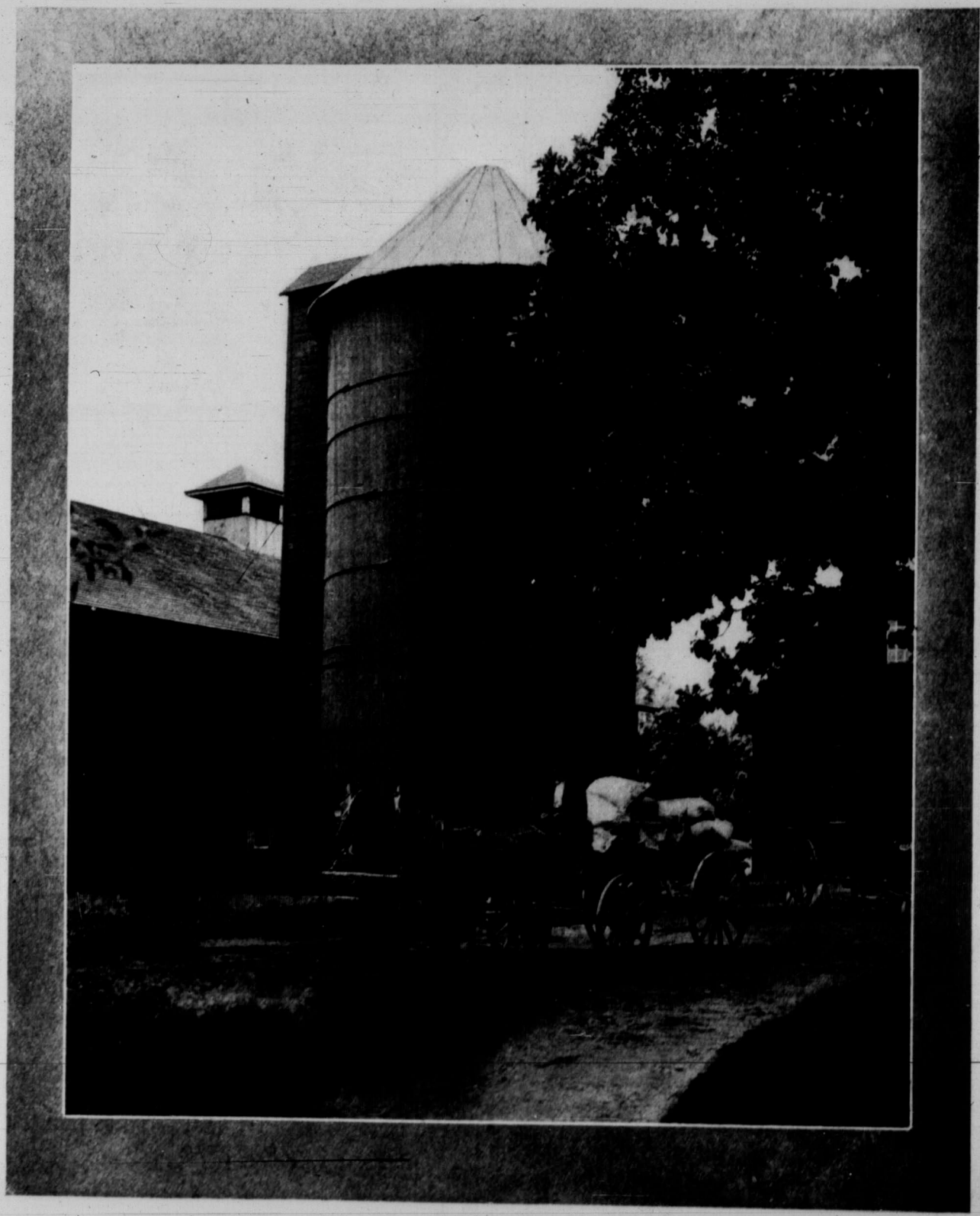


THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION EDUCATION CO-OPERATION

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

AUGUST 4, 1915



THE SILO

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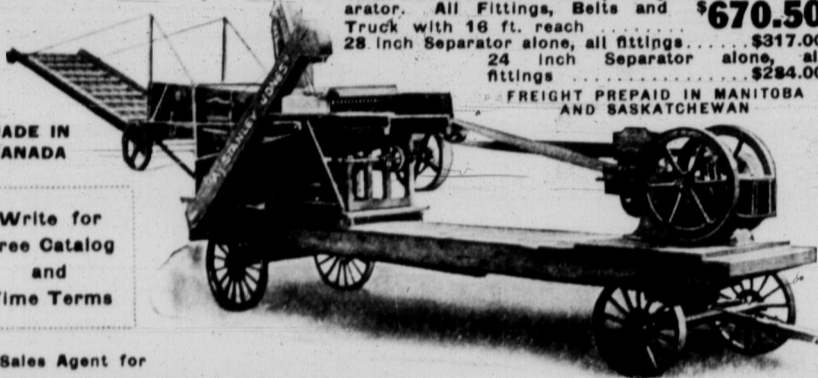
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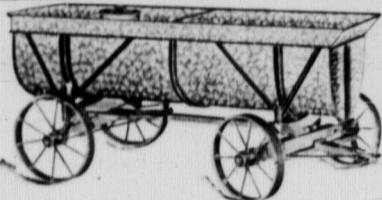


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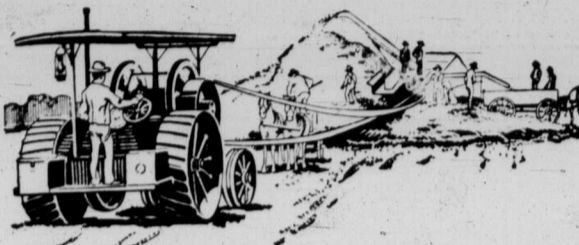
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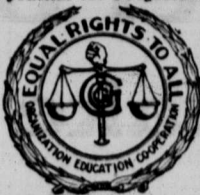
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A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

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



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On the Screen

A SERIAL STORY

By OLIVER SANDYS

Continued from Last Week

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters

Daphne Greening, an Australian girl, married to an Englishman, leaves her husband because of a quarrel caused by his foolish jealousy. She resolves to become an actress and, under the name of Daphne Barry, seeks a position on the London stage. The first successful actress she succeeds in interviewing advises her to keep off the stage, and tells her of the difficulties and temptations of a stage life. For two discouraging weeks Daphne continues her search for a position on the stage and falls to notice in the "agonies" columns of the newspapers her husband's penitent request that she return home. At last she secures an engagement to rehearse a dangerous horse for a motion picture company, the leading lady, whom she very closely resembles, being unable to manage the animal. A born horsewoman, Daphne immediately conquers the horse. She is complimented by the manager, who offers her a permanent position, tho she can only take small parts on account of her lack of ability as an actress. Miss Fuller rides Cabbage-Tree in the dress rehearsal, and is killed in the big final scene. Mr. Greening some months later sees the film in a London picture palace.

He was lost to the fact that this was drama. He lived again in the bad old days of terror, when the bush was infested by fiends who preyed on its solitary settlers. His Daphne was being hunted. He pictured the awful penalty she would have to pay if overtaken. And sometimes the bushrangers were upon her very heels.

Cold with apprehension, he watched her efforts to escape. The track became rougher, more difficult. Up and up her horse staggered. Did safety lie beyond the rise? She gained it, but the descent on its farther side shattered his hopes.

Her strength was spent. He saw it in the way she rode. Down that steep incline she came at sickening speed, swaying in the saddle. Several of the gang had gained on her. One of them, concealed behind the bushes, was ready to intercept her. As she came on he covered her with a revolver. There was a puff of smoke. Her horse reared, fell back, rolled over—and she with it.

The climax was too much for Greening. Satisfied that this was no rehearsed effect, but dire tragedy, and his Daphne a victim of it, he staggered out, physically and mentally dazed, seeking the light. Had he stayed to witness the final picture all his horror of the preceding one would have vanished.

That picture had been added after Lilly Fuller's death. Daphne had taken the part from where it had so tragically left off, so that on the screen, at least, the happy ending might be consummated. It had been too good a film to waste, Hughes decided, when he had got over the shock and become his astute business self again.

Outside in the lobby the unhappy man asked to see the manager. That individual could tell him nothing, except the name of the actress he was inquiring about; but he advised him, if the matter was important, to write or see Houghton Hughes at Hatch Heath, where he was invariably to be found.

Greening could not wait for trains. He got into the first taxicab he came across, and promised the driver an extra sovereign if he accomplished the

journey quickly. Soon he was being whirled thru London, its suburbs, and into the country.

He reached Hatch Heath within the hour, and located Hughes at the local inn. Greening sent in his card, marked "Urgent." The name upon it conveyed nothing to Hughes; but as he was always accessible to visitors, Greening was given audience.

Hughes, looking at the tall, tragic-faced man, saw that he was laboring under some strong emotion. At first he came to the conclusion that he was either a hungry or a thirsty actor. On second thoughts, he decided he could not be an actor; at least of the sort that came his way. He was too prosperous looking.

"Well, sir, what can I do for you?" he asked briskly.

"I came to ask"—Greening's lips were dry; he could hardly get the words out—"if I can see—or communicate with the lady who took the leading part in an Australian picture-play."

"Ah, 'Cabbage-Tree's Last Ride.' Say, which lady, now?—There were two of them."

Naturally, he did not know that Greening had not seen the final picture. "The one who rode the horse."

Hughes looked at his visitor oddly. "May I ask what is your object in making this inquiry?"

"I want to find her. She—"

"I'm sorry to tell you that is impossible."

Hughes rose. He wanted to terminate the interview. It was taking a turn he did not like. Here, he supposed, was a young man who had become epris with the dead actress, perhaps thru the Cinema show—there were many like that—and was essaying to make her acquaintance.

In any event, he did not particularly want to advertise the fact of Lilly Fuller's untimely end. It would not be good for his reputation or his business. Greening noticed his hesitation.

"It is of vital importance to me," he said.

"I've heard that story before."

Hughes glanced at his watch as a hint that the audience was at an end. Then something in Greening's face told him that the request was a genuine one, perhaps serious. He began to relent.

"You're sure set on hearing?" he asked.

Greening nodded. "If you won't help me, I must find some one who will."

"You knew the lady?"

"I knew—the lady—well."

"Then, sir, I'm real sorry to tell you—she's dead. Came a cropper with the horse Cabbage-Tree and— Steady, now!"

Greening reeled under the blow. Half a minute passed before he could speak. "How long ago?" he faltered.

"Six months."

"And—her grave?"

"In the village churchyard. Say, now, young man, what was she to you? She was married, devoted to—"

"She was everything in the world to me. She was my wife."

"Your wife?" It was Hughes' turn to look startled, then a light dawned on him. He laid a hand on Greening's shoulder. "I opine it's the other one you're after," he said. "The one who rehearsed the horse. She was an Australian—a Miss Barry."

Greening did not follow him. "I don't understand," he said weakly. "I—I thought you said my wife was dead."

"I was speaking of Miss Fuller—Mrs. Egerton, that is. Now I'm talking about Miss Daphne Barry. I always reckoned she was a married woman. Take a seat now and drink this brandy. I'll explain a bit."

He told Greening the whole story, and in the narration at last convinced him that his dear Daphne at least was alive. The reaction filled his listener with inexpressible emotions.

"Then can I see her?" he said at length.

"Now, that's the real unfortunate part," confessed Hughes. "Miss Barry left this very morning. I didn't fire her, you understand. She wasn't exactly well, and she'd got to rest up a while. She gave me an address that would find her in London—51a Gower Street—and if you— Gee, but you're in a hurry! Well, I reckon one doesn't lose a wife every day! Good luck, young feller! Shall I give the address to the driver? Right!" He did so, adding: "And set a killing pace!"

Daphne knocked at the door of 51a Gower Street, and, as she had expected, Mrs. Glenister opened it. Now that it had become imperative for her to leave off work, she made sure that the amiable woman would find room for her, provided she paid for it. She had saved enough to be able to do that. But Mrs. Glenister was not holding the door open very wide, and the expression on her face was none too kind.

"No, I've no rooms to let just now," she said, keeping Daphne on the step. "But there's a card on your window—"

To be Concluded Next Week

SEASONABLE REMINDERS

Running a binder properly is one of the most difficult operations on the farm. Time, when cutting starts, is worth money, and careful preparation now to insure that the binders are in proper working order will be well repaid later on. The tying attachment is one of the most complicated parts of the binder and should not be interfered with unless the sheaves are not being properly tied. It is necessary, however, to know what may be wrong so that the proper adjustments can be made.

Very often the knife which cuts the twine becomes dull and is the cause of loose sheaves. It is a good plan to take a small file and carefully sharpen it each fall.

When more than two loose sheaves in succession are kicked out, the binder should be stopped and the trouble remedied. Very often the way in which the band is left will indicate just where the trouble lies. If both ends of the twine are twisted back but not tied, probably the bill hook spring is too tight. This spring should just be tight enough to give the bill hook jaws

enough pressure to pull the two ends of the twine thru the knot. Adjustments should be made carefully, a little at a time, and results noted. Unscrew the set screw holding the bill hook spring just about a quarter of a turn and notice whether the trouble has been remedied.

A knot in one end of the twine and the other end cut squarely off shows that the bill hook did not catch either the needle or disk strand of twine. The twine holder spring being loose will cause this trouble. Then the disk may not be thrust round far enough to carry the twine over far enough owing to wear of parts. If the disk is moved by a plunger arm this can be remedied by lengthening this arm. Then the needle may be out of time or bent so as to keep the twine from being caught by the bill hook when making the knot. Needles are made of malleable iron and can be bent by fairly light tapping with a hammer. A bent needle will not put the twine into the notch in the twine disk, and when this happens the band will not be thrown out with the bundle.

The timing of the needle can be adjusted by lengthening or shortening the pitman which drives it, or, if driven with a chain and sprocket, care should be taken to see that the proper number of links are kept between the marked teeth on the sprocket wheels.

The looseness or tightness of the bundles affords some trouble at times. To alter the tightness of the bands the trip spring nut must be moved up or down. Don't try to tighten the bands by screwing up the twine tension spring. The object of this spring is simply to keep sufficient tension on the twine to keep it from catching in moving parts and to assist in the knot being properly made.

Never screw up the compressor arm spring so tight that it has no play. The compression spring is so placed to take up some of the pressure of holding the bundle in place, and if it is tightened up too much the dead weight without any relief on the compression arm is liable to cause some part to break.

Make sure that the knife registers. By this is meant that each knife section should rest in the centre of the guard when the pitman is at the end of its stroke. A sickle knife is best for most conditions.

To make a good sheaf the binder must be tilted slightly forward. This keeps the butt of the sheaf up against the butter and gives it a chance to pack up a square end. The operator should aim to have the band as nearly in the centre of each bundle as possible. The grain table can be easily shifted if all parts are kept well oiled. If grain is long and heads are heavy and bearded, it may be advisable to set the reel so as the inside end strikes over the inside end of the cutting bar just a fraction ahead of the other end. In this way the heads will be thrown back from the elevator somewhat and will not tend to go ahead faster than the butts.

Be sure to take up all play in the bevel gears which drive the counter-shaft from the crank shaft.—E. J. T.

Every Member of the Family should take an interest in Grain Marketing



*Who handles your Grain, and Why
Who should handle it, and Why*

Discuss these questions some wet day—or any day. Compare The Grain Growers' Grain Company with other grain concerns. Think of the handicaps that were met in all phases of marketing before this farmers' company was organized in 1906. A farmer couldn't get a car when he wanted one. He was obliged to take what was offered him in grade and in price. Complaining did him no good. Think of the fact that this pioneer farmers' company was organized by farmers who concluded that the only guarantee of a square deal lay in the handling of their crop by a business organization of their own. There are now over 16,000 shareholders and the business of the company both in handling grain and in supplying commodities and implements is under the control of the farmers themselves. Cash earned as commissions for handling grain is used to provide avenues through which farmers of the Canadian West can buy to better advantage and otherwise to improve conditions under which they work and conduct their business.

Write to us about apples, flour, coal, lumber, vehicles, engines, implements, etc.



*Think of
these things!*

*Discuss them in
your home.*

*They should interest
every member of
the household.*

*Then see that this
pioneer farmers'
company handles
the grain from your
farm this season.*

To Saskatchewan Farmers:

Through an arrangement made with the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association for the year 1915, the Association will procure through this company such supplies as we are handling. Saskatchewan farmers can secure supplies from us by placing their orders through the Central Office of the Association at Moose Jaw. The purpose of this arrangement is to draw the different farmers' organizations closer together and by concentrating their purchasing power give still better service to the farmers of the three Prairie Provinces.

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Winnipeg - Manitoba

Agency at
NEW WESTMINSTER
British Columbia

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, August 4th, 1915

THIRD GUIDE CROP REPORT

By the time this issue of The Guide is read the third blank crop report forms will have been received by all the local secretaries of the Grain Growers' Associations and United Farmers of Alberta. The response to the former reports has been very gratifying and there is no doubt that in time they will attain the object in view and these farmers' crop reports will be recognized as accurately describing the condition of Western crops. This last report will be a particularly important one. From it a reliable idea will be obtained as to the probable yield of all grain crops. This being the case, it is hoped that all secretaries will make a special effort to send in a report. Time at this season of the year is precious, but the value which a report on crop conditions coming from over 1,000 representative farmers will have will more than repay the time expended on this matter. The Guide deeply appreciates the support which the local secretaries have given to this crop reporting scheme in the past, but it should be remembered that the value of the report depends directly both upon the number of districts heard from and upon the number of farmers in each district who assist in compiling each report. It is hoped that every reader will take a personal interest in this final crop report and that every member of a local association will do all he can to assist the local secretary to fill out the crop report form and dispatch it on Aug. 14.

THE MANITOBA ELECTIONS

A provincial general election is being held in Manitoba on Friday, August 6, and on that day the voters of the province will have the opportunity of endorsing or rejecting the new Liberal government, headed by T. C. Norris, that has come into power as the result of the parliament buildings scandal and the consequent downfall of the Roblin administration. A remarkable feature of the contest is the progressive platform on which the re-organized Conservative party, led by Sir J. A. M. Aikins, ex-M.P. for Brandon, is appealing to the electorate. This platform includes prohibition, woman suffrage, the abolition of the patronage and spoils systems, the repeal of the Coldwell amendments, public abattoirs, compulsory education, the advancement of agriculture and the amendment of the election laws so as to ensure the compulsory hearing of protests and to expedite and simplify court procedure. This advanced program is the very opposite of what is usually known as Conservatism, and practically every plank which it contains was condemned by the Conservatives at the last election just over a year ago, and voted against by the Conservative members of the legislature in February and March last. Nevertheless, this is the policy adopted by the Conservatives in a provincial convention held in July, and there is a good deal of comment as well as some amazement at the sudden change of opinion which has come over the party in the few weeks since it was forced to drop the reins of power. The new Conservative party has taken pains to repudiate the late government and its manifold misdeeds, but the public cannot forget that the leaders of the new

party and all its active members were strong supporters of the Roblin government right up to the time of its resignation, and a large number of its candidates sat behind Sir Rodmond Roblin in the last legislature and voted against the reforms now included in their program and did everything in their power to prevent an investigation into the parliament buildings contracts. Under these circumstances it is not likely that the Conservative party will have the confidence and support of the majority of the electors on Friday next. The people apparently feel, and rightly so, that the Liberals, after demonstrating the guilt of the old government, should now be given an opportunity to show what they can do and to put into force the progressive platform which they formulated prior to the elections of July, 1914. This platform contains practically everything which the Conservatives now promise, with the addition of Direct Legislation, which must be regarded as the most important plank in the Liberal platform, inasmuch as once this reform is adopted it will enable the people to get whatever other measures the majority may desire. Six independent candidates are running in Winnipeg and district, and at least three of these are likely to be elected. The return of Premier Norris to power seems to be a certainty; the only danger, apparently, is that the Conservatives will not secure sufficient seats to form the strong opposition that is necessary to keep the government on the alert. A good, strong opposition is necessary to good government.

POLITICAL SUMMERFALLOWING

A more careful adherence to natural laws in the political world would result beneficially to the country at large. A proper rotation of political crops accompanied by regular summerfallowing and seed selection would put our political field in excellent shape to produce a better average crop than past records show. The best rotation would be Grits and Tories alternated in four year periods, with a constant nurse crop of Independents. Such a rotation would prevent the exhaustion of the country's resources which always occurs where the same crop of politicians is allowed to remain in the field over four years. This rotation would also serve to prevent the deterioration which is the regular accompaniment of longer crop periods. It has been found that there is heavy economic loss to the country in every way by allowing either the Grit or Tory crop to remain in any field long enough to go to seed. The crop should be cut regularly and properly cured before it is fit for further use. A good nurse crop of Independents would develop stronger and more reliable plants in both the Grit and Tory crops and by a judicious use of the Independent nurse crop a much higher quality of product would be secured than if either crop were grown exclusively.

Summerfallowing, that has proven the salvation of the western wheat growers would bring equal advantages in the political field. Noxious weeds develop faster in the political field and attain a much more luxuriant growth than in the natural world. During the four years that either the Grit or Tory field lies fallow it should be vigorously culti-

vated by public opinion so that all the noxious weeds will be killed. The cultivator should be kept going continually as this is the best time to kill them, when they have no opportunity to feed upon the resources of the country. If, however, there still remains a crop of weeds at the end of four years, it is well to subject them to deep plowing, which generally completes the clean-up. Seed selection always results in a stronger plant, a larger yield and a better sample. In the political field there is no selection and the haphazard methods followed are largely to blame for the weak members and the many poor samples produced. If only the strong specimens were projected into the political field the fruitage would be far more prolific and the product would be infinitely more valuable upon the market. We hope that more attention will be given to natural laws in the political world henceforth, and we feel certain the result will justify any labor towards this end.

USE ONE POST OFFICE ONLY

Thruout the Prairie Provinces there are a great many farmers who live about the same distance from two and sometimes three post offices. In such cases they sometimes give different addresses to which their correspondence should be sent. The result is bound to be confusion and a constant source of trouble and inconvenience to themselves. We find very frequently that our subscribers in writing to us have given us two distinct addresses, with the result that we do not know where to address them and they consequently miss copies of their paper. Grain companies and others dealing largely with farmers have found the same difficulty. It would be better for the business world if every farmer would use one post office address constantly. Another point that farmers should remember is to sign their name always the same. We have seen letters come to our office from the same man signed "Wm. B. _____," and the next time "W. J. B. _____," the result being that we treat the letters as coming from different people. Sign your name always the same and use one post office address and you will keep your business in better shape.

BORDEN IN LONDON

It was an excellent scheme of Premier Borden's to visit the Canadian soldiers in the trenches and in the hospitals. Undoubtedly a visit from Canada's ruler would cheer the boys in their struggle against the forces of militarism. The knowledge that the premier knew the actual conditions under which they were fighting would give them assurance that their needs would be more intelligently cared for. Premier Borden will be better equipped to conduct the Canadian campaign as a result of his visit, and will undoubtedly return with the determination that Canada shall do her very utmost for the cause of the Allies. In London greater honors have been conferred upon Sir Robert than upon any previous Prime Minister of Canada. He is well qualified to carry such honors with the dignity befitting his high office. As he himself said in London when receiving the freedom of

that great metropolis, he did not regard it as a personal honor, but a tribute to the Dominion which he represented. There will, of course, be a readjustment of relations between Britain and the overseas dominions after the war, and the honors which have been bestowed upon Canada's premier indicate that British statesmen are prepared to meet the readjustment in a broad-minded manner. In the meantime, however, the war must be prosecuted vigorously until success crowns the efforts of the Allied forces.

A YEAR OF WAR

The great war has now been in progress for a year. For twelve months Germany, Austria, Russia, France, Belgium, Serbia, Great Britain and the British Dominions have been giving their men, their wealth and their energy to a tremendous destroying, maiming, poisoning conflict. Turkey and Italy are now also taking part in the struggle, and Japan was active as long as Germany had any forces or possessions in the Pacific. The lives, the limbs and the blood of millions of men have been sacrificed, thousands of millions of pounds have been spent and untold misery has been suffered because of the mad ambition of the German war lords and still, after a year of war, the end seems further away than it did when the first shot was fired. Nevertheless, such is the faith of the British people and their allies in the justice of their cause that so far as they are concerned at any rate, every day that the struggle has been pro-

longed has only added to their determination to make whatever further sacrifice may be necessary to ensure ultimate victory. On the anniversary of the outbreak of war, July 30, the Pope addressed an appeal to the rulers of the belligerent nations, praying them to bring about peace. The Allies, however, cannot consider peace until they have driven the enemy back into his own territory at all points and they are in a position to impose terms which will make a renewal of hostilities impossible. To bring about this condition it has been realized for some time that both men and munitions in enormous quantities are required. The men, to the number of over 3,000,000 at least, are known to be available in what is known as Kitchener's Army, a very small portion of which has so far been sent to the front. Munitions of war, too, since Lloyd George set out to organize the industries of the country for their production, are now being turned out in immense quantities, and it is generally understood that Kitchener's Army is only being held in waiting until it can be equipped and supplied with ammunition in a way that will make it irresistible when it is thrown into the field. Meanwhile no great change in the situation on the various battle fronts is apparent, except in Poland, where Warsaw is about to be occupied by the German and Austrian armies. In the Gallipoli Peninsula, where a large number of Australian and New Zealand troops are co-operating with the British regiments and British warships, steady progress is being made and the opening of the Dardanelles, which will be a great

advantage to the Allies, is regarded as only a matter of a few weeks.

An active recruiting campaign is now being carried on in Canada and every fit man who offers is now being accepted. The response is good everywhere and there is no doubt that however long the war may last Canada will always be represented on the firing line by battalions which will worthily uphold her name.

Despite the late frosts that burnt the corn in many districts, reports indicate that there will be considerable fodder corn in the West this year. Some of it is from new seeding, but the majority is from the original seeding, which was either not frost bitten or recovered from the effects of the frost. Corn has come to stay as a fodder crop and the number of silos is constantly increasing. Whenever a farmer uses a silo he finds it of such value that his neighbors follow his example. In the development of diversified farming the silo is one of the most important factors and the farmer with a well filled silo can face the winter season with a feeling of satisfaction. The days are not far distant when the silo will be a part of the equipment on every well managed farm in the West.

Hasn't any reader time to send us a letter explaining the way in which he markets his grain to best advantage? An announcement was made in last week's Guide on page 23, concerning letters relating to grain marketing. Send in your experience.



A SUCCESSFUL OPERATION

Whatever other defects it may possess, the Protective Tariff as used by Finance Minister White, is certainly an effective instrument for taking the money from the pocket of the farmer and other consumers and producers. One trouble is that of the money taken from the public by the tariff at least three-fourths goes into the hands of the manufacturers and other Special Interests, leaving the public treasury always short in spite of the large amounts contributed. The fact that both the Liberal and Conservative parties support Protection, their differences being only on matters of detail, makes the task of releasing the country from the grip of Special Privilege difficult. Some day the farmer will refuse to be chloroformed by the party politicians and will cure his troubles by changing his diet—or, in other words, by insisting on the adoption of a just system of taxation.

SILOS

By W. J. Gilmore, Assistant Professor of Agricultural Engineering
Manitoba Agricultural College

More Attention should be given to the Quality of Material used and the manner of Erecting and Maintaining the Silo than to whether the Silo shall be Wood, Concrete or Clay Tile

In Eastern Canada and the States the importance and value of the silo for furnishing succulent food for dairy cattle and other farm animals has been appreciated for some time. In the prairie provinces the silo has not yet come into general use in preserving immature crops, yet the last couple of years clearly shows that many farmers are building silos, and a very large number are considering doing so.

The first silo erected in Manitoba of which the writer has a record was erected in 1908. The second was constructed in 1910, and in 1913 there were less than a dozen in use. Today there are over fifty. This shows conclusively that even in one province, on land that a few years ago was considered out of the corn belt, farmers are growing corn to such an extent that fifty 100-ton silos are constructed and many will be built this year.

Airtightness

There are several requirements of a silo. First of all airtightness must be considered. The fundamental principle in the preserving of the green forage crop is the exclusion of air. Rotten silage is the direct result of the admission of air. Besides having airtight walls, the walls must be rigid enough to withstand the outward pressure of the silage, which is about eleven pounds per foot for every foot in height of the silo. That is, a thirty-foot silo, if full, has a bursting pressure of 330 pounds on every square foot toward the bottom. If the walls are not rigid they bulge, air is admitted, and the result is spoiled ensilage.

Another requirement is that the walls are made smooth inside. A smooth, perpendicular wall permits even settling of the ensilage, thus eliminating air pockets. If the silo extends below the ground, as little shoulder as possible should be formed where the silo rests on the foundation.

Size of Silo

The silo must be deep, for depth means compacting. The depth should be in proportion to the feeding period. It is recommended that two inches be fed off the surface daily, to prevent spoiling. Especially is this true if the feeding period extends into the warm weather. Feeding at least an inch and a half or two inches a day from the surface, means a foot per week, thus, if the feeding period is to be twenty-four weeks, the silo should be thirty feet high, allowing five feet for settling.

The diameter of the silo should depend to a large extent on the number of animals and the amount fed per animal. Generally the diameter is about one-half the height. It is not advisable to build a silo of too large a diameter, on account of the bursting pressure being too great.

To determine just the size of silo required for any particular herd the following two tables will be found useful. The Iowa State College gives the following as the amounts of silage required per day for various kinds of stock:

Kind of Stock	Daily Rations, Lbs.
Beef Cattle:	
Wintering calves, 8 months old	15 to 25
Wintering breeding cows	30 to 50
First stage of fattening beef cattle (18 to 20 months)	20 to 30
Last stage ditto	12 to 20
Dairy Cattle	30 to 50
Sheep:	
Wintering breeding sheep	3 to 5
Fattening lambs	2 to 3
Fattening sheep	3 to 5

In conjunction with this table the following one, giving the capacity of round silos, and compiled by the Iowa Experiment Station, will be easily used.

Inside diameter, feet.	Height, feet.	Capacity, tons.	Amount to be fed daily, pounds.
10	28	42	525
10	30	47	525
12	28	61	755
12	30	67	755
14	28	83	1030
14	30	91	1030
16	28	108	1340
16	30	119	1340
18	30	151	1700
18	34	181	1700
20	30	187	2100
20	40	281	2100

In calculating the size of silo required it must be first determined how much silage will be required to be fed each day. This obtained, a reference to the second table will show the proper

It is a better plan to build two small silos than one large one. If it be a stave silo and the diameter is large, there is much strain on the hoops. If the silo is concrete there should be ample reinforcing put in to withstand this pressure and that caused by the contraction and expansion of concrete.

Besides airtightness, rigidity of walls and size, there are such things as appearance, frost resistance, durability, and cost, this last being of vital importance.

Materials for Construction

Several materials are used to construct silos, such as wood, iron, stone,

wood stave type. There are concrete silos which are giving excellent satisfaction. The objection to the concrete silo is the first cost. If a good grade of gravel is available a good concrete silo can be built at a cost not much exceeding that of a stave silo. However where but a single silo is to be built and a good gravel is not convenient, the stave silo is much the cheaper. Labor and materials are expensive to build forms for erecting concrete silos, which brings the cost of a single silo very high. From the standpoint of durability and fireproofness concrete must be given first place.

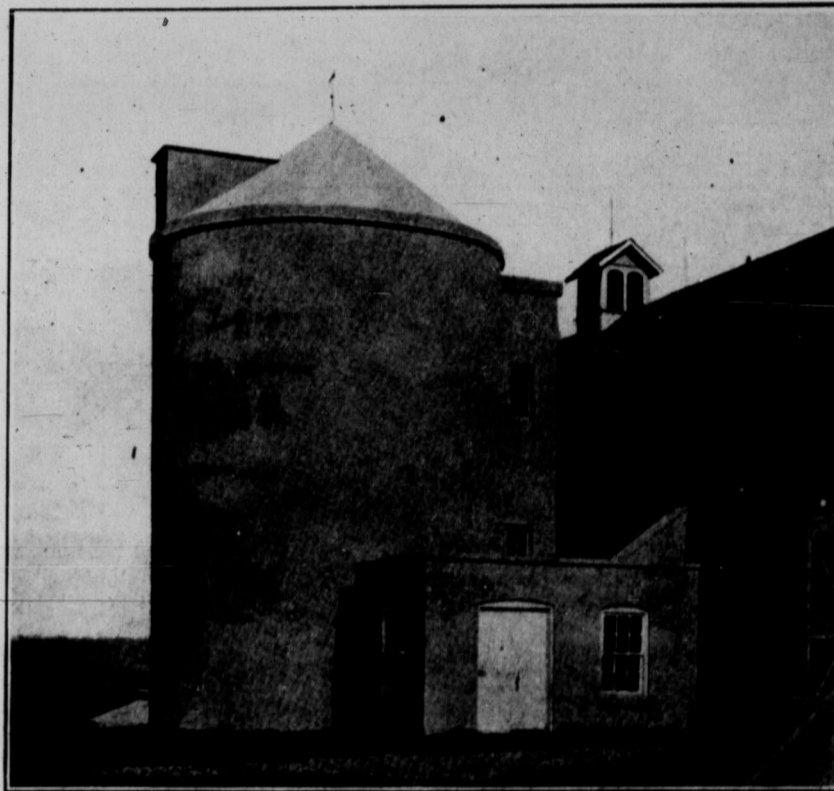
Freezing in Silo

On the question of freezing in silos it is interesting to note from reports on twenty silos in Manitoba that the concrete silos compare very favorably with the wood stave silo. In fact the average freezing around the surface of stave silos in 1914 was a little more than 12 inches, while with the concrete freezing was reported to be but 8 inches. Generally there is more freezing than these figures show and in some cases the freezing is reported as being as high as 30 inches around the surface. Farmers in general in Manitoba throw out into the feed room the frozen silage along with the other and it is left until thawed. On two farms steam is used to thaw the ensilage and in a few cases the frozen ensilage remains standing until spring and is then fed. This latter practice is hardly recommended, as the thickness of frozen silage generally increases if once left. If care is taken, the freezing is not a serious objection, as when thawed out the animals eat it as readily as that which was not frozen, and it is claimed that its feeding value is practically the same.

The Stave Silo

By far the largest number of silos, especially those in Manitoba, are wooden stave silos. Unquestionably such material makes a very satisfactory silo. More attention should be given to the kind of staves used, and the manner of erecting and maintaining the silo, than to whether the silo shall be wood, concrete, or clay tile.

To construct and erect a stave silo is comparatively easy, and practically any farmer, if he so desires, can, with a little help, build his own silo. The most common practice is to use a scaffold when building, but many men have had success without using any scaffold at all. The plan in this case is to build up the sides in sections on the ground first and then raising them into position when all are ready. Staves for silos 12 feet or over in diameter should be 2 inches thick and from 4 to 8 inches wide, commonly they are 6 inches wide. These are tongued and grooved and held together by steel hoops, joined at the end with malleable iron lugs and nuts. The door frame is put up first and guyed solidly in position. Then a section consisting of three or four staves tacked lightly together with three pieces of barrel hoop—one at each end and one in the middle, the staves projecting out six or eight inches on each side of the sections, so as to afford support for the next, is pulled up by means of a pulley and rope on the door frame into position. The same is done with a section on the other side of the door frame. This process is continued, alternating sections on each side, until the circle is completed. It is best, when four or five sections are in place, to brace the top with a 2 by 6 or 2 by 8 piece. When the sections are all in place the hoops can be put on. The first to be used may need an extension piece to enable its being started, and it is best to tighten this one up as the second from the bottom. When this is pulled tight the remainder of the hoops can be readily



A solid concrete silo. This is an expensive construction, but such a building is practically indestructible. Note feed room provided with chute for cut feed leading from barn left.

size of silo to build. These figures have been estimated on a basis of two inches of silage being fed from the silo daily. The point in this is that silage more or less readily moulds on exposure to air, and this being the case, as little as possible should be left each day for the air to act upon. If well packed, air will not penetrate the two-inch layer in a day. The chief importance rests with determining the right diameter to use for the silo. Then, since two inches are to be fed daily and the feeding period may extend over six months, or 180 days, 360 inches or 30 feet will have to be figured on as the final height of the silage. Silage will settle about one-sixth, depending upon the time spent in filling, so that not less than 35 feet in height should be figured on in this case.

cement, with solid or hollow wall, concrete blocks, and clay tile. Brick also is used to some extent, but the cost is high. Of these materials the wood silo is in more general use in Western Canada and has many advantages. The common type of wood silo is the stave silo. The durability of this silo depends largely upon the kind of lumber used in its construction. Redwood, cypress, fir, tamarac, white and yellow pine are all used. Stave silos, when properly constructed of good material, will remain in good condition for fifteen or more years. There are many instances, however, where the stave silo blew over inside of a year after it was erected, because proper care was not taken in keeping the hoops tightened.

Not all silos in Manitoba are of the



Stave silo on the farm of C. W. Weaver, Doloraine, Man. This silo, on a quarter section farm, provides succulent fodder all winter for a large herd of pure-bred Holsteins.

Brandon Fair

Ideal weather, record crowds and strong competition among the exhibitors in several of the most important sections of the show, made the Inter-Provincial Fair held at Brandon, from July 19 to 23, a decided success. The days of the show were in every sense red letter days for Brandon, as well as for the farmers for many miles around, who took occasion to visit the fair. So great was the rush for the fair that in some cases the advertised excursion trains proved insufficient, and numbers of country people had to be left at the stations. Manager Smale and the directors are deserving of high praise for the splendid arrangements made for the exhibition, all the features passing off smoothly and without a hitch.

Exceptionally strong were the beef cattle classes. Winners in the Short-horn, Angus and Hereford classes were up to international standard. The splendid showing made by western breeders was especially gratifying, and augurs well for the future of the livestock industry in the west.

Shorthorns

Some magnificent animals were led into the ring for the inspection of Judge Leslie Smith, who adjudicated the Shorthorn classes. First came the aged bulls, in which "Oakland Star," a massive roan from the barns of J. G. Barron, Carberry, was the winner over "Brown Dale," exhibited by J. A. Watt, Elora, Ont. A. F. and G. Auld, Guelph, showed the third prize winner, "Burnbrae Sultan," while Wm. Lelond, Miniota, Man., was fourth with another good bull. This was probably the best class of aged bulls ever seen at Brandon. The winners were splendidly fitted, and reflected great credit on the herdsman.

The two-year-old class brought out another excellent quartette, from which "Gainford Perfection," owned by Mr. Watt, stood out as a distinguished winner. He is a magnificent young roan, of big substance, smooth as an apple and of real quality.

In the senior championship, "Gainford Perfection" won out over Mr. Barron's aged bull, and was also awarded grand championship for Shorthorn bulls. His position was well merited, tho the judge found it difficult to fault the older animal.

The youngsters were almost equally meritorious, and a fine yearling exhibited by Mr. Barron, "Emma's Prince," took first in his class and junior championship.

Eight beautiful females were shown in the class for mature cows. Here the judge's placing came in for criticism, but in placing Mr. Barron's "Emma of Oak Bluff" over the Watt cow, "Sittyton Lady," Judge Smith was influenced by the fact that the former was suckling a fine calf. Mr. Watt's cow, however, had many admirers. Yule and Bowes came next with "Spring Valley Buckingham."

In the two-year-old heifer class, Mr. Watt's "Silver Queen" was an easy winner, beating his own heifer, "May Queen," which was placed second. The senior championship was awarded to the former, "Emma of Oak Bluff," being reserve. "Silver Queen" also carried off the female grand championship.

The first award for Shorthorn herd consisting of bull and four females went to Watt with "Gainford Perfection," shown in company with "Sittyton Lady," "Silver Queen," "Choice Gem" and "Countess Thelma."

"Gainford Perfection" got the special for best animal in the show, shown against his own sister, "Silver Queen."

Aberdeen Angus

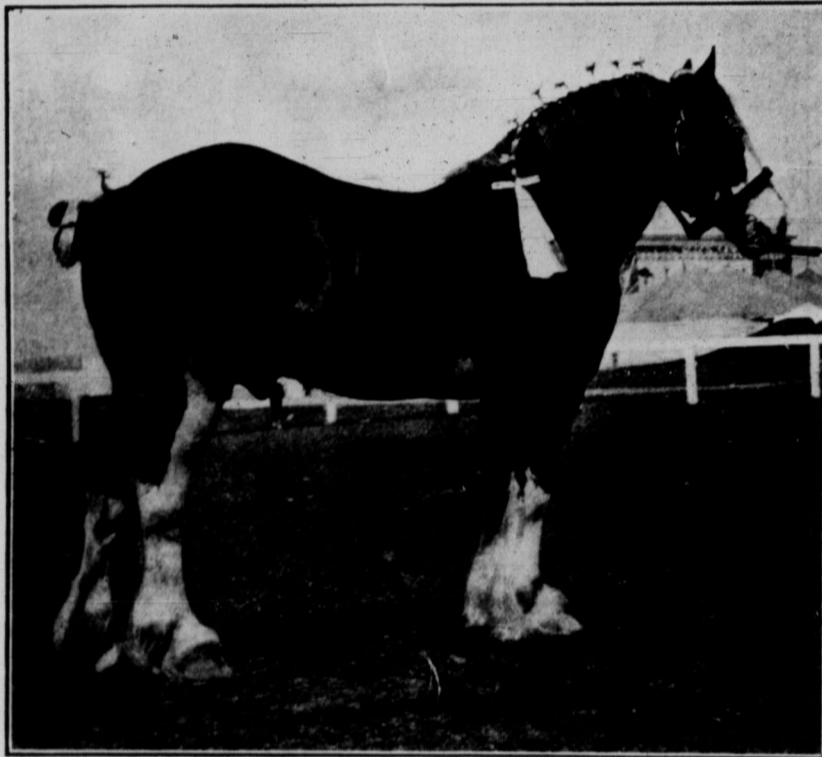
Chas. Escher, Jr., Botno, Iowa, noted as the feeder of the best carload lots of fat cattle at the International Show, Chicago, placed the ribbons on the Aberdeen Angus. Here he met with some animals which he would be proud to have in his own herd. Brandon has been made famous as the home of international winners from the Glencar-nock Stock Farm of J. D. McGregor,

and this herd carried off most of the principal awards with tip-top individuals, shown in the pink of condition. The imported herd bull, "Evreux of Harviestown," created no surprise by winning in the aged class, and then securing for the McGregor herd the grand championship of all males of the breed. In the aged class he beat "Young Leroy" and "Beauty's Irwin," owned by J. Bowman, Guelph, which were second and third. In the purple he beat "Roseneath Ringleader," owned by J. Turner, Carroll, which was first in the two-year-old class.

In the herd competitions McGregor took first and third, and Bowman second and fourth. McGregor also took first for three calves under one year and for three animals the get of one bull.

Herefords

J. H. Chapman, Hayfield, Man., had a herd of outstanding quality with which he captured the bulk of the principal awards in Herefords. He took all the female championships. His "Miss Armour Fairfax" won the senior fe-



"Charneck," first prize aged stallion at Brandon Fair, 1915. Exhibited by J. Tucker, Margaret, Man.

male championship, and his "Beau Fairy" the junior female championship.

Strong herds were shown by James Page, Wallacetown; L. O. Clifford, Oshawa, Ont.; J. Moffatt, Carroll, and Jones Bros., Whitewater. The first named showed the grand champion and senior champion bull, "Bonnie Brae 31st," which won over J. Moffatt's "Perfect Fairfax" in the aged class, and over L. O. Clifford's "Lord Fairfax" in the championship class. The junior championship went to J. Chapman on "Perfection Lad," which was also reserve to the grand champion, while J. Moffatt won reserve junior champion with "Advance." Jones Bros., Whitewater, Man., were also winners in the Hereford classes.

Exhibitors in the fat cattle classes were J. D. McGregor, J. Moffatt, J. Donaldson, Brandon; Wm. Porterfield, Brandon and Jas. Page. J. D. McGregor showed the best steer and the best group of three steers, while J. Moffatt had the best year old steer, a grade Hereford.

Dairy Cattle

W. H. Gibson, of the Indian Head Experimental Farm, placed the awards on the dairy cattle. Geo. Bevington, Winterburn, Alta. took the male grand championship, with his herd bull, "Count Tensen A," while the female

grand championship went to G. T. Prouse, Ostrander, on "Molly of Bayham," a mature cow. Geo. Bevington also won first for three-year-old cow, for two-year-old heifer, yearling heifer, senior heifer calf and junior heifer calf. J. H. Laycock, Okotoks, Alta., was first in the two-year-old bull class with "Sir Payne of Golden West," which was champion at Calgary, and first in the senior bull calf class with "Bonnie Brae Palestine." G. T. Prouse took first for yearling bull with "Meadowview King Abbebeck," and for junior bull calf with "Meadowview Dot Abbebeck."

In the Ayrshire classes the competition was between Roland Ness, of De Winton, Alta., and W. Braid, of Oak River, Man. The former took both male and female grand championships with "Morton Mains Planet" and "Burnside Tena." W. Braid exhibited the first prize two-year-old bull, "Greenhill Rising Star," and first yearling bull, "Logan Braes of Menie." The senior and junior bull calf classes went to R. Ness, with "Burnside Masterman" and "Burnside Master Heather." W. Braid also exhibited the re-

year-olds, in which first place went to "The Bruce of Hillcrest," owned by R. H. Taber, of Condie, Sask. "Lordly Prince Rupert," owned by H. M. Coates, Roland, a smart bay with good action, came first in the yearlings. Both the latter horses won again in the Canadian bred classes. "Jack of Lauder," owned by W. J. McCallum, was the winner in the three-year-old Canadian bred class.

"The Bruce of Hillcrest" was awarded the Clydesdale stallion championship, and "Princess Carruchan" the Clydesdale mare championship.

Draft and Agricultural

The draft and agricultural classes were among the best features of the show. Competition in these was keen and some fine individuals and teams were brought out. The principal winners included A. C. Stewart, Rapid City; G. C. Porterfield, Brandon; J. L. Parkinson, Pomeroy; L. J. Hamilton, Brandon, and A. C. McPhail, Brandon.

An interesting competition was the class for six-horse teams from various municipalities. The placings were: 1, P. Dawley, Oakland; 2, T. Wishart, Portage; 3, J. Hall, Langford; 4, W. E. and R. C. Upper, Calgary.

Percherons

In the Percheron section, W. E. and R. C. Upper, of Calgary, took both stallion and mare championships, with "Bijou" and "Rosine," respectively. "Mogul," owned by J. W. Reid, Forrest, was reserve champion stallion, while "Russellette," the property of C. D. Roberts and Son, Osborne, was reserve champion mare. "Futurity," owned by Messrs. Upper, was Canadian champion, with "Hott 2nd," owned by Messrs. Roberts, reserve. A. Reid, Forrest, Man., exhibited the best Canadian bred mare, "Gladys," which won over Messrs. Upper's "Irene." C. Roberts and Son took first for mare with foal at foot with "Marlowette."

The awards in the Percheron section were placed by Dean Rutherford, of the Saskatchewan Agricultural College.

Sheep and Swine

In Leicesters the exhibitors were Herbert Smith, Camrose, Alta.; Thos. Zachary, Austin, and A. B. Potter, Langbank. H. Smith exhibited the champion ram and Potter the champion ewe. W. L. Trann, Crystal City; A. McEwen, Brantford, and F. T. Skinner, Indian Head, were the exhibitors in Shropshires. Here both male and female championships went to McEwen. P. Arkell and Sons, Teeswater, took most of the prizes and both championships in Oxfords. A. C. McPhail, Brandon, and J. Campbell, Brandon, were the other Oxford breeders exhibiting. J. Bowman, Guelph, in Suffolks; F. T. Skinner, Indian Head, in Southdowns; J. A. Chapman, Hayfield, in Dorsets, and Dolson and Son, Norval, in Cotswolds, had no competition. A. McEwen took all the important awards in Hampshires. F. T. Skinner exhibited the champion fat sheep. H. Smith took first in the class for fat wether or ewe.

The swine championships were awarded as follows:

Berkshires—Dolson and Sons.
Yorkshires—A. D. McDonald and Son, Napinka.

Poland Chinas—Boar championship, F. H. Wieneke, Stony Mountain; sow championship, D. W. Agnew, Douglas.
Tamworths—Dolson and Sons.

Duroc Jerseys—J. Maurer, Clive, Alta.

Dairy Competition

In the dairy competition, which was in charge of Prof. J. W. Mitchell, A. B. Potter, Langbank, Sask., carried off the prize for the animal, owned by a bona fide farmer, making the highest record. The cow was "Madeline De Kol," a Holstein, and her score 125.10 points.

The test lasted two days, and the scale on which the judging was done was as follows: 25 points for each pound of butter fat, 3 points for each pound of solids-not-fat, 1 point for each ten days in milk after the first thirty days' limit, ten points. Ayrshires made the highest score of any breed.

Marketing Your Grain

A Series of Articles Showing the Various Stages and Steps by which the Grain Crop of Western Canada is carried from the Farm to the Foreign Market

Article VI.—The Grain Exchange and Grain Marketing

The following account of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange and how grain is marketed is from C. B. Piper's recent book on "Principles of the Grain Trade":

An economic market for grain can occur only where there is sufficient volume to attract a large number of buyers and sellers. There must be storehouses in a commercial centre and facilities for making deliveries on contracts. There must be standards of quality and weight so that price and total value may be determined. Not until these conditions are fulfilled can grain have commercial value. In our Western Canadian practice this point is reached only when grain has gone into store in the public terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur. It then becomes a commercial commodity and is extensively dealt in on the market established by the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. There are some consuming markets in the West, but their values are always based on Fort William. Although country elevators buy for cash in the country, their purchasing constitutes only a secondary market. They are governed by the conditions of the Grain Exchange as they there re-sell all that they buy.

Function of Grain Exchange

We have seen that Canada's market for grain is in England and Europe. The nearby medium for connection between the western farmers and the foreign buyers is the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. It constitutes what is known as a primary market, because it deals in grain direct from the producers. The prices paid on this exchange are dependent upon those paid by the consumer in England and Europe. The values on the foreign markets less cost of transportation, insurance, expenses and profits to dealers, determine the prices in store Fort William and Port Arthur, which are the prices quoted on the Winnipeg exchange. Again deducting from prices of the Winnipeg exchange elevator charges, the cost of transportation to Fort William, expenses and profits to the dealers, we find the prices payable at any country point. The transportation charge, including elevator service, is inevitable, as grain must be shipped to market and the methods now used have been found by experience to be the cheapest. Sometimes it is said that the dealers' expenses and profits should be eliminated. This has been tried again and again, but until somebody devises a new economic structure it will be impossible to commercially handle the business without their assistance. These men perform a service of distinct economic value to the community. Grain is produced in comparatively small units. The standard in Canada is a carload, but a large portion of our crop is produced in units of even smaller size. The service rendered consists in building and operating a system for the collection of these small units of production, thus utilizing for the economic benefit of the community the properties inherent in grain, which enable it to be handled cheaply in bulk and by mechanical appliances. The Grain Exchange itself provides a large public market for the commercial purchase and sale of grain, the efficiency of whose services increase to a large extent with the size of the units dealt in. It is the economy resulting from centralization and concentration of these small and widely distributed units which justifies and necessitates the middlemen. Imagine the confusion and costliness if every individual farmer tried to find an ultimate consumer to whom he could sell and

ship his grain. No farmer would have either the time or the experience. It is far cheaper for him to pay somebody else to do this for him. The small charge is more than made up in the in-

crease price received thru efficient market organization and the saving effected by handling grain in quantity. from there as from a point nearer the grain fields.

find the peculiar situation and the only one in the world where a very large public market for dealing in grain is situated 400 miles away from the warehouses or elevators where the grain itself is stored for delivery or sales.

Nature of Exchange Organization

Any grain exchange is merely an association of grain dealers whose objects are to secure information, provide a suitable meeting place, and to establish and maintain reasonable and proper terms and regulations for the prompt and efficient making and performance of contracts. The exchange itself never buys or sells any grain. It is not concerned in values. It is nothing more or less than a farmers' produce market on a large scale and with more elaborate machinery.

Elaborate Machinery Necessary

Its intricacy is rendered necessary by the large volume of business and the speed with which it has to be handled. Trades involving millions of bushels are made verbally and evidenced at the time by the very briefest memoranda upon cards. There is no time for written contracts at the moment. Subsequently these notations are written out in full and confirmations are exchanged between buyer and seller. The problem would not be difficult if all of the trades were for spot or immediate delivery. The introduction of the various futures for each of the different grains necessitates much closer attention to details and more elaborate machinery for their rapid handling.

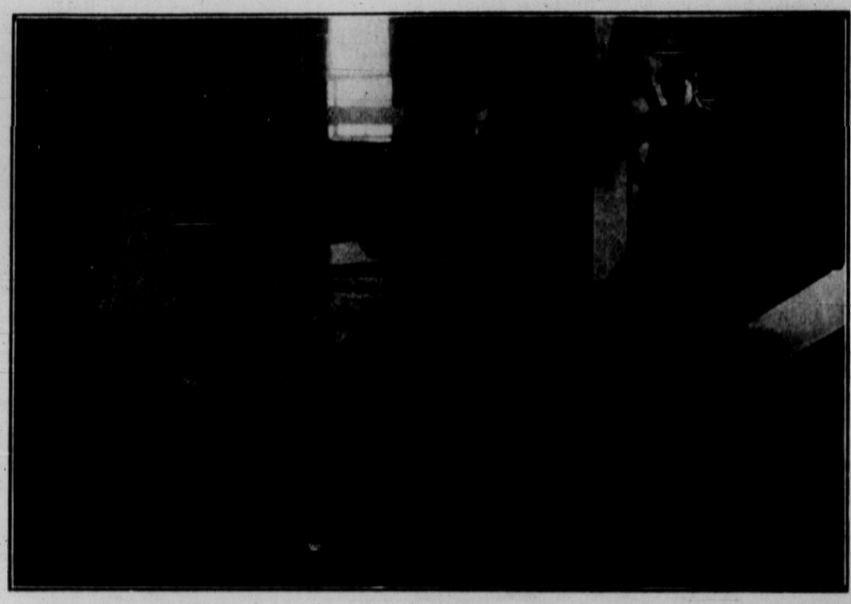
Exchange is Open Market

Every exchange or market is but the meeting place of buyer and seller. The prices at which they make contracts are the established quotations on that market. They fluctuate from hour to hour, from day to day, and from week to week, according to the supply and demand of the commodity itself and the factors of transportation and finance. All of these are part and parcel of the business, and are constantly operating to make fair values. The sellers on the Winnipeg Exchange include the elevator companies, farmers' associations and commission men, all of whom are acting on behalf of the producer. The buyers include Canadian millers and exporters selling to the English or European mills, either direct or thru other grain exchanges, all of whom represent the consumer. It is difficult to conceive any situation where true competitive prices could be more fairly established. All of this is done under the auspices of the exchange organization, which furnishes comprehensive information to its members and then posts as the fair value at the moment the prices agreed upon between seller and buyer. There is absolutely nothing secret. The trading room is open to the public. Quotations are publicly posted, the only restriction being the very reasonable one prohibiting their unauthorized use to the detriment of the exchange members or the public.

Regulation of Members

The entire system would fail if there were not the highest integrity among the members. Because so much of the trade is based upon verbal contracts made with astonishing rapidity and frequency, situations constantly arise which could be taken advantage of by unscrupulous traders. To guard against this, applications for membership are very carefully scrutinized and where there is any reasonable doubt of the high character of the applicant he is

Continued on Page 19



Taking a sample of grain from the belt in the Dominion Government terminal elevator

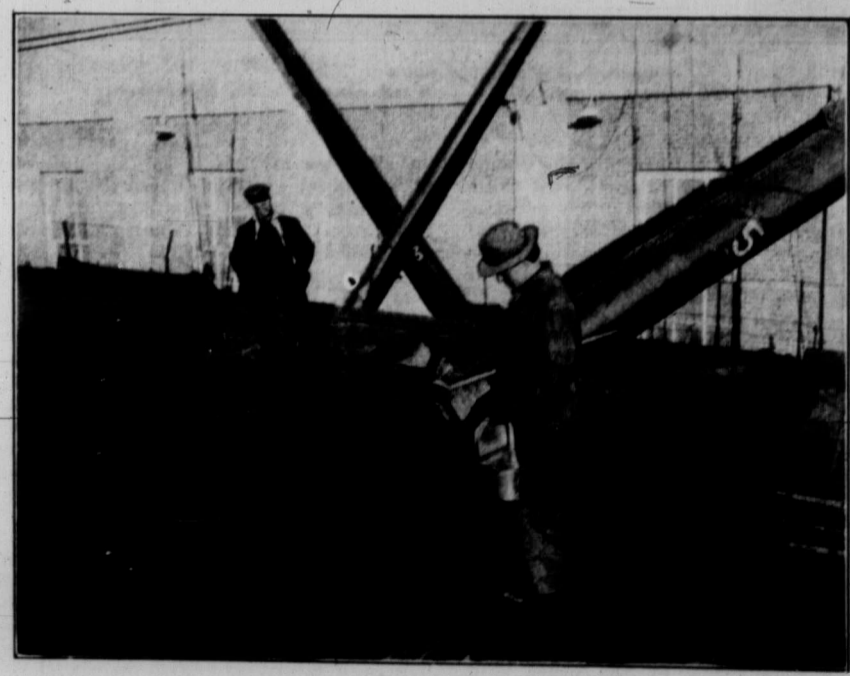
increased price received thru efficient market organization and the saving effected by handling grain in quantity.

Fort William Natural Market

We have seen that because of the geography of our country and the resulting location of our principal trade routes the natural point of delivery for the purchasing and selling of grain in quantity is Fort William or Port Arthur. It would be logically expected, therefore, to find in either or both of those twin cities a large exchange which would deal in grain stored there. However, the same geographical situation which makes them such large centres of

Why Exchange is at Winnipeg

Winnipeg is a large metropolis and railway centre conveniently located between the grain fields and the lake front. It is easier to bring the concentrated portion of the business from Fort William and Port Arthur to Winnipeg than it is to bring the divergent and extended portion of the business from the grain fields in the west to Fort William. The farmers or producers are, of course, the primary sellers, and appear in large numbers, while the buyers are comparatively few. It is there-



Taking a sample of grain on a steamer loading at the Dominion Government elevator, Port Arthur

commerce makes it impracticable to operate the grain business as a whole from there. This is due to the fact that the country is unproductive for 400 miles immediately west of those

fore more convenient to be in the vicinity of the sellers, especially as the buyers can operate with relatively slight inconvenience at a distance from the terminal elevators. We therefore

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

CERES

By Bliss Carman

I am the daughter of earth and sun;
In the dusk I dream, in the wind I run.
I touch the fields with a greening fire,
And the yellow harvest is my desire.
When over hill comes the silver rain,
I spring with joy of the springing grain.
The farm lands love me, the acres know
Promise and fragrance where I go.
Over the furrows I wave my hand,
And gladness walks thru the plenteous land.
In all the valleys at golden morn
My garments sweep with the rustling corn.
The laughing meadows from hill to sea
For a thousand years have been glad of me.
When foamheads break in the surging rye,
I race with the billows against the sky,
Lifting the song of the mother kind,
And the scarlet poppies troop behind.
Then when the far-spent rivers croon
To the rising shield of the harvest moon,
With all the good well won from harm,
I come at last to the reaper's arm—
I sink to the ground, my senses dim,
And I give my life for a gift to him.

WHAT WILL THE ELECTORS DO?

A year has rolled around and another election is brewing, so it seems a likely occasion for reiterating what we said a year ago concerning political corruption, that it is of the people, by the people and because of the people. No use trying to shunt all the responsibility off onto the politician or the foreign population, as we would like to do. We, the people, can get clean men to give us clean government just as soon as we really want it.

We have it from several reliable sources that the necessity for large campaign funds arises as much from the demand of farmers, business and professional men for political preferment of one kind or another, as from the purchasable nature of some of the foreign vote.

A certain campaign fund is a necessity, since printing and travelling about the country cost money, and directly or indirectly the people of the province always pay. It may come originally in the form of presents to the campaign fund from big corporations, but in return for this spontaneous little gift there is a tacit understanding that the corporation will be given privileges which will enable it to take two dollars from the pocket of the consumer for every one that is contributed to the campaign fund. But as someone has aptly said, "The people love to be fooled," and politicians are most obliging in this particular.

Among the legitimate uses of a campaign fund may be numbered the printing of campaign literature, and its distribution, hiring of halls, canvassing and travelling expenses. The illegitimate uses to which a campaign fund is put are too numerous to mention.

It is about time that the people wakened up to the fact that it would be good business, taken from the rather low standard of dollars and cents, to put their hands down into their own pockets and contribute to the campaign fund directly, rather than permit the candidates to put themselves under an obligation to the big corporations.

There is a continual war arising from our farming communities over the preferment given to the manufacturers in legislation, while the farmer petitions in vain for an alleviation of his burdens. The reason for it is obvious. The politicians know that fully a half of the farming population are such hide-bound partisans that they will stand behind their party no matter what kind of legislation they give them, whereas the manufacturer will vote for the party which is going to give him what he wants. The manufacturers contribute to the campaign fund, while a large number of farmers take from it in actual cash, drives to the polls and money

for their services in the campaign. While this state of affairs continues the wants and needs of the farmers will continue to be a negligible matter in the estimation of the politician, and corruption will continue to flourish.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

AGAINST WAR

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have been reading The Guide for quite a number of years now, and it has been quite interesting to read the different subjects that have been discussed thru your page. The one that is interesting me just now is with regard to ministers being superannuated. I do not think that they should be any more than quite a number of men in other callings, who really deserve it more than the clergy. I think if you will take the clergy as a whole they are a most easy going class and quite a lot of them are too lazy to take the trouble to read and study enough to make their sermons interesting. Then, again, they play to the moneyed class far too much to be true followers of Christ. Of course there are exceptions to all rules, and I think some men really try to live an example, but you will not find them in the fashionable churches but rather by the wayside, like the One whose teachings they are carrying.

The one big subject on everyone's mind just now is the war. I think it

are counted as nought. We can always build more beautiful buildings, there can always be more beautiful pictures painted, and we can always make more money, but we can never bring back the many lives that are being wantonly thrown away.

AN ENGLISHWOMAN

IGNORANCE IS DANGEROUS

Dear Miss Beynon:—Your letter on "War babies and others" was certainly full of truth, and altho a great many people prefer, or appear to at least avoid such subjects, we know to the heart's sorrow that they cannot be avoided. I often think how little the female sex sympathize with each other. This, of course, has been handed down for generations, and as long as the average woman refuses to listen to anything approaching reform, thru ignorance and prudery, so long will this state of things continue. There are so many well meaning mothers who make the mistake you referred to. A friend of mine, a mother of growing daughters, once said to me: "My daughter, M—, shall not keep company with any young man until she is 18 years of age," and this same mother accompanies her daughter to every place of amusement so as to be a bodyguard. Some will say that this is well and proper, and so it is, but what of this same

I hope, Miss Beynon, that such letters as yours will do much toward the awakening of parents and children, too. I have heard much criticism of your page from mothers and even grandmothers, because of some of the letters therein, but thanks to such women as you the coming generation will have a better chance for progress and enlightenment.

RED DEER

"A GIRL" WRITES AGAIN

Dear Miss Beynon:—I am very sorry I have put off answering you about the flax seed. No, my friend whose little boy is nearly five years of age and can only just creep did not take this treatment.

I received a letter from "Mother of Six," and she was very grateful for what we did for her. I like to help a person when it is needed.

For bed bugs, oil of cedar is the best thing I know of. Put it in all places they hide in, then shut up the room. A few doses of this will generally get rid of them.

The way we can green peas is to fill the glass jars with peas, pour water over them till the jar is full. Use cold water and a teaspoonful of salt, and shake the peas down well before putting on cover. Wrap the jars in old newspapers, place them in a boiler which has three or four layers of old newspaper over the bottom, place them as close as possible, fill in around them with paper and pour enough cold water in the boiler to cover them well for three hours' boiling. Let boil three hours after coming to a boil and set off to cool in water. They are then ready to take care of. Some years they will keep splendidly, while other years they won't.

Wishing the paper the best of success.

A GIRL



A COSY ROOM

A livingroom furnished in grass, which possesses that mysterious quality of homelikeness

is downright wicked for the clergy to pray for victory or to revile the enemy as many of them are doing. Just think it over, everyone, and is it not actually praying for murder and suicide, as what else can you call it in the present way? Just think what it would mean if the clergy of all the warring nations would concentrate their energies and mass together and denounce this war from one and every pulpit. How long do you think this war would last? Instead of this they are preaching war and encouraging more men to go; more men, more men to be food for the cannons. I think if they really think this war is a holy war they should be made to go. Every man that believes in it and talks for it, no matter what position they hold, are the ones that should drop whatever they hold and go and do the fighting, and not do the preaching and someone else do the fighting. Just think of the lives that have been lost, and we all want to think of the other side. There is some other mother's son and some other wife's husband and someone else's sweetheart, and, mind you, while our men go voluntarily to this hell called war, most of them are compelled to go. It really looks as tho men's lives

daughter after she has reached the specified years? Will she be able to stand the temptations should the mother be suddenly taken from her, or when the props of loving hands and eyes have been taken away?

I say, prepare your daughters—and sons, too, there's too much said about daughters compared with the sons—for what might come. Don't let them confide in some uninterested party or lock their imaginations in their hearts simply because you have never given them an opportunity to confide in you. In our home I have often heard my father remark, "Trust no one, treat everybody as you would a rascal until you know them to be otherwise." This sounds rather harsh, but too often parents who let their children leave home without warning might have used some such a maxim to good advantage, and while there has been, or rather is, quite an argument in your columns re the life of a minister, I wish to say this: Teach your children that ministers are human, nothing more, and altho they should be an example for us to follow, many of them fall far short, just as teachers, mothers and fathers do who should be living examples.

CHILDREN AS MOTHERS' HELPERS

The dear, self-sacrificing, busy mothers! How much rather they would most of them do things themselves than exercise the vast patience and ingenuity needed to train the children to help them. The refusal of the children's own offers and pleadings run all the way from the curt "Run away. You make more work than you can do," to the easy, "No, dear; you don't know how and mother would rather do it herself." But, in spite of the truth of the latter assertion, is it not the very truest selfishness, as well as the wisest self-consideration, to put up with bungling and blundering, and to take time to train the little ones as helpers, for their own sakes and for the sake of the coming day when the mother must be helped or break down?

The vital seed of all true happiness is love, and this the mother must early plant and cultivate. "Baby loves mother, and he will pick up his blocks to help her make the room nice for father," is a motive which very wee ones can understand and act upon. The very smallest offering in baby hands may be and must be a "cup of loving service."

A child left to himself, with no stimulus or encouragement to help others will have more angel than human in him if he does not grow up to be selfish and exacting. Therefore, as a factor in character building and for their own good, let children be trained to help others, and the mother most of all.

It is well to repeat the aphorisms that inevitably belong to this subject. Begin early. Encourage the smallest endeavor. Don't be critical or too hard to please. Don't let the child undertake what is certain to be too hard for him, thus discouraging effort at the outset. Make definite plans to open ways of definite helping; and keep at it evermore.—Harriette Waters, in The Mother's Magazine.

OFFICERS:

Hon. President—D. W. Warner	Edmonton
President—James Speakman	Penhold
Vice-Presidents—	
H. W. Woods	Carstairs
S. S. Dunham	Lethbridge
Rice Sheppard	Edmonton
W. D. Trego	Gleichen
Sec.-Treasurer—P. P. Woodbridge	Calgary

Alberta

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

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:

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

CLAREMONT AFFAIRS

The following report has been received from J. W. Hurmer, secretary of Claremont Union, No. 725:

We held our monthly meeting on Saturday last and had a good attendance, three new members joining. We are not very strong as yet, but I think we will get a strong union in time, as we have the right spirit round here. We decided that we were not strong enough financially to send delegates to the convention, but we passed a resolution that this union do all it can to support a farmers' candidate on U.F.A. lines. We also held a discussion on consolidated schools, but most of the members think that we should wait till the bonds of the old schoolhouse are paid for first. The crops in this district are looking fairly good, but not so far advanced as last year.

FOR POLITICAL ACTION

Badger Lake Union, No. 563, has just held another successful meeting in which they took up questions of importance, especially the Liquor Act, on which there was considerable discussion. Altho the members do not consider that this act is just what it ought to be, they hope that once it is established it will be possible to have it amended, and voted in favor of the act. The question of nominating candidates in political contests was also taken up, and after some heated discussion a vote was taken which placed the union on record as being in favor of nominating candidates for federal and provincial elections or contests. The union believes that we must put men from our own circles in parliament if we wish to advance the principles of our organization. Crops in this district are heavier than they have been for the past seven years, and unless they are wiped out by hail, the union hopes to be in a position to purchase various necessities co-operatively this fall. So far they have been unable to do this on account of lack of funds.

ON JULY FIRST

River Bend Union, No. 388, held a big U.F.A. picnic at Jenner on July 1. A large and enthusiastic crowd gathered from many miles around, enjoying a day of fun and social intercourse. Baseball, tugs-of-war between visiting unions, foot and horse racing, jumping contests, etc., were all sources of joyous excitement. For true inspiration nothing else on the day's program equalled the earnest and eloquent appeal of S. S. Dunham, of Lethbridge, who for a solid hour dwelt upon the domestic joys of the "old shack," the rearing and beautifying of the new and more ample rural home, the virtues of contentment, the encouraging evidences of a glorious future for this land of pioneers, the necessity for sobriety, good business methods, political purity and sincere loyalty in co-operative effort by the tillers of the soil. The address was one to reach the heart and give much food for thought. It was followed by an address from Thompson Cuyler, of Medicine Hat, on behalf of prohibition, a point on which Mr. Dunham's appeal was very strong. Mr. Spencer, local member for Medicine Hat, also made himself known to the people of these parts in a pleasing and forceful address. The proceeds of the refreshment booth and of the big dance which continued till daybreak, added a substantial amount to the funds. This union, which now has a membership of 140, is still growing and doing extensive buying in carlots. Our co-operative association is taking the official initiative steps preliminary to getting down to real mercantile business.

ANOTHER GOOD PICNIC

The Gwynne Local Union U.F.A. and their Women's Auxiliary held an annual picnic on Dominion Day, which was favored with good weather and an excellent attendance. The picnic was

voted a great success. The union operated a small refreshment booth and gave a bowery dance, which resulted in a small profit to the funds of the union. The members, who put in a great deal of work, feel amply repaid by the publicity acquired.

SPECIAL NOTICE

In reference to the petition forms sent to all our unions recently for signature by women resident in the province of Alberta and asking that adequate provision be made by the government for the rigid enforcement of the Liquor Act, which was carried by so large a majority on July 21, if there are any of these petitions still out in the country, please see that they are sent in at once to Mrs. Fred Langford, 324 Superior Avenue, Calgary, Alta. These petitions will be used at an early date, and we would like to have them in if possible not later than the end of the second week in August.

GOVERNMENT AND WEEDS

The secretary of Colinton Union, No. 540, writes as follows:

At the meeting of the above union held on July 26, I was instructed to write you and have inserted in The Guide the following motion:

"That we, the members of Colinton Union, No. 540, are continually being reminded by our government of the importance of good farming and keeping our ground free from weeds. Last spring the government shipped into our district carloads of seed oats for needful settlers, and a majority of the oats were filthy with wild oats, buckwheat, mustard, etc. Wild oats were a thing unknown in our district, but from now on we will get our lawful share, thanks to our government seed inspectors. We give the government all the honor that is due them for the information we derive from the demonstration farms, demonstration trains, etc., but we do consider it an injustice when they contaminate a new and virgin district with noxious weeds and undo the work done by the good farmers of the district. The men who had the distributing of the seed were offered good seed oats by some farmers of this district, but they would not buy from them even at a reduced rate."

WAR RELIEF FUNDS

Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged	\$2,506.15
Wood River Union, No. 456	10.00
Gleichen Union, No. 96	25.00
Leighton Union, No. 512	15.75
Sullivan Lake, No. 312	5.00
University Union, No. 684	5.00
Melville Union, No. 50	2.00
Partridge Hill, No. 583	3.50
Horsehaven Union, No. 460	10.00
Pine Creek Union, No. 624	5.00
Sulphur Springs Union, No. 466	10.00
Gadsby Union, No. 129 (per Messrs. Reynolds and Mc-Morris)	10.00
Hanna Union, No. 536	10.00
Gadsby Union, No. 129	5.00
Total	\$2,622.40

U.F.A. Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged	\$795.20
Sharrow Union, No. 612	6.20
Stettler Union, No. 89	11.70
Partridge Hills, No. 583	7.50
Pine Creek, No. 624	3.00
Rodney Union, No. 57	13.05
Coaldale Union, No. 362	33.90
Kinsella Union, No. 277	10.00
Summerview Union, No. 147	43.70
Total	\$924.25

Red Cross Fund

Previously acknowledged\$325.05

Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged\$149.95

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

The following is an interesting article on farmers' credit, and is taken from the Weekly News Letter, United States Department of Agriculture, dated April 28, 1915, Bulletin Foreign Agriculture Intelligence. The article is interesting in so far as it shows what might be done by any of our local unions under similar laws:

"Three plans by which farmers in actual practice have succeeded in improving their personal credit and securing loans at less than the prevailing rate of interest are outlined in Farmers' Bulletin No. 654, 'How Farmers May Improve Their Personal Credit.'"

"The first of these plans has worked out in certain localities in North Dakota so well that the farmer has been able to borrow money on his personal note at 8 per cent. at a time when the usual rate in his vicinity varied from 10 to 12 per cent. To secure this reduction in interest, the farmer agreed that the bankers should buy the dairy stock for which he wished the loan and sell it to him at actual cost. The purchase in a number of cases was conducted with the advice of state or federal dairy specialists. The men who furnished the money were thus in a position to make certain that it was used for productive improvements which would enable the borrower to repay the loan. Under this plan, in fact, the farmer may be said to have borrowed the improvement itself instead of the money to buy it with, for the disposition of the money was taken out of his hands."

"A plan of the same general character was carried out a year or two ago in Southern Idaho, but in this case three or four banks united in the purchase of a carload of dairy stock. In another case in Nevada a local creamery supplied the money and held back a part of the returns from milk and cream delivered by the borrowers. Altogether 491 cows and heifers were distributed among 64 farmers, the aggregate amount of money represented by the loans being \$39,483. This is the simplest of the three methods. It consists essentially in permitting the lender to say how the money that he loans shall be spent. Under such circumstances he naturally feels more secure, and the rate of interest lessens with the risk."

"In regions where for various reasons this plan has not proved possible, another method is to have the farmers collectively assume a certain guaranty for the notes given by individuals. In Southern Montana, for example, nineteen farmers organized an association and appointed trustees to represent it in negotiations with a local bank. The trustees were authorized to guarantee a limited amount to the bank on the joint and several liability of the association members. With this additional security the bank agreed to advance \$5,000 to the association at 8 per cent. when the general bank rate was 10 and 12 per cent. Two delegates from the association purchased with the money two carloads of heifers, which were distributed among the members, each animal being charged with a proportionate share for all the incidental expenses connected with the transaction. Each purchaser pledged himself to care for and breed the animals by methods approved by the trustees."

"In the third plan the guaranty is furnished not by the farmers themselves but by an outside interest. As the plan was developed in Wisconsin and Minnesota, this outside interest consisted of local business men who were in their way as much concerned as the farmers with the general improvement of agricultural conditions in their regions. Under this plan the business men subscribed a certain percentage of the funds loaned with the understanding that this was to constitute a guaranty fund to protect the bankers. Otherwise the plan was in its essential principles like that adopted in Montana."

"None of these methods require more than a temporary organization. A permanent co-operative credit association is, of course, a different matter, which

has, however, many advantages. Such associations encourage habits of saving, afford training in business methods, and may establish a collective fund for common agricultural purposes as well as providing loans to their members on more reasonable terms than they could obtain individually. The fundamental principle of their management is that no loan must be granted unless the committee in charge believes that the member and the association will both be benefited. The funds for the loans may be secured thru payments on shares, thru deposits, and by borrowing from outside sources. Associations doing business of this sort, however, are subject to statutory regulations, and it is of course important that these regulations be understood and observed by the management.

"A co-operative credit association must not be considered as in any way a substitute for other banking institutions, but rather as an ally of them. The deposits in such associations are frequently in such small amounts that it is unlikely that they would be placed in a regular bank. On the other hand the total of these small sums is frequently considerable, and such part of it as is not loaned to members of the association is usually placed on deposit in the local banks. In addition to the service which the association can render to its individual members both by aiding them to obtain proper loans and by preventing them from making unwise ones, the association can also be of service to the community in a number of ways, among which collective purchasing is perhaps the most prominent."

In commenting briefly on this article I would express the opinion that plan No. 1, in so far as it concerns the banks, is impracticable owing to the central control system of our banks in this country, which must carry with it strict limitations to the power of the local bank manager. In so far as the creamery is concerned it would be possible, but sounds almost too much like the millenium. For the most part the settlement in this province is as yet too young and too uncertain to justify the risk.

The second plan is an extension of the one outlined in my last annual report. It is quite within the realm of possibility for any of our unions who will take the trouble to organize properly, and has already been tried out on a smaller scale than the example given by two or three of our unions who purchased seed grain this spring on this plan.

The third plan is the same as that which was proposed for the Calgary district, and has been tried out at one or two places in Saskatchewan.

The co-operative credit association is, as the article says, a different matter, and in its full sense is not possible in this country on account of our banking laws. The work of such an association can, however, be carried out in a modified form by any union properly incorporated under our Co-operative Trading Associations Act.

The working out of plan No. 1 and the co-operative credit associations in the United States should be a sufficient and convincing argument to those worthy people—mostly bank managers and financial magnates—who are forever holding forth on the beauties of the Canadian banking system, which make it, if we are to believe all they say, one of the best—if not the best—in the world, and a great asset to the Dominion. The United States is not particularly noted for the practical assistance that it has given in the way of legislation of a helpful nature to farmers' organizations, but the fact that these things can be done in the United States is simply one more object lesson as to how far Canada is really behind those countries where agriculture is recognized officially as the backbone of the country and encouraged by every legitimate means possible.

P. P. WOODBRIDGE

KEEPING THE FARMERS ILLITERATE

One of the most remarkable resolutions that it has ever been the lot of the writer to hear placed seriously before a public meeting was placed before the conference of fruit growers and consumers by a prominent British Columbia grower at Calgary a short time ago.

The resolution proposed that the conference should memorialize the various governments asking that free advanced education be done away with—meaning education beyond the ordinary public school—and that only such boys and girls as showed special brilliance at the public school should be assisted by scholarships to continue their studies and encouraged to go longer to school. It was not Rip Van Winkle who proposed the resolution, much as it might appear to have been.

The purpose which the mover affirmed that such restriction upon free advanced education would serve was the laudable one of keeping a larger percentage of the rising generation upon the land or in other productive labors. The statement was made that our boys and girls acquire habits of laziness at the high schools which "are breeding places of all our troubles," that ninety per cent. of those attending drift into clerkships and office work, finally to enter the great non-producing middlemen classes which are now very much too numerous. The speaker maintained that a high school education had no value to agriculturists, but was a serious detriment to the rising generation, stating that few young men with good academic training return from the school to the land.

A Novel but Effective Remedy

To keep the boys and girls upon the land keep them illiterate was practically the remedy proposed.

The novelty of the proposed remedy interested me greatly. I was sure that no Grain Grower could ever have thought out such a solution for this pressing problem, and I was rather pleased to note that the mover, who defended his resolution with an able address—able as to rhetoric, if not as to logic—gave evidence by his accent of having been born out of Canada. I am free to admit that the remedy really would serve its purpose. Keep the farmers as a class ignorant and uneducated and we can develop a farmer caste which cannot get away from the soil. That is what the serfs of old were, and what millions of toilers upon the land in the old world are today. They do not drift to the middlemen classes. They are anchored to the soil.

It will not surprise my readers that as the representative of the consumers of Saskatchewan the writer seized the first opportunity to show this proposition up in its true colors, nor that after his address there was found only the mover to vote for the motion. The surprising feature is that such a proposition could be seriously put before any meeting composed largely of agriculturists.

The incident points clearly to this fact, which is all too frequently lost sight of, namely, that it is not merely getting and keeping people on the land that will solve this problem, nor yet that making them efficient wealth producers will do so. The solution lies in creating conditions that will give the country a free, intelligent and prosperous people in our productive avocations.

Saskatchewan's Broad Policy

I could not help comparing this proposal with the broad policy of advanced educational facilities in our rural communities enunciated by Premier Scott a short time ago, and supported by all parties.

It were better that we should let our sons and our daughters drift away from the land than that we should anchor them there by their own ignorance and lack of mental development to be the tenants or married hired men of city dwelling landlords of the future.

The illiterate and unorganized toilers upon the land always have been and always will be the "easy mark" for those who "reap where they sowed not," for those who fatten on the labor of others. Education, organization and co-operation are absolutely essential for the creation of social and economic conditions upon the farm which

Saskatchewan

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

will give at least as good opportunities to those who produce wealth from the land as to those who engage in trade. No movement for peopling the farming lands can ever succeed unless it creates conditions that promise surer and greater rewards for honest toil intelligently expended there.

J. B. MUSSELMAN.

PATRIOTIC ACRE FUND**Percy Still on Top**

The following are the latest contributors of ten or more forms each to the Patriotic Acre Fund. It will be seen that Percy Association is still unbeaten with its contribution of fifty forms. Association, canvasser, forms and number of acres are shown respectively:

Log Valley, Peter Potts	15	15
Centre Hill, R. W. Sully	16	12
Centre Hill, T. M. Sloper	16	11
Kincaid, B. J. Frostad	16	10
Kincaid, J. Nelson Edwards	16	10

A Splendid Contribution

Chas. McCarthy, of the Prairie Star Local, has set the pace all right for the farmers of Saskatchewan. Up to the present Chas. E. Graig, of the Sunshine Valley Association, has held pride of place, with a contribution of three acres to the fund. This has now been surpassed by Chas. McCarthy, with a contribution of five acres. These are two splendid specimens of patriotism, and are an honor to Saskatchewan and the association.

Getting in the Swim

Among recent applications for Patriotic Acre forms is that of Cupar Co-operative association, which received 60 forms, making a total of 120 taken by this local association; also Loreburn association, which has applied for 70 forms, and numerous others who have received 30 each. Yes! it is going along all right. How soon are YOU going to get into the swim?

THINKS FARMERS INDIFFERENT

I mailed a letter on the 21st inst., asking for prompt quotations, and am very pleased to say that a reply was received on the 24th inst., in time for a large meeting. Little things like this help, and I wish you to please accept my congratulations upon the very efficient organization you have helped to found. From my small knowledge of local work, and the disheartening indifference of those who would be benefited by co-operation, I can and always have appreciated the manner in which you have handled big problems and steadily forged ahead. May I, then, be excused for wishing you the best you could wish for yourself and continued success.

CHAS. A. HOMBURG,
Sec., Golden Prairie Assn.

WANT MARKETING ORGANIZATION

I am in receipt of your letter re the flags and charts. Have expressed these to you and I trust you will have received them in time. Permit me, in connection with this letter, to express my thanks to you for your assistance in carrying out our program on the 7th and 8th of July. This work has been very beneficial and many people are still talking about the information they obtained at the meeting.

The committee of representatives will meet today to consider the advisability of organizing an exchange for marketing purposes. I will let you know the outcome of this undertaking.

Convey my thanks to our president, Mr. Mahara. He has helped us in the undertaking very much. They admit out here that the G.G.A. has some good men at the head of their affairs.

J. G. DALKE,
Rush Lake Agric. Sec.

GREENROSE ORGANIZED

We have succeeded in organizing a branch of the S.G.G.A., with the following officers: President, J. J. Lewos; vice-president, C. Nickel; secretary, G. P. Seimens; directors, Benjamin Rede-

kopp, Alex. Neubaner, Wm. J. Klassen. Enclosed find \$5.00 membership fees. We have booked orders for 5,000 lbs. binder twine so far.

G. P. SEIMENS,
Sec., Greenrose Local.

THE ASSOCIATION EMBLEM

What would be the cost per hundred of the Association stickers, which we got at the convention? The women of our section would like to get them to stick on their 1-lb. prints of butter.

MRS. J. LUDLOW,
Sec., Wynyard W.G.G.A.

Sec., Wynyard W.G.G.A.:—Replying to your inquiry of the 21st inst., I have to state with regard to the use of the Association's emblem in sticker form, that we could not permit the use of this for creamery purposes on the part of any of our members. This emblem has been copyrighted and is the absolute property of the Association under the direct control of the Central Executive. You can easily understand that if we permitted the use of this emblem by members on goods which they have for sale such as prints of butter, that some members would use it on a very inferior quality of goods and that would bring the whole Association into disrepute.

CENTRAL SECRETARY.

'SOMETHING DOING' AT STUART'S

Enclosed find money order to the amount of \$5.00, membership fees for ten members. This brings our membership to forty. Our local held a picnic on the 22nd inst., at the Lake View Farm, and a very enjoyable time was spent in various sports. The evening was spent in dancing. Needless to say there was a large crowd, for it only has to be mentioned that there is "something doing" at C. H. Stuart's and everybody will be there.

Our local is beginning to take hold of co-operative purchasing, having bought some machinery, and we have our order made up for twine. We expect to have our own scales soon at the station, when we will be able to handle our own coal and other necessities.

Wishing the farmers' movement success.

C. H. STUART,
Sec., Clearfield Local

POWERS OF DIRECTORS

The men's and women's sections of the S.G.G.A. here held their first annual picnic at V. Flenet's dam on the 25th and it was a decided success. The day was rather cool, but a large crowd gathered to witness the sports, which included baseball, horse racing, foot races, ladies' drying contest, swimming races, diving, etc. Liberal prizes were given for each. The Pleasant Butte band was in attendance and helped materially to enliven the picnic.

All accounts not being in yet it is not possible to ascertain the exact profit but a tidy little sum was netted for the two associations. We expected to have our district director present but he was called west at that time. We look forward to another picnic next year and hope it will be as large a success as this year's.

Some difference of opinion exists in our local as to the handling of funds. I would like to know if the directors have the power to vote the money, or has the spending of it to be sanctioned by the members?

W. R. AFFLECK,
Sec., Demaine Local.

Sec., Demaine Local:—With regard to your question, "Have the directors the power to vote money or has this to be sanctioned by the members?" I wish to state as follows:

A board of directors is elected for the purpose of managing the business of the Local and has the power to do anything which all the members in

meeting may do with the exception of a few restrictions imposed in the constitution. The board has full power to spend the monies of the association for the legitimate business of the association. Of course a shareholders' meeting is superior to the directors and may give instructions to the directors which they must follow, but the shareholders would have no power to annul any contract or business transaction to which the directors had already committed the Local without the consent of the other interested party or parties.

CENTRAL SECRETARY.

THIS WILL HELP

If you will mail me about 300 pamphlets, "Romance of the Grain Growers of Saskatchewan," I will send them out with the tax notices to ratepayers in the rural municipality of Pittville, No. 169, which I shall be mailing around Sept. 1, 1915. I have just read this with much interest in your new price list.

THOS. J. DERMAN,
Sec., Rural Municipality.

A NEW BRANCH

On Wednesday a branch of the G.G.A. was formed here by Mr. Johnston, who was accompanied by Mr. Downes, of Lewvan. The following is a list of officers: President, H. Clark; vice-president, Wm. Gilchrist; directors, George Sproat, W. W. Young, Harry Martin, W. A. Sproat, Otto Carlson and James Smith.

FRED McNEIL,
Sec., Rainton Local.

A START AT CHATHAM

Find enclosed \$7.50 membership fees. We completed our organization on the 4th, and elected the following officers: President, D. J. Christie; vice-president, J. P. Barkaloo; secretary, K. J. Urquhart; directors, G. Rogers, D. A. Ross, J. McJanet, H. Doyle and Jas. Shrimpton. We expect to add more members next meeting.

R. URQUHART,
Sec., Chatham Local.

A LAKESIDE PICNIC

Spruce Lake Local fixed on June 25 for their first picnic. It was a glorious summer day. This, together with the splendid site on the bank of the lake, the loan of Mr. Marshall's house for refreshment purposes, and the hearty co-operation of all the members, made the picnic a great success. Water sports, general athletic sports and baseball were engaged in.

The chief interest to many of us was the visit of Thos. Sales, of Langham, our district director, who gave us a stirring address, emphasizing the necessity of the Grain Growers helping themselves by co-operation, as all the big interests were already doing. Many of the farmers in this district would do well to consider this aspect of the situation.

ONE INTERESTED.

LACKING CASH BUT LOYAL

I beg to acknowledge receipt of sample twine which in our judgment is very good. I was instructed, at our last meeting to forward to you the meeting's sincere regret in our inability to order our twine needed from the Central this year. The Central's most untiring effort to help its members as well as non-members in every way, which we undoubtedly could not do ourselves, are not underestimated. We hope that the financial difficulties which we are now in will not oblige us to patronize others than the Central in the near future. We hope to do our part in supporting this great movement.

Sec., _____ Local.

A successful gopher contest was held between the G.G.A. of Daisy Hill and Glenellen, with the result that 5,210 gophers were extinguished. Glenellen was the successful association, winning the prize of \$10.00. The individual prizes were won by Master Harvey Cookman, who came first, 1,935 tails, \$5.00, and Master C. Bergess, second, 1,697 tails, \$2.50.

J. J. SEYMOUR,
Sec., Glenellen Local.

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SURTAX IN AUSTRALIA

The governor in his speech at the opening of the New South Wales legislature referred to the large expansion of the wheat producing area and the introduction of a bill imposing a super-tax on unused fertile land, whereby it is hoped that a useful area may be freed for post bellum settlement.—London Times.

Manitoba

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

UNION PICNIC AT WHITEWATER

The local branches surrounding Whitewater held a union picnic at the town of Whitewater on Friday, July 16. Owing to the cold and cloudy weather the attendance was much smaller than it would otherwise have been.

The management deserve great credit for their forethought and energy displayed in the getting up as well as in the carrying out of their extensive program of games and sports for all ages. A right royal banquet was served under the canvas as well as in the open, and when the demands of the inner man had been well supplied the educational part of the program was proceeded with. This consisted of short addresses by the chairman, O. A. Jones, president of Souris District Association, who made a strong appeal to develop the social side of the association, and to make each branch the community centre of that district.

Rev. T. Beveridge, Independent Progressive candidate for Souris at the next Dominion election, addressed the gathering next in his usual eloquent and forceful manner. He showed the folly and destructiveness created in our public life by our allegiance to party instead of to principles, but hoped for a brighter and better day in Canada at an early date, when men had learned the lessons and profited by the mistakes now being shown up as a result of our party system of misgovernment.

Provincial Secretary McKenzie took for his subject "Farm Economics." He pointed out that the cause of long hours and unattractive homes and boys and girls leaving the farm was economic, that is, farmers could not get enough of the commodities needed to make homes comfortable and attractive and improve farm conditions in exchange for the products they raise. His solution of the problem was co-operation in buying farm necessities and selling farm products, and legislation to remove the artificial burdens imposed by legislation in the interests of "big business."

He stated that farmers have to deal with two classes of traders. They have to sell their products at wholesale prices to one class of traders and buy at retail prices the commodities they need for their homes and farms from another class of traders.

Co-operation would enable them to sell their products to the consumer at wholesale prices and buy commodities at wholesale prices. Illustrating this principle, he stated that the farmers' organizations supplied their members with gang plows at \$64 for which the retail trade charged around \$85. In other words, the farmer had to take sixty-four bushels of wheat when the price was \$1.00 to get a plow from the organized farmers, when they had to take 85 bushels at \$1.00 to get the same class of plow from a retail dealer. The same method gives a saving of about 15 bushels on a wagon and 25 bushels on a buggy. This leaves him about 61 bushels of wheat at \$1.00 per bushel to buy other comforts for his home.

Speaking of agricultural credit, Mr. McKenzie stated that Canada and the United States were the only countries in the world where agriculture is the basic industry that had not some method of supplying farmers with fixed capital at a low rate of interest and long terms of credit. Like every other business farmers must have two kinds of capital. Fixed capital, representing investment in lands, buildings and plant, and working capital, to be used in the operations of production. The Manitoba farmers' fixed capital was very largely secured on mortgages at a high rate of interest, with short terms of payment. His working capital largely consisted of the credit he got from the retail trade. Commercial credit in Canada was given at the wrong end. The bankers lent money to the wholesaler. He sold his goods to the retailer, giving 30, 60 or 90 days as the case might be, adding to the cost of his goods interest in some form and a cer-

tain percentage to cover probable losses, thus enhancing the price of his goods to the retailer who, in turn, added a percentage of profit—not on the original price, but on the enhanced price—and sold to the consumer on credit, adding thereto interest and a percentage for probable losses. The consumer thus paying two interests and two percentages for probable losses.

The solution was creating conditions that would enable farmers to pay cash for commodities during the operation of producing a crop. Mr. McKenzie illustrated how many farmers could secure a working capital if the method of securing their fixed capital were changed as follows: A farmer in Manitoba borrowed \$4,000 on a mortgage loan payable in five years bearing interest at eight per cent., \$300 to be paid each year on principal; that is to say, his first year payment would be \$320 for interest and \$300 principal—a total of \$620. Did we have an agricultural bank like that of West Australia the farmer could borrow at five per cent. on the amortization system of payment. His first yearly payment would therefore be \$240, leaving him as compared with the Manitoba system \$380 that he could use for a working capital. Under the Manitoba system in five years he pays \$2,880. Under the West Australia system he would pay \$1,200 in five years, leaving him \$1,680 for working capital. That amount would provide the farmer with working capital to make him independent of the credit system.

The day was brought to a close by a dance in the new town hall.

WM. ALLISON,
Sec., Souris Dist. Ass'n.

ORGANIZER'S REPORT

Organizer McCuish writes: Going west on the Miami-Somerset C.N.R. branch, I first stopped off at Lowe Farm and met a number of the members there, mostly Mennonites. They only meet a few times each year, as their activities consist principally of co-operative buying. Lowe Farm branch does some thousands of dollars' worth of business yearly. The secretary, P. A. Giesbrecht, hopes to have the largest branch in Manitoba by the end of the year.

From Lowe Farm I went on to Rosebank. This branch has ceased to be active, but the greater number of farmers in the district belong to other associations at Clegg, Central or Miami.

At Miami I met the officers of the local branch. Altho this is one of the oldest branches in Manitoba it has not got the membership that its officers would like. They think if they met in a country school more interest would be taken in the meetings, at least by the younger people, in which I quite agree. A meeting was arranged for Eldorado School on July 8, but by an oversight the 8th was the Miami Fair date, so the meeting was called off.

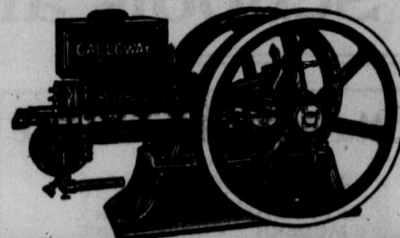
At Somerset I made arrangements to return and address a meeting on July 10, when Somerset Branch was re-organized. In the district out of Somerset some good work can be done by an organizer who can speak French. I did not stop at Greenway, as that branch was organized during the past winter and is making good progress.

At Baldur the officers seem much the same as at Miami. The town is no place for a Grain Growers' Association if it is going to fulfill its mission as intended. Another year will see the meetings of Baldur Branch being held in their school building instead of in the town.

From Baldur I went north to visit the Grund and Fram Branches, and addressed a union meeting of the two associations in Miner School. At this meeting they had the pleasure of two lady speakers. This is an Icelandic settlement, and they are all good Grain Growers.

From Miner I went east to Thor—another Icelandic settlement—to assist in the organization of a branch at that point.

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R. BERE

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Sermons for the Unsatisfied

By J. S. Woodsworth, Secretary of the Canadian Welfare League

VII.—The Wider Brotherhood



J. S. Woodsworth

Among the primitive Christians the church was the expression of the life of the Christian community; so we have the church at Rome, the church at Corinth or the church at Philippi. Factions quickly sprang up. At Corinth there were the adherents of Paul, of Apollos and of Cephas, but these factions were regarded as un-Christian. As time passed greater cleavages manifested themselves in the church. Sometimes these were caused by geographical separations, by differences in creed and ceremony, by personal jealousies and ambitions, or by national rivalries and animosities. These "unhappy divisions" were passed on to succeeding generations, each of which still further sub-divided its inheritance. So today we have hundreds of different churches, each claiming to be Christian, and not infrequently denying the right of the name to others of the group.

In the Church of the Nativity, which is located on the traditional site of the birth of Jesus, there is an imaginary line running down the centre of the nave. On the one side the Greek church claims authority; on the other side the Armenian church. Upon the dividing line stands a Mohammedan soldier armed with a gun to keep the members of the rival sects from killing one another; this on the very spot where, according to the familiar story, the angel sang, "Peace on Earth." One can imagine the devil himself with a sardonic smile exclaiming: "Oh, how these Christians love one another."

And all the legions of devils must surely be holding high carnival these days when Catholic Frenchman fights Catholic German and Greek Austrian fights Greek Russian and Protestant Englishman fights Protestant Prussian. The question forces itself upon us: "Can we call ourselves Christian? Have we yet learned the meaning of the 'Fatherhood of God' and entered upon the 'Brotherhood of Man.'"

But let us turn to conditions existing in the little communities on our prairies. People from a score of different countries have been thrown together in a little "town" and left to pull themselves together as best they may. Social organizations and institutions have been brought into existence, not to meet the needs of the town, but in the perfectly natural and well intentioned effort to set up again the familiar life of the old home. But how different the home life of Ontario from that of England or Scotland, or the home life of Nebraska from that of Sweden or Russia.

Half a dozen churches have been built by members of the stronger groups. One building would have been sufficient to meet the needs of the little town, but even now many individuals feel themselves left out in the cold. Then each church undertakes to establish its own institutions and societies so that we have half a dozen sets of distinct organizations. The field is so limited that any church can grow only at the expense of its neighbor. The members are so few that little personal jealousies bulk large and often cause dissensions within the same church. The community is heavily taxed to pay the half a dozen inadequately supported and discouraged ministers.

What are we going to do about it? Church union undoubtedly would help, but better relations must be established before church union can be successful. And even if the union of two or three of the churches should be consummated, it would not solve the wider community problems.

We must go back to fundamental principles, creeds, ceremonies, denominational loyalty—these after all are subordinate to the unity of the spirit as shown in fellowship and good will. That surely is Christian teaching. After all, we have simply inherited most of our religious beliefs and practices. Must we forever be bound by the past and its mistakes and limitations? Is not the God of our fathers our God? And is He not

leading us on to new truths and new triumphs? "My" church, like "my" party, is often "me" glorified a bit. Being true to "my" church or "my" party often differs little from looking after "number one." As opposed to this is the teaching of the Master, "Whosoever would save his life shall lose it and whosoever would lose his life for My sake and the Gospel the same shall save it." That church which sacrifices its own material interests to the good of the community will not fail to receive its reward.

Let us then put the community first. Let us come to think of the church not as an institution to exploit the community. Let us think in terms of the community—not of the church—and our difficulties will soon disappear. Lectures and concerts are needed to make life worth living in our rural communities. Under present conditions, the Methodist Church, for example, "gets up" a concert to hold its young people or arranges for a lecture to make some money for the new organ. Naturally the Presbyterians are not particularly interested in helping the Methodist Church to hold its young people, or the Anglicans in helping to pay for the new organ, so the entertainment is poorly patronized. The other churches in town meet with similar experiences. Let the community as a whole arrange for the lecture or concert, each throwing itself as heartily into the undertaking as if it were its own—as it really is—and what a difference!

Think of the community resources that are available if in some way they could be pooled. To begin with, we have four or five ministers, several of them college trained men. One is a musician, another an honor graduate in political economy, a third a certificated school teacher. We have here a little college staff. Why not establish an Educational Institute? The local doctor and lawyer and school teacher will also gladly contribute their services. Then there are the leaders in the Grain Growers' Association and Women's Institute—men and women trained in co-operative enterprises—what a force is available in the promotion of the higher life of the community. After all, why not co-operative in church affairs as well as in buying and selling?

Then in the church buildings a good part of the equipment necessary for the community's needs is ready to hand or with slight expenditure may be made available. If an old church may be converted into a pool room or cattle shed, why may it not be used as a library or gymnasium? The boys and girls who are now running wild are surely of more value and hence more sacred than a building made of brick or wood.

Prejudices must be met and differences overcome, but the community spirit will accomplish wonders. But economy and efficiency in themselves do not form the basis of our plea. We urge the need of forming the "New Brotherhood" in which Jew and Gentile, bond and free, Baptist and Presbyterian, Canadian and foreigner may enter upon a richer and fuller life.

We often sing: "We are not divided, all one body we." Were you ever present when men and women of many lands and many communions joined in that song? In the thrill of that moment you entered the larger life of humanity. Or do you treasure up hours of vision and inspiration, when, in the course of intimate conversation with some man of training and belief widely different from your own, the barriers crumbled, the oceans contracted, the centuries were mysteriously spanned and East and West clasped hands? Then you, at least, know with prophetic assurance that one day we shall all be one.

Is this mystical? Robby Burns came very near this position when he declared, "A man's a man for a' that." The Socialist is encouraged by his internationalism which transcends our artificial divisions of mankind. The church, too,



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must overcome its partyism, its denominationalism and speak the universal language of Love and Good Will.

Thus will arise the true community church which may not have one organization or one creed or one form of worship. Heaven forbid! It may not be a church at all as we now understand it. It may have functions, the need of which we have not as yet been able to voice clearly, but in it each man will have his place as each child his place at the family table. The church of the future is the New Brotherhood.

Will you not in your own little community enter upon the wider service and fellowship?

SILOS

Continued from Page 7

put in place and tightened up. Staves should be painted inside before being put up, if not previously treated with creosote or some other such preparation, but it is questionable whether or not paint on the outside increases the life of the silo, as the moisture and heat on the inside cause the inner surface to decay rapidly.

The construction of the doors needs careful work, because here, more perhaps than anywhere else, there are liable to be air leaks. One good plan when filling is to take a quantity of fine clay or other fine soil, wetting it until sticky but quite stiff and filling the shoulder of the door frame with it before pressing the door frame into place. The moisture of the silage keeps the clay damp inside, thus making it air tight.

Care should be taken of a stave silo in the summer period when it is empty, as the staves dry out and the wood has little resistance offered from blowing in. The steel hoops, which hold the staves, should be tightened when loose.

There is no reason why concrete has not a place in material for silos. It has many qualities which wood has not, such as fireproofness and durability. If good sand and gravel are available and the concrete is properly proportioned and used with the correct amount of reinforcing, concrete will make a silo which will compare favorably with wood in almost every respect except first cost and ease of erecting. The cost will be somewhat higher and no material is more easily erected than staves. A great advantage of the wood stave is that it comes ready to erect at a cost less than other materials, but at the same time, such silos will decay. Either material is in use extensively and it is more important that either be properly erected and cared for than the question of which material will be used.

A silo should have a roof. It adds to the appearance of the structure, keeps out rain and snow, and reduces the amount of freezing. Freezing is caused by loss of heat from the surface and thru the silo walls. The loss thru the walls cannot be controlled entirely, but that on the surface can be controlled to a certain extent in a silo with no roof, by providing one. No matter how well a house were built, it would not be warm in the severe winter weather if there were no roof, and the same thing applies in the case with silos. Roofs may be constructed as roofs of ordinary farm buildings, if it is a wooden stave silo, or, if it is a masonry silo, the roof may be concrete.

A bulletin on silos in Western Canada is being prepared by the Engineering Department of the Manitoba Agricultural College, and farmers desiring further complete information on this subject should write to this department.

SASKATCHEWAN FARM MACHINERY LEGISLATION

The acts passed at the recent session of the Saskatchewan Legislature with regard to the purchase of farm machinery in the province have now been printed and copies may be had free of charge on application to the Government Printer at the Legislative Buildings, Regina. A pamphlet is also in course of preparation explaining the provisions of the acts in question and copies of this pamphlet will be gladly furnished to our readers when ready by the Secretary of the Farm Machinery Commission Inquiry, Mr. Chas. H. Ireland, at the Legislative Buildings, Regina.

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Talk to any man who is feeding silage and you will find that he is convinced that the silo is one of the best investments he ever made. He has absolute proof of its value in increased profits.

If you feed dairy cows, beef cattle or sheep you cannot afford to do without a silo. The loss you incur by not having silage to feed amounts each year to more than the cost of a silo.

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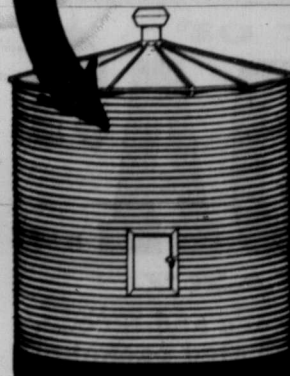
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Young Canada Club

BY DIXIE PATTON

KEEP STUDYING NATURE

Nature has some of the qualities of a miser. She never yields up her secrets very readily, and when she does reveal them it is always slowly and unwillingly. So I want you not to stop studying the wild things because the competition is over, for there will be many other contests in the future in which your knowledge of wild creatures will be useful to you.

Here is a suggestion as to some of the things you might busy yourself about finding out during the remainder of the summer. How has each kind of plant arranged for the scattering of its seeds? What preparation, if any, do the snakes make for the winter months? What colors does Autumn use to paint her pictures? How do these colors differ from those used by Miss Spring? There are a thousand other questions which will come to you as you follow up the study of nature and her ways.

As you find the answers to any of these questions I shall be glad to have you write to me and tell me your discoveries.

DIXIE PATTON

WOULD LIKE STOCK RAISING

On seeing your offer of a prize in the Grain Growers' Guide, I am writing telling you what kind of a life I would like to live when I'm a man. If I was a man I would like to have a large farm in the West where I could raise about thirty fine horses and a few cows and hogs. I would like to have my house placed on a large knoll near the shore of a fine lake, where I could fish, and take my fish, hogs and cattle to market to sell.

I should like to have a house about twenty by thirty, with two bedrooms, a pantry, a dining-room, a kitchen and a parlor.

On my farm I would like to have a garden plot containing two acres, a pasture of about one hundred and sixty acres and one hundred and fifty-eight acres of grain for my cattle and horses. Altogether I would like three hundred and twenty acres. I would sell horses, cattle, hogs and garden products.

To share in my pleasure I would like to have my father live with me. In my spare time I would like to fix up my harness and clean off my horses. I would like to have a large barn where I could keep my horses and cows and do nothing else but keep them clean and wash and comb them twice a day and milk my cows and look after them. This is how I would like to live when I'm a man.

WILLIE PEARSE.

Age 14.

WOULD BE MINISTER

My idea of a happy life when I am a grown-up man I should like to be a minister. I would like to live in the country in the fresh air. I would like to have a large house with plenty of room. In this house I would like to have some of my relations come on a visit to me and my wife, if I have one, and the children, if I have any. My spare time I should want to be fixing things up. I would not want to be idle all the time, for idleness is not always the happiest. Now this is my idea of life.

CHARLES NORCROSS.

Clandeboye, Man., age 10.

MY IDEAL LIFE

I have always been fond of music and drawing, but have not had the chance to study either, so if I get my wish I will go to France and other foreign places to study art, and study music under some great master.

Then I would paint great pictures like the Mona Lisa and the Venus, which would be famous long after I was forgotten.

But music I would study mainly for my own amusement and that I might teach others who were unable to pay for a musical education, and my spare time I would spend in travel in France, Germany, Holland and Egypt and all over the world.

H. BROWN.

Sperling, Man., age 16.

SCHOOL TOO FAR AWAY

First of all I would like to live in a country where there would be no snow or cold weather; where there would be lots of fruit, hunting and fishing. Even if I am a girl I like outdoor life and I would like a horse to ride and drive. I would like to be a good scholar and have lots of good books to read. I am an English girl, but I left England with my mother and father before I was three years old, so I don't know much about England. I should not like to be there now, when the war is so close. I would like to have my dear grandmother and my two aunts to live with me. They are in England living at Bradford. I have not seen them since I left England. Another of my aunts is living here in Canada. Four years ago I went to see her and my cousin. My cousin is eight years old. They live at Juniata, Sask., about eighteen miles from us. We live at Keppel. I am not going to school just now, but I think I will be going in a month. The school is two miles from our place. I will have to walk to school. This is about my fourth year of schooling. I never went to school in the winter because the school has been too far to go such cold mornings.

EDITH MALLAS.

Keppel, Sask.

A YOUNG GRAIN GROWER

When I grow up and get old enough to leave mother and father I will go to some cow ranch. I will have a good horse and saddle. I will clean my horse for an hour every morning and at night, too. Then my saddle I will keep wrapped up in a blanket when I am not using it. I will keep all the spots of mud off it. When I go out in the morning won't my horse shine? Besides I will break in some colts if I get the chance, because I love riding frisky horses. My horse will be black, with a long tail and beautiful mane. It would stand about fifteen hands. I will have her fat, not real fat, because it would puff and play out in the heat.

I will live in a tent with some other cowboys. When I come in from the herd I will jump off my horse and take the saddle off and let her go. I will train her to stay near the camp so that when I go out I will just call and she will be beside me. She will get an apple and maybe some sugar. I will be very good to my horse and want her to learn to follow me around and when I go outside she will come to me. I will not drink whisky or smoke. I may play checkers and dominos and cards; no gambling or betting—just a common game.

Maybe after supper I will have a game of catch with my friends, because I like playing ball. My horse will not be scared of a gun, so I will carry a gun and may kill some animals.

This is the sort of life I would like to live. I also like hunting, so perhaps in the summer I would take two weeks and go hunting. Then I could go home to father and mother. I have only two sisters.

Altho I am only ten I am a grain grower. I hope my letter is a success, altho it is my first letter to the club.

CARLE WILLIAMSON.

Kisby, Sask., age 10.

WANTS TO BE A NURSE

I am going to tell you what I would like to be when I am pretty well grown up, about 20 years old. I would like to be either a teacher or a nurse. I think nursing is the nicest. I should like to live in a comfortable little house with about seven rooms in it. I would like four rooms downstairs and three rooms upstairs. In my parlor I would like a piano, lots of other things and plenty of house plants. I would have lots of things in the dining room, of course, as well as the kitchen. I would like a nice husband to enjoy life as well as myself, and two children, a boy and a girl. The boy would be the oldest, his name would be Roy and the girl's name would be Alice. And, of course, I would sometimes be called out to nurse the sick, and I would go with joy to see if I could not help make somebody well.

JENNIE ATKINSON.

Danvers, Man.

Age 14 years.

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Farm Women's Clubs

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

DISTRICT NURSES

At the last annual convention of the Women's Section a resolution was passed instructing your executive to obtain information regarding district nurses, and report thru the official club pages. On inquiry it is found that the Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada is prepared to supply nurses to districts that organize associations for the maintenance of a nurse. To organize, the usual procedure is to call as representative a meeting as possible, discuss the question, appoint a preliminary committee to investigate needs, ways and means and so on. When that committee is ready to report, another meeting is called. If on the report of the committee it is decided to organize, proceedings are then taken to form an association in the same manner as any other society would be organized.

The object will be the supplying of nurses to every part of the district included in your limits. A membership fee should then be fixed, and a moderate one is advised, so as to include everyone. The members then proceed to vote in their committee of management for the year, and to that committee is entrusted the management of the association.

The expenses are: Nurse's salary, laundry and uniform, forty-five dollars a month; board and lodging and an initial expense for a district bag fully fitted up, said bag expenses amounting to about seventeen dollars. This bag lasts a long time and of course belongs to the district.

As to raising funds for maintenance, there will be the membership fees, the fees for nurse's services, annual subscriptions from individuals, societies, clubs, etc. Usually municipal councils will give a grant toward the support of a nurse, if they understand the excellent work that she can do to prevent as well as cure disease. There is also the Duchess of Connaught fund, from which help is given in establishing country district nursing branches.

Literature bearing on the work and further information may be had by writing to Lucy Thomas Drake, assistant superintendent, Victorian Order of Nurses, Ottawa, Canada.

Respectfully submitted
- MRS. JOHN AMES,
Member of Executive of Women's Section, G.G.A.

HOLDING FALL FAIR

Dear Miss Stocking:—A regular meeting of the women's section of the White Bear Grain Growers' Association was held on May 6. Hereafter all members are required to respond to the roll call with a quotation, verse or bit of interesting news. Thus each member has a part in the program. The topic for the day was "Housecleaning," the paper being read by Mrs. George Fletcher. There has been so much business to attend to that there has been no time for any more program than the paper and its discussion.

After the paper was given the meeting discussed the subject of a fall fair, and decided to give children, up to the age of sixteen, here and from the surrounding country an opportunity to win cash prizes by raising any four vegetables from a list of ten, namely: lettuce, carrots, corn, onions, beets, turnips, potatoes, citron, parsnips and radishes. Prizes will also be given to the ones displaying the best potted plants, window boxes or display of cut flowers. It was decided to give a picnic some time in July in order to raise money for the fair.

Our next meeting was on June 16. The topic for discussion being "Is poultry raising profitable under the present market and home conditions?" The paper was given by Mrs. H. Hyde, and

was very instructive. The discussion was earnest, and all members felt that something must be done in order to get better prices and markets for our poultry. We desire to ask if there is any way in which we can co-operate in shipping our eggs and butter. We should like to know whether we can buy fresh fruit thru the organization, and if so with whom do we communicate?

MARY BELLE KELLOGG,

Sec., White Bear, Sask., W.G.G.

White Bear is to be congratulated upon the steps the members are taking toward co-operation. Their plans are excellent and will go far in advancing the prosperity of their community. Clubs should correspond with J. B. Musselman, Central G.G. secretary, Moose Jaw, in regard to co-operative purchasing of fruit.

—E. A. S.

PROVIDING HOSPITAL COT

Dear Miss Stocking:—The Surbiton G.G.A. attended a most enjoyable and well organized picnic held by the Bratton Association on Victoria Day. On that occasion our president, Mrs. Hall, assisted by Mrs. Hopkins, solicited subscriptions for a Red Cross cot to be placed in the hospital at Cliveden, Berks, England, for wounded Canadian soldiers. The response was most generous, and had it not been for an untimely but otherwise most welcome rain, the fifty dollars necessary would have been contributed.

We charged the president of our men's section while "district directing" in that neighborhood, to enlist the sympathies of the Grain Growers en fete at Lucky Lake on June 15, which he did so effectively that a sum more than sufficient for the Lucky Lake cot was collected by Mesdames King, Miller and Joab, and forwarded to Mrs. Hall for transmission to the Red Cross Society.

We propose having a basket picnic in July, to which we have invited the neighboring Bratton and Annerley Associations. We anticipate a pleasant reunion with our friends from those districts.

GRACE HALL,

Sec., Surbiton W.G.G.

Bratton, Sask.

I am proud of the efforts made by our Women's Sections to assist so materially in the Red Cross work. Sewing can be done and soft linen gathered for use in hospitals.

—E. A. S.

WOODLAWN HOLDS PICNIC

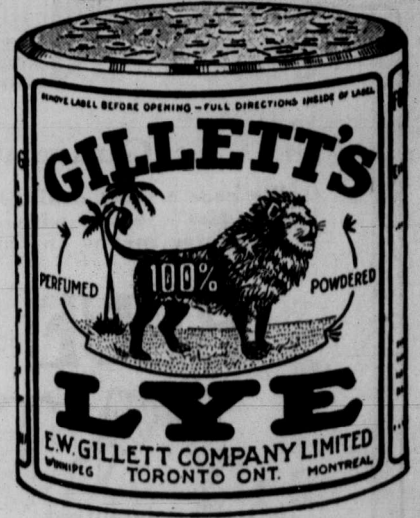
Despite rain and clouds that prophesied rain, the annual picnic arranged by the Woodlawn Women Grain Growers was full of pleasure. An unusual sense of freedom and sociability went far toward making the afternoon a success. The picnic was held in a charming natural grove that, judging from its suitability, appears to have been made for the purpose of picnics. It was conveniently near to a house that proved a shelter from the frequent showers.

Tennis was the main order of the day and provided amusement for the on-lookers as well as for the players, as all were amateurs at the game. Impromptu races furnished fun, as did the swing in the trees. The main feature, which was, of course, the lunch, was particularly appetizing and refreshing. Ice cream was in abundance, but decreased in quantity in an astonishingly short time. Tea, cake and sandwiches were also served. With the combination of good company and an excellent lunch the picnic lost none of its charm by being held on a cloudy day.

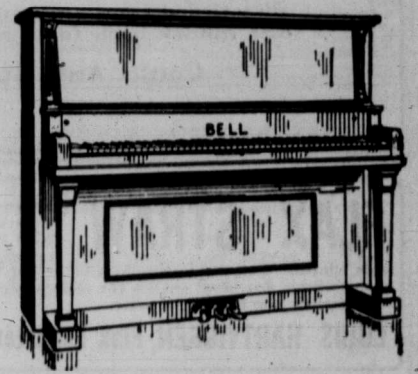
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The Country Cook

Tried and tested recipes will be welcome for this column. Recipes will be published, on request, for any dish. Address all correspondence "The Country Cook, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg."

The "company" supper is always something of a problem in warm weather. If one has no servant the main part of the supper must be prepared beforehand to give one as much time as possible with one's guests. In these days of "ready-to-eat" foods this is a far easier task than it used to be. However, the ready-to-eat foods never have quite the same flavor that the good old home-made ones have.

Jellied Salmon Salad

Jellied salmon salad must necessarily be prepared beforehand, and is tasty and attractive. Take a pint of canned salmon, remove skin and bones, mince fairly fine, add a tablespoonful lemon juice, a dash of red pepper, a teaspoon of minced parsley and salt to taste. Mix and bind with any boiled salad dressing and a tablespoonful of powdered gelatin dissolved in a quarter cupful of water. Fill small moulds, and if ice is available set them on ice to chill. Turn out on lettuce leaves and garnish with sliced cucumber or olives and serve with a little extra salad dressing.

Left-Over Salad

One cup of plain boiled potato cut in small cubes, half cup of salmon shredded and freed from skin and bone, half cup of hard boiled egg diced. Mix these with two silver forks, so they will be well blended but not broken. Measure one cup of cooked salad dressing, dress the salad with it, set in a cool place for one hour. Serve on lettuce leaves.

String Bean Salad

Select young tender wax beans, remove a small portion from each end, and cut in inch pieces. Cook slowly until tender. When beans are very cold pour over one cup of cooked salad dressing mixed with half teaspoonful onion juice. Serve on lettuce leaves. If just a suspicion of onion or garlic is liked, rub the sides of the salad bowl with the cut surface of a clove of garlic or an onion.

Tomato and Cauliflower Salad

Tomatoes and cauliflowers will soon be in season. Combined in a salad they are very excellent and attractive.

Cut small ripe or whole canned tomatoes into quarters, and arrange on lettuce leaves, with a floweret of cold cooked cauliflower—saturated with salad dressing—between the quarters. Serve with salad dressing.

Cheese Souffle

Two tablespoonfuls butter, 3 tablespoonfuls flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup scalded milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, few grains cayenne, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup cheese, grated; yolks 3 eggs, whites 3 eggs.

Melt butter, add flour, and when well mixed add gradually scalded milk, then salt, cayenne and cheese. Remove from fire, add yolks of eggs beaten until lemon colored, cool mixture and cut and fold in whites of eggs beaten until stiff and dry. Pour into buttered pan and bake twenty minutes. Serve hot.

Beef and Rice Croquettes

Beef and rice croquettes are very good, indeed, and the tougher cuts of meat may be utilized for these. Meat from the round is best.

One cup chopped beef, 1-3 cup rice, boiled; $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful pepper, a few grains cayenne. Mix beef and rice and add salt, pepper and cayenne. Cook cabbage leaves in boiling water to cover two minutes. In each leaf put two tablespoonfuls mixture, fold leaf and fasten with wooden toothpicks and cook one hour, or longer, in tomato sauce.

Tomato Sauce

Brown four level tablespoonfuls butter, add five tablespoonfuls—level—flour, and pour on gradually $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups brown stock and the same amount of stewed and strained tomatoes. Add a little sliced onion, a few slices of carrot, a sprig of parsley, four cloves. Pepper and salt to taste. Cook ten minutes and strain.

Tea Biscuits

Tea biscuits are good with any of these dishes, and if one is fortunate enough to have sour cream, the making of these is a simple matter. The secret of good tea biscuits is to mix them soft and handle as little as possible.

Biscuits with Sour Cream

One quart flour, 1 teaspoonful lard, 1 teaspoonful butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoonful soda, 1 teaspoonful cream of tartar. If the cream is very sour use a little less cream of tartar. Mix to a soft dough with sour cream. Cook in a fairly hot oven.

Baking Powder Biscuits

Two cups flour, 1 cup milk—some flour needs more—2 teaspoonfuls baking powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, 2 level tablespoonfuls butter, or 1 butter and 1 lard. Take out $\frac{1}{4}$ cup flour to mix with baking powder. Rub butter in flour, mix the flour containing the baking powder with the rest, and mix milk and flour together with as little stirring as possible. Flour the board and knead as little as will make smooth, roll to one inch thick, cut out and bake in a fairly hot oven.

"Company" Desserts

The dessert for the "company supper" should in summer be dainty and light. Nothing could be better than fresh fruit and cream. A large flat dish heaped with raspberries and garnished with raspberry leaves tempts the appetite on sight.

Or, if berries are not available, make a fruit salad—

Orange and Banana Salad

Remove the peel from oranges and cut in thin slices. Slice bananas thin. Put a layer of fruit in a salad bowl, then a layer of freshly grated cocoanut and sprinkle with sugar. Continue alternating fruit, cocoanut and sugar until enough is prepared. Cover top with cocoanut. Serve with or without whipped cream.

Banana Salad

Three-quarters cup lemon juice, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups sugar, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups water, $\frac{1}{4}$ box gelatine. Put gelatine to soak in one-quarter cup water. When it is soft pour in the two cups of hot water and add the sugar, four tablespoonfuls caramel and the lemon juice. Strain. Peel and slice the bananas in a serving dish, pour the gelatine over them and set away to cool.

Dressing for Fruit Salad

The following is a very excellent accompaniment for fruit salad: 1 egg white, beaten stiff. Over this pour a syrup made of the juice of one lemon and one cup of sugar. Beat while pouring the hot syrup over the egg white. To this when cold add one-half cup of whipped cream.

CONTRIBUTED RECIPES

Head Cheese

Wash the head free from blood and chop up bones to go into pot and cover with cold water and cook until it falls from the bones in rags. Just keep enough of the juice in pot to prevent it from burning. Now pick out all bones and cut meat finer if you wish with a knife and turn into bowl or pan. Season with pepper and salt and grated nutmeg to taste. Barely cover with the juice the last thing before setting away to cool. This makes a nice dish for tea or breakfast. We always make it after pig killing when the meat is quite fresh. I saw "Discouraged" asking for recipe, so sent her this which we have used for years. —Z.Y.X.

CANNING PEAS

"Just a Young Wife," on June 23, asks for a recipe to bottle green peas. This is how I do it and always have good success with them: Have glass jars air tight with new rubbers on them. Pick and shell the green peas—don't let peas get hard. Before canning fill jars to within one inch of top. Then fill full to top with fresh cold water, put on rubber and top, screw down tight, set in a boiler of cold water on rack made of laths to keep jars off bottom of boiler and bring to boil and boil two hours. Then tighten tops down and let get cold in water before taking out of boiler. Turn jars upside down to be sure that none leak.

MRS. GEO. A. HANNA,
Box 272, Vanguard, Sask.

Marketing Your Grain

Continued from Page 9

not admitted. When any member fails to carry out his contracts for any reason whatsoever, he is barred from dealing on the exchange. If any member violates any of the established rules or regulations, he is disciplined even to the extent of expulsion. Most exchanges contain a rule that any member practicing what may be considered uncommercial conduct and which may not be definitely covered by any specific rule or regulation, may be disciplined even to the extent of expulsion. In other words, every exchange exercises absolute control over the actions of its members in dealings upon the exchange, and if any member does anything which discredits other members or the exchange as a body, the offending member is brought into line or disciplined by suspension or expulsion. This all acts as a protection to customers of the exchange members, because they have the assurance that their trades are being properly carried out along lines which have been established for the protection of their interests. The membership of the Winnipeg exchange includes not only the grain dealers, but many farmers and farmers' organizations, bankers, railroad officials and other men in different lines of business. It is therefore a very representative body, and its rules and government may be said to reflect ideas which have been thoroughly established by broad lines of general commerce.

The Commission Rule

All exchanges for every commodity have rules defining the rates to be charged for the sale of the commodity dealt in. On the Winnipeg Grain Exchange the charge is one cent per bushel for all grains except oats, the charge for which is five-eighths of a cent per bushel. Such rule has been at-



Mr. Symes, Inspector in charge of terminal elevators

tacked here and elsewhere on the grounds that the specified charges are excessive and that the enforcement of the rule constitutes combination in restraint of trade. The rule has been generally upheld. It was held by the courts of Canada that the old charges of one cent for all grains was not excessive, and that enforcement of the rule was not unreasonable restraint of trade. Experience has demonstrated that an average amount of business cannot be done profitably at less commission and the fact that the same fixed rate is charged every customer simply removes all chance for discrimination and enables the seller to figure in advance just what his selling charge will be, both features being highly desirable to the selling community. Another important advantage of a uniform rate is that it compels keen competition in service.

Continued Next Week

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A BRANDON BATTALION

Orders have been issued to Lt. Col. Geo. Clingan to mobilize another battalion for overseas service. This will be known as the 79th Overseas Battalion, and will have its headquarters at the armory, Brandon. Recruiting is now in progress, and will be continued at headquarters and at various places thruout the province. The following are the requirements: Age, 18 to 45; height, 5 feet 3 inches; chest, 32 inches, and sound otherwise. Those under twenty-one years of age must obtain their parents' consent. All who wish to join should present themselves at headquarters or at one of the outside recruiting stations.

All who join will be granted one month's leave of absence for harvest work, with full pay, provided they get a certificate from a farmer that they have worked for him the required time. The time has come for all eligible men to enlist.

VANGUARD CO-OPERATIVE CO.

A lively interest was taken at the annual meeting of the Vanguard Co-operative Supply Co., that was held last Monday. A genuine interest was manifested in the general welfare of the company as was shown not only by the large percentage of the two hundred members being present but also by the real interest that was taken in the affairs of the company.

The past policy of the company has been to adhere strictly to the cash system of selling, but this has been found to be very difficult, there being so little money in the country, but it was

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND	
Previously acknowledged	\$6,134.78
The Elm Bank Women's Club	5.00
Mrs. A. Tooth	1.00
Mrs. Lorée	1.00
Mrs. F. Shirliff	1.00
Mrs. J. Monkhouse	1.00
Mrs. J. Kelly	.50
Mrs. Simpson	.25
M. McKenzie, Starbuck, Man.	.25
Total	\$6,144.78

the sense of the members that we return and adhere strictly to the cash basis as soon as the present bountiful crops have been gathered. It was voted, however, to extend to stockholders, on good security, for limited amounts and for only time enough to gather the crop, enough credit to enable them to build granaries, etc. It was also the sense of the meeting that the present policy of selling a little cheaper to stockholders than to outsiders be continued.

Confidence in the remaining three directors was shown by their receiving a very large percentage of the votes cast, the president of the company, Frank Burton, who has always been in the forefront advocating and pushing everything that pertains to the advancement and wellbeing of the community, standing highest on the list. The two vacancies were filled by the election of substantial business men. L. J. WALTER, Manager.

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- Grapes, 10 pound basket .90
- Prunes, 20 pound box .60

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 Drawer 399, Edmonton Box 82, Tofield, Box 126, Tofield

D. W. WARNER, EDMONTON, ALTA., General Manager

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, July 31, 1915

Wheat—Nervous and unsettled market during week due to delivery on July purchases and change from July basis of prices to October. Outlook for the crop in Canada and the United States generally fair; big deliveries of winter wheat are expected across the line, and with good weather here our harvest should be on fairly early. These conditions have weakened prices. Spot 1 Northern dropping from 139 1/2 last Saturday to 127 today. There has been considerable trading on our local market during the week, but this was more an account of July deliveries being made and future accounts being balanced up than anything else. The weather has more sway with prices at present than the political situation, altho war conditions debar the market from being anything but fairly nervous.

Oats—Have dropped from 61 1/2 last Saturday to 56 today for Spot 2 C.W. This drop was of course considerably in sympathy with decline in wheat. Demand has been rather poor but nothing much offered. July closed today at 58 1/2 and October at 40 1/2.

Barley—October barley quoted today at 58 1/2. About the middle of the week saw a rise in the value of barley, but during the last couple of days the price has settled back. Very little demand.

Flax—Took quite a drop during the week, July flax being quoted at 134 1/2, which was the low point. Has recovered some, being quoted at 137 1/2 for Spot 1 N.W.C. flax and 140 1/2 for October flax today.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	July	Oct.	Dec.
July 27	137	107	107 1/2
July 28	133	106 1/2	106 1/2
July 29	127 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
July 30	127 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
July 31	129 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Aug. 2	129 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2
Week ago	137 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Year ago	96 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2

Oats—	July	Oct.	Dec.
July 27	59 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
July 28	58 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2
July 29	55 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
July 30	59 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
July 31	58 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
Aug. 2	60 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Week ago	60 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Year ago	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2

Flax—	July	Oct.	Dec.
July 27	142 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
July 28	140 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2
July 29	134 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
July 30	135 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
July 31	138 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2
Aug. 2	139 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2
Week ago	139 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2
Year ago	140 1/2	140 1/2	136 1/2

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, July 31)

No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	\$1.47 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.30
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.46 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.32 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, part car	1.45
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, f.o.b.	1.39 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.35 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 700 bu. choice, to arrive	1.39 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.43
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.42 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.37 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.35 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, part car	1.40 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 8 cars	1.25
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.43 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.34
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.38 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1.30 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.32 1/2
No. 3 wheat, part car	1.24
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, bulk head	1.35 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.33
Rejected wheat, 1 car	1.10
Screenings, part car, per ton	17.50
No grade wheat, part car, heating	1.19
No. 2 mixed wheat, 1 car	1.35 1/2
No. 4 wheat, part car	1.15
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.30 1/2
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.25 1/2
No. 4 wheat, part car	1.33 1/2
No. 4 wheat, 1 car, Minnesota	1.25
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.21
No. 4 wheat, 1 car, barley mixed	1.20
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.28 1/2

MINNEAPOLIS CONDITIONS

Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, July 31.—Early spring wheat, the Marquis variety, is already being cut in a few localities and Velvet Chaff is turning; but the real harvest will not be on for ten days in Southern Minnesota and South Dakota. Reports from the fields continue very favorable with the exception of limited localities where blight is affecting the Blue Stem. Black rust is present over a considerable area, but there is little fear of damage expressed among members of the Chamber of Commerce.

REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS

London, July 31.—The cattle importers are meeting Monday week preparatory to sending a deputation to Lord Selborne, president of the board of agriculture, regarding the removal of the restriction on the importation of Canadian cattle. The meeting will be representative of most of the large corporations in England and Scotland.

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, August 1, 1915:

Wheat	
This Year	Last Year
1 hard	12,377.40
1 Nor.	346,768.50
2 Nor.	567,457.30
3 Nor.	326,916.30
No. 4	160,939.00
Others	253,012.50

This week .. 1,667,472.20 This week .. 1,914,555.03
Last week .. 2,041,125.20 Last week .. 2,411,042.43

Decrease ... 373,653.00 Decrease ... 496,487.40

Oats

1 C.W.	323.08	15,456.06
2 C.W.	197,770.02	704,948.07
3 C.W.	80,347.25	221,295.13
Ex. 1 Fd.	51,684.28	5,424.28
Others	146,293.04	146,191.22

This week .. 476,427.33 This week .. 1,003,816.08
Last week .. 581,238.31 Last week .. 1,082,412.25

Decrease ... 104,810.32 Increase ... 10,603.17

Barley

3 C.W.	15,611.28	1 N.W.C.	985,186.29
4 C.W.	9,810.28	2 C.W.	192,400.30
Rej.	5,750.17	3 C.W.	13,615.55
Feed	4,554.28	Others	14,730.37
Others	8,570.42		

This week .. 44,306.47 This week .. 1,205,942.48
Last week .. 43,083.22 Last week .. 1,194,043.41

Increase ... 1,223.25 Increase ... 11,899.07
Last year's total .. 173,087.06 Total .. 2,167,425.08

SHIPMENTS

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
1915 (lake)	954,772	366,602	27,620	14,861
(rall)	43,677	3,289	.....	1,354
1914 (lake)	1,081,352	129,541	61,084	96,338
(rall)	58,652	19,927	3,862	881

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

Week ending July 27, 1915:

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Pt. William and Pt. Arthur Ter.	1,667,472	476,427	44,306
In vessels in Can.	.....	.....	.....
Ter. Harbors	644,067	1,989,085	103,791
Total	2,311,539	2,517,702	148,087
At Buffalo and Duluth—Not yet reported.	.....	.....	.....

Total, this week—Not yet reported.
Total last week .. 2,551,695 2,741,668 195,504
Total last year .. 8,596,693 3,725,676 519,600

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from July 27 to August 2 inclusive

Date	WHEAT						OATS						BARLEY				FLAX					
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex 1	Fd 1	Fd 2	Fd 3	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.	
July 27	136 1/2	133 1/2	128 1/2	..	..	..	..	59	56	56	..	..	..	72	68	61	60	142	139	..	..	..
28	132 1/2	129 1/2	124 1/2	..	..	..	..	58	55	..	..	..	..	73	68 1/2	61	60	139 1/2	136 1/2	..	..	..
29	127 1/2	124 1/2	119 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	134	131	..	..	..
30	127 1/2	124 1/2	119 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	135 1/2	132 1/2	..	..	..
31	127 1/2	124 1/2	119 1/2	108	..	..	..	56	55	55	50	49	..	..	..	..	..	137 1/2	134 1/2	..	..	..
Aug. 2	128 1/2	125 1/2	121 1/2	111	110	..	..	56	55	55	50	49	..	..	..	..	..	141	138	..	..	..
Week ago	137	134	129 1/2	..	..	..	..	60	57	57	55 1/2	54 1/2	..	72	68	61	60	151 1/2	145 1/2	..	..	..
Year ago	98 1/2	96 1/2	91 1/2	85	..	..	..	40 1/2	39 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg		Toronto	Calgary	Chicago	St. Paul	COUNTRY PRODUCE	Winnipeg		Calgary	Saskatoon	Regina	Brandon
	Aug. 2	Year Ago	July 29	July 31	July 31	July 31		Aug. 2	Year Ago	July 30	July 31	July 2	July 24
Cattle	\$ c s c	\$ c s c	\$ c s c	\$ c s c	\$ c s c	\$ c s c	Butter (per lb.)						
Choice steers, dry feed	7.25-7.50	7.25-7.50	8.30-8.75	8.30-8.75	6.20-10.25	5.00-9.50	Fancy dairy	19c-21c	20c	27 1/2c	20c-23c	21c	
Best butcher steers and heifers	7.00-7.25	7.00-7.25	8.00-8.30	8.00-8.30	6.20-10.25	5.00-9.50	No. 1 dairy	20c	18c	20c	16c-19c	19c	
Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	6.15-6.50	6.50-6.75	7.50-8.00	7.50-8.00	6.20-10.25	5.00-9.50	Good round lots	18c-19c	14c-15c	16c-18c	16c	15c	15c
Best fat cows	5.60-6.50	5.75-6.00	6.75-7.35	6.75-7.35	3.25-9.25	4.75-7.50	Eggs (per doz.)	14c-15c	16c-18c	25c-27 1/2c	20c	15c-16c	16c
Medium cows	5.00-5.25	4.75-5.25	6.00-6.50	6.00-6.50	3.25-9.25	4.75-7.50	Strictly new laid	14c-15c	16c-18c	25c-27 1/2c	20c	15c-16c	16c
Common cows	4.25-4.50	4.00-4.50	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	3.25-9.25	4.75-7.50	Potatoes	75c	95c	\$1.00	\$1.25	80c	\$1.15
Choice heifers	6.00-6.25	5.00-5.50	7.00-7.50	7.00-7.50	3.25-9.25	4.75-7.50	In sacks, per bushel, new						
Best bulls	6.00-6.25	5.00-5.50	7.00-7.50	7.00-7.50	3.25-9.25	4.75-7.50	Milk and Cream						
Common and medium bulls	4.75-5.25	4.50-4.75	6.00-6.50	6.00-6.50	3.25-9.25	4.75-7.50	Sweet cream (per lb. butter-fat)	27c	30c	25c-27c	..	..	25c
Best feeding steers	5.85-6.25	6.50-7.50	6.50-7.50	6.50-7.50	5.25-7.50	5.25-7.50	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter-fat)	23c	19c-21c	20c-23c	..	..	22 1/2c
Best stocker steers	5.50-5.75	5.00-5.75	5.00-5.75	5.00-5.75	4.50-6.75	4.50-6.75	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$2.00	\$1.65	42c per lb.	..	..	\$2.50
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$60-\$70	\$60-\$75	\$75-\$100	\$65-\$80	..	..	Live Poultry						
Common milkers and springers (each)	\$40-\$50	\$45-\$50	\$45-\$55	\$60-\$65	..	..	Spring Chickens	8c	..	of butter-fat	..	..	..
Hogs							Fowl	10c	..	40c each	..	..	..
Choice hogs	\$7.75	\$8.15	\$9.00-\$9.10	\$7.50	\$7.10-\$7.75	\$5.75-\$7.20	Ducks	12c	..	30c-45c	..	..	..
Heavy sows	\$5.25	\$6.75	..	..	\$6.15-\$7.15	..	Geese	14c	..	50c	..	..	..
Stags	\$4.50	\$5.50	..	..	..	..	Turkeys	14c	..	\$1.25	..	..	..
Sheep and Lambs							Hay (per ton)						
Choice lambs	\$6.50-\$7.50	\$7.50-\$8.00	\$9.00-\$10.50	..	\$6.50-\$8.85	\$4.75-\$8.00	No. 1 Red Top	\$17	\$12	..	..	..	..
Best killing sheep	\$6.00-\$6.50	\$5.50-\$6.00	\$5.50-\$6.50	..	\$6.00-\$6.90	\$4.50-\$6.75	No. 1 Upland	\$15	\$12	\$8	..	..	\$12
							No. 1 Timothy	\$21	\$18	\$9	..	..	..
							No. 1 Midland	\$14	..	..	..	..	..

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, July 31, were:	
Cash Grain	Winnipeg Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$1.27 \$1.45 1/2
2 Nor. wheat	1.24 1.41 1/2
3 Nor. wheat	1.19 1.37 1/2
3 white oats	55 47
Barley	66-73
Flax, No. 1	1.37 1.59 1/2

Futures—	
July wheat	1.29 1.36
Oct. wheat	1.04 1.04 1/2
Dec. wheat	1.04 1.04 1/2

The Livestock Markets

Chicago, July 31.—Hog prices advanced today on account of receipts being less numerous than expected. Most of the cattle received went direct to killers and so too did the bulk of the sheep and lambs.

South St. Paul, July 31.—Continued declines in cattle and hog prices, which resulted in the establishment of the lowest trading basis of the year for a big share of the receipts were most conspicuous features of the week's development in the local livestock trade. Slumpy tendencies here were in line with like conditions prevalent at other western markets.

Reductions were irregular and traders' opinions differed considerably as to their extent, but the easier trend was obvious at nearly all stages. Dressed meat business has been slack as usual during hot weather, while supplies of cattle and hogs on this and other markets have been much in excess of receipts during July a year ago.

More beef material has been available than has been urgently required at a season when demand thru consumptive channels is at low ebb. Pre-dominance of grassy stock and practical cessation of marketing of the choice, handy, dry fed killers have been factors contributing to the trade weakness.

Reductions

LICENSED AND BONDED

Each of the grain companies whose announcement appears on this page is licensed by the Canada Grain Commission to handle consignments of grain from farmers on commission. Each company is also bonded in accordance with the terms of the Canada Grain Act, to a sufficient amount which in the opinion of the Canada Grain Commission will ensure the full and prompt payment for all grain shipped to them by farmers. No grain dealers' advertisements are published in The Guide except those licensed and bonded according to the above provisions.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

CONSIGN YOUR GRAIN TO

**The Canada Atlantic
Grain Co. Limited**

MEMBERS:

Winnipeg Grain Exchange
Fort William Grain Exchange
New York Produce Exchange
Chicago Board of Trade

Future Orders Carefully Executed

504 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

1,089,099 9H Ship Your Grain



to
**G. R. Wilson
Co.**

Grain Exchange

WINNIPEG

Important Information to the Farmers of Western Canada

FOR the past few years before the beginning of the crop movement we have been giving the farmers of this country the benefit of our long experience in the grain business, by advising them as to the future trend of values, and in the rapid increase of our consignments from the country we can see that our good advice is fully appreciated.

We have been studying the flax situation and believe it worthy of a special letter before issuing our regular wheat circular. The increased acreage of both wheat and oats in the Canadian Northwest has decreased the flax acreage to such an extent that the small amount available this year will all be wanted, in our opinion, at much higher prices, and we would earnestly advise those who have flax to hold it and sell out everything else first, and then if you must sell your flax buy the option back in place of the cash stuff. We expect to see this commodity sell at \$2.50 and possibly \$3.00. You will remember a short time ago when October flax was selling at \$1.85 per bushel, the papers were all running ads. advising farmers to sow flax. This advice was apparently ignored when we look at the small flax acreage. The farmers the last few years have been forced to let their flax go at a loss on account of "poor demand" by crushers when the farmers had it for sale. We are taking this opportunity therefore to advise farmers who are fortunate to have flax to hold it for at least \$2.50 F.O.B. Fort William or Port Arthur. This means in the neighborhood of \$1,000.00 to \$1,500.00 per car extra, and you cannot afford to lose this or even part of it. Don't sell a bushel at low prices, it is far too valuable to sacrifice. If you have any of last year's oats and wheat, rush shipment and get it sold before the new crop comes on the market. Write us for any information you may want. Watch our advertisements for market pointers, they will mean money to you.

NOTE—Any farmers who want to hold their grain we will give them big advances on each car.

McBEAN BROS.

600 GRAIN EXCHANGE

WINNIPEG, MAN.

and 6 cents respectively. Local buyers, Thursday, who had to have cattle, paid as high as \$7.25, but the advance was temporary and inconsistent with eastern markets, which are lower.

Hog prices advanced with good local demand to \$7.75, and dropped again to \$7.60 Friday, when the demand became supplied. Light hogs are urgently wanted, and buyers paid as high as 7 cents for fat pigs weighing upwards of 100 lbs.

The week's shipments consisted of 2 cars of cattle to New Westminster, and 1 car to South St. Paul and a mixed car to Vancouver. Three cars of hogs went east.

Winnipeg, August 2.—Receipts at the Union stockyards during the past week have been: Cattle, 2,246; calves, 250; hogs, 3,288 and sheep, 742. Cattle receipts have been heavy this week, about 600 in excess of a week ago. This in conjunction with lower eastern and southern markets and a comparatively poor class of stock for sale has made marketing very drab and prices decline. Strictly choice female stock, both cows and heifers, are selling from \$5.75 to \$6.25. A few steers, real good tops weighing from 1,200 up sold for \$7.25, but the bulk did not reach more than from \$6.15 to \$6.50. Bulls are about 10 cents lower, and the bulk sells from \$4.60 to \$4.90. Choice cows are selling for from \$6.00 to \$7.00.

Hogs have been about steady all week but tend lower. Today \$7.75 is the top price. Lights are \$7.25 to \$7.50, and stags \$4.50.

Sheep and lambs have been quiet. The supply has exceeded requirements and prices have been generally lower. The bulk of the best sheep have sold for \$6 to \$6.50, and the majority of the best lambs at \$6.50.

Country Produce

SASKATOON PRODUCE—Dressed hogs, 100 to 150 pounds, 8½ to 10 cents per pound. Beef 9 to 10½ cents, veal 9 to 11 cents and mutton 17 cents per pound. Home cured bacon is worth 15 to 17 cents. There is no sale at all for vegetables.

CALGARY PRODUCE—The Produce Department of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Ltd., stall 24, Calgary Public Market, reports that the supply of butter has fallen away during the past week and the price is much firmer. Strictly new laid eggs are scarce, and price is up 2½ cents per dozen. New B.C. potatoes are arriving in large quantities, and at \$1.00 per bushel are cheap for this time of the year. Demand for all kinds of poultry is slow. Spring chickens are coming in in good numbers, and price is likely to fall before next week. The hog market is very quiet. Dressed hogs, 100 to 150 pounds, are worth 10 cents per pound, heavier weights are from 8 to 9 cents per pound.

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

Butter—There is no change in the butter market this week. The demand is about the same and large supplies are being received from country points. Fancy dairy is worth 19 to 21 cents per pound; No. 1 dairy, 19 to 20 cents, and good round lots, 18 to 19 cents per pound.

Eggs—Large quantities of eggs of all sizes and ages are being received, and after carefully candling all shipments dealers are paying 14 to 15 cents per dozen.

Potatoes—There is every indication of a bountiful crop of potatoes being harvested in Manitoba. So far none are ready for market, and most for sale locally come from B.C. Dealers for these are paying 75 cents per bushel. As soon as the local crop begins to be harvested prices will rapidly fall.

Milk and Cream—There is no change in milk and cream prices in the city just at present, altho prices on cream and butter in the east have declined. It is not expected that this decline will have much effect upon local prices. This week's prices are: Sweet cream, 27 cents per pound of butter fat; sour cream, 25 cents per pound of butter fat delivered. This works out to be about 23 cents per pound of fat at local points. No. 2 grade cream is worth 2 cents under prices quoted above. Milk is the same at \$2 per hundred pounds.

Hay—There is a very small supply of hay on the local market, but demand is lacking, so that prices remain about steady, as follows:—No. 1 Timothy, \$21 per ton; No. 2, \$18 to \$20; No. 1 Red Top, \$17; No. 2, \$15; No. 1 Upland, \$15; No. 2, \$13 to \$14; No. 1 Midland, \$14, and No. 2, \$11 to \$13. There is every prospect for a large hay crop this year, but prices are not expected to decline much until November.

Hides—The market for hides is good and altho no new quotations are to hand today it is expected that the market will be up another half cent all round before the week is out. Today's prices are as follows: Green salted hides, unbranded, No. 1, 13½ cents; No. 2, 12½ cents; branded, 11½ cents flat. Green salted bulls, oxen and stags, 10½ cents flat. Green salted horsehides, large, \$3; medium, \$2; small, \$1.25; Green hides worth 1 cent less than salted. Dry flint butcher hides, 20½ cents; dry rough and fallen hides, 16½ cents; dry horsehides, 50 cents to \$1. The market for seneca root is dull owing to a large crop this year, and dealers are offering 16 to 20 cents per pound for dry, clean roots.

Live Poultry—There is a fairly good demand for live poultry. The prices are as follows: Hens, 10 to 11 cents per pound; spring chickens, 16 to 17 cents per pound; ducks, 12 to 13 cents; roosters, 9 cents, and turkeys, 12 to 13 cents per pound.

ALBERTA APPOINTMENT

Alex. Galbraith, the well-known horse breeder and judge of international repute, has been appointed superintendent of fairs and institutes for the province of Alberta, in succession to the late C. E. Lewis.

Mr. Galbraith has already done considerable institute work in Alberta, lecturing on horses at the schools of agriculture and at the short course schools held in Alberta during the past few winters. He has had a wide experience in educational work in agriculture in the United States, and for five winters had charge of the institute work among farmers for the Wisconsin University.

Bartlett & Langille

Grain Commission
Merchants

We aim to give satisfaction in the handling and selling of your grain. A trial will convince you.

510 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

THOS BRODIE, Manager
S. A. HARGRAFT, Sec.-Treas.

Union Grain Company, Ltd.

GRAIN COMMISSION
MERCHANTS

602 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

Phone M. 1943

Benson-Newhouse-Stabeck Co. Limited

GRAIN COMMISSION

Liberal advances on consignments

References: Royal Bank of
Canada, Commercial Agencies

GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

Our Interests are Yours

Our exclusive business is to handle farmers' grain on a commission basis. We do not buy, sell or trade in grain on our own account.

Producers' Grain Commission Co. Limited

655 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

For best results ship your
Grain to the

HANSEN GRAIN CO.

745 GRAIN EXCHANGE
WINNIPEG, MAN.

1-4 Central Chambers, Saskatoon, Sask.
308 Walter Scott Bldg., Moose Jaw, Sask.

Twenty-two years of fair and
honest dealing at the back of
the name

H. H. Winearls

GRAIN COMMISSION
MERCHANT

438 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Closest personal attention to
large or small consignments

Established 1893

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

STUDENTS' EXCURSIONS

For the benefit of the students who attended the Alberta Schools of Agriculture last winter, or the winter before, excursions are being run to the schools this week. The object of the excursions is to enable the students to see the experimental plots at the schools. The dates of the excursions are as follows: To Vermilion, August 4; Olds, August 5; Claresholm, August 6.

Farmers' Market Place

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO
WANT TO BUY, SELL, OR EXCHANGE

FARM LANDS

FAMOUS "POPLAR PARK FARM" FOR SALE; sacrifice. Best mixed farm in Western Canada. Write for particulars. J. Marples, Hartney, Man., owner. 29tf

FARM STOCK FOR SALE

ORCHARD FARM OFFERINGS—6 SHORT- horn bulls, one to three years old; 12 young registered cows due to calve soon; 50 grade Shorthorn heifers and steers; also fine young Yorkshires. J. Bousfield, Prop., MacGregor, Man. 26tf

SHEPHERD PONIES, HEREFORD BULLS, pony vehicles, harness. Write for particulars. J. Marples, Hartney, Man. 29tf

FOR SALE—POLAND CHINA BOARS AND sows; unrelated; all ages; also Duroc Jersey swine ready to ship. Shropshire ewes and rams. Shorthorn bulls and heifers. One pure bred collie bitch, good worker; all stock registered. Write for particulars. F. Murdoch, Greenway, Man. 26tf

FOR SALE—REGISTERED BERKSHIRES— Both sexes. One Holstein bull calf and two bulls fit for service; all registered. D. Pritchard, Roland, Man. 26tf

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—HART-PARR, 25-45; WORKED fifteen days; also 32-52 Rumely separator; threshed 1,000 acres; first class shape. W. H. McClinton, Belle Plaine, Sask. 26tf

CATTLE

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—BREED- ers of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE—CHAS. ELLETT, "Sandy Lake," South Edmonton P. O., Alta.

ABERDEEN ANGUS BULL FOR SALE—R. Curran and Sons, Emerson, Man. 29-5

GALLOWAYS—REGISTERED BULL WANTED—Bulls for sale. J. W. Carritt, Sidney, Man. 29-5

SHEEP

450 RANGE EWES—BRED BY SHROPSHIRE rams, for sale, with lambs, in any number. Graf and Karnagel, Swalwell, Alta. 31-4

GRASS SEED

GROW FALL RYE—KILLS WILD OATS, SOW thistle; yields twenty to forty bushels. Write for circular. Harris McFayden Company, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg, Man. 29-11

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

4c Per Word—Per Week

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

HORSES AND PONIES

U. A. WALKER AND SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN.—Importers and breeders of Clydesdale Stallions, in-foal 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 load, wire or write me. Have also on hand a lot of good stallions for sale or trade. Sales every Thursday. J. W. Durno, Auctioneer, Calgary Sales Repository, 106 5th Ave. E., Calgary. 11tf

ONE CAR LOAD OF CLYDESDALE MARES— Home bred and imported; one team of heavy draft geldings. John Clark, Jr., Box 32, Gleichen, Alta. 26tf

POULTRY

FOR SALE TO MAKE ROOM FOR GROWING stock number of S. C. Rhode Island Red hens, excellent layers and in good condition, \$1.00 and \$1.50 each. Special terms for pens of 10 or over. Apply: Rhode Island Red Poultry Farm, Box 4698, Strathcona, Alta. 31-2

WHITE ORPINGTONS; KELLERSTRAS TRAP- nest strain; beat winter layers; early hatched pullets \$2.00 each; cockerels \$1.50 each. A. Hersberger, Mildred, Sask. 30-10

SITUATION WANTED

ENGINEER WANTS POSITION THRESHING— Steam or gasoline; good on repairs; only those who need a first class man need answer; state wages and all particulars in first letter. F. Micklewright, Sidney, Man. 29-5

SWINE

REG. YORKSHIRES AND BERKSHIRES— April farrow; unrelated pairs either breed. Sutter Bros., Redvers, Sask. 18-10

DUROC JERSEYS—DEFENDER STRAIN; CAN furnish eight week old and up. Write Geo. Innes Co., Innes, Sask. 16-16

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

BERKSHIRE PIGS FOR SALE—PETER Mc- Donald, Virten, Man. 26tf

DUROC JERSEY AND POLAND CHINA SWINE—All ages. J. J. Kerr, Goodwater, Sask. 29-4

PURE BRED POLAND CHINA BOARS READY for service. P. J. Jorgensen, Pambrum, Sask. 26tf

REGISTERED DUROC JERSEYS FOR SALE— All ages. A. T. Womack, Gwynne, Alta. 29-4

DOGS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—PURE BRED RUSSIAN WOLF- hound pups. O. Brownridge, Browning, Sask. 26tf

RUSSIAN BORZIA WOLF HOUND PUPS— From registered dogs, \$20. Farley, Waseca, Sask. 26tf

PATENTS AND LEGAL

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., PATENT SOLIC- itors—The Old Established Firm. Head Office: Royal Bank Building, Toronto, and 5 Elgin St., Ottawa, and other principal cities. 7tf

MISCELLANEOUS

PRINTING—EGG BOXES, STALLION ROUTE Cards, Sale Catalogs, Municipal Forms, Voters' Lists, Prize Lists, Elevator Stationery, Auditors' Reports. Everything in Printing. Public Press Limited, Winnipeg, Man. 26tf

FARMERS—CO-OPERATE AND BUY YOUR coal direct from the Riverside Farmers' Mine, \$2.25 per ton, f.o.b. J. F. Bulmer, Roche Perce, Sask. 26tf

DOBELL COAL FOR STEAM OUTFITS— Direct from mine to consumer, \$2.00 per ton at Tofield. Orders shipped day received. Dobell Coal Co., Tofield, Alta. 26-8

REGALIA TEA—BLENDED AND PACKED IN the Old Country. I will send 5 lbs., carriage paid, to your post office for \$2.25. G. S. Owen, Prince Albert, Sask. 29-5

BARRISTERS

P. A. MACDONALD, BARRISTER, 10 BANK OF Hamilton Chambers, Winnipeg. 46tf

C. L. ST. JOHN, BARRISTER, ETC., MINNE- dosa, Man. 55tf

ERNEST LAYCOCK, B.A., LL.B., BARRISTER and Solicitor, Wilkie, Sask. 26tf

BONNAR, TRUEMAN & HOLLANDS, BAR- risters, etc.—R. A. Bonnar, K.C.; W. H. Trueman, LL.B.; Ward Hollands. Offices 508-504 Winnipeg Electric Railway Building, Winnipeg. P. O. Box 158, Telephone Garry 4782.

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

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

DOORS, WINDOWS, LUMBER, HARDWARE— Do you need building material? We can save you much money. Send for our Illustrated Catalogue and Price List. Be convinced. See these prices: 2 light windows, 24x26 glass, \$1.00; 11 sizes of fir doors, \$1.75; 6 inch No. 1 boards, \$18.00; good door locks 60 cents each. A. B. Cushing Lumber Company Ltd., Calgary, Alta. 26tf

LET US FIGURE WITH YOU ON YOUR RE- quirements for lumber, lath, shingles, sash, doors, etc. We sell to anyone and ship to all points in Canada. We guarantee quality of stock and satisfaction in every particular. M. M. Harrell Lumber Company, Registered Office 714-15 Dominion Building, Vancouver, B.C. 27-5

FOR SALE—FENCE POSTS AT WHOLESALE prices in carloads; also lumber and shingles. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta. 26tf

LADIES—Don't Fail to Read This!

Would you like to have one of the splendid dinner sets illustrated and described below? This handsome present has been selected with a view to quality. The dishes are of tested value and will be useful and enduring as well as ornamental. This splendid set will be given absolutely free to anyone who will devote only a few hours of spare time to some work for The Guide in your locality; you will not even have to pay cost of transportation, as we prepay all charges before shipping, and you will be surprised what a small service we require to enable you to secure this useful prize. We have selected what we consider (and we believe you will agree with us) a most complete and useful dinner or tea set. All the pieces of this beautiful set are full size. These dishes are supplied by one of Winnipeg's leading merchants and are the same



A Set that sells regularly for \$10.00

as those sold over the counter to their best customers. In case you should happen to break any piece at any future time you can always replace it, as this is a stock pattern. This set is made of a very rich English semi-porcelain and is the product of the celebrated Ridgways factory of Stoke-on-Trent, England. The exceptionally graceful plain shapes are decorated with a rich border design in plain gold on every piece, and the handles are entirely covered with gold in the bright finish. The regular retail price of these dishes is \$10.00, but two or three hours' work for The Guide will bring it to you free of cost. Each set contains the following pieces: 6 dinner plates, 6 soup plates, 6 tea plates, 6 bread and butter plates, 6 fruit saucers, 6 cups, 6 saucers, 1 meat platter, 1 covered vegetable dish, 1 oval salad bowl, 1 gravy boat.

Fill out the Coupon, plainly, with your name and address, put in an envelope and address it to the Sales Department

Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

MAIL YOUR COUPON TO-DAY

SALES DEPT.
GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG
Please send me full particulars about your Free Dinner Set
Name.....
Post Office.....
Province.....

This is the One Feeder You CAN'T Get "Fooled" On

You will buy a Maytag Ruth Feeder because we claim it is and can give you absolutely incontestable proof that it is the best most efficient biggest money-making feeder made. Because we claim and can demonstrate that a Maytag Ruth Feeder can never slug a

cylinder because it perfectly regulates flow of grain because its wonderfully sensitive, Pickering

The Maytag Ruth produces results mechanically impossible to any other Self-Feeder



ling life of the separator, increasing your feed speed, doing more and better work at less cost.

Feed Governor absolutely controls the retarder and feeding cylinder and positively prevents any and all chance of cylinder-slugging or bending or breaking of teeth because it will help you cut down costs, eliminating help, practically wiping out all feeder repair expense, doubling

5000 men have bought Maytag Ruth Feeders during the last 12 months just because of those very same reasons The Maytag Ruth Feeder you buy must "Make Good" every single one of our sweeping claims or you will make us "Make Good"

Strongest Guarantee ever given with any Self-Feeder

Maytag Ruth Feeder to feed any make or size of separator to its full capacity, with any kind of grain in any condition whatsoever, bound, loose, straight, tangled, stack burned, wet or dry, piled on the carrier any way you please, without slugging the separator cylinder or loosening a spike, and do a faster, cleaner and better job of feeding than any feeder manufactured by any other company in the world.

We mean this guarantee to the full extent of our reputation, gained after twenty years of fair and square dealing and big-value giving.

We handle everything that a Thresherman uses except Separators and Traction Engines.

All kinds of Oils and Greases—Rubber and Canvas Endless Drive Belts—Canvas covered, plain and solid rubber Suction Hose—Suction and Discharge Hose—Lace Leather both in hide and cut, put up in one pound boxes—Canvas and Rubber Belting in any length needed—Pully Lagging—Full line of Madison-Kipp Lubricators and Oil Pumps—Tank Pumps—Gasoline Pumps and Hose for same—This Pump is used for Pumping Oil or Gasoline—Headlights for Traction Engines—Belt Guides—Morris Improved Beading Tool—Barth Lifting Jacks—Adjustable Inside Flue Cutters—Flue Cleaners—Spark Arrestors—Cylinder Wrenches—The Best Power Washing Machine in the World—The Best Hand Washer ever made—Then we are agents for the CELEBRATED STICKNEY ENGINES. Complete stock of Repairs also.

Such faith have we in the Maytag Ruth Feeder that we guarantee every

The New Law in Saskatchewan

passed in June last, which is called the FARM IMPLEMENT ACT, provides among other things that a Company selling Machinery in that Province must carry a stock of repairs for the machinery they sell in the Province. We are one of the very few who did not need a law to compel us to do what was right. For several years we have carried a COMPLETE stock of repairs at REGINA, with MR. H. A. KNIGHT. Also have a stock with the INTERNATIONAL HARVESTING MACHINE CO., at SASKATOON. If these towns are nearer to you than WINNIPEG, you can get what you need there, and if you happen to live in Alberta, send to the W. S. COOPER CO., at CALGARY, as they have a stock also.

DO NOT PUT OFF WRITING FOR MAYTAG RUTH FEEDER INFORMATION. WE ARE BUSY AS CAN BE NOW AND EVERY DAY WE ARE GETTING MORE SO

The Maytag Company Ltd.

WINNIPEG, MAN.