an opportunity to make some money. For those who live in districts that are well settled there is the opportunity of making anywhere from \$50 to \$75 during the summer months. Already several hundred women have proved that they can make a good profit at subscription work. In only a few months The Guide has awarded prizes to the value of over \$1,000 to women on farms. Think of it—over \$1,000 earned, and during bad weather and deep snow at that. During the summer months this amount should be increased to at least \$10,000 if the women only realize the opportunity that is theirs.

The Guide will pay women cash commission or prizes, but most women prefer to work for prizes and for a very good reason. In earning a prize the worker gets larger value. The Guide can take the money that a woman earns and instead of paying it to her in cash The Guide can buy something for her at a price ranging from 25 to 50 per cent. lower than she could possibly buy it. In getting a prize the worker gets the value of the cash commission plus The Guide's buying power. By buying in large quantities The Guide secures the very lowest prices.

A New Department
The Guide is opening a new department whose special work will be to select prizes that will appeal to our women helpers. This department will be glad to receive suggestions from any woman as to prizes that might appeal to the women on the farm, or if there is any particular article that any woman would like to have, if she will write The Guide, describing the article or goods she would like to secure. The Guide will let her know at once if it is possible to secure them and just how much work is required. Letters should be addressed to the Circulation Department, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

It means the bakeday smile of perfect satisfaction 18

PURITY FLOUR
"More Bread and Better Bread"

FREE



FOR GIRLS

GIRLS—Aren't you just longing to own this beautiful doll's house, with doll's furniture and accessories? Well if you are quick you can get them and without a cent of cost.

This is really the biggest and handsomest doll's house ever offered. It is so large and roomy that it will hold a whole family of dolls and when you put a mantle inside at night and light it up, it looks just like a fairy palace. You will surely be delighted with it. We give you with it this big handsome Paris Beauty doll, dressed completely in the very newest fashion from hat to shoes. She has lovely curly hair, beautiful peony's teeth, sleeping eyes and is fully jointed so that you can move her in any direction. And we give you this lovely French Heppes baby doll and with her you get the cutest doll bed ever seen, all complete with mattress, spread and covers, and as well, this handsome all metal baby doll carriage—handmade as seen in with the bright enamel and silver metal finish. It is a dandy carriage for baby.

Girls be prompt and write today and besides all these beautiful and really great things we will give you a lovely 12 doll Beauty doll set with three handsome brilliant. Simply send your name and address today and you will receive by return of mail 30 lovely Royal Beauty Dolls each set consisting of two handsomely engraved gold finished beauty pins on a nice card. We ask you to sell these among your friends at only 10c per set and you can easily do so because they sell at eight. Every lady wants you or three sets. We are offering at all houses our \$3.00 when you have sent the goods and we promptly send you the complete outfit—doll, doll house, baby doll, doll bed, carriage and ring just as represented.

Remember girls, no money in advance. We trust you. This is the chance of a life time. We arrange to send payment of delivery charges. Write today to

THE REGAL MANUFACTURING CO. Dept. B. 44 TORONTO, Ont. 5



PEERLESS Long Span Gates

are so rigid—so strong—so thoroughly and scientifically braced that even after years of service they retain their original firmness. If properly hung, there will be no dragging on the ground—no necessity for having to lift or carry the gate open or shut. It will always swing easily and always hold its shape.

Made of Best Materials

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

Write today for our free catalog which describes fully our complete line of ornamental, farm and poultry fencing as well as farm gates. A postal will bring it.

THE BANWELL-HOXIE WIRE-FENCE COMPANY, Limited
Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, Ont.

Just Meets the Farmer's Need

Neither too large, too weighty, nor too expensive. Made especially for the home. A real "Made in Canada" household, fire-resisting steel cabinet, fitted with combination lock, etc.

Time payments arranged if not convenient to pay all cash down.

Buy "Made in Canada" Goods
Write for full particulars.

J & T Taylor Limited
ESTABLISHED 1888
TORONTO SAFE WORKS
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A Safe Place for Your Valuable Papers
Jewelry
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Agricultural Dealers & Supply Houses write for terms



ROYAL YEAST

Has been Canada's favorite yeast for over a quarter of a century. Bread baked with Royal Yeast will keep fresh and moist longer than that made with any other, so that a full week's supply can easily be made at one baking, and the last loaf will be just as good as the first.

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Buy Your Flour Direct from the Mills



We will save you money, and you will get the best flour that can be made from Hard Saskatchewan Wheat.

Special Attention Given to and Special Facilities for Handling Farmers' and Co-operative Shipments

Remember to address—

The 'One' Northern Milling Co. Ltd.
The Original Farmers' Mill,
PRINCE ALBERT SASKATCHEWAN

Garden Seeds - FREE!

Make arrangements now to secure seed for your Kitchen Vegetable Garden. No better investment can be made than a good garden of vegetables for family use. To make it easy for any Guide reader to have a good garden, The Guide has arranged to donate absolutely free of cost the following collections of Garden Seeds.

KITCHEN GARDEN SEED COLLECTION NO. 1

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 Pkt. Beans—Early Six Weeks. | 2 Oz. Peas—We tern Beauty. |
| 1 Oz. Beet—Egyptian. | 2 Oz. Peas—Reliance. |
| 1 Pkt. Cabbage—Early Winningstadt. | 1 Pkt. Parsley. |
| 1 Oz. Carrot—Oshorn. | 1 Oz. Radish—Early Scarlet Turnip. |
| 1 Pkt. Lettuce—Black Seeded Simpson. | 1 White Tip. |
| 1 Oz. Onion—Yellow Globe Danvers. | 2 Oz. Swede—Selected. |

KITCHEN GARDEN SEED COLLECTION NO. 2

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1 Pint Beans—Early Six Weeks. | 1 Oz. Onion—Yellow Globe Danvers. |
| 1 Oz. Beet—Egyptian. | 1 Pkt. Cauliflower—Snowball. |
| 2 Pkt. Cucumber. | 1 Oz. Parsnip. |
| 1 Pkt. Cabbage—Early Winningstadt. | 1 Pkt. Parsley. |
| 1 Oz. Carrot—Oshorn. | 1 Pint Peas—Western Beauty. |
| 1 Pkt. Celery—White Plume. | 1 Pint Peas—Reliance. |
| 1 Pkt. Citrus—(For preserving). | 1 Pkt. Tomato—Earliano. |
| 1 Pint Corn—Early Adams. | 1 Oz. Radish—Scarlet Turnip, White Tip. |
| 1 Pkt. Lettuce—Black Seeded Simpson. | 1 lb. Swede—Selected. |

Collection No. 1 will give you ten different vegetables all of which are very popular for table use. Collection No. 2 is much larger and gives you seventeen different varieties and larger quantities of seed in several cases. The packages of seeds in both collections contain instructions for planting. We are securing these seeds from one of Canada's leading seed companies and our readers may be sure that they will be getting seeds that can be depended upon. Collection No. 1 will be sent absolutely free and postpaid in any person who will collect only one NEW subscription to The Guide and send the money collected and the name and address of the subscriber to The Guide office. These seeds would cost you \$1.50 to purchase in the ordinary way. Collection No. 2 will be donated free and postpaid for two NEW subscriptions to The Guide. This collection would cost you \$2.85 to purchase.

Here is an opportunity for any man or woman, boy or girl. Make arrangements now to have a good Kitchen Vegetable Garden. We receive a large number of subscriptions secured by Guide readers every day. It is an easy matter to get them. We allow you to canvass anywhere in Western Canada. Send your subscriptions and the money collected to

Circulation Department

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
WINNIPEG - MAN.

Co-operation

THIS is the age of co-operative buying. Send us your address and let us tell you how to buy by this plan. The Flour that is always good.

Daily Capacity
300 Barrels

ECHO MILLING COMPANY
GLADSTONE, MAN.



The Country Cook

As a substitute for meat there is nothing that quite takes the place of eggs, and now that the hens have decided they have been on strike long enough and have started in to lay again, I presume we will all be looking for new and attractive ways to cook eggs. Eggs are chiefly protein, tho the egg-yolk contains considerable fat. The egg white is almost pure albumen. Eggs are rich in mineral salts, especially lime, phosphorus and iron. There is a fallacy among many people that eggs have a tendency to make them bilious. If an egg is properly cooked, that is below the boiling point, there is nothing much easier to digest, or that contains more nourishment. Albumen begins to coagulate at a temperature of 134 degrees Fahr. When an egg is cooked for three minutes in rapidly boiling water the outside is tough and the yolk scarcely warmed thru. Instead of this method try the following and I am sure you will never go back to the old way.

Jellied Eggs

To each egg allow a pint of water, if there are a great many to be cooked less water will do. Bring the water to a boil and put in the eggs, remove from the fire and leave for 8 to 10 minutes. The white will be a delicate jelly and the yolk nicely warmed thru. If wished very firm for salads, etc., cover the pan and let the eggs stand for 30 minutes, then cool in cold water.

Among the many ways of cooking eggs the most unusual is that attributed to the Egyptian shepherds, who, it is said, were able to cook eggs by putting them in a sling, and whirling them around so rapidly that the friction of the air heated them to the exact degree required.

Scrambled Eggs

Scrambled eggs are really best cooked in a double boiler. If prepared in a frying pan they are apt to cook too rapidly and are not as creamy as when they are cooked more slowly.

- 6 eggs,
6 tablespoons milk,
1 level teaspoonful salt.

Beat the eggs slightly, add the milk and salt, turn into a double boiler, and cook until thickened, stirring constantly. A little chopped ham sprinkled over improves the flavor. This may be served on toast.

Puff Omelet

- 6 eggs,
6 tablespoonfuls milk,

A little salt and pepper. (Too much salt cooked with an omelet has a tendency to make it tough.)

Beat the whites and the yolks separately, add the milk and seasoning to the yolks, fold in the whites. Have the pan hot, drop in a small piece of butter and pour in the egg mixture, cook very slowly until the omelet begins to set, cutting occasionally in the centre to let the uncooked part run thru. Then set in a moderate oven until the top is a golden brown. Serve at once.

Eggs and Baked Potatoes

This makes an excellent supper or luncheon dish, and takes the place of meat and potatoes in food values. Bake some large potatoes, cut in two lengthwise, scoop out the inside and mix with butter, salt, pepper and enough milk or cream to make the mixture fairly moist, add a little chopped ham or beef if you have it. Line the potato shells with the mixture, drop an egg in each one, cover with the potato mixture and bake until the potatoes are a golden brown and the egg is lightly set.

Eggs and Cheese

Make five slices of toast, arrange on a dish. Scramble six eggs, having the mixture slightly underdone. Pour the eggs over the toast and sprinkle with four tablespoonfuls of grated cheese. Put in the oven long enough to melt the cheese; if left too long the cheese will be leathery and indigestible and the egg hard instead of creamy.

Eggs in Nests

By heating the potatoes until they are light and fluffy and arranging the "nests" carefully, this may be made a most attractive dish.

Two-thirds of a cup of chopped cold corned beef or cold tongue.

Two-thirds of a cup of bread crumbs.

Moisten with cream and season with salt and pepper. Have the potatoes well mashed and creamy, make nests of these, put some of the meat mixture in the bottom of each "nest." Put an egg on top of the meat and set in the oven to brown potatoes.

Beauregard Eggs

This dish is appetizing enough in appearance to make it well worth the trouble.

Prepare 1 cup of white sauce, and stir into this the whites of four hard-boiled eggs chopped fine. Season to taste with salt and pepper and, if liked, a bit of Worcester sauce. Toast and arrange on a serving dish or individual plates, bits of bread cut to resemble the petals of a daisy and about three inches long. Spread the sauce on the buttered toast and press the yolks, seasoned with pepper and salt in the centre, to form the centre of the daisy. If you have parsley, garnish with a bit of parsley between the petals.

Poached Eggs with Anchovy Sauce

Toast bread, spread with anchovy paste and put a poached egg on top of each piece.

Curried Eggs

For one who likes curry powder, the following will appeal.

- 3 hard-boiled eggs,
2 tablespoonfuls butter,
2 tablespoonfuls flour,
1/2 teaspoon salt,
1/2 teaspoon curry powder,
A pinch of pepper,
1 cup of hot milk.

Melt butter, add flour and seasoning and gradually the milk. Cut eggs in strips lengthwise and re-heat in the sauce.

Eggs Brouilli

- 4 eggs,
1/2 tablespoonful stock,
1 saltspoon salt,
1/2 tablespoonful cream,
A pinch of pepper.

Beat the eggs until well mixed, add the cream and the stock. Turn into a saucepan, set in another of hot water, and stir and heat until thick and jelly-like. Add the salt and pepper and serve on toast.

Egg Croquettes

- 1/2 cup butter, 1/2 cup flour,
1 cup of veal or chicken stock,
1/2 cup cream,
1 egg, uncooked,
Salt and pepper.

Five or six hard-boiled eggs. Prepare a sauce with the butter, flour, stock and cream, add salt, pepper and the uncooked egg beaten lightly, add the cooked whites chopped very very fine and the yolks passed thru a sieve. Chill thoroughly, then fold into egg-shaped croquettes, with a bit of mushroom or cold ham or chicken in the centre. Dip in egg and bread crumb and fry in deep fat.

Error in Recipe

In the issue of March 15 there was an error in the recipe for Walnut Wafers. Here is the correct recipe:

- 2 eggs, beaten until light,
1 cup brown sugar,
1 cup chopped walnuts,
About 7 level tablespoons flour,
A pinch of salt,
1/2 teaspoon baking powder,
1/2 teaspoon vanilla.

Beat the eggs, add the sugar and beat again, then the flour, to which has been added the salt and baking powder. Lastly the nuts and vanilla. Bake in a thin sheet on a well buttered paper, cut in strips and remove from the paper when hot, otherwise they will stick.

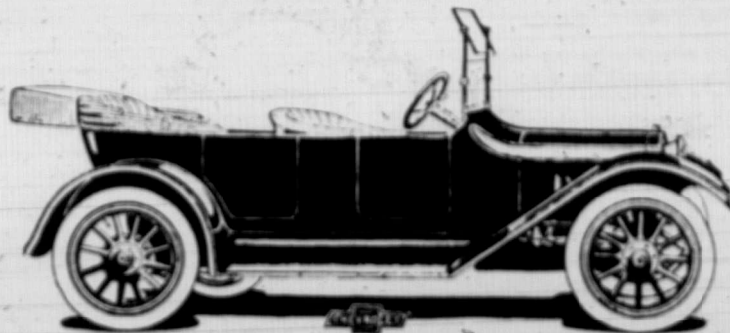
To Make Cake Lighter

If the baking powder is added to a cake with the last half cup of flour and the cake immediately put in the oven, the cake will be lighter, at any rate such has been my experience.

The Country Cook.

Do You Want This Car FREE?

A Gift for
all
the Family



Don't Miss
this
Opportunity

Any reader of the Canadian Thresherman and Farmer
has a chance to win this

1916 CHEVROLET CAR

Just as sure as you are reading this announcement, you can be the possessor of this beautiful, powerful, speedy and comfortable automobile. All you have got to do is to get started right away in

Our Fourth Wheat Estimating Contest

Here are the particulars:—
Commencing April 1st, 1916, and ending July 31st, 1916, the Canadian Thresherman and Farmer will carry on a Wheat Estimating Contest, open to everyone in Canada except residents of Winnipeg, and are giving away to the first person who estimates nearest to the number of Whole Kernels in 3 1/4 lbs. of No. 1 Northern Wheat, this \$725 Chevrolet automobile, all complete with Electric Starter and Lights, Mohair Top, Windshield, Ameter, Speedometer, Tools, etc. The car will be delivered to the winner F.O.B. Winnipeg.

Read this Carefully

This is the fourth time that we have put on a Wheat Estimating Contest, and the same general rules that have governed our former contests apply to the contest this year.

The wheat is a fair, clean sample of No. 1 Northern procured from the Dominion Government Grain Inspector's office, Winnipeg. The wheat and bottle were taken to the Dominion Weights' and Measures' office and exactly 3 1/4 lbs. of wheat weighed out and poured into the bottle, which was immediately sealed up in the presence of two witnesses. The bottle was then photographed and deposited with the Union Trust Company, Winnipeg, and will remain in their vaults until the contest closes, July 31st, 1916, when it will be taken out and counted by a board of three judges, none of whom are in any way connected with the Canadian Thresherman and Farmer.

Everyone who sends in a year's subscription for the Canadian Thresherman and Farmer, either new or renewal, is entitled to estimates as explained below. These estimates may be credited in whatever way desired, and you may send in as many estimates as you wish. Remember, every additional estimate increases your chance to win the automobile. Estimate early and increase your chance of winning, for it is the first one that estimates nearest to the number of whole kernels that wins the car.

The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer is Canada's oldest and biggest farm monthly. During its fourteen years of existence it has won thousands of friends among the farmers of Western Canada. It is printed on an excellent quality of paper and has a specially designed two-color cover each issue. Editorially its policy is to link the farmer, the soil and his farm machinery together with the one result—bigger and better crops. Its Home Departments are second to none in Canada. It is a farm magazine worth far more than its subscription price of \$1.00 per year. You will never regret the day it enters your home.

Or Better Still, get Your Neighbors

to club with you. The subscriptions to cover one year, these subscriptions and estimates must be received in one envelope so that we may credit them properly.

- 3 persons sending \$5.00 get 25 estimates and each have 1 year's subscription.
- 4 persons sending \$4.00 get 30 estimates and each have 1 year's subscription.
- 7 persons sending \$7.00 get 35 estimates and each have 1 year's subscription.
- 8 persons sending \$8.00 get 40 estimates and each have 1 year's subscription.
- 9 persons sending \$9.00 get 45 estimates and each have 1 year's subscription.
- 10 persons sending \$10.00 get 50 estimates and each have 1 year's subscription.
- 12 persons sending \$12.00 get 60 estimates and each have 1 year's subscription.
- 20 persons sending \$20.00 get 150 estimates and each have 1 year's subscription.

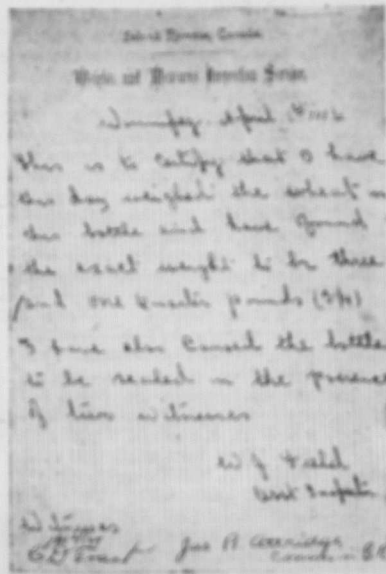
Extra subscription blanks, sample coupons, etc., sent free on request.

CONTEST CLOSES JULY 31st, 1916

Address all communications to

E. H. HEATH CO., Ltd.

WINNIPEG CANADA



Reduced facsimile of certificate received from Dominion Weights and Measures Office, Winnipeg

E. H. Heath Co. Limited, Winnipeg.

Please find enclosed \$_____ for _____ year's subscription for the Canadian Thresherman and Farmer to be sent to

Name _____

Address _____ Prov. _____

My estimates as to the number of kernels in 3 1/4 lbs. No. 1 Northern Wheat are: _____

Wheat are: _____

If more space is required for names and estimates, use a blank sheet and attach securely to this coupon.

Previous Contests

In the winter of 1908 we ran a contest as to the number of kernels there were in 15 pounds of No. 1 Northern Wheat. When the contest closed it was found that there were 257,885 kernels in the bottle. In 1909 the number of kernels in 9 pounds and 7-16 ounces was 143,272, while in 1910 the number of kernels in 12 pounds of No. 1 Northern Wheat was 197,543. With these facts to work upon you should be able to form an estimate as to the number of kernels in the bottle this year. Or better still, get some No. 1 Northern Wheat yourself and count it out and form your estimate from that.

Estimates will be accepted as follows:

- 1 year's subscription at \$1.00 gives you 3 estimates.
- 2 years' subscription at \$1.50 gives you 7 estimates.
- 3 years' subscription at \$2.00 gives you 11 estimates.
- 4 years' subscription at \$2.50 gives you 15 estimates.
- 5 years' subscription at \$3.00 gives you 19 estimates.
- 6 years' subscription at \$3.50 gives you 23 estimates.
- 7 years' subscription at \$4.00 gives you 27 estimates.
- 8 years' subscription at \$4.50 gives you 31 estimates.
- 9 years' subscription at \$5.00 gives you 35 estimates.
- 10 years' subscription at \$5.50 gives you 40 estimates.

NOTE.—By taking out a subscription for more than one year you reap the benefit of a lower rate in addition to increasing your chance of winning the car by receiving more estimates. Subscribers who have already renewed their subscriptions may also enter the contest—their subscriptions being extended from the date they are due to expire.



This is a photograph of the actual bottle of wheat after it had been weighed and sealed. The cut shows it considerably reduced in size.

Club Offers on Timothy and Potatoes

We have already this season shipped three car loads of Timothy Seed to points in Eastern Canada. We can offer the best terms obtainable on good quality, high testing Timothy Seed and Seed Potatoes. It is worth your while to write us for special club offers to farmers' locals.

JUST THINK OF THIS!

Right good Timothy Seed, which graded in Government test No. 2, and "would be No. 1 only for being a little too much hulled" (extract from report), at \$10 per 100 lbs. Good sample, named varieties, Seed Potatoes, 1000 lbs or more at \$25 per ton for quick sale.

J. J. MURRAY & CO. SEED MERCHANTS
EDMONTON, ALBERTA

The Fuse Charges

Continued from Page 29

to get \$475,000 of the million. He associated himself with a partnership formed between J. Wesley Allison and Eugene Lignanti, leader of an hotel or orchestra. The violinist became dissatisfied, and the partnership was dissolved. A copy of the document dissolving the partnership produced by Mr. Kyte showed that Lignanti retired on the payment of \$50,000. He may have received more, for in other transactions he was to have further commissions amounting in all to \$266,000. Yoakum, the partner of Allison, it appears, on June 10, nine days before the fuse contracts were signed, entered into an agreement with E. R. Caldwell, president of the International Arms and Fuse Company, and a man named E. W. Bassock, which set forth the conditions on which the \$1,000,000 was to be divided. This contract set forth the following:

"Whereas the Shell Committee, of Canada, acting thru Brigadier-General Alexander Bertram, as chairman and agent, had agreed to purchase 2,500,000 time fuses from a company to be designated by the said Caldwell; whereas, the said Caldwell, Yoakum and Bassock were together instrumental in negotiating and effecting said contract, which was presently to be reduced to writing; whereas, the said Caldwell, Yoakum and Bassock are together entitled to a commission on this contract of \$1,000,000 for negotiating and effecting same with the Shell Committee; therefore, the proceeds are to be divided in the proportion of \$475,000 to Yoakum, \$275,000 to Bassock, and \$250,000 to Caldwell."

Government Members Revolted

Sir Thomas White, who followed, and who, according to the arrangement made, was to have closed the debate so far as the government was concerned, obviously could not make any reply to the new allegations. He stated what was undoubtedly true when he said that neither he nor the majority of the members of the cabinet had ever heard of Yoakum or Lignanti before. Sir Thomas, however, continued to argue that there should be no inquiry into the shell committee, while outside the chamber the things commenced to sizzle. Conservative members, independently inclined, and others not so independent, perhaps, but who are not enamoured of the minister of militia and his doings, knew that the opportunity had come to have a "show down." W. E. Middlebro, the acting chief whip of the party, was quickly made aware of the fact that members who were fully prepared to vote down the Laurier motion before Mr. Kyte spoke, were of a decidedly different frame of mind. Sir Robert Borden and other ministers were communicated with and the word was passed to Sir Thomas White to move the adjournment of the debate. This he did, on the plea that it was necessary to look up some information relative to the Kyte charges. Sir Wilfrid Laurier did not object, altho he reminded the government that the division was to have been taken at the request of the ministers.

Borden Grants Inquiry

Wednesday was a day of excitement and speculation. Rumors of all kinds were about and everyone wondered what the government was going to do. That it would be folly to endeavor to force a vote in the house without some action was evident. The bolters would have been numerous enough to practically wipe out the government majority.

When the house met on Thursday the veil was lifted on the mystery by Sir Robert Borden in a speech, in which he announced the decision to appoint a Royal Commission. The premier's statement revealed the fact that he and his colleagues had been very busy with their efforts to meet the situation. They had drafted a synopsis of the Kyte charges and sent it to Hughes, with the following addition: "I propose issuing Royal Commission forthwith to investigate fuse and cartridge case contracts, and it is necessary that you return immediately for purpose of inquiry." The cable was signed by the prime minister.

Sir Robert said that a similar cable had been also sent to Sir George Perley for transmission to the Imperial authorities to which had been added the following statement: "The minister's relation to Allison as described by himself in Parliament is so close that, altho the expenditure is by the British Government and altho such inquiries are unusual during progress of war, I feel it my duty to have Royal Commission issued forthwith to inquire into matters relating to Shell Committee above outlined, namely, fuse contract with American Ammunition Company, and cartridge contract with Edwards Valve Company."

In a subsequent message Sir Robert named the contract made with the International Arms and Fuse Company and a contract with the Providence Chemical Company of St. Louis for picric acid as matters which would also have to be made the subject of inquiry.

The premier informed the house that he had received the following message from Sir Sam Hughes: "Please state to house on my behalf that I have no improper connection with contracts referred to, or any other contracts. If any suggestion to the contrary is made, I respectfully demand full investigation by the judicial tribunal presided over by Sir Charles Davidson. I shall sail first available boat."

Liquor Legislation

The only other matter of interest dealt with by the house this week was Mr. H. H. Steven's resolution in favor of Dominion-wide prohibition. In connection with this discussion a peculiar situation developed. Mr. R. R. Bennett, of Calgary, so doubt acting on behalf of the government, introduced an amendment along the lines of proposed government legislation as explained in the house last week by Hon. C. J. Boherty, minister of justice. "This legislation provides that liquor cannot be imported into provinces which have become dry for purposes contrary to the laws of such provinces. On Monday the question was debated all day and a division taken, with the result that Mr. Bennett's amendment was adopted by a vote of 66 to 46.

THE FRENCH INCOME TAX

The French income tax law, passed in July, 1914, after more than fifty years' discussion of such a project, will take effect this year. Under the terms of the new measure every person living in France, whether a citizen or foreigner, must pay 2 per cent. tax on the taxable portion of his income if it amounts to \$1,000 or over. The taxable portion is 20 per cent. of incomes of \$1,000 to \$2,000 a year, 40 per cent. of incomes ranging from \$2,000 to \$3,000, 60 per cent. of incomes from \$3,000 to \$4,000, and 80 per cent. of anything over \$5,000.

A man earning \$5,000 per year would therefore pay 2 per cent. on \$4,000, or \$80 per year, and others in proportion.

Our Ottawa Letter

Defeat Demand for Parliamentary Enquiry Into Shell Contracts—Rumors of Financial Assistance to C.N.R. and G.T.P.—Ocean Tonnage Scarce

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, April 7.—The overshadowing events in connection with Parliament this week have been the rejection by the ministerial majority of the proposal of the leader of the opposition for a wide-open inquiry into the shell committee and a rapidly developing railway situation which at the time of writing appears to foreshadow fresh demands upon the government for assistance. Whether or not legislation will be introduced before the end of the session, which is supposedly fast drawing to a close, it is impossible to say at the moment, but if a measure of assistance is brought down it can be safely asserted that parliament is not likely to prorogue this side of Easter.

The vote disposing of the demand for a parliamentary inquiry into the shell contracts came on Tuesday evening, the closing debate not being without its sensation and its healthy signs. These were to be found in the decision of Hon. Andrew Broder, the veteran Conservative member for Dundas, and W. F. Maclean, member for South York, to break away from party ties and vote according to their honest convictions. Paul Lamarche and A. A. Mondou, two Quebec ministerialists, did likewise, but their defection on this question is not regarded as being so significant. Both belong to the Nationalist, rather than to the Conservative school of thought and they have failed to obey the crack of the party whip on former occasions.

The speech made by Mr. Broder was one which will be commended by all people not hopelessly wedded to party. Referring to the decision of Sir Robert Borden to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the particular charges made by Mr. Kyte, the member for Dundas said he was glad that the prime minister had gone so far, but it was his desire that it should go further. "I do not think," said Mr. Broder, "that anything short of the fullest investigation will satisfy the public feeling of this country today. I do not think that grafters should be allowed to hide in the shadow of the great war, to plot against the interests of the country, and to feed on her revenues. I think the people of Canada are alive to the situation; and, while we think it is not wise to criticize or to say too much during the war we have but to look across the water to see that public opinion, that is always acute and sensitive in Great Britain, was so aroused that the prime minister of that country was obliged to cross the floor of the house and change the personnel of his government. These are things that the people notice. While I have no fault to find with the fact that the judges are to be appointed, and while I am satisfied that they are as competent, as thorough, and better judges of an investigation than any committee that the house could appoint, yet the people cannot distinguish between these fine technicalities."

"I wish to say further, while on my feet," said Mr. Broder, "that the people of this country who are working night and day, who are subscribing money for the army, and are making willing sacrifices, feel, and I am sure this house feels, that the money for this war should be properly spent."

Want Wide Open Investigation

The same idea expressed by the member for Dundas was put in a more eloquent way by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the speech with which he closed the debate. "Why should there be," he said, "any consideration of persons, great or small? There is no consideration. There is only one consideration, and that is the success of the war. The nation is giving ungrudgingly everything that we ask her for. Men, women and children, all have given generously out of their means whether they be abundant or scanty. Our soldiers have given generously and cheerfully life, limb and health, and if, in the midst of that universal sacrifice, there be one or there be several who, in the discharge of the duties entrusted

to them, have not done all that they should have done, have given a thought to themselves and not to the cause, have laid unholy hands upon the unholy profits of war, these are criminals. They are guilty of crime and to shield them or not to have a thorough investigation would be adding our crime to theirs."

Sir Wilfrid spoke at some length in his final plea for a wide open inquiry. He maintained that he would have preferred a parliamentary committee. He said, however, that he was not entirely wedded to a committee. "The one thing I am insistent upon," he said, "is that the inquiry shall not be limited. I am willing to withdraw my motion if the government promises a wide open complete investigation."

Sir Wilfrid laid considerable stress upon the argument that the demand for an inquiry came not alone from the Liberal party but from Conservatives as well. Yet when he had ventured to ask parliament for an investigation, supporters had met his request by taunts and blatant sophistry. They were told that they were unpatriotic and the crudest kind of subterfuge was resorted to to block an inquiry. Then came the speech of Mr. Kyte and the whole "sophistical structure crumbled." Sir Wilfrid said he wanted to believe that General Bertram, the chairman of the shell committee, was honest. But he added "I cannot see how he signed these contracts unless under the spell of a 'superior sinister influence.' The opposition leader made light of the argument that an inquiry of this kind could not be proceeded with during war time. In doing so he pointed to the inquiry which has been going on in Russia for months and which, as he stated, has resulted in the finding out of many Russian John Wesley Allisons."

Finance Minister Speaks

To Sir Thomas White fell the rather difficult task of continuing the speech which he commenced in reply to Mr. Kyte after he had made his charges. Necessarily, as a result of the decision of the government to have a partial inquiry, Sir Thomas had to considerably change his line. It had been predicted that he would be in a position to throw a bomb shell into the Kyte-Carvell camp, but the minister was mild. He did not attempt to make any defence of the fuse charges, leaving them to be disposed of by the commission of inquiry. He expressed the view that Sir Robert Borden, in promptly appointing a commission, had done as much as he could have been expected to do under the circumstances and that the great majority of people would be satisfied with his action. He was able to show that Sir Wilfrid Laurier when in power had on more than one occasion objected to inquiries by a parliamentary committee. He said, that commission investigation had been fought for and conceded by most governments in the provinces since Confederation, mentioning more particularly the royal commissions which had been named by the Manitoba and Saskatchewan governments.

E. M. Macdonald, who was the only other speaker, made a new charge affecting the shell committee and Col. J. Wesley Allison. He said that when Col. Carnegie and General Bertram were in the United States placing contracts for fuses a manufacturer had offered to make the fuses on the basis of the cost of production, plus five per cent. for profit. But Col. J. Wesley Allison turned up and told this contractor to add seventy-five cents per fuse to the cost. This seventy-five cents was to be divided into four parts, one part to go to the contractor, one to Allison, and two parts to go to parties unnamed.

Interest in the situation has been increased by the announcement that Col. Allison is to be in Ottawa next week to give evidence before the Davidson commission. Chairman Middlebro, of the public accounts committee, has promised that if he comes to Canada

he will be produced before that committee to tell why the customs bars were let down at Morrisburg for his goods. Steps will also be taken to see that he appears before the Meredith-Duff commission to give his story of the fuse contracts.

Assistance to C.N.R.

Persistent rumors have been afloat all week to the effect that before the session closes the C.N.R. and the G.T.P. will be granted additional financial assistance. That demands have been made upon the government there is no doubt but up to the present time it is said no decision has been reached as to what action will be taken. The Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto News, in a recent despatch, says: "The very best thought of the government is being given to the problem. Before any policies are decided on there must be a caucus of the party and the spirit of the rank and file of the party is of such a progressive nature that no proposals which are not of a thoroughly advanced nature will meet with favor. At present the only visible solution seems to be some form of government ownership, altho the unfortunate part of it would be that it would necessarily be government ownership under a handicap. However, it can be stated definitely that the government has not reached any final conclusion as to the problem which it faces."

During the discussion of some of the C.N.R. bills this week J. E. Armstrong, member for East Lambton, presented some striking figures regarding the Mackenzie and Mann road. He said that the C.N.R. in 1915 operated at a total loss of \$6,290,000. The bonds outstanding in the consolidated road were \$315,921,000, and at five per cent. the interest was \$12,631,000. To this was to be added \$475,000 for taxes and \$371,000 for rentals, making total fixed charges of \$13,513,000. The total income was \$7,222,000, making a deficit of over \$6,000,000. If these figures are correct they undoubtedly explain the pressure now being applied to the government for additional aid. The Ottawa Citizen commented on the situation and said: "The Dominion may come to the help of the Canadian Northern or it may not. The situation is one that overhangs even the militia contracts investigation. It is one that must cause the greatest anxiety in the administration and it is perhaps only fair to say that the government is not as a government responsible. The Dominion had become drunk with railways and railway bond guarantees and cash aids to railway schemes. It had become our national policy. Both parties were infected with the same fever. Now, from all appearances, we have reached the day of reckoning."

Ocean Tonnage Scarce

Sir George Foster, minister of trade and commerce, during the consideration of his estimates took a rather gloomy view of the prospects of securing sufficient ocean tonnage for the Canadian business during the coming months. He said that the Atlantic mail service was still in a badly shaken up condition as a result of the demands made upon it by the Admiralty. The better vessels, he said, had been requisitioned and fewer and smaller vessels were now in the service. On the Pacific coast the majority of the C.P.R. vessels have been taken out of the service during the greater part of the year. Three had since been restored and the service was being resumed.

J. H. Sinclair, of Guysboro, expressed the opinion that the commandeering of vessels should be done by the Canadian government upon the recommendation of the British government. While not objecting to the requisitioning of ships he felt that Canada had certain rights in regard to her shipping which should not be abandoned to the British government even in war time. Sir George Foster replied that the system proposed by Mr. Sinclair would be quite impracticable. The majority of the vessels taken had been British vessels. To make a change would probably lead to trouble. The solution of the difficulty, he said, was to be found in close co-operation between the two governments.

Mr. McCrea, of Sherbrooke, expressed some doubt as to the wisdom

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With the snow all gone, the roads dry and in good condition, comes the thought that the use of a bicycle is again possible. All who understand the need of a bicycle that will give the utmost in service and the maximum of comfort in use, will do well to give the "Atlas" careful consideration.

This "Atlas" Model represents an effort in construction to place before the public a bicycle of distinctly highest grade at the most reasonable price possible.

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The frame construction, while of great strength, is extremely light in comparison. Fitted with Dominion Chain, Tread tires and red rubber tubes, this model assures use of the longest mileage attainable.

The Roller Chain, Cushion Seat, Solid Rubber Pedals, Adjustable Extension Handle Bars, Easy Running Coaster Brake—all bespeak comfort and service in the construction of a bicycle.

of paying subsidies to the owners of steamships who are charging rates from five to fifteen times as great as before the war, and earning enough in single voyages to pay for their ship. He objected to this kind of war profiteering. Sir George replied that the rates charged by subsidized ships were under the supervision of the Department of Trade and Commerce. New rates, he said, could not come into effect without the ratification of the department. The minister added that hardly a vessel has been commandeered in regard to which there has not been communication between the department and the authorities in London.

FREE TRADE SUBSCRIPTIONS

Subscriptions are steadily arriving at the office of the Free Trade League, 406 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg.

Previously acknowledged in The Guide	\$371.00
S. I. Williams, Flaxland, Alta.	1.00
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Alex. Fuchstein, Tuzo, Sask.	1.00
Wm. Fuchstein, Tuzo, Sask.	1.00
Total	\$675.00

There is only one way to get Free Trade and that is to educate the voters of this country to vote Free Trade all the time. The farmers of Western Canada carry the heaviest burden from the tariff and they have unanimously protested against the tariff burden year by year. If they were willing to put \$5.00 a piece into the funds of the Free Trade League they could get

action in one year. Any person who has a desire to help the cause of Free Trade can send a good subscription to the office of the League, 406 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg.

BRITAIN'S LATEST BUDGET

London, April 4.—Faced by the problem of financing for another year a war costing Great Britain £5,000,000 daily, the chancellor of the exchequer, Reginald McKenna, was met at the outset by two favorable circumstances, namely that owing to the expansive power of British trade, the revenue for the year exceeded the estimated revenue by £32,000,000, while the year's expenditure has been £11,000,000 below the estimate.

By imposing new taxes on amusements, railway tickets, matches and mineral waters, and raising a number of the old taxes, including those on excess war profits, incomes, sugar, cocoa, coffee and motor cars, the chancellor estimates that he will be able to raise about £55,000,000 additional revenue.

In the course of his speech the chancellor remarked that Great Britain was raising more than 390 million pounds annually by taxation.

Among the taxes announced in the chancellor's budget speech were an additional duty imposed on cocoa of from 3½d. to 6d. a pound, and upon coffee an 1/8d. duty from 3d. to 6d. a pound, these taxes to yield £2,000,000; a match tax of 4d. per thousand, yielding £2,000,000; mineral waters, 4d. per gallon when prepared with sugar and 8d. per gallon on other sorts, producing £2,000,000. The chancellor also announced increased duties on motor licenses which are trebled on high-powered cars and doubled on those below 16 horse-power, these taxes to produce £800,000. The tax on war profits is increased by from 50 to 60 per cent. On the whole the budget was well received, both in the House and by the public, and criticisms mainly concerned objections to the tax on matches and railway tickets, it being stated that the former will double the cost of matches.

When a cow is six years old past, it is best to fatten her, unless she is a most unusual breeder and mother. Cull out the old and unprofitable ones, and begin to put them in a marketable condition.

CO-OPERATIVE CATTLE SHIPPING

Editor, Guide:—The Carberry Grain Growers are co-operating in selling their livestock and shipped their first load of cattle to the Winnipeg market April 4. This shipment was handled at the stockyards by The Grain Growers' Grain Co.'s livestock commission department much to the satisfaction of the Carberry Co-operative. This was a very choice load of cattle and owned by five members of the Carberry Association. The choice steers in this shipment were sold at top market price, \$8.35, with others selling from \$7.65 to \$8.20, and the cow end was sold for \$7.25. By thus co-operating their shipments the farmers are assured of the best Winnipeg market prices for their stock, according to their class. This was one of the best loads of cattle received on the market this season and shows that it pays to finish your cattle.

W. R. FALLIS,
President, Carberry
Carberry, Man. Grain Growers' Assn.

RED CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$1,340.80
Proceeds of dance given by Ferry Falls Camp No. 14,393, M.W. of A., Ferry Point, Alta.	24.00
Mrs. J. M. Johnston, Binswath, Man.	28.00
Proceeds of sale and dance given by scholars of Eagle Point school, Eagle Creek, Sask.	\$3.50
Proceeds of dance at Oldburg, Sask.	7.15
Total	\$1,433.45

CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$500.00
Proceeds of box social held at Queen Centre, Sask.	152.00
Total	\$652.00

If it can be avoided it is not best to put a coil to work on a harrow. Turning around is the trying part of it. They sometimes get scared and turn around too short, getting tangled up and hurting themselves badly on the harrow. Old, steady horses are best for this work.

Growing lambs for mutton is a paying business independent of the wool crop.

When the lambs are about four months old, they will graze by their dams, and can safely be weaned.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company-Limited, April 10, 1916

Wheat—During the early part of last week the strong tone of the previous week was continued in the wheat market. There was buying by strong interests, with some support from speculative trade as well. This strength did not appear to be supported by export business, and consequently a reaction occurred, bringing out stop loss orders which depressed the market still further. Altho the closing price for May on Saturday showed a loss of only 1/2¢ for the week, it was 7/8¢ below the high point reached on Tuesday. There was no special feature to the cash wheat-market during the week. Offerings were not heavy, and prices remained at practically the same basis relative to May future prices during the week. Terminal elevators are filled and the railways have had to place an embargo on shipments.

Oats—Future prices did not fluctuate much, and Saturday's closing price for May oats was the same as a week ago. The demand for cash oats was poor early in the week, particularly for the lower grades, but improved and prices were on the same basis as the previous week No. 2 Feed 4¢ better.

Barley—Prices show a decline of 2¢ to 3¢ for the week, with not much doing. Flax—Future prices show a loss of 8¢ to 8 1/2¢ for the week, gradually working lower each day.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	May	July	Oct.
Wheat—			
April 4	119 1/2	120	115 1/2
April 5	117 1/2	118 1/2	113 1/2
April 6	116 1/2	117 1/2	113
April 7	115 1/2	116 1/2	112 1/2
April 8	114 1/2	114 1/2	110 1/2
April 10	114	115 1/2	111
Week ago	119	120 1/2	115 1/2
Year ago	153 1/2	150 1/2	115 1/2
Oats—			
April 4	43 1/2	43 1/2	
April 5	43 1/2	43 1/2	
April 6	43 1/2	43 1/2	
April 7	43 1/2	43 1/2	
April 8	42 1/2	43 1/2	40 1/2
April 10	42 1/2	42 1/2	40
Week ago	43 1/2	43 1/2	
Year ago	63 1/2	64 1/2	
Flax—			
April 4	194	195 1/2	
April 5	190 1/2	191 1/2	
April 6	187 1/2	188 1/2	
April 7	186 1/2	187 1/2	
April 8	187 1/2	186 1/2	
April 10	190 1/2	192 1/2	
Week ago	196 1/2	198 1/2	
Year ago	176 1/2	179 1/2	

GRAIN IN INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATORS

For the week ending Wednesday, April 5, movement of grain in the interior terminal elevators was as follows:

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd dur- Ship'd dur- ing week	ing week	Now in store
Moore	Wheat	8,643,308	175,171,000	2,726,140,200
	Oats	5,769,14	2,640,10	596,188,000
	Barley			22,771,32
	Flax			59,269,13
Calgary	Wheat	95,514,00	2,854,000	681,179,000
	Oats	64,734,00	2,553,000	535,412,000
	Barley	2,996,000	3,286,000	12,012,000
	Rye			1,148,000
	Flax	1,262,000		1,262,000
	Mix'd Grain			413,470,000
Saskatoon	Wheat	352,756,40	639,494,400	1,504,280,10
	Oats	149,929,14	19,766,04	722,249,11
	Barley	3,376,34		47,099,11
	Flax	27,997,48		126,875,34

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

No.	1 hard wheat, 1 car	1 1/2 car	2 car
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car		\$1 25	
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car		1 24	
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car		1 23 1/2	

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from April 3 to 10 inclusive

Date	WHEAT				OATS				BARLEY				FLAX								
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex 1 Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.	
Apr. 4	118 1/2	118	112 1/2	110 1/2	101 1/2	93 1/2	88 1/2	42 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	62 1/2	57 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	191 1/2	188 1/2			
5	116 1/2	114 1/2	110 1/2	108 1/2	99 1/2	91 1/2	86 1/2	42 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	62 1/2	57 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	187 1/2	184 1/2			
6	115 1/2	113 1/2	109 1/2	107 1/2	99 1/2	91 1/2	86 1/2	42 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	62 1/2	57 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	184 1/2	181 1/2			
7	115 1/2	112 1/2	109 1/2	106 1/2	98 1/2	90 1/2	85 1/2	42 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	60 1/2	55 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	184 1/2	181 1/2			
8	112 1/2	110 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	96 1/2	88 1/2	83 1/2	42 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	59 1/2	54 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	185 1/2	182 1/2			
10	113 1/2	112 1/2	108 1/2	105 1/2	97 1/2	89 1/2	84 1/2	42 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	59 1/2	54 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	188 1/2	185 1/2			
Week ago	119	118 1/2	113	111 1/2	102 1/2	94 1/2	89 1/2	42 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	62 1/2	57 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	194 1/2	191 1/2			
Year ago	152	151 1/2	148 1/2	145 1/2	140	135		63	60 1/2								174 1/2	171 1/2			

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg		Toronto	Calgary	Chicago	St. Paul	COUNTRY PRODUCE		Saskatoon	Regina	Brandon
	April 7	Year Ago					April 7	Year Ago			
Cattle											
Choice steers	8 1/2-8 3/4	8 1/2-8 3/4	8 1/2-8 3/4	8 1/2-8 3/4	8 1/2-8 3/4	8 1/2-8 3/4	24-26	28-30	30-32 1/2	24	27 1/2
Best butcher steers and heifers	7 5/8-8 0/8	6 25-7 25	7 0/8-7 9/8	7 0/8-7 5/8	7 0/8-7 5/8	6 5/8-8 0/8	20	25	25-27 1/2	25	26
Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	6 75-7 25	6 50-6 75	7 0/8-7 5/8	6 50-7 00	6 50-7 00	6 50-7 50	17-18	18-20	22	25	25 1/2
Best fat cows	6 00-6 75	5 50-6 00	6 75-7 00	6 75-7 00	6 75-7 00	5 25-6 50					
Medium to good cows	5 25-6 00	4 50-5 00	5 75-6 00	5 75-6 00	5 75-6 00	4 25-5 25					
Common cows	4 25-5 00	3 50-4 00	5 25-5 75	4 25-5 75	4 00-6 75	3 75-4 25					
Canners	2 50-3 75	2 50-3 75	4 00-4 75	2 50-3 75							
Choice heifers	6 75-7 50	6 25-6 75	7 50-8 00	6 00-7 00		5 00-7 75					
Fair to good heifers	6 00-6 75		7 00-7 50								
Best cows	5 50-6 00		4 00-5 50								
Best bulls	5 50-6 25	4 50-5 00	6 75-7 75	4 75-5 50		4 25-7 00					
Common bulls	4 50-5 25	3 50-4 25	5 25-6 00	3 50-6 25		3 50-6 25					
Best feeding steers	6 50-7 00	6 00-6 25	6 00-7 50	6 00-6 50	6 10-6 75	5 50-8 00					
Best storker steers	6 00-6 50	5 50-6 00	6 25-7 25		6 10-6 75	4 75-7 75					
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$65-\$80	\$60-\$70	\$70-\$80	\$75-\$85							
Fair milkers and springers (each)	\$45-\$55	\$45-\$50	\$50-\$75	\$55-\$80							
Hogs											
Choice hogs	10 25-10 40	\$8 00	11 00-11 10	\$10 20	\$9 55-\$9 70	\$9 20-\$9 35					
Heavy hogs	\$8 00-\$8 50	\$5 50	\$8 50-\$9 75								
Stags	\$5 00-\$5 50	\$4 50									
Sheep and Lambs											
Choice lambs	\$8 00-\$9 00	\$7 00-\$7 50	\$8 00-\$9 00	\$10 00	\$8 75-\$11 40	\$5 50-\$9 50					
Best killing sheep	\$7 00-\$8 00	\$6 00-\$6 50	\$8 00-\$9 00	\$5 00-\$9 00	\$8 25	\$6 00-\$9 50					

STOCKS AND TERMINALS

Fort William, April 7, 1916—1916 Wheat

This Year	Last Year	
1 hard	66,495.10	14,179.40
1 Nor.	13,213,173.20	1,851,392.10
2 Nor.	5,509,851.00	3,393,242.50
3 Nor.	3,618,421.10	2,892,651.10
No. 4	1,987,934.00	1,455,713.10
Others	2,922,069.10	1,275,876.00
This week	27,314,943.50	This week 10,703,055.00
Last week	26,869,196.30	Last week 8,940,506.50
Increase	445,747.20	Increase 1,762,548.10
Oats		
1 C.W.	108,623.11	248.18
2 C.W.	4,471,635.24	928,865.31
3 C.W.	2,027,816.01	757,410.24
Ex 1 Fd.	796,649.05	458,294.16
Others	2,080,614.23	1,420,351.07
This week	9,485,338.30	This week 3,565,160.28
Last week	9,169,990.11	Last week 3,214,135.18
Increase	315,358.18	Increase 351,025.10
Barley		
3 C.W.	961,769.14	1 N.W.C. 828,463.38
4 C.W.	5,18,460.15	2 C.W. 90,093.44
Rej.	114,196.38	3 C.W. 35,074.08
Feed	84,179.18	Others 29,541.12
Others	170,000.56	
This week	1,878,665.43	This week 983,172.46
Last week	1,827,547.19	Last week 982,709.35
Increase	51,118.24	Increase 463.11
Last year's total	387,172.44	Last year's total 1,141,459.21

1916	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
(bale)				
(rail)	1,151,973.20	322,028.06	1,234.08	8,894.08
1915				
(bale)	25,580.00			
(rail)	85,545.00	22,303.00	248.00	

Winnipeg	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
(bale)				
(rail)	1,151,973.20	322,028.06	1,234.08	8,894.08

1916	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
(bale)				
(rail)	1,151,973.20	322,028.06	1,234.08	8,894.08

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

Week ending April 7, 1916—

Winnipeg	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Fl. William and Pt. Arthur	27,314,943	9,485,338	1,878,665
In Vouch in Can.	2,447,386	974,311	
For Harbors	30,375,375	12,747,213	1,971,582
At Buffalo and Duluth	5,601,327	1,487,000	142,000
Total this week	38,424,088	15,209,524	2,113,582
Total last week	38,160,475	15,349,496	2,139,212
Total last year	12,794,098	3,383,060	671,427

INSPECTIONS

Winnipeg, April 10.—There are 1,135 cars in sight for inspection.

The Livestock Markets

Calgary, April 8.—The Livestock Department of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. Ltd. reports last week's Alberta stockyards receipts were: Cattle, 1962; hogs, 2,705; sheep, 3; horses, 429. This week's were: Cattle, 1,581; hogs, 2292; horses, 293; and this week a year ago was: Cattle, 479; hogs, 2,051; horses, 253. Disposition of stock was 12 cars cattle to New Westminster, 4 cars to Seattle, 5 cars cattle or mixed cars to Pontiac, Vernon and Trail, B.C., respectively; 18 cars hogs to Toronto, 7 cars to Winnipeg, 3 cars to Moose Jaw and 5 to New Westminster. The market for cattle was noticeably lower, particularly on the medium beef. \$7.50 may still be held to be the average trading basis, altho sales

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES		
Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, April 8, were—		
Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$1 12 1/2	\$1 22 1/2
2 Nor. wheat	1 10 1/2	1 19 1/2
3 Nor. wheat	1 07 1/2	1 16 1/2
3 white oats	40 1/2	42 1/2
Barley	49-50	65-

PRICES

ES
 sl western
 Minneapolis
 \$1.22 1/2
 1.19 1/2
 1.16 1/2
 .42 1/2
 65-71
 2.14 1/2

1.18
 1.18 1/2

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Brand
 April 7

27c
 26c
 25c

25c

25c

25c

25c

25c

25c

Gophers are Dead-Beat Boarders

They come uninvited and not only stay the rest of their natural lives, but start right in to raise a family—three or four families a year, six to nine.

They bring their appetites right along with them too. Growing grain is their special delicacy. Of course they like ripened grain, but they certainly do love the fresh green shoots of early spring.

That is when they do the most damage to crops. The growing shoots they kill in spring would bear a lot of grain if they were protected from the ravenous little pests. You can count on every pair of gophers that you let live on your land costing you a bushel of grain a year.

Maybe that doesn't count up. There are thousands of farms right here in this province that board an average of 25 gophers to the acre. Hundreds of farmers are poor because of the damage gophers have done them.

They not only eat the crops but make the land unfit for tillage as well. There are whole districts that are poor just because farmers don't realize the damage gophers do. That must surely be the reason because gophers are easy to kill off. Their enormous appetites are their weakness.

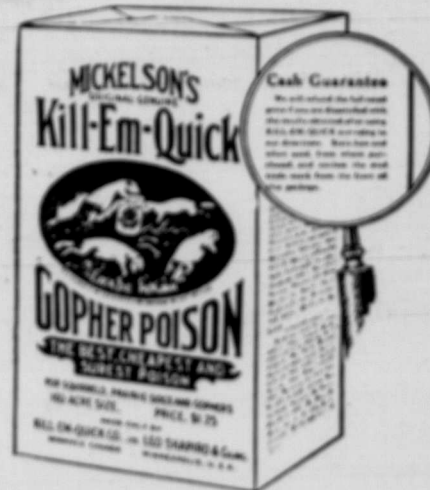
They will eat anything they like. They want sweet things most of all. That's why it is so hard to get them to eat grain poisoned with strychnine. It is bitter and the gopher won't eat enough to kill him. There is a poison that he will eat. He loves its sweet taste and its odor attracts him. Mr. Gopher will eat it every time and if he ever takes even the tiniest particle into his mouth, he's a dead gopher. That poison is



Kill-Em-Quick

Gopher Poison

It Puts the "Go" in Gophers



Kill-Em-Quick will clean out the gophers in a day. It's a deadly poison, the least particle taken into the gopher's mouth kills instantly. Gophers will always eat it. They love its intensely sweet taste. Its odor attracts them to it every time. It's the only dead sure way to exterminate gophers.

Kill-Em-Quick is the most economical to use. It's the safest. There's no danger in preparing—simply soak oats or ground feed over night, drain in the morning, pour the box of Kill-Em-Quick Powder in and stir thoroughly. Then drop a few kernels into their holes.

Next day every gopher in your fields will be dead. Or, if you want to collect a bounty, drop the grain four or five feet from the holes. No gopher will ever reach his hole after eating Kill-Em-Quick.

We unreservedly guarantee that Kill-Em-Quick is not only the cheapest gopher poison you or any other man can use, but the most effective you can use at any price.

Kill-Em-Quick comes in three sizes, 50 cents, 75 cents, \$1.25, enough for 40 acres, 80 and 160 acres. Backed by a cash guarantee. Full satisfaction or money back.

Kill-Em-Quick Co. Ltd.

Department B.

WINNIPEG, Can.



Our Business is the Farmers' Business

GRAIN GROWERS of the Prairie Provinces organized this farmers' company for that purpose in 1906. During the few years that have passed since then we have helped Western farmers as a class in their business of selling grain as well as in their business of buying implements and other farm needs.

Co-operation Helps Both in Selling and Buying

If you have been farming in the West for ten years or more, you know the changes that have taken place since we entered the business field. If you don't know, ask any of your neighbors who have been in this part of Canada for more than a decade. Knowing these facts you'll use this farmers' company as your business partner in selling your grain or livestock and in buying machinery or supplies.

Associations

If you are a member of a local G.G.A. or of a local U.F.A., keep in close touch with your Secretary so that you and other members can profit to the greatest possible extent in your buying. Carload orders mean a saving in freight charges. Be a co-operator as well as an association member.

Individuals

If there is no local association in your district, keep in touch with your neighbors and find out what they need. No doubt a few of you can club together and save money by ordering in car lots. Co-operate whenever you can. Collective buying means lower cost.

If you have not received our 1916 Catalog write to-day for a copy. For Saskatchewan farmers a joint catalog has been issued by the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and this Company. Copies can be had by writing to the Central Office of The S.G.G.A. at Moose Jaw, direct to us.

GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE COUPON
The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.,
Winnipeg, Man.

I [still] have _____ cars of wheat and
cars of _____ to sell. Please send me your
market letter three times a week from _____
to _____; also send me _____ Shipping
Bills and Selling Instruction Forms. I would also like
to have particulars and prices on _____
as listed in
The Grain Growers' Guide.

Name _____
P.O. _____ Prov. _____

Use us when you ship your next car of grain or sell your next lot of livestock; also when you need Plows, Discs, Cultivators, Drills, Harrows, Packers, Manure Spreaders, Corn or Potato Machinery, Haying Machinery, Wagons, Buggies, Gas Engines, Grain Grinders, Feed Cutters, Fanning Mills, Grain Picklers, Wood Saws, Pumps, Scales, Incubators, Washing Machines, Harness, Lumber, Cement, Builders' Supplies, Woven Wire Fencing, Barbed Wire, Fence Posts, Binder Twine, and other implements and general commodities.

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.
Branches at
REGINA, SASK
CALGARY, ALTA
FORT WILLIAM, ONT

Winnipeg - Manitoba

Agency at
NEW WESTMINSTER
British Columbia